

# Human senses and organs of the body

[Science](#), [Biology](#)



## **The senses**

The skin is made up of with millions of sensory nerve receptors Sensory nerve receptors or sense organ which responds to a stimulus in internal or external movement. There are a few different types of sensory nerve receptors one could tell the difference between hot and cold and other pain or itchiness because of this it makes studying one of the most difficult sense to study because of this. When a sensory nerve receptors have felt a specific type of touch the message is passed to the neuron.

The neuron sends different messages to other neurons along a certain path. All different types of touch have its own path pain has its own temperature has its own etc.

## **Taste**

Taste or could be called gustatory perception is one of the most basic senses. It allows us to tell what food is good for us or what food could be potentially dangerous Taste depends on sensing certain molecules within food With a chemical recognition of these molecules on our tongue it sends a message to the brain Processed signals allow it so that we can understand the types of food we are eating and allows us to modify our eating habits and also have pleasure whilst eating.

## **Sense of Smell**

### **How does smell work:**

- Each smell emits a tiny scent of molecules that contain the smell we know and love.

- There are billions of molecules floating in all directions away from the donut, but we can't see them because they are too small for the naked eye.
- Once those molecules get to your nose, they enter and go up inside.
- At the back of your nose are tiny little hairs called cilia and those hairs are responsible for smelling scent molecules.

## **Organs Of the body**

To survive and reproduce, the human body relies on major internal body organs to perform certain vital functions. When two or more organs along with their associated structures work together they become component parts of a body system.

Some of the easily recognizable internal organs and their associated functions are:

- The brain
- The lungs
- The liver
- The bladder
- The kidneys
- The heart
- The stomach
- The intestines
- Info on organs

The brain: The brain is the control center of the nervous system and is located inside of the skull. Its functions include muscle control and

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coordination, sensory reception and integration, speech production, memory storage, and the thought of thought and emotion.

**The Lungs:** The lungs are two sponge-like, cone-shaped structures that fill most of the chest cavity. Their main function is to provide oxygen from inhaled air to the bloodstream and to exhale carbon dioxide.

**The liver:** The liver is located on the right side of the abdominal cavity beneath the diaphragm. Its main function is to process the contents of the blood to ensure composition remains the same. This process involves breaking down fats, producing urea, filtering harmful substances.

**The bladder:** The bladder is a muscular organ located in the pelvic cavity. It stretches to store urine and contracts to release urine.

**The kidneys:** The kidneys are two bean-shaped organs located at the back of the abdominal cavity, one on each side of the spinal column. Their function is to maintain the body's chemical balance by excreting waste products and excess fluid in the form of urine.

**The heart:** The heart is a hollow, muscular organ that pumps blood through the blood vessels by repeated, rhythmic contractions.

**The Stomach:** The stomach is a muscular, elastic, pear-shaped bag, lying in the abdominal cavity beneath the diaphragm. Its main purpose is digestion of food through production of gastric juices which break down, mix and churn the food into a thin liquid.

The intestines: The intestines are located between the stomach and the anus and are divided into two major sections: the small intestine and the large intestine. The function of the small intestine is to absorb most ingested food. The large intestine is responsible for absorption of water and excretion of solid waste material.