


## Science

- How each sense works
- Brainstorming sensory inventions

## Language

- Five senses terminology
- Matching verbs and senses
- Spidergrams

**1a**  **03** Listen and read the text and look at the pictures. Then match the pictures to the paragraphs in the text.

**1b** Work with a partner. Answer these questions.

- 1 Which sense do we use our nose for?
- 2 Which sense uses all of your body?
- 3 Which senses use hair?
- 4 Which senses do we use when we eat?
- 5 Which sense is most important to you? Why?

# The Five Senses

## Touch

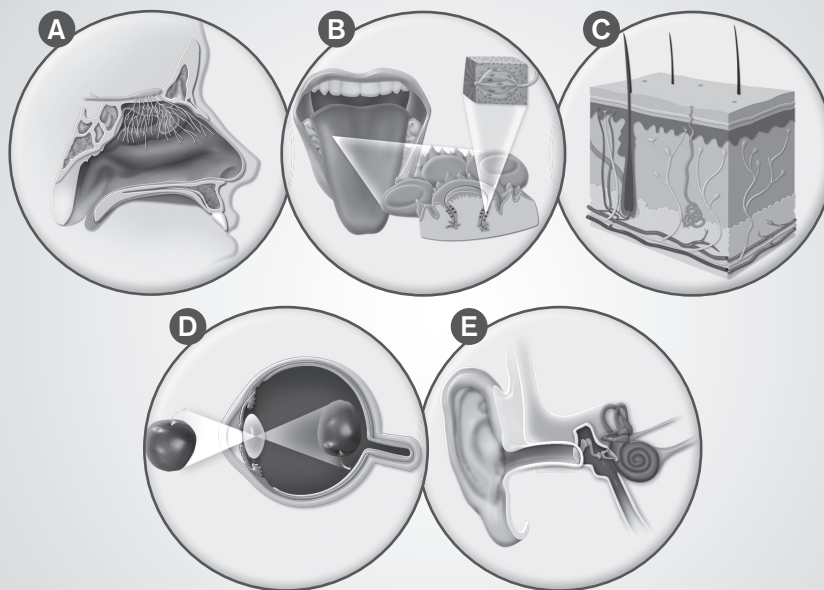
Touch your arm with your hand. What can you feel? There are millions of hairs on your skin all over your body. The hairs are connected to receptors. They help the skin to feel pressure, heat or movement. The receptors are connected to nerves and these send the information to your brain.

## Smell

Everything you can smell – cheese, coffee, bread – releases chemicals into the air. When you breathe, the chemicals in the air come into contact with the receptors in your nose. There are about ten million of them! They are connected to nerves and these send the information to your brain.

## Taste

Your tongue has four types of receptors. The chemicals in the food and drink you put into your mouth hit the receptors. The receptors are connected to nerves and these send the information to your brain. The main types of receptors on your tongue are: sweet, salty, sour and bitter. In 2000 scientists found a new taste: *umami*. This is the taste in balsamic vinegar and parmesan cheese!



## Sight

Light enters your eyes through a hole in the iris called the pupil. The light travels to the lens and then hits the retina, at the back of your eye. The retina changes light into nerve signals. The nerve signals go to the brain and the brain processes the information. It identifies the image.

## Hearing

Your ear has got a special shape. Your outer ear receives sound then sends it into your inner ear. There are lots of little hairs in your inner ear. When the sound hits them they vibrate and send the information to the brain. It identifies the sound.

- 2  04 Decide if these facts are true (T) or false (F).  
Listen and check.

### Senses challenge

- ① Most people can identify about 10,000 different smells. ☒
- ② If you are colour blind you can only see black and white. ☐
- ③ When you are very hungry, you can't smell anything. ☐
- ④ You taste sweet flavours at the front of your tongue and bitter flavours at the back. ☐
- ⑤ Your hearing is best when you are about 20 years old. ☐
- ⑥ Your eyeball is almost a perfect sphere. ☐

#### Learn these words!

bitter / salty / sour / sweet / *umami*  
brain / hairs / nerve / receptor / skin  
inner/outer ear  
iris / lens / pupil / retina  
to breathe / to feel / to release /  
to smell / to touch

- 3 Work in groups. Talk about inventions that help people with sensory problems. Use a dictionary to find their names in English. Make notes.

*Glasses – for sight problems. They help you to read or to see at a distance.*

### CLIL project Five Senses spidergrams

- 4a How do you use your five senses during the day? Look at the spidergram for the morning then make two more for the afternoon and evening.

Touch: I feel  
the water in  
the shower.



Hearing: I listen  
to my teacher.



Sight: I see  
my friends  
at school.

**In the morning**

Smell: I smell  
the coffee my  
mum makes.



Taste: I taste orange  
juice for breakfast  
– delicious!

- 4b Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions.

A What can you taste in the morning?  
B I can taste orange juice.