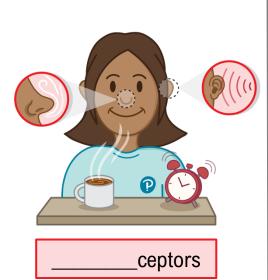
## **TOPIC:** SENSORY RECEPTOR CLASSIFICATION BY LOCATION

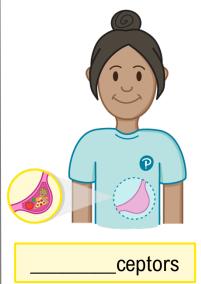
• Sensory receptors can be classified by the location of the stimuli they detect.

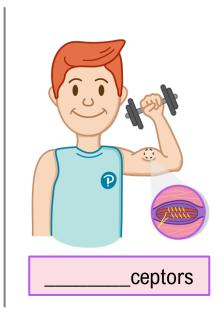
• Exteroceptors: Detect stimuli originating \_\_\_\_\_ the body.

• Interoceptors: Detect stimuli originating \_\_\_\_\_ the body.

• **Proprioceptors:** Monitor body position and stretch – located in the musculo\_\_\_\_\_ system.







**EXAMPLE:** Sabina decides to go for a swim in the lake. When she first dips her toe in the water, her \_\_\_\_\_\_ detect the cold temperature, and she quickly retracts her toe. Eventually, she builds up the courage to get in, and once in the water, her \_\_\_\_\_ allow her to monitor the position of her body and stretch of her muscles as she's swimming. After a while, she feels a painful cramp in her hamstring, detected by her \_\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Exteroceptors, interoceptors, mechanoreceptors.
- b) Nociceptors, proprioceptors, interceptors.
- c) Exteroceptors, interoceptors, proprioceptors.
- d) Exteroceptors, proprioceptors, nociceptors.

**PRACTICE:** We can touch our finger to our nose while our eyes are closed, as we can sense the movement and position of our joints and body parts without seeing them. Which type of receptor allows us to do this?

- a) Proprioceptors.
- b) Mechanoreceptors.
- c) Interoceptors.
- d) Photoreceptors.

## **TOPIC:** SENSORY RECEPTOR CLASSIFICATION BY LOCATION

**PRACTICE:** One day, Kaya feels a sharp pain in her stomach area. How would you classify the sensory receptor that is responsible for detecting the issue and causing Kaya to feel this pain?

- a) Exteroceptor & nociceptor.
- b) Exteroceptor and chemoreceptor.
- c) Interoceptor and nociceptor.
- d) Interoceptor and chemoreceptor.