

Glossary

1. **Perception:** Perception is the process of recognizing and interpreting sensory stimuli.
2. **Sensory:** Sensory means 'relating to sensation or the physical senses; transmitted or perceived by the senses'.
3. **Epithelial cells:** The term "epithelium" refers to layers to the cells that line hollow organs and glands. They also line up the outer surface of the body.
4. **Organic compounds:** An organic compound is gas, liquid or a solid chemical whose molecules contain carbon.
5. **Saccharides:** Saccharides is a common synonym for sugars. These are further divided into monosaccharides, disaccharides, oligosaccharides and polysaccharides.
6. **Para position in a ring structure:** Para position in organic chemistry is used for compounds which have two identical functional groups tied to a ring of benzene in the position 1 and 4.
7. **Nasal septum:** The nasal septum is the bone and cartilage in the nose that separates the left and right airways in the nose, dividing the two nostrils.
8. **Translucency:** It is a physical property of allowing light to pass through partially enough to prevent perception of objects on the other side.
9. **Viscosity:** Viscosity is an internal property of a fluid that offers resistance to flow. Thicker fluids have higher viscosity and thinner fluids have lower viscosities.
10. **Cohesiveness:** The intermolecular attraction by which the elements of a body/object are held together.
11. **Innervated:** The distribution or supply of nerves for perception on nerve stimulation to a part of the body or organ.
12. **Hydrolysis:** A chemical process in which a molecule is cleaved into two parts by the addition of a molecule of water.