

1. Drag to the picture:

EARDRUM

LENS

NERVE ENDINGS

OLFACTORY CELLS

EPIDERMIS

COCHLEA

RETINA

AUDITORY NERVE

DERMIS

BLOOD VESSELS

IRIS

TASTE BUDS

OPTIC NERVE

FATTY LAYER

PUPIL

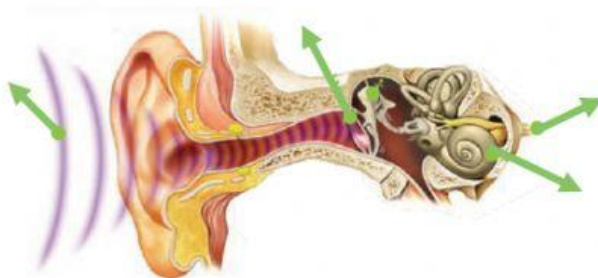
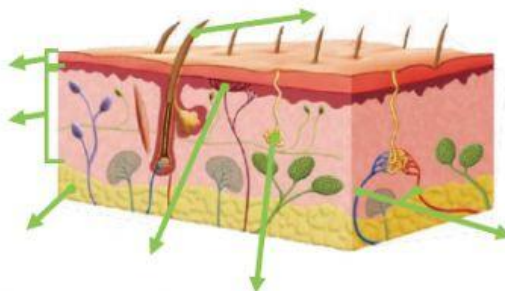
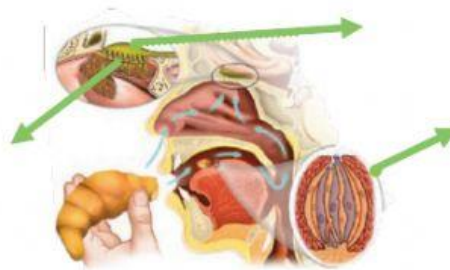
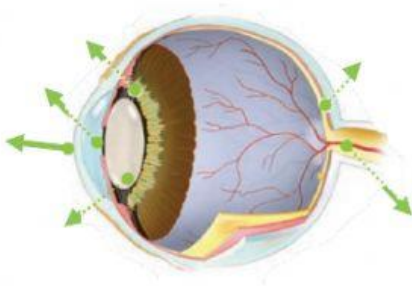
CORNEA

HAIR

SWEAT GLAND

SOUND

OLFACTORY NERVE



2. Match by writing the correct number:

1. It controls all of the body's activity.
2. It's the space between nerve cells.
3. They consist of a cell body, an axon and dendrites.
4. Electrical signals used to transmit messages.
5. Layer of the skin which provides nutrients to the other two layers.
6. Part of the skin which detects information about the things we touch.
7. It detects vibrations and produces nerve impulses.
8. Transparent, oval-shaped structure located behind the pupil and the iris.
9. Part of the eye that let's light in.
10. Part of the sense organs that transmit messages to the brain.

Nerve endings
Nerve Impulses
Nerves
Pupil
Synapse
Lens
Fatty layer
Brain
Nerve cells
Cochlea

3. Cross out the wrong word. Write the correct word.

EXAMPLE: I am doing a social science activity. → Social = natural

- a) Nerves connect the spinal cord to the muscles, organs and brain. _____
- b) Motor nerves block messages from the brain to the muscles. _____
- c) Sensory nerves transmit messages from the electricity to the brain. _____
- d) The spinal cord connects the fingers to the rest of the body. _____
- e) The brain controls the solar system. _____
- f) The gustatory nerves detect chemicals in the food when mixed with saliva. _____
- g) Air gets into your nose through the olfactory nerve. _____

4. Write the names of the different parts of a nerve cell.

