GE5 UNIT 5 OUR BRAINS 2

1. **Match clauses in A with clauses in B to make '' Zero Conditional'' sentences:**

A	B
When you're nervous,	when she sees her crush.
When you touch something hot,	they cry.
If we touch a fire,	when they're sleepy.
You sneeze	your heart beats faster.
Humans yawn	your leg kicks out.
If we don't eat,	you pull your hand away.
If babies are hungry,	when something enters your nose.
A girl blushes	we get burned.
If the doctor hits your knee,	we die.

2. **Rewrite all the sentences in exercise 1 on the following lines:**

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

3. **Read and complete the following Zero Conditional Sentences:**

If you see something scary, _____

_____, we smile.

If people eat too many sweets, _____

_____ ice, it melts.

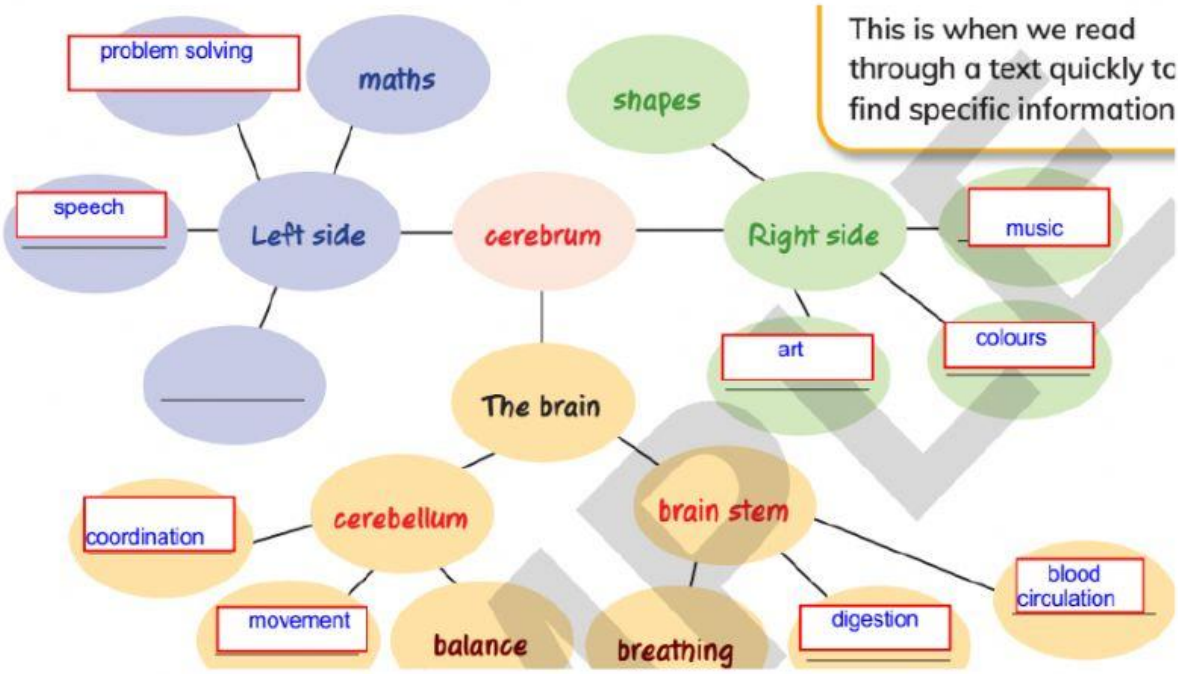
Plants die _____

If you mix blue and yellow, _____

_____ when the power goes out.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. Use the information given in the mind map to complete the text:



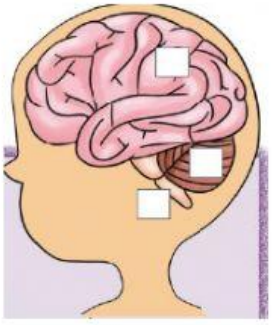
The Human brain is a wrinkly grey organ, the size of two fists put together. It weighs 1.3 kg. It's 16 cm long, 14 cm wide and 10 cm deep. It controls everything we do from learning, breathing and feeling emotions. It uses 20% of all your energy and stops growing when you are about 20.

The brain is like the body's computer because it controls everything we do. The brain has three main parts:

The _____, which is the biggest part of the brain, has a left and right side. The left side is usually better at problem solving and maths. It also controls your _____ (the ability to speak). The right side is more creative and helps us to understand music, _____, shapes and _____.

The _____ is located at the back of the brain and is much smaller than the cerebrum. It controls your _____, movement and _____.

The _____ connects the rest of the brain to the spinal cord, which runs down your neck and back. It controls the body's functions such as breathing, _____ and _____. It's like the _____ because it sorts through all the messages sent from the 100 billion tiny cells called neurons located throughout the body. They send information from your body to your brain and back again at an incredible 240 km per hour – just like a high-speed train!



LIVEWORKSHEETS

5. For each question, choose the correct answer:

Your amazing brain

Your brain controls everything you do. It makes it possible for you to think, feel, learn, create new things, blink and for your heart to beat. It is so amazing that a famous scientist once called it '' the most complex thing we have yet discovered in our universe''.

Can this small grey organ, which weighs less than one and a half kilos, really do that much? Amazingly, your brain contains about 100 billion microscopic cells called neurons. It would take you over 3000 years to count them all. Whenever you dream, laugh, think, see or move, signals race between these neurons. Believe it or not, the activity in our brain never stops. Your neurons create and send more messages than all the phones in the world, and although one neuron created only a very small amount of electricity, all your neurons together can produce enough electricity to power a light bulb.

So how fast can your brain work? Well, imagine this: a bee lands on your foot. Neurons in your skin send this information to your brain at a speed of more than 240 kilometers per hour. You brain then uses other neurons to send the message back to your foot to shake the bee off quickly. These neurons can send this information at more than 320 kilometers per hour. No computer has your brain's incredible ability to cope with the amount of information coming from your eyes, ears, and other sensory organs.

How does your brain help you to learn things that you will use in the future? The structure of your brain changes every time you have a new thought, remember or learn something. For example, riding a bike seems impossible at first, but soon you are able to do it. How? As you practice, your brain sends '' bike riding'' messages again and again. Then the actions are learnt and you are able to ride a bike easily.

1/ Why does the writer mention computer?
a/ to compare them to the human brain
b/ to show how fast they have become
c/ to say that computers have no abilities
d/ to say that computers need eyes and ears

2/ We know that neurons .....
a/ send messages very slowly.
b/ are only found in skin.
c/ deliver messages to your brain.
d/ need electricity to work.

3/ When you have a new thought,
a/ your heart beats faster.
b/ the structure of your brain changes.
c/ you learn something new.
d/ you remember something.

4/ How many neurons does the human brain contain?
a/ about 100 billion
b/ about 3000 billion
c/ about 100 million
d/ 100 billion

5/ What is the article generally about?
a/ All the steps that are involved when your brain learns things.
b/ What an incredible organ the human brain is.
c/ How the brain makes people smarter than computers.
d/ The things you can do is to speed up your brain.

LIVEWORKSHEETS