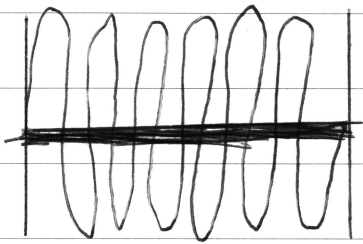


Start here.

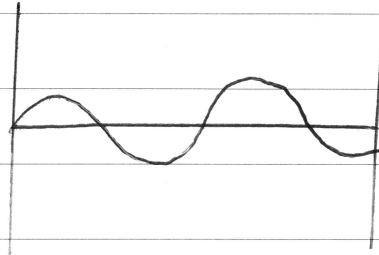
a)

	function	Senses	Example
insects	sensors at their feet and hands	touch	
fish	send out electronic sound waves which reflect from moving object		sensing food or bait when fishing
mammals	skin being the major sensor	sight hear touch	sensing something shake feet consistently.

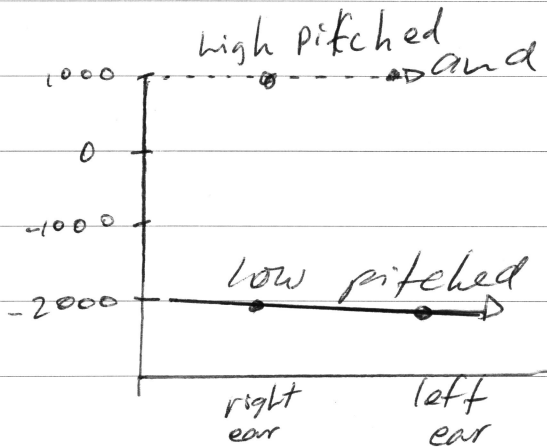
b)



high pitched



low pitched



(i) ~~conjunctive~~ conjunctive = line Y.

(ii) because the retina may be affected due to short or long lens. Therefore ~~different~~ different refraction of light meaning ~~after~~ different focus within the eye.

(iii) rods in the eye are what ~~are~~
is attaching the lens the determine
either long or short lens. Rhodopsin
is

Additional writing space on back page.

Start here.

d i) The back part of the brain is base on memory. A brain Tumour or lack of oxygen to that particular area of the brain.

d ii) The behavioural of the would change as it will need to be cautious of any impact to the brain and also won't be able to remember certain things e.g seat area's eating habits etc....

e) Study of the ear and each of its different functions have helped us significantly. The ear consists of drums, tunnel etc... because of the surround sound system which targets both ears it immediately makes the audience receive sound so much more effectively.

The eye we have two eyes which are constantly shaking. Because of our wide depth of ~~perception~~ perception it allows us to see more

however in this case to ~~see~~^{view}
the whole movie. The use of
two images when ~~is~~ watching
3D movies shows how each eye
are looking at the same screen with
two images but however are focusing
on the ~~the~~ image as one. This brings
out the reticent movements when
watching 3D movies.

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