



Name: _____

Date: _____

Senses - Lesson 1

boogers
smellcartilage
sensescavity
snotmucus
lungssignals
nostrils

The nose is a very impressive part of your body. It lets you _____ and breathe and is the main gate for your body's respiratory system. And it all starts with the nostrils, which are the entrance point of your nose separated by a wall in the middle called the septum. The septum is made of a very thin piece of skin and bone known as the _____.

Right behind your nose is a space called the nasal cavity that connects with the back of the throat. As you inhale the air through your _____, it enters the nasal passages and travels into your nasal _____. Then, the air moves down through your windpipe and into your _____. Lastly, the air reverses and exits through the same path as you exhale.

Your nose not only acts as a passageway for air; it also warms, moistens, and filters the air before it goes into your lungs. A moist thin layer of tissue called a mucous membrane makes mucus which is that sticky stuff in your nose commonly known as _____. The snot works with your hair to trap unwanted small particles, like dust and germs that could be harmful to your lungs. When this captured dirt dries up, along with mucus, you get _____. Sometimes your nose traps something you want to get rid of, and that is what makes us sneeze.

The nose is also responsible for smell, which is one of our five _____. Inside the nose is the olfactory epithelium, which contains special receptors that notice the smell and send _____ along the olfactory nerve to the olfactory bulb. Finally, those signals go to the other parts of the brain to be interpreted as a smell you may recognize, like food, fruits, flowers, or smelly socks. When your nose is full of _____, it will block the olfactory epithelium and stop you from smelling.