

# Kellogg's head starters



## Making sense of your senses.

Almost without thinking about it, you use your five senses of touch, sight, sound, taste and smell every minute of the day. The nerves in your nose, skin, tongue, eyes and ears take in all of the different things around you in your environment and then your brain processes the information to let us know what we are smelling, seeing, feeling, hearing or tasting.

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Vision tells us what things look like and where they are, which is quite handy when a pigeon is diving towards you at high speed. So how do we see? Here's the science bit. First, light bounces off the object you are looking at and into the pupil of your eye. Next, the lens focuses the image onto the retina at the back of the eye. The retina then sends nerve signals through the back of the eye to the optic nerve. These signals are then carried by the optic nerve to the brain, which interprets them as visual images.

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Taste helps us detect chemicals around us, especially in things like food. It tells us what flavour something is. All over your tongue, there are little bumps called taste buds. There are four different types of taste buds. Each type detects a different kind of food, sweet, sour, salty and bitter.

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Our nose helps us to smell the world around us. When you breathe through your nose, air enters your nostrils. Any odour molecules in the air are then detected by smell receptors at the top of your nose. The smell receptors pass signals to the olfactory bulb. 'Olfactory' is a word meaning 'to do with smelling'. The signals are then sent to the brain, to be interpreted as smells.

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Hearing tells us the position of things and helps us to communicate. Any source of sound sends vibrations into the air. Our ears pick up these sounds and sends them to the brain in the form of nerve impulses. We can tell the difference between sounds because they vibrate at different frequencies. This is called the 'pitch'. A high pitch corresponds to a high frequency and a low pitch corresponds to a low frequency.

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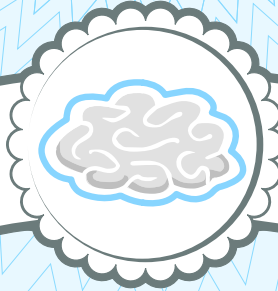
Touch tells us what things feel like. Touch receptors are located in clusters around your skin, when they are squeezed they send an electrical impulse to the brain for analysis. Some places such as our fingers have more touch receptors than other parts of our body such as our backs.

IN THE FIELD OF  
SCIENCE AND DISCOVERY,

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HAS BEEN AWARDED THIS CERTIFICATE IN RECOGNITION OF THEIR  
OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE AND DEDICATION IN COMPLETING THE  
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YOU HAVE LEARNED ABOUT THE FIVE SENSES, SEEING,  
HEARING, FEELING, SMELLING AND TASTING.



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**head starters**

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