



Our Five Senses

taste



smell



touch



THIS BOOK IS THE PROPERTY OF:					
STATE _____		Book No. _____			
PROVINCE _____		Enter information in spaces to the left as instructed.			
COUNTY _____					
PARISH _____					
SCHOOL DISTRICT _____					
OTHER _____					
<i>ISSUED TO</i>		<i>Year Used</i>		CONDITION	
				<i>ISSUED</i>	<i>RETURNED</i>

PUPILS to whom this textbook is issued must not write on any page or mark any part of it in any way, consumable textbooks excepted.

1. Teachers should see that the pupil's name is clearly written in ink in the spaces above in every book issued.
2. The following terms should be used in recording the condition of the book:
New; Good; Fair; Poor; Bad.

Our Five Senses



Core Knowledge®

Creative Commons Licensing

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.



You are free:

- to Share**—to copy, distribute, and transmit the work
- to Remix**—to adapt the work

Under the following conditions:

Attribution—You must attribute the work in the following manner:

This work is based on an original work of the Core Knowledge® Foundation (www.coreknowledge.org) made available through licensing under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License. This does not in any way imply that the Core Knowledge Foundation endorses this work.

Noncommercial—You may not use this work for commercial purposes.

Share Alike—If you alter, transform, or build upon this work, you may distribute the resulting work only under the same or similar license to this one.

With the understanding that:

For any reuse or distribution, you must make clear to others the license terms of this work. The best way to do this is with a link to this web page:

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/>

Copyright © 2020 Core Knowledge Foundation

www.coreknowledge.org

All Rights Reserved.

Core Knowledge®, Core Knowledge Curriculum Series™, Core Knowledge Science™, and CKSci™ are trademarks of the Core Knowledge Foundation.

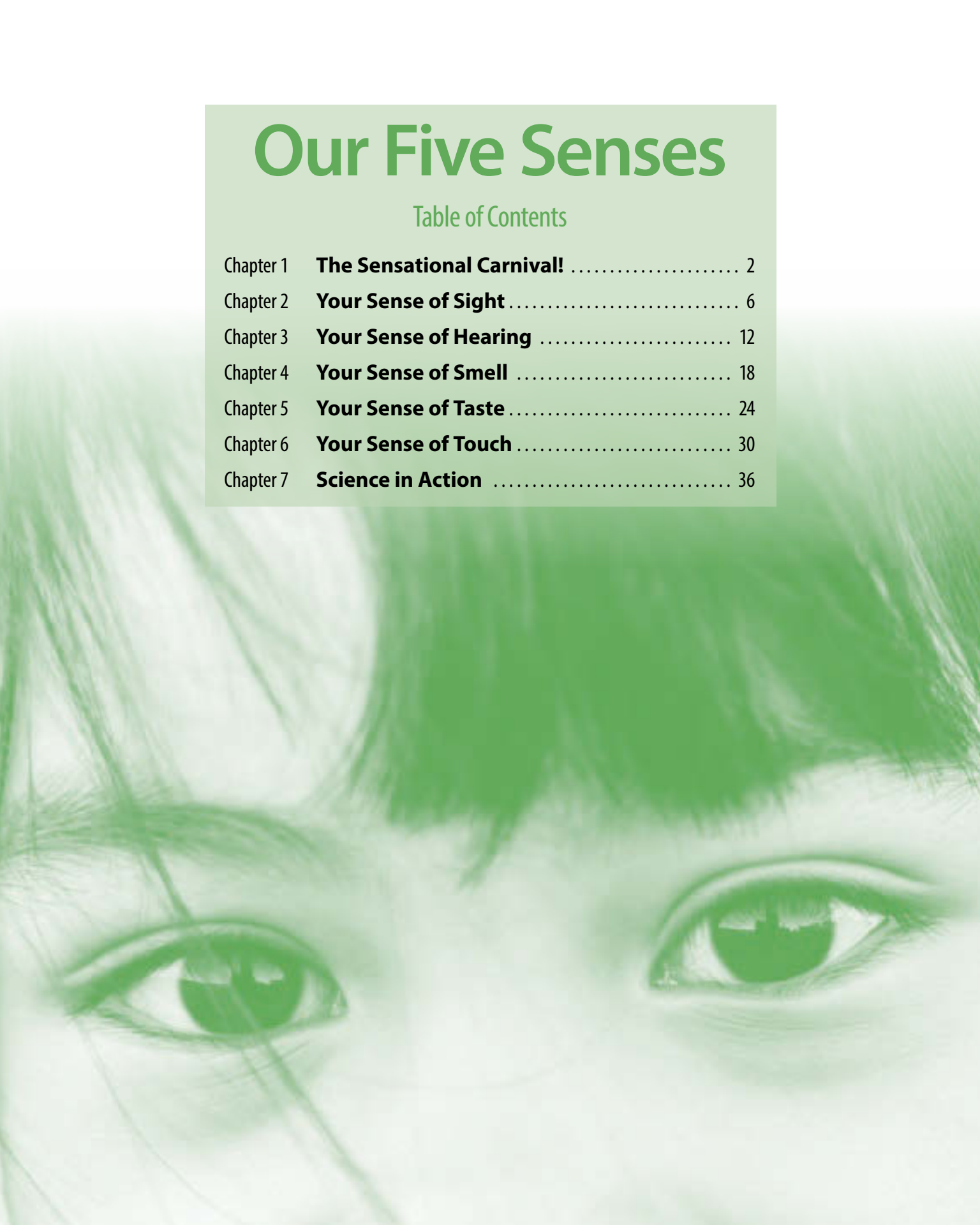
Trademarks and trade names are shown in this book strictly for illustrative and educational purposes and are the property of their respective owners. References herein should not be regarded as affecting the validity of said trademarks and trade names.

ISBN: 978-1-68380-573-1

Our Five Senses

Table of Contents

Chapter 1	The Sensational Carnival!	2
Chapter 2	Your Sense of Sight	6
Chapter 3	Your Sense of Hearing	12
Chapter 4	Your Sense of Smell	18
Chapter 5	Your Sense of Taste	24
Chapter 6	Your Sense of Touch	30
Chapter 7	Science in Action	36



The Sensational Carnival!

Alyssa and Aunt Erica arrive at the carnival. *CLUNK-DING-SPLASH!* A boy hits the dunking booth target with a baseball. Lights above the booth suddenly flash in many colors. The clown in the booth drops into the water. People cheer.

Alyssa is close enough to the dunking booth that some water splashes on her. She squeals. The water is cold! But it doesn't spoil her fun. It is a warm day, and she will dry off quickly.



"What do you want to do first?" Aunt Erica asks Alyssa.

"Ride the merry-go-round!" Alyssa shouts. But she changes her mind right away. "No, win a blue fuzzy bear! No, eat cotton candy!"

"I don't know," Alyssa replies with a smile and wide eyes.

"There are too many choices!"



Alyssa wants to ride the rides with their flashing lights. She sees people in the crowd carrying fun prizes they have won. Alyssa wants to play the games, too. Other people pass by carrying treats that smell delicious. She wants to taste them for herself!



"I have an idea," says Aunt Erica. "Let's walk all around the carnival before we decide what to do. We can see all the sights first so that you know what your choices are. Then you can decide what to do first."

Alyssa likes this idea. The carnival is a noisy and bright and colorful place. There is so much to discover!



Your Sense of Sight

Alyssa can tell a lot about the carnival balloon game using her eyes. She watches and figures out how to play.

She sees that the player throws a dart to try to pop a balloon. Popping a red balloon wins a small prize. Popping a balloon of another color wins a bigger prize. Popping a yellow balloon wins the biggest prize. Alyssa sees prizes of different sizes and in many colors. They look soft and fuzzy.



Alyssa asks Aunt Erica, "How many tickets does it cost to play this game?"

"I don't know," Aunt Erica replies. "I can't read the sign from here. We need to get closer so I can see it better."

They step closer to the game. Aunt Erica still cannot read the sign. She puts on her eyeglasses. Now she can see

that the game costs
two tickets.



Alyssa and Aunt Erica learned about the balloon game using their sense of sight. Senses are the ways in which parts of your body tell you about your surroundings. Your sense of sight is your ability to see. Sight is also called vision.

Eyes are the body parts that enable vision. You see because your eyes detect light.



What can you tell about your surroundings using your eyes?

Eyes can see if the surface of an object is shiny, dull, smooth, or rough.



Eyes can see pictures and patterns. Eyes can see letters and numbers.



Eyes can see if an object is still or moving.



Eyes can see if an object is near or far away.

Eyes can see the sizes, shapes, and colors of objects.



Things look blurry to some people. Their eyes do not create clear vision. Eyeglasses can make their vision clearer.

Some people are not able to see at all. Not being able to see is called blindness. People who are blind find other ways to sense their surroundings. For example, braille is a system for reading using bumps to represent letters. A blind reader can read by feeling the bumps.



It is important to protect your eyes and your sense of sight. Looking too directly at bright light is bad for eyes. Wear sunglasses outdoors on bright, sunny days. And never look directly at the sun.

Wearing goggles or safety glasses is important during tasks that could cause particles to get into your eyes.

Also, try not to rub or touch your eyes. Touching your eyes can let germs into your body that can make you sick.



Your Sense of Hearing

The carnival's carousel grabs Alyssa's attention next. The ride's pretty horses carry riders around and around. Alyssa notices that music is coming from the center of the carousel.

"That is a pipe organ," Aunt Erica explains. She shouts because the music is very loud. "It is a musical instrument played by steam."



Alyssa can tell that the carnival is a busy place using her sense of hearing. She hears the carousel music and the motor that is making the ride go. She hears Aunt Erica's voice. She hears people shouting and laughing at the nearby games.

Ears are the body parts that enable hearing. You hear because your ears detect sound.



What can you tell about your surroundings using your ears?

You can hear voices and understand language.



You can hear doors open and close.

You can hear footsteps.



You can hear music.

You can hear sirens to get your attention.



You can hear alarms to wake you up or alert you to danger.



You can hear the difference between loud and soft sounds.



You can hear the difference between high and low sounds.

Some people do not hear sounds clearly. Their ears do not function to provide good hearing. Hearing aids can make their hearing clearer.

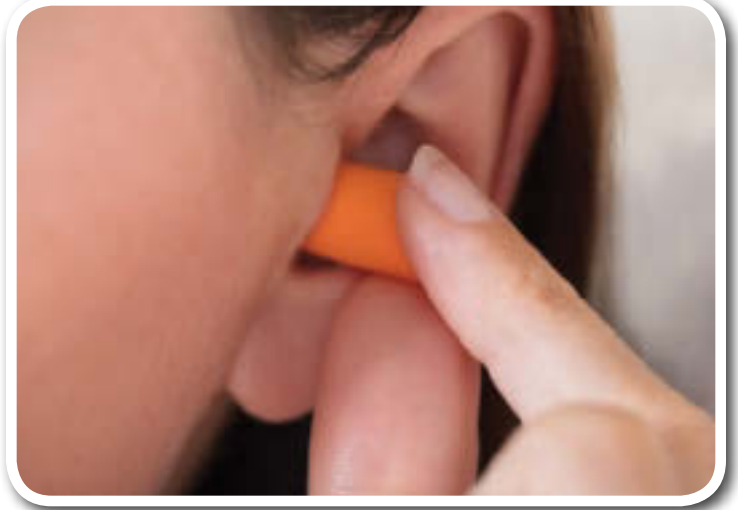
Some people are not able to hear at all. Not being able to hear is called deafness. People with poor hearing or who are deaf find other ways to sense their surroundings.

For example, sign language is a system of hand gestures that represent letters and words. A deaf person can use sign language to communicate instead of hearing the sounds of spoken words.



It is important to protect your ears and your sense of hearing.

Sounds that are too loud can damage your ears. Music can be too loud for ear safety. So can machine engines and power tools.



Wearing earplugs or earmuffs to cover your ears protects your ears from loud noises.

Never stick objects other than soft earplugs into your ear canals.



Your Sense of Smell

In addition to the rides and games at the carnival, Alyssa also looks at the other visitors. People are walking in all directions. Many are carrying snacks. The snacks look tasty and smell good!



A lady passes by carrying a bucket of buttery popcorn. Aunt Erica and Alyssa can both smell it. They decide it's time for a snack. They walk to where the treats are sold. On their way, they pass a girl carrying a caramel apple with sprinkles. It smells sweet. They pass a man with a slice of pizza. It smells spicy.



Your sense of smell is your ability to detect scent. Scents are also called aromas, odors, or fragrances. Your nose is the body part that enables your sense of smell.

Scents from different substances spread into the air. When you breathe in through your nose, your nose can detect scents in the air.



What can you tell about your surroundings using your nose? You can identify many foods by their smells without seeing or even being in the same room as the foods.

You can tell when chocolate chip cookies are baking.



You can tell when bacon is frying.



Outdoors, you can tell when a skunk is near.



You can tell when there is fire burning nearby.



SAFETY

If you smell smoke indoors, it could be an emergency. Tell an adult right away!

You can tell many flowers apart by their scents.

You can identify plants called herbs by the way they smell, too.





Your sense of smell helps protect you from rotten food that could make you sick. Often when food has gone bad and is dangerous to eat, it smells awful.

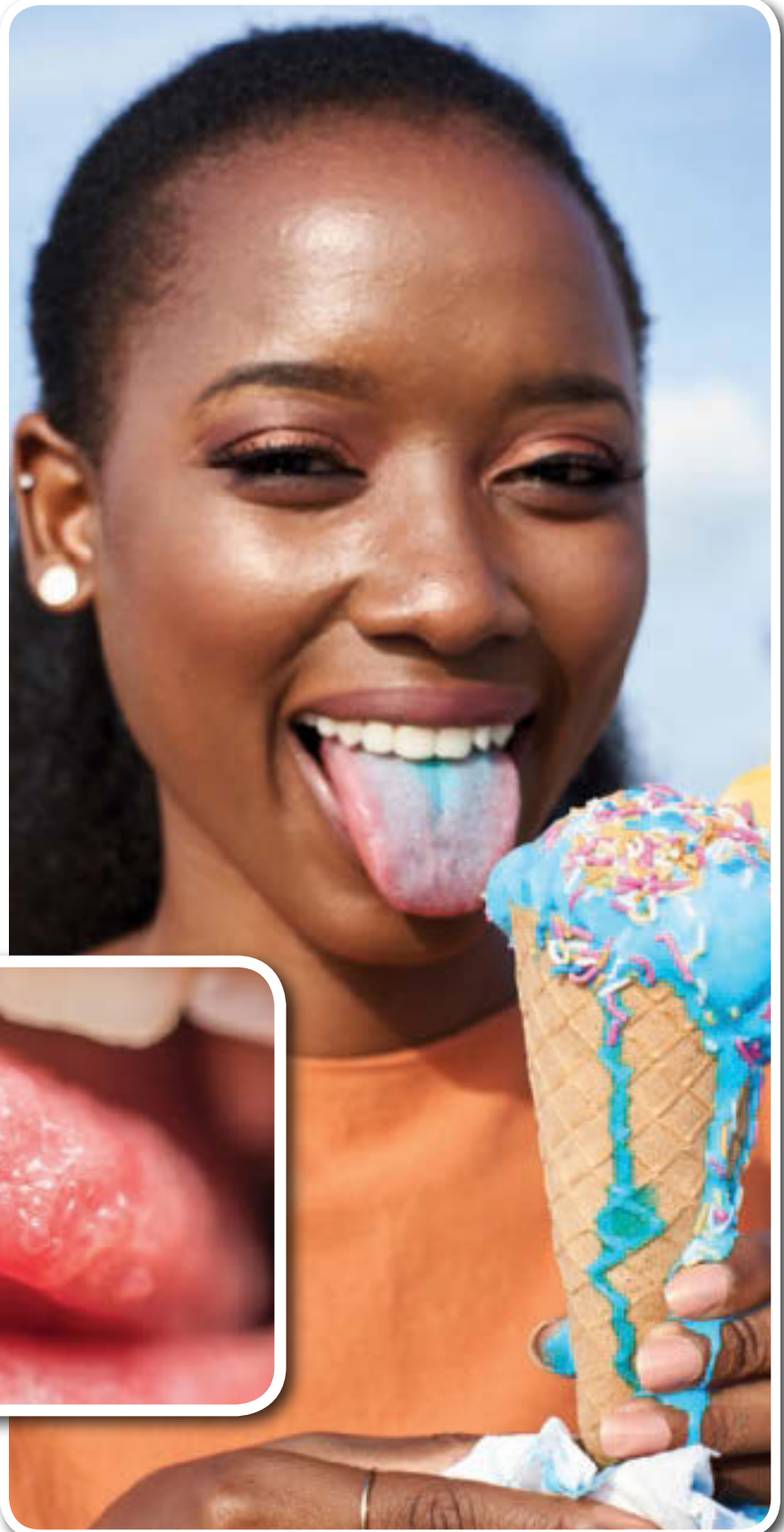


Your Sense of Taste

Alyssa and Aunt Erica are at the carnival food court. Alyssa wants something salty. She thinks the giant soft pretzels look tasty. Aunt Erica wants something that is both tart and sweet. She will have a candied green apple.



Your sense of taste is your ability to detect flavor. Your tongue is the body part that tastes flavors. Your tongue is covered with little bumps called taste buds. The taste buds on different parts of your tongue sense different flavors.



You probably really like the taste of sweet foods. Most people do! Foods that are sweet contain some type of sugar.

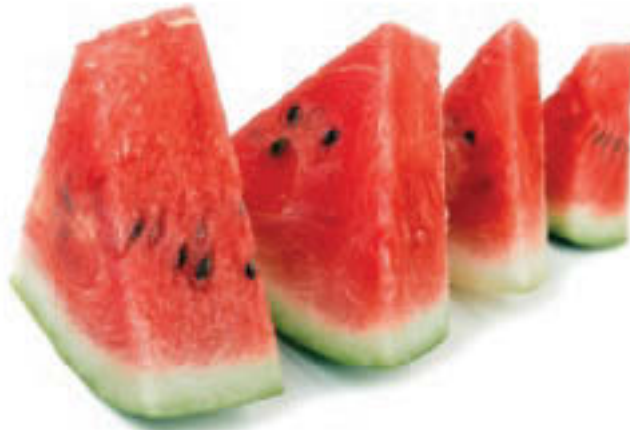
Honey is sweet.



People make sweet pastries using sugar.



Many fruits are sweet.



Maple syrup is sweet.



People often add salt to the meats, vegetables, and soups that they eat.

A lot of snack foods are salty. Potato chips, popcorn, and pretzels are often salty.



Many fruits are sweet, but several are sour.

Bitterness is a flavor that many people do not like very much.

Lemons and limes are sour.



Grapefruit has a bitter flavor.



Some types of cherries are sour. Tart is another word that describes sour cherries.



Cocoa powder without sugar is also bitter.



SAFETY

It can be dangerous to taste or eat substances that you do not know for sure are safe. Do not taste or eat anything that is not given to you by the adult who is taking care of you. These are some symbols that indicate something is very dangerous.



Your Sense of Touch

As evening falls, it is getting cool outside at the carnival. Aunt Erica loans her sweater to Alyssa. The sweater looks soft and warm.

Alyssa is happy that the sweater feels warm. However, she also thinks it feels a little itchy.



Playing games takes Alyssa's mind off the itchy sweater. She rolls balls up a lane one at a time. The balls feel hard, smooth, heavy, and cool when Alyssa touches them.

She scores enough points to win a prize! Alyssa chooses a soft, fluffy sheep. Alyssa would be able to tell one of the game balls and her prize sheep apart even with her eyes closed. They feel different to touch.



Your sense of touch is your ability to detect details about objects by contacting them. Your skin, especially on your hands, is the body part that enables your sense of touch. The skin is full of nerves that can detect if something is rough, smooth, hot, or cold or if something is pressing on it.



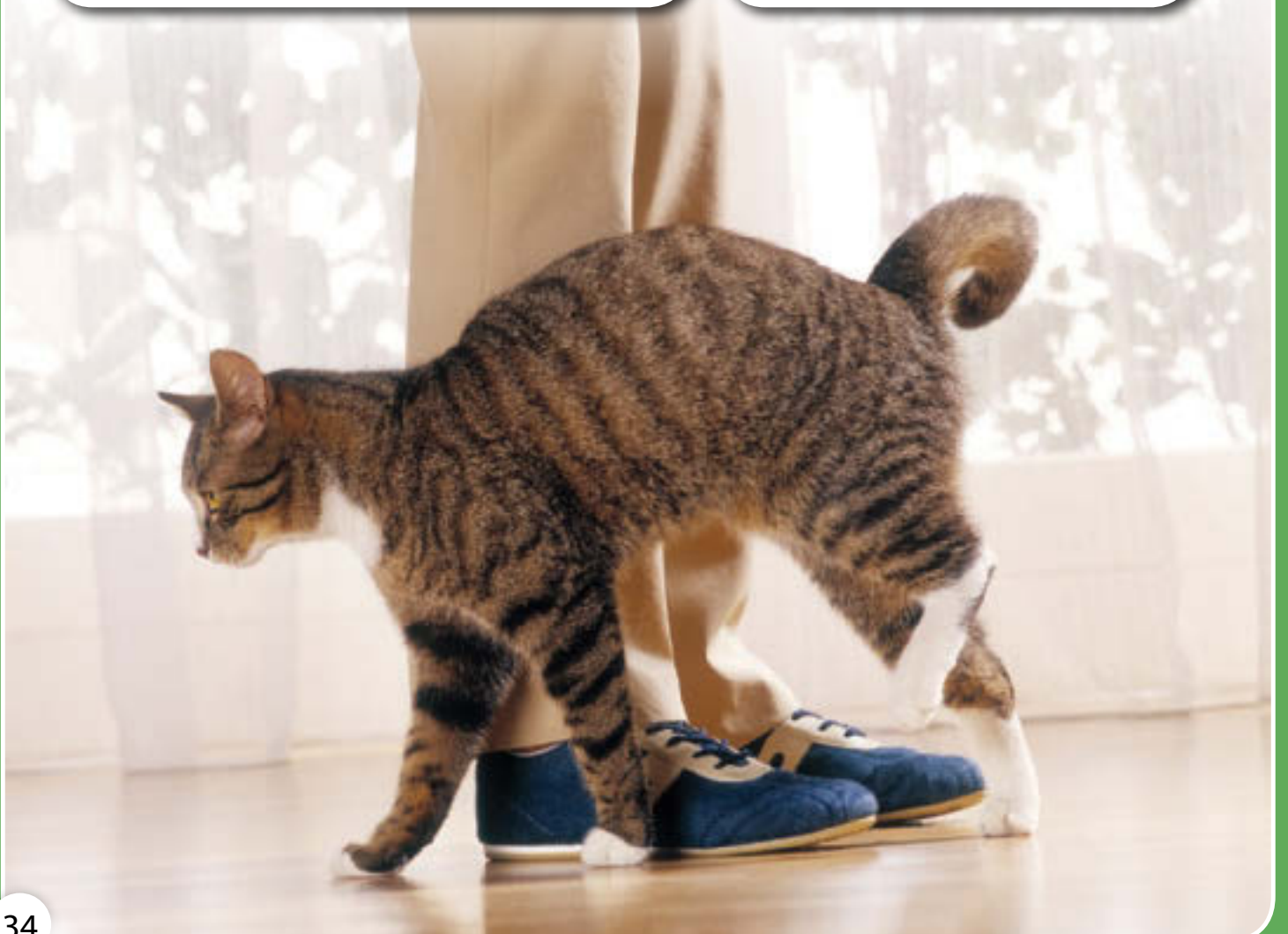
What can you tell about objects using your sense of touch?

You can tell when surfaces are smooth or rough.

You can tell when something is cold, cool, warm, or hot.



Feeling pressure allows you to tell whether objects are light or heavy. Detecting pressure lets you feel if something brushes against you.



Pain is part of your sense of touch. Pain is your body's way of telling you that something is injuring you. For example, if you touch something that is too hot, you will feel pain and pull away to keep from getting burned.

If you get a splinter, the pain lets you know that something has pierced your skin. If you scrape your elbow, it hurts!



Science in Action

A Visit to the Eye Doctor

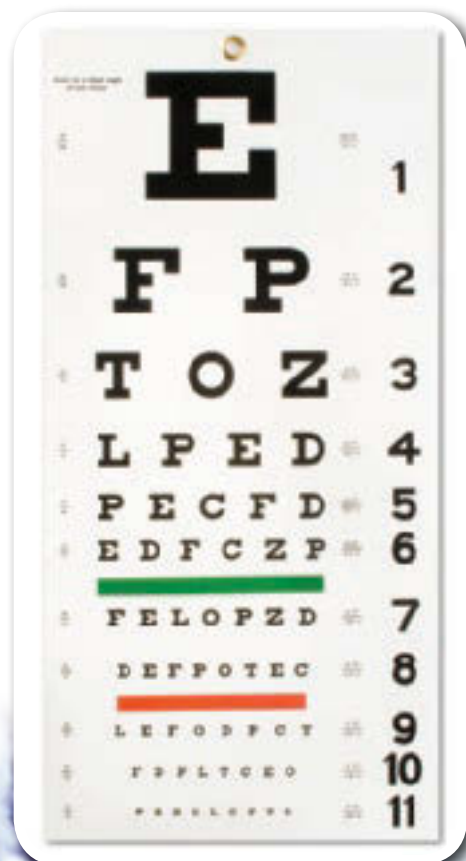
A few days after the carnival, Alyssa has her first visit to an eye doctor. Alyssa was squinting while she was watching television. Aunt Erica wonders if Alyssa might need eyeglasses.

Aunt Erica has several pairs of eyeglasses herself. She knows that eyeglasses can make it easier to see.



At the eye doctor's office, Alyssa reads an eye chart. She keeps calling out the letters she sees until they become too small for her to see clearly.

Then the eye doctor looks through a lens that lets her see into the inside of Alyssa's eyeballs. This device has a bright light that makes Alyssa see spots for a few minutes.



Next the eye doctor asks Alyssa to read the eye chart again through a big machine with changing lenses. The doctor switches back and forth between two lenses at a time and asks Alyssa which of the two makes the chart look clearest. Many of the choices make the letters on the chart blurry. But the last set of lenses makes the letters crisp and clear for Alyssa. "This is the prescription for your new eyeglass lenses," the doctor says.

Now Alyssa gets to do the fun part. She chooses the frames for her lenses.



Aunt Erica changes her own glasses to read the notes the doctor gives her. Aunt Erica wears one pair of glasses so she can see faraway things clearly. But she needs different glasses, reading glasses, to focus on letters up close.

"It looks like it's time for someone else to get new glasses, too," the eye doctor says to Aunt Erica. "You need bifocals."



Some people have difficulty focusing their eyes clearly on objects up close. Some people have difficulty focusing their eyes on objects far away. And some people have difficulty seeing objects both up close and far away.

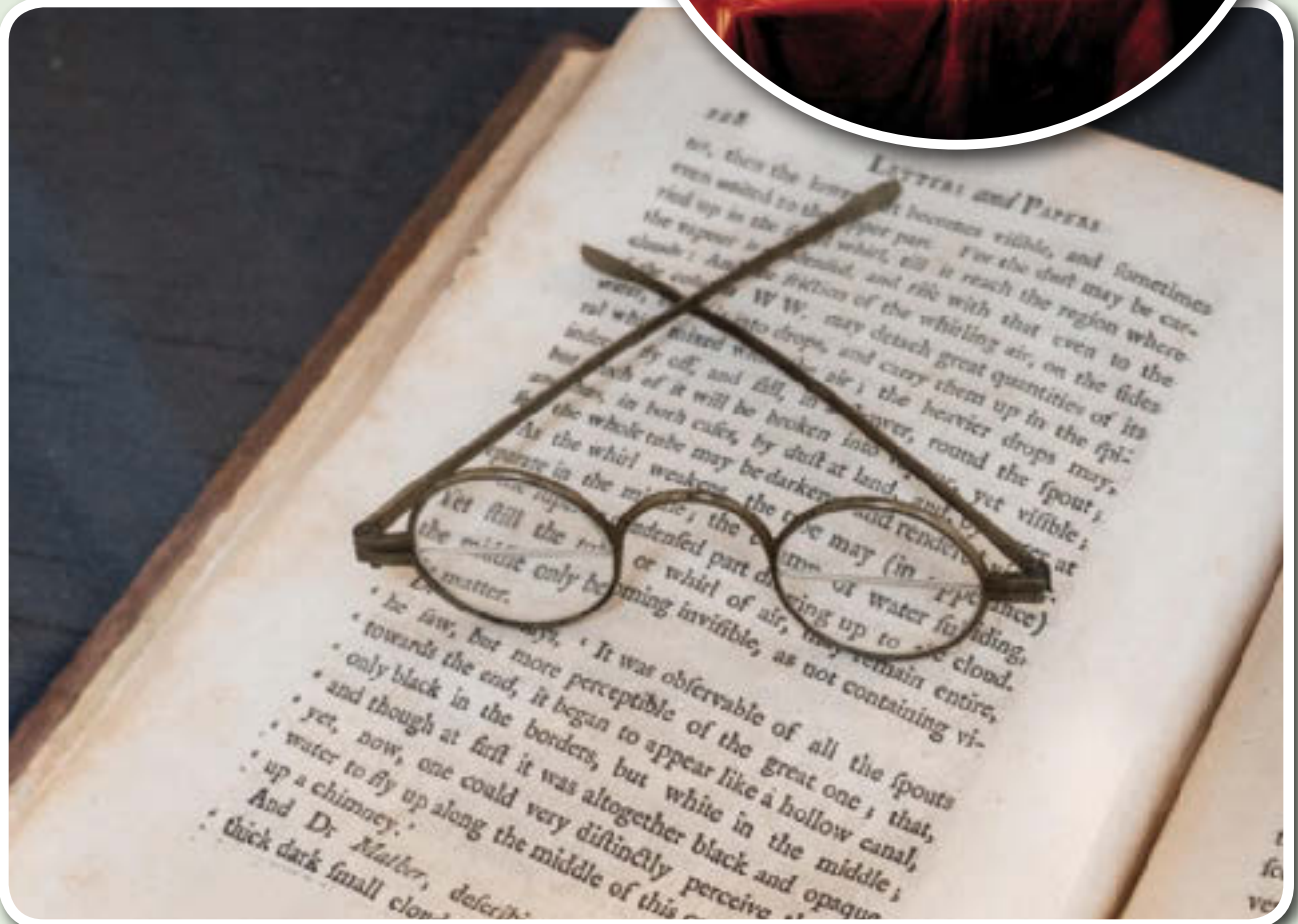
Bifocals are glasses that have two different lenses for each eye. The bottom part of each lens helps the eye focus on things up close. The top part of each lens helps the eye focus on objects far away.

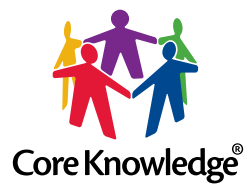


Benjamin Franklin

Benjamin Franklin was one of the people who helped form the United States as a new nation. He was also a discoverer and an inventor. One of his famous inventions was bifocal eyeglasses.

Benjamin Franklin invented eyeglasses to meet his own need. His eyes needed correction for both his distance vision and his reading vision.





CKSci™
Core Knowledge **SCIENCE™**

Series Editor-in-Chief

E.D. Hirsch Jr.

Editorial Directors

Daniel H. Franck and Richard B. Talbot

Subject Matter Expert

Joyce Latimer, PhD

Professor

School of Plant and Environmental Sciences

Virginia Tech

Blacksburg, Virginia

Illustration and Photo Credits

Alexey Stiop/Alamy Stock Photo: 28c

Andrii Gorulko/Alamy Stock Photo: 26b

Andriy Popov/Alamy Stock Photo: 17a, 23b

Angela Serena Gilmour/Alamy Stock Photo: 22d

Arturs Budkevics/Alamy Stock Photo: 38b

Asia/Alamy Stock Photo: 4

Augustas Cetkauskas/Alamy Stock Photo: 34b

Bill Roque/Alamy Stock Photo: i, iii, 8

blickwinkel/Alamy Stock Photo: 21c

Brent Hofacker/Alamy Stock Photo: 24b, 28a

CHRIS BOSWORTH/Alamy Stock Photo: 23a

Cigdem Simsek/Alamy Stock Photo: 16a

Clynt Garnham/Stockimo/Alamy Stock Photo: 31a

CPA Media Pte Ltd/Alamy Stock Photo: 41a

Danita Delimont Creative/Alamy Stock Photo: 5

David Knowles/Alamy Stock Photo: 13

Dejan Ilic/Alamy Stock Photo: 33d

Design Pics Inc/Alamy Stock Photo: 14a

Dinodia Photos/Alamy Stock Photo: 11b

dov makabaw sundry/Alamy Stock Photo: 15a

Elena Yurchenko/Alamy Stock Photo: 22b

Elizaveta Galitkaia/Alamy Stock Photo: Cover B, 11a

Evgeniya Moskova/Alamy Stock Photo: 21b

EyeEm/Alamy Stock Photo: 22a, 32

foodfolio/Alamy Stock Photo: 21a

funkyfood London - Paul Williams/Alamy Stock Photo: 19c

levgen Chabanov/Alamy Stock Photo: 10a

levgeniia Pidgorna/Alamy Stock Photo: 19b

imageBROKER/Alamy Stock Photo: 9c, 28d

Jeffrey Isaac Greenberg 5+/Alamy Stock Photo: 6

Joe Belanger/Alamy Stock Photo: 26d

Johan Swanepoel/Alamy Stock Photo: 9d

Juniors Bildarchiv GmbH/Alamy Stock Photo: 34c

LAMB/Alamy Stock Photo: 37a

Lev Dolgachov/Alamy Stock Photo: 38c

LightField Studios Inc./Alamy Stock Photo: Cover A

Lisa Aiken/Alamy Stock Photo: 24a

MBI/Alamy Stock Photo: 17b

Michael Burrell/Alamy Stock Photo: 9e, 19a

Natallia Yaumenenka/Alamy Stock Photo: 15d

Nedim Bajramovic/Alamy Stock Photo: 27b

nidpor/Alamy Stock Photo: 14c

Oleksandr Perepelytsia/Alamy Stock Photo: 22c

Orange Stock Photo Production Inc./Alamy Stock Photo: 16b

Other/Alamy Stock Photo: 27a

Panther Media GmbH/Alamy Stock Photo: 14d

PaulPaladin/Alamy Stock Photo: 26c

Peter Hermes Furian/Alamy Stock Photo: 29

Phanie/Alamy Stock Photo: 35

PhotoAlto/Alamy Stock Photo: 33b

Prostock-studio/Alamy Stock Photo: Cover C, 20

Radu Bercan/Alamy Stock Photo: 25a

Realimage/Alamy Stock Photo: 14b

Richard Green/Alamy Stock Photo: 31b

Rick Lewis/Alamy Stock Photo: 18

Rob Scolah/Alamy Stock Photo: 12

roger tillberg/Alamy Stock Photo: 15c

Samuel Ray/Alamy Stock Photo: 33a

Science Photo Library/Alamy Stock Photo: Cover D, 10b, 34a, 38a

Stock Experiment/Alamy Stock Photo: 9b

Stuart Boulton/Alamy Stock Photo: 37b

Tedd A. Prater/Alamy Stock Photo: 21d

Tim Gainey/Alamy Stock Photo: 15b

Tony wood/Alamy Stock Photo: 41b

Valentyn Volkov/Alamy Stock Photo: 26a, 28b

Valery Voenny/Alamy Stock Photo: 9a

Viacheslav Iakobchuk/Alamy Stock Photo: 11c

Vladislav Nosick/Alamy Stock Photo: 33c

Westend61 GmbH/Alamy Stock Photo: 25b

CKSci™

Core Knowledge SCIENCE

A comprehensive program in science, integrating topics from Earth and Space, Life, and Physical Sciences with concepts specified in the *Core Knowledge Sequence* (content and skill guidelines for Grades K–8).

Core Knowledge SCIENCE™

units at this level include:

Pushes and Pulls
Needs of Plants and Animals
Changing Environments
Weather Patterns
Our Five Senses

www.coreknowledge.org

ISBN: 978-1-68380-573-1

Core Knowledge Curriculum Series™
Series Editor-in-Chief
E.D. Hirsch Jr.