<u>Spec</u>	cial Senses Lab:	Name:			
Statio	on 1:				
Colorb	rblindness Test				
1.	Each circle contains colored dots with a hidden	number that is shown as another color.			
2.	. Are you colorblind?				
3.	3. What does it mean to have a positive test for color blindness?				
4.	4. What are different types of colorblindness?				
5.	5. Explain how colorblindness can occur.				
Statio					
	<u>en Eye Chart</u>				
1.	·	ape mark on the floor. This is the distance at which the Read each line out loud to your partner and record the			
2.	· ·	s can be found next to the line on the chart that you			
	completed.	can be found flext to the line on the chart that you			
	Right Lef	+			
4.	_	and far sighted in terms of shape of the eye and where			
Statio	ion 3:				
Two-P	Point Discrimination Test				
1.	This test measures the abundance of touch reco	eptors on your fingertip, palm, and the back of the			
	upper arm by using the calipers.				
2.	2. Have your partner close their eyes, and starting with the caliper ends very close together gently touch the ends of the caliper on the person's fingertip and remove. Your partner will report if they felt 1 or 2 points.				
3.	3. Repeat this procedure but widen the ends of the calipers by 1 mm each time until your partner says they can feel 2 points on their fingertip. Record the distance between the points:				
1	Repeat the procedure for the palm and measur				
		arm and measure the distance between the points:			
٥.	————	ann and measure the distance between the points.			
6.	Which area has more touch receptors?	Why do you think there are			
	more receptors in that area?				
7.	What is the specific name for the receptors res	sponsible for sensing touch?			
8.	. What type of neuron AND part of the brain are	e being used during the activity?			

Station 4:

Balance and Equilibrium

1.	Baland	ce and Vision: Stable surface
	a.	Pick a preferred leg to stand on. Hold the other leg with one hand and keep the opposite hand
		at your side during the entire exercise.
	b.	Time yourself (up to 60 seconds) with eyes open. Record how long you can balance without
		moving your leg or opposite arm:
	c.	Repeat with your eyes closed and record time
		Switch to your non preferred leg and repeat the above procedure with eyes open and eyes
		closed. Open Closed
2.	Balan	ce and Vision: Unstable surface
	a.	Stand with both feet on the ENDS of the wobble board. Practice balancing a few times before
		you begin the test. When ready, balance until one of the sides of the board touches the floor.
		Record the time you were able to balance (up to 60 sec):
	C.	Reposition your feet and repeat the balance test with your eyes closed. ***Safety is the top
		priority and a spotter must be watching closely and wobble board next to the lab table so the
		participant can grab hold if they lose their balance. Make sure to use good judgment and not
		do any movements that could cause harm or injury.*** Stop the timer when one side of the
		board touches the ground.
	d.	Record the time you were able to balance (up to 60 sec):
	e.	Does vision have an impact on balance? Why?
Statio	n 5:	
Respo	nse Tim	<u>nes</u>
1.	Ruler	
	a.	The tester will be dropping the ruler and recording results while the pincher will be trying to
		catch the falling ruler.
	b.	The tester will hold the ruler at the top and the bottom 0 centimeter mark will be hovering
		between the pinchers open finger and thumb. Their fingers should be pointing towards the
		tester.
	c.	Drop the ruler and the pincher will close their fingers and try to catch the ruler. Do this three
		times and take the best results. Record in centimeters where the pinchers fingers were able to
		grab the ruler. If the ruler falls to the floor before they can pinch it, then record FAIL in the
		space below.
	d.	Round 1 is with the pinchers eyes open and no other signal except the tester dropping the
		ruler. Round 2 is with the pinchers eyes closed and the tester taps the pinchers shoulder while
		simultaneously dropping the ruler. Round 3 is with the pinchers eyes closed and the tester will
		say "Now" while they simultaneously drop the ruler.
	Δ.	Results: Sight: Touch: Sound:
	c.	10den 50dnd
	f.	Explain why there is a difference in response times from having eyes open to eyes closed and
	••	response time comparing touch to sound.

Station 6: Blind Spot Test

	Use the http://fa chapter	<u>culty.washington.edu/chudler/retina.html</u> or use the old A	natomy textbook Special Senses			
2.	What ca	What causes the blind spot?				
<i>Static</i> Perip	on 7: heral Visio	n Test				
1.	Using the cup as a handle, hold the poster board base up to your face and put your nose in the center hole. Have your partner hold the file card so that it is against the curved side of the base, as far from the focus object as possible.					
	Keep your eyes on the focus object while your partner moves the colored shape around the outside edge until you can see it. If at any time, your eyes move away from the focus object, choose a different card and begin again. Note the angle:					
3.	Have your partner keep moving the colored shape toward the focus object. Note the angle at which you first detect color:					
4.	Then no	te the angle at which you first discern the shape itself:				
		llows, have your partner expose a different shape and repe				
6.	Research the lab h	n why you got the results you got and write a short respornandout.	se. Attach the sheet of paper to)		
<i>Static</i> Taste						
1.	Take a sample cup from each of the sources of water. Record which source of water you think goes with each cup letter: Aquafina, Dasani, Deer Park, Fiji, Smart Water, Tap Water					
2.	Cups:					
	Sample	Description: clarity (how it looks), taste, and odor	Water Source			
	A					
	В					
	С					
	C D					
	D					
3.	D E F	u correct? If you missed some water sources, w	hat did you mix up?			