

COORDINATION AND CONTROL Name: _____

1. The central nervous system consists of the
- A. brain and spinal cord. C. brain only
B. spinal nerves only. D. cerebrum and the spinal column

2. The largest sense organ is the _____

3. Which of the following are sense organs

- A. Brain and eyes C. Tongue and skin
B. Spinal cord and brain D. Eyes and heart

4. Which pair of sense organs responds to chemicals

Nose and brain tongue and skin nose and tongue eyes and skin

5. Something that causes a response is known as

Sense organ stimuli sensor reflex

6. Which one of the senses was stimulated when we step on a sharp object?

- A.** smell **B.** sight **C.** touch **D.** taste

7. Two parts of the eye that refracts light

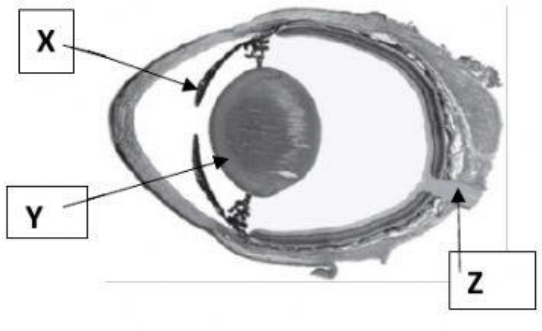
- A. retina and lens B. lens and cornea
C. fovea and optic nerve D. lens and pupil

8. What part of the eye controls the amount of light entering it?

Retina Iris Cornea Sclera

9. Why does the pupil get smaller?

- A. It is a reflex response and stops damage to the retina
B. We have to think about this, and our brain then creates the change
C. To allow as much light into the eye are possible.
D. If there is not enough light – dim light

	10. This shows a section through the eye of a small mammal as viewed with a microscope. Name the parts labelled X , Y and Z. X _____ Y _____ Z _____
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11. The shape of the lens in the human eye may be altered by contraction or relaxation of the...

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|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. optic nerve | B muscles of the ciliary body |
| C . muscles of the iris | D pupil |

2. Our _____ gives us information about things around us.

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|------------|
| Reflexes | senses | Stimuli | D. sensors |
|----------|--------|---------|------------|

Fill in the missing words

1. Part of the eye where the light sensitive cells are located.

2. _____
nerve cells are called _____

3. _____ are groups of specialised cells which detect
_____ (changes in the environment)