

5-11-20

Grade 4-Through the Nose

1. How do the Membranes, (thin, film-like layers that line the inside of the nasal cavity) help us smell?

- A. They stretch out quickly to pick up smells.
- B. They are packed with tiny scent-tracking hotspots called olfactory receptors.
- C. They vibrate when smells come in and send the message to our brains.
- D. They change color and show us what we are smelling.

2. What does this article describe?

- A. the different parts of a dog's brain and the role each part plays in interpreting smells
- B. the experience of two people who get lost while hiking and the dog that helps find them
- C. how dogs are used by doctors around the world to detect cancer in human patients
- D. dogs' sense of smell and what dogs do with the information collected by their noses

3. How do you know that a dog's sense of smell is much more powerful than a human's sense of smell?

- A. A dog has 220 million scent-tracking hotspots in its nose, while a human has about 5 million.
- B. A dog's eyes, ears, and nose work the same way that a human's eyes, ears, and nose work.
- C. A dog won't go into a smelly room.
- D. Dogs have sense receptors like humans do.

4. What is one reason that dogs are able to help find drugs, explosives, and dangerous substances?

- A. Some dogs are able to recognize people and other dogs by scent.
- B. Some drugs, explosives, and dangerous substances have a smell.
- C. Drugs, explosives, and dangerous substances are often carried by missing hikers.
- D. Dogs are able to tell how their owners are feeling based on smell.

5. Suppose that a dog owner went for a walk in the woods behind his house and then disappeared. Would his dog be able to help find him? Explain why or why not. Be sure to include evidence.