1. What is **anosmia**? What can it be caused by?

2. Experiencing senses boils down to ______________________ translating chemical, electromagnetic, and mechanical stimuli into __________________ that our ____________ can make sense of. This process is called ________________, and each sense works in its own way.

3. For you to be able to smell something, the odorant must be ________________, or in a ________________ state to get sucked up into your nostrils.
   a. A few molecules make it all the way to the back of the nose and hit your ____________________________, your olfactory system’s main organ.
   b. Once in the ____________, they’re able to bind to receptors on your olfactory sensory neurons, which fire action potentials up their long axons and through your ____________________________ into the ________________ in the brain.
   c. Inside the __________________, the olfactory axons meet up with the dendrites of another kind of nerve cell, called a __________________________, which relays the signal to the brain.
   d. Our __________________ different olfactory receptor neurons help us identify about _____________ different smells.
   e. What are the two avenues through which smell hits the brain? Explain.

4. __________ is 80% smell.
   a. 10,000 or so ________________ cover the tongue, mouth, and upper throat. Most are packed deep down between your ____________________________.
   b. What are the five taste sensations?
   c. Each taste bud has 50 to 100 ____________________________ which register and respond to different food.
      i. What are the two types of **epithelial receptor cells**?