G 4-T 3 **Information Processing in Animals** **Ms. Arwa Al Messabi**

U4-M2-L1

ST name: ..... **4** .....

Q1: Put correct number near each word:

A-(.....) Brain دماغ

B-(.....) Spinal cord. حبل شوكي

C-(.....) Sensory organs. أعضاء الحس

D--(.....) Peripheral nerve أعصاب طرفية

E-(.....) Nervous system. الجهاز العصبي

F-(.....) Central nervous system. جهاز عصبي مركزي

1-Gather, collect information from outside body. جمع معلومات من الخارج

2-Organs that uses information from senses to control body. أعضاء تستخدم معلومات من الحواس للتحكم بالجسم

3-Part of NS made of brain and spinal cord. يتكون من الدماغ والحبل الشوكي

4-Organ that interprets, explain massages received from and sends massages to other body. عضو يفسر يوضح الرسائل القادمة

5-Thick band of nerves inside spine, moves information to and from the brain and peripheral nerves. حزمة من الاعصاب تنقل معلومات بين الدماغ و الأعصاب الطرفية

6-Nerve outside CNS that receives sensory information from other parts of body.

الاعصاب خارج الجهاز العصبي المركزي تصلها المعلومات من كل الجسم

Q2: Choose correct answer: جميع أسئلة الاختيار المتعدد مهم لمراجعات الاختبارات

1- The brain is part of which system? الدماغ عضو يتبع أي جهاز

a-Circulatory system **b-Central nervous system** **c-Peripheral nervous system.**

2- A …… is a quick reaction that happens without a message from the brain. رد فعل سريع

a-Stimulus **b-brain** **c-Reflex**

3- Something in the environment that causes a living thing to respond is: شي في البيئة يسبب الاستجابة

a-Stimulus **b-Perception** **c-Water**

4- How can cat's sense of smell help it survive? كيف تساعد حاسة الشم لدى القطط في نجاتها

a-Scent رائحة of a mouse causing it to hunt. **b- Shape of a mouse causing it to hunt.**

c- Shape of a dog causing it to hunt. **c-Scent of a dog causing it to hunt**

5- Which of the following is ***not*** **true** about an animal that damages its eyes? ليس صحيحا لحيوان فقد بصره

A- If the animal is a predator, it might have a more difficult time hunting with worse vision.

B- An animal that loses some or all of its vision will not have any disadvantages surviving compared to a healthy animal.

C- If the animal is a prey animal, it could be prevented from seeing when a predator is approaching.

D- The animal might rely more on its sense of smell and hearing to make up for its lost vision.

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تحرك او فعل للجسم يحدث بشكل تلقائي او اتوماتيكي كرد فعل لشيء

6-An action or movement of the body that happens automatically as a reaction to something.

a- Reflex **b- Stimulus** **c-Brain**

7-Which are directly connected to the peripheral nerves? **Select all that apply**.مرتبطة بالأعصاب الطرفية

a-Tongue **b- skin** **c- brain** **d-nose** **e-Ears**

8- Why its advantage that the nervous system allows animals to feel pain? **لماذا مهم ان يشعر الحيوان بالألم**

a-Animal can stop doing something that harmful to it.

b-Animal can continue doing something that harmful. **c-Animal can't do any things.**

9-How the body reacts to a stimulus? كيف يتفاعل الجسم مع الحافز

a-Sensory organs are not part of the nervous system.

b-Different sensory receptors can detect different types of stimulus from the environment.

C- All animals have the same reaction to a stimulus.

d-Peripheral nerves are part of the central nervous and send messages to the brain.

10-Bats can be finding object by using reflected sound or echoes.يمكن للخفافيش إيجاد فرائسها بارتداد الصوت

a-Sound wave **b-Echolocation** **c-Sonar**

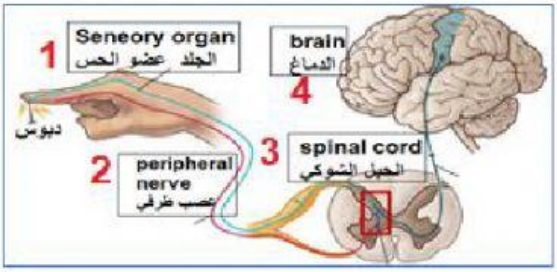
11-Choose correct path of sensory information from the environment to the brain: حدد المسار الصحيح لانتقال الإحساس من البيئة الى الدماغ

a- Brain, sense organ, spinal cord, peripheral nerve

b- Spinal cord, peripheral nerve, brain, sense organ

c- Sense organ, peripheral nerve, spinal cord, brain

d- Peripheral nerve, sense organ, spinal cord, brain



12-How would having larger eyes benefit a nocturnal animal? ما فائدة العيون الكبيرة للحبار

a- **Large eyes maybe scare off predators.**

b-Large eyes maybe able to gather more light to see better.

c- Large eyes help allow it to sleep better during the daytime.

d-**Large eyes maybe able to focus easier on shadows in the night.**

13-How do whales, bats, and dolphins make use of echolocation? كيف تستخدم الخفاش تحديد الموقع بالصدى

a- They use echolocation to help scare away predators.

b- They use echolocation to find food and find their location.

c-They use echolocation to attract mates.

d-They use echolocation to let others of their species know their location.

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14-Animals use ……organs to gather……_from outside the bodyتستخدم الحيوانات .... لجمع....من الخارج

a-Body- Food **b-Moth-Water** **c- Sensory -Information**

15-All animals see, smell, taste, touch, and feel just like humans do. A-**True** b- **False**

Q3-Put number from Group A near it correct word in Group B:

Group A	Group B
1-A person stands on the rim of a canyon and yells "hello" the word bounce back.شخص على حافة وادي يصرخ مرحبا تتردد الكلمة 2-The Viceroy butterflyhas similar patterns and coloring as the Monarch butterfly. فراشة فايسروي أنماط تلونها يشابه فراشة العاهل 3-A bat sends out a high-pitched soundand waits for the sound to bounce back off its prey.يرسل الخفاش صوتا وينتظر ارتداده	A-(……) Mimicry.تقليد B-(……) Echo.الصدى C-(……) Echolocation. تحديد الموقع بالصدى

Q3: Arrange this sentence according to question: رتب الجمل بشكل صحيح تبعا للسؤال

4) How can animals use their senses and memories to guide their actions?

كيف تستطيع الحيوانات استخدام حواسها وذاكرتها لتوجيه أنشطتها. رتب الاحداث بشكل صحيح ومنطقي

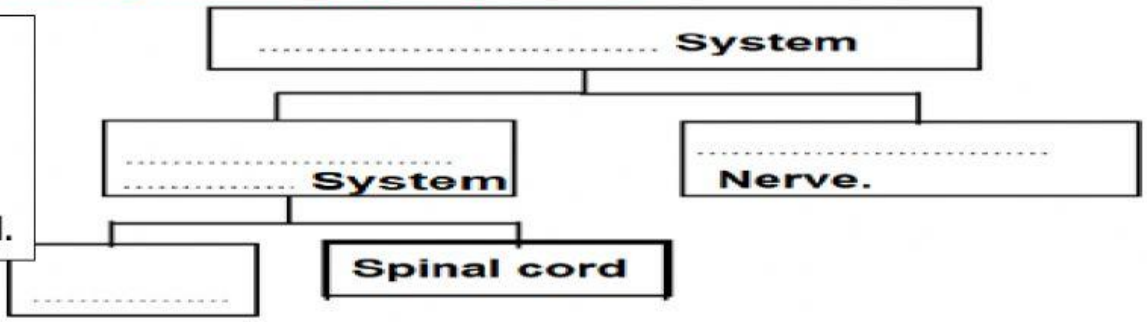
(……) - The memory can be used to guide future Responses يمكن استخدام الذاكرة لتوجيه رد فعل مستقبلا

(……) -The senses detect a stimulus which is interpreted by the brain. تلتقط الحواس المؤثرات

(……) -The sensory information is stored as a memory. تخزن المعلومات الحسية في الذاكرة

Q4: Complete this diagram correctly by using this word: اكمل مخطط الجهاز العصبي مستخدما الكلمات

 # Brain
 # Central Nervous.
 # Nervous.
 # Peripheral.



Q5: Put animal number near its special sense: ضع رقم الحيوان بجوار حاسته الخاصة

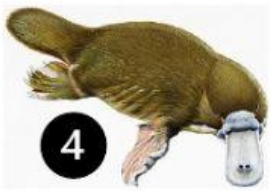
(……) Heat- sensitive part. **(……) Small by antennae.** **(……) Taste by feet.**

(……) Weak electrical field. **(……) Use Echolocation.**











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