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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Taste** | **Smell** | **Touch** | **Kinesthesis** | **Vestibular System** |
| Stimulus | Chemicals in food | Chemicals in the air | Pressure, warmth, cold, pain | Body position in space | Displaced fluid |
| Receptors | Chemical particles of food dissolved in saliva | Chemical detection | Somesthetic receptors | Body’s posture and positioning | Head position |
| Location of Receptors | Taste buds | Olfactory bulb | The skin | Joints and muscles | Semicircular canals |
| Basic Elements of Perception | Sweet, sour, salty, bitter | Strong and weak odors | Expectations, experiences and mood. | Sense of location | Balance and equilibrium |

**3.03-**

A circus entertainer uses many senses, but predominantly uses the kinesthetic sense, vestibular senses, and sense of touch. The kinesthetic sense is the sense of the body’s position in relation to other objects. A circus entertainer will use this sense to navigate and perceive positions, which can be helpful in stunts such as the trapeze act. The vestibular sense is used for the perception of balance and equilibrium. It allows the entertainer to perform the most difficult activities such as balancing on a tightrope to the simplest act of walking the plank. The sense of touch is used to feel pressure, temperature, and pain. The circus entertainer can use this sense when juggling dangerous items, such as swords and torches. He will use his sense of touch to ensure that he does not catch the sharp end of the sword, which will inflict pain on him, or catch the fire end of the torch, from which he will feel intense heat.