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VIDEO GUIDE · UNIT 1 · TOPIC 1.6

Kinesthesis and the Vestibular Sense

Watch the lesson

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

NOTES: FILL IN THE BLANKS WHILE YOU WATCH

1. _____ is the sense of the position and movement of your body parts (e.g., knowing where your hand is without looking), from receptors in muscles, tendons, and joints.
2. The _____ detects the position and movement of your head and helps you keep your balance.
3. The _____, next to the _____ in the inner ear, are involved in balance, not hearing; fluid in them moves with your head, so after you spin and stop, the still-moving fluid makes you feel you're still spinning.

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

1. An inner-ear infection leaves a person dizzy and unsteady on her feet, though her hearing is fine. Which structures are most likely affected?

(A) Hair cells in the cochlea

(B) The semicircular canals

(C) Receptors in muscles and tendons

(D) The eardrum

2. A person's semicircular canals are damaged. Which ability is most likely to remain normal?

(A) Keeping her balance when she turns

(B) Feeling as if she's still spinning right after a spin stops

(C) Knowing where her fingers are without looking

(D) Sensing that her head is rotating

3. Why can a single inner-ear problem sometimes affect both hearing and balance?

(A) The cochlea and the semicircular canals sit right next to each other in the inner ear

(B) The semicircular canals transduce sound waves

(C) Kinesthesis receptors are located in the cochlea

(D) Balance and hearing are both controlled by receptors in the joints

NOTES

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