1. True or False: Our hearing system blends the frequencies of different sounds into one while processing.
2. When the sensory cells on the are stimulated, they cause signals to be transferred to the ends of nerve fibers, which send impulses along cranial nerves to taste regions in the brainstem.
3. This is the sense by which we determine the characteristics of objects' size, shape, and texture:
4. Odorants stimulate receptor proteins found on hair-like at the tips of the sensory cells.
5. Visual information from the part of the eye called the is relayed through the lateral geniculate nucleus of the thalamus to the primary visual cortex.
6. The separation of frequencies occurs in the snail-shaped, which is tuned along its length to different frequencies.
7. Taste itself is focused on distinguishing chemicals that have the following five tastes:
8. Separate senses with their own receptor organs, taste and are nonetheless intimately entwined the cortex allowing us to detect
the flavors of food.

9. The sensory fibers that respond to stimuli that damage tissue and
can cause pain are called
10. Airborne odor molecules, called, are detected by specialized sensory neurons located in a small patch of mucus membrane lining the roof of the nose.
11. List the three separate processing systems into which
neuroscientists believe visual signals are fed.
<del></del>
12. Sound is processed in the auditory cortex on both sides of the brain.
However, for most people, the side is specialized for
perceiving and producing speech.
13. Signals from touch receptors pass via to
the spinal cord, where they synapse, or make contact with, other nerve
cells, which in turn send the information to the thalamus and sensory
cortex.
14. Tastants, chemicals in foods, are detected by,
special structures embedded within small protuberances on the tongue
called papillae.