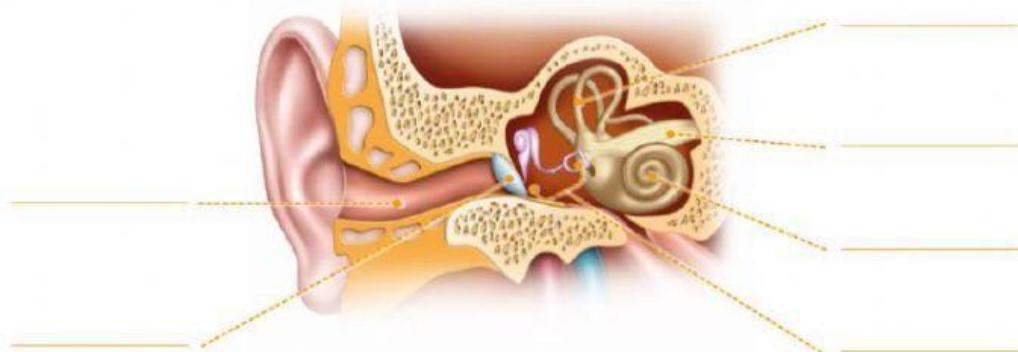


1. COMPLETE THE TABLE USING THE WORDS IN THE BOX

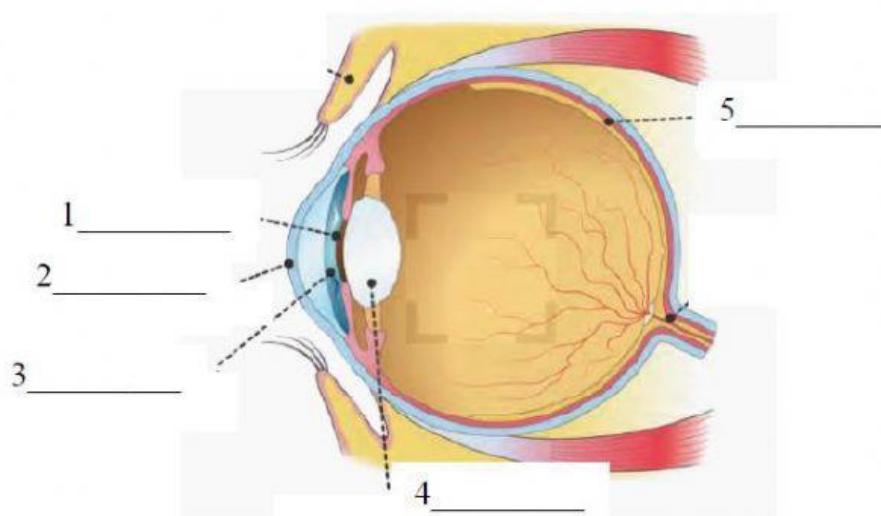
iris • dermis • buds • nostrils • cochlea • cornea • retina  
 auditory canal • tongue • olfactory nerve • lens • eardrum

sight	_____
hearing	_____
smell	_____
taste	_____
touch	_____

2. LABEL THE PICTURE OF AN EAR:



3. LABEL THE PICTURE OF AN EYE:



## 4. MATCH THE TWO COLUMNS:

1. Cornea	a. It transforms the sound vibrations into electrical signals.
2. Cochlea	b. Images are projected at the back of the eye
3. Nostrils	c. Light enter through this part of the eye.
4. Retina	d. Muscle that makes the pupil bigger and smaller.
5. Eardrum	e. Holes in our nose
6. Iris	f. Sound waves make it vibrate.

## 5. READ THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES AND SAY WHETHER THEY ARE TRUE (T) OR FALSE (F)

- a. The pupil controls how much light enters the eye.
- b. The cornea focuses the light to form an image on the retina.
- c. The sense of smell is the ability to detect chemicals in the air.
- d. The nerves for touch are found in the epidermis.
- e. The eardrum helps us keep our balance.
- f. Nerve receptors for taste are found inside the taste buds.

## 6. READ AND COMPLETE THE TEXT:

Even the simplest things people do are the result of a very complex system. The (a) \_\_\_\_\_ nervous system controls every part of the body. It is made up of the brain and the (b) \_\_\_\_\_ cord. The brain has three parts: the (c) \_\_\_\_\_, the cerebellum and the brain stem. The (d) \_\_\_\_\_ is the biggest and it controls our (e) \_\_\_\_\_ movements, for example, speaking or dancing. The (f) \_\_\_\_\_ controls balance, movement and coordination. When you want to move a part of your body, the brain sends signals to the body's (g) \_\_\_\_\_ system to make your muscles relax or (h) \_\_\_\_\_.

## 7. HOW ARE THE NERVE CELLS CALLED?

## 8. WHAT'S THE NAME OF THE TINY BUMPS ON OUR TONGUE?

## 9. HOW DO WE CALL TO THE MIDDLE LAYER OF THE SKIN?

10. CORRECT THESE SENTENCES BY CHANGING THE UNDERLINED WORDS:

- a The cerebrum protects the brain. \_\_\_\_\_
- b Examples of voluntary movements are our heartbeat and digestion. \_\_\_\_\_
- c Voluntary movements are controlled by the brain stem. \_\_\_\_\_
- d Balance, movement and coordination are controlled by the skull. \_\_\_\_\_
- e The spinal cord controls actions such as talking and dancing. \_\_\_\_\_
- f Motor neurons carry messages from the muscles to the brain. \_\_\_\_\_