

Science Introduction Workshop 2

Biology শ্লু'বৃইশ্স্প্র্র'বিশ্



Sense of smell - Sense of taste ই:ঠান্

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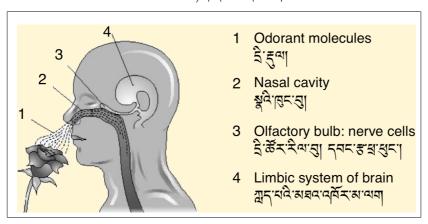
Olfaction (= smell perception) along with **taste** is a form of **chemical sense**. The substances (chemicals) that activate the olfactory system, even in very little amount, are called **odorants**.

The existence of the nose, tongue and brain is not enough for the sense of smell or taste to occur. In order to smell and taste in a healthy way, many auxiliary mechanisms need to be working. **Receptor cells** are among these auxiliary mechanisms.

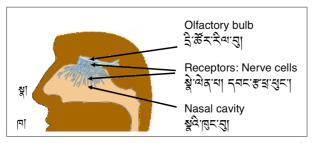
Perception of smell (olfaction) and taste (gustation) occur when molecules bind to specific sites on the receptor cells in the nasal and mouth cavity. These are the stimuli.

1. Air-breathing Animals and Humans १ বিশ্বস্থা ক্রিন্ট্রেশ্বর্ম ক্রিন্ট্রেশ্ব্

Terms and functions: য়য়ৄৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢ



Sense of smell ←→ Brain



Smell sensory cells in the mucus surface of the nose are directly linked to the brain.

2. Functions of the receptor cells in the nose

१ वृदेः ब्रे त्ये दास्य स्पर्म न न ने ने न

The **sensory receptor cells** involved in smell contain **receptor molecules** on their surface, that can bind to specific substances (odorants). Humans have about 10 cm² of olfactory surface able to smell, whereas some dogs have 170 cm². A dog's olfactory surface is also considerably more densely innervated, with a hundred times more receptors per square centimeter.

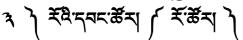
Molecules of odorants pass through the nose; they **dissolve in the mucus** lining the superior part of the olfactory cavity. The **mucus** overlying the surface contains also enzymes, and antibodies of the immune system (highly important, as the olfactory neurons provide a direct passage for infection to pass to the brain). This mucus acts as a solvent for odour molecules. It flows constantly and is replaced approximately every 10 minutes.

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Receptor molecules of **sensory neurons** have definite forms fitting to a few or one kind of odorant molecules. Similarly, in taste buds, taste receptor cells (gustatory receptors) interact with substances in food to produce an electrical signal towards the CNS. The axons from the olfactory receptor neurons (ORN) converge in the **olfactory bulb** within small structures called glomeruli (~50 micrometres in diameter).

The smell perception is not isolated from body reactions. We all know that our mouth produces saliva as soon as we smell nice odours out of the kitchen – a reaction of the saliva glands in the mouth that prepares us for a quick ingestion of our favourite food.

3. The taste sense (gustatory sense)

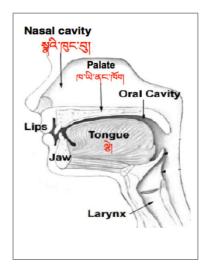


Oral cavity = mouth cavity শের-মূ-বা

Mucus and saliva dissolving substances বি:শ্বুন্ম'ন্ন'মান্ত্ৰ'স্বুন'ম্মি'নিম'ছুমা

The taste sense system detects substances **dissolved** in the saliva.

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· Lingual tonsil

Vallate papillae

Fungiform papillae

Filiform papillae

Sulcus terminalis

The tongue क्रे

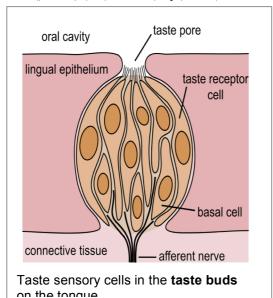
On the surface of our **tongue**, on its upper part, we find papillae – the sense organs of our taste sense. In their cavity lay the taste buds containing several taste receptor cells.

Taste, or gustation, allows us to detect the substances such as food, certain minerals, and poisons, etc.

वत्रमः कुरानी । तुरानुति वरानु में क्विमाने वु अवामी व्यापने । क्विमाने विष्णुं । व

व्:स्:स्र्रःसरः

र्भःलूरी वि.जयो.र्य..बोर्ट्र-इश्वर्य-रंभेयो.जा.सूचाश्वराचात्राच्या.की.मुचाश्वराचा.सूचाया.चा.सूचा



There are five basic taste receptor cells specialized for groups of similar substances:

बर में में बादि वा हो न हो न हो न

Foliate papillae

- Sweet মন্ম্র্র্যা
- Bitter ৃষ্ট্র
- Sour শ্লून:र्सें।
- Salty ঋু'ন্ৰে
- Umami खुःसंसी रिकेन्द्रेन्स्सून्-नुःविसन्सी रे

The sense of taste is well developed at birth and diminishes when we grow older. As we age the sense of taste changes and differentiates tastes better. Like the sense of smell, our gustatory sense serves highly to our joy and quality of life, but also our protection: It warns us of poisonous things we

might ingest. The ability of taste can be decreased through smoking, alcohol, environmental pollution, viruses, bacteria, etc.

Organ – Tissue – Cell ব্ৰহর্ষা ধ্রব্রুবা ধ্রধ্রা

Our body has specialized organs working together as a highly interactive system. If we study the forms and functions of bodies we have to deal with scientific terms to name the different levels of **structures in the body**.

As an example we look at the tongue. The tongue is an **organ**, a clearly visible form with a certain function. Each organ shows different types of cells, mostly organized in layers or groups of the same cell type. Such layers or groups of similar cells are called **tissues**.

बुे'ख़्'तुर्र्यस्र्वेत्र'य'भेत्र'त्रा बुे'ते'न्नर में'भेत्र'य'न्द होन्यस हो'ञ्चन'य'वेन भेत्र'यार्थेत् मुना न्नर में'हो'ञ्चन प्राय्यस्य स्वर्त्त हो'ञ्चन पर्धिन पर्दि से प्राय्यस में वस स्वर्धिन स्वर्धिन स्वर्धिन स्वर्ध ने 'वद्वे 'ञ्च'सुर में 'रेस'यवस ञ्चासुर वद्वाये स्वर्धिन स्वर्धिन स्वर्धिन स्वर्धिन स्वर्धिन स्वर्धिन स्वर्धिन

The surface of the tongue (a papilla) is one of the **several tissues of the tongue**. It contains the sensory cells of the taste sense.

Tongue ਕ੍ਵੇਂ	Papilla and layers of the skin, parts of the sense system यतुरःकुरःदरःयग्यायायोः कंपया	Taste bud र्रेळॅरचेख
Organ ব্ৰহ'ৰী	Several tissues धुन्:बुन:ब्रन्थन्य्या the sense receptor cells are protected by skin tissue श्रे:बेद:ब्रुन्ड्स्थम:चन्यायायायायायायायायायायायायायायायायायाया	3 types of cells झःसुर्न्भो देग्नशः ३ े - Receptor cells ङ्केष्मे कृष्मु सुर्न्। - Other cells of the bud क्रिक्ट हेतु थे झुर्न् गृत्वा - Surrounding skin cells स्रवद वर्षि क् क्षेप्स स्वर्म स्वरम स्वर्म स्वर्म स्वर्म स्वर्म स्वरम स्वर्म स्वर्म स्वरम स्वर्म स्वर्म स्वर्म स्वर्म स्वर्म स्वर्म स्वरम स्वर्म स्वर्म स्वर्म स्वर्म स्वर्म स्वर्म स्वर्म स्वर्म स्वर्म स्वरम स्वर्म स्वर्म स्वर्म स्वर्म स्वरम स्वर्म स्वरम स्वर्म स्वर्म स्वरम स्वरम स्वर्म स्वरम स्वरम स्वरम स्वर्म स्वरम स्व