

Nombre y apellidos:

Fecha:

SdA:

Curso:

1. Write the name of the five senses.



2. Label the parts of the eye with the words below:

cornea

iris

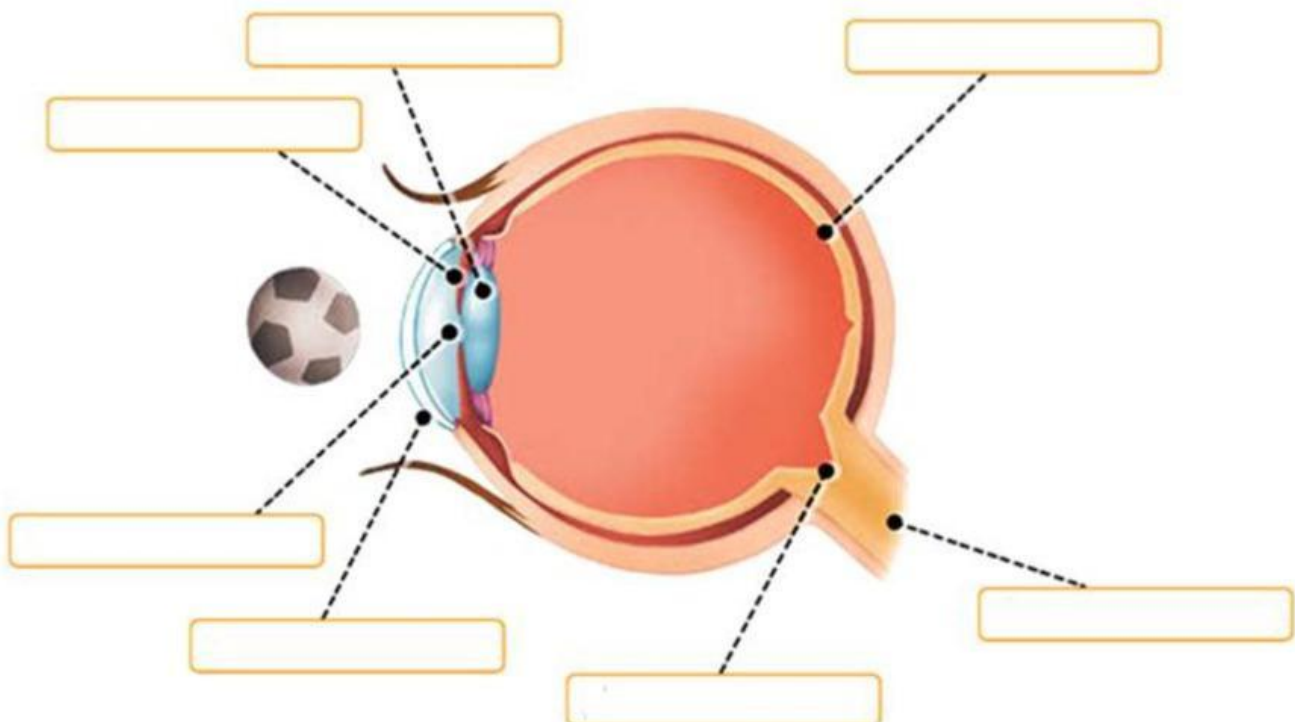
optic nerve

retina

fovea

lens

pupil



3. Complete the sentences about hearing with the words below:

semi-circular canal auditory nerve cochlea eardrum tiny ear bones ear canal

- The ears pick up sound waves, which travel into the _____.
- The sound waves hit the _____, which causes the three _____ to move.
- The three tiny bones transmit the vibrations to the _____, which turns the sound vibrations into electrical signals.
- Electrical signals reach the brain via the _____.
- The _____ are filled with liquid and detect movement to help us keep our balance.

4. Are these statements related to smell, taste or touch?

- Receptors detect temperature, pressure and pain, and send signals to the brain.
- Receptor cells in the taste buds detect the five tastes.
- Receptors send electrical signals to the olfactory bulb.
- Odour particles enter our nose through the nostrils.
- The epidermis covers and protects our body.
- Food touches the tongue, which has lots of taste buds.
- Nerves send the taste information to the brain.
- The skin has three layers.
- Receptors detect the odor particles.

5. Complete the table with the words below.

hipodermis

nasal cavity

tongue

dermis

nostrils

epidermis

taste	Touch	smell
.....		
.....		
.....		

6. Are these statements related to spinal cord, brainstem, cerebellum or cerebrum?

- a. It is in charge of movement and balance.
- b. It controls voluntary actions, feelings and speaking.
- c. It is connected to the brainstem and extends down our back.
- d. It controls reflexes.
- e. It is the largest part of the brain.
- f. It is responsible for involuntary actions, such as the heartbeat or breathing.
- g. It carries messages to and from the brain.
- h. It connects the brain and the spinal cord.

7. Write axons, dendrites, motor, nerves, sensory and synapses.

- a. The _____ are spread all over the body, and allow the brain and spinal cord to receive and send information.
- b. In the _____, electrical signals pass from one neuron to the next neuron.
- c. The _____ receive electrical signals from other neurons.
- d. The _____ transmit the electrical signals to other neurons.
- e. _____ neurons carry electrical signals from the sense organs to the brain.
- f. The brain uses _____ neurons to send messages to the locomotor system.

8. Complete the table with the words.

femur *flat* *flexible* *fixed* *knee* *vertebrae*
vertebrae *semi-flexible* *short* *skull* *sternum* *long*

BONES	JOINTS
_____ bones are in your arms and legs for example, the _____	_____ joints do not move, such as those in the _____
_____ bones give you stability and support, for example the _____	_____ joints allow some movement, such as the _____
_____ bones protect organs, for example the _____	_____ joints allow movement in different directions, such as the _____

9. Write the type of muscle.



- a. An involuntary muscle that keeps the blood pumping. _____
- b. A muscle that functions automatically and that we cannot control. _____
- c. A voluntary muscle that we decide when and how to move. _____
- d. A muscle that is attached to bones by tendons. _____

10. Correct the words in bold.

- a. Fixed **bones**, such as those in the skull do not move.
- b. **Skeletal** muscles are involuntary and work automatically.
- c. Muscle movement is controlled by the **respiratory** system.
- d. **Long** bones, such as the vertebrae, give stability and support.
- e. The **smooth** muscle keeps the heart going.
- f. **Fixed** joints, such as vertebrae allow some movement.
- g. Calf muscles and biceps are found in your **arms**.
- h. In the **nervous** system, bones joints and muscles work together.
- i. Joints are held together by elastic tissues called **vertebrae**.
- j. The **femur** is an example of a flat bone which protects our organs.