Name: Key

Task 2:

Match the following terms to their description. (Questions adapted from neok12)

www.neok12.com

Directions:

- 1. Find the category titled "Human Body"
- 2. Click on the link "Circulatory System"
- 3. Use the link "Circulatory System Quiz #1"
- c 1. Lungs
- d 2. Arteries, Veins, and Capillaries
- a) Blood cell that defends the body

c) Where blood gets oxygen

d) Three types of blood vessels

b) Blood vessels that allow exchanges between blood and cells

- b 3. Capillaries
- a 4. White Blood Cells

Directions:

- 1. Find the category titled "Human Body"
- 2. Click on the link "Digestive System"
- 3. Use the link "Digestive Organs Quiz #1"
- c 1. Esophagus
- a 2. Teeth
- d 3. Tongue
- b 4. Small Intestine

- a) Bony structure that crushes food
- b) Most absorption of nutrients takes place
- c) Muscular tube connecting mouth and stomach
- d) Senses taste and moves food



The Human Body: Organization and Systems

Directions:

- 1. Find the category titled "Human Body"
- 2. Click on the link "Respiratory System"
- 3. Use the link "Quiz on Respiratory System"

d	1. Mucus	a) Surrounds the alveoli
а	2. Capillaries	b) Oxygen and carbon dioxide is exchanged
b	3. Alveoli	c) Harmful gas breathed out
С	4. Carbon Dioxide	d) Traps dust and infectious agents

Directions:

- 1. Find the category titled "Human Body"
- 2. Click on the link "Skeletal System"
- 3. Use the link "Skeletal System Quiz"

С	1. Cartilage	a) Connects bone to bone
а	2. Ligament	b) Protects brain
d	3. Blood Cells	c) Connective tissue found in joints (cushion bones)
b	4. Cranium	d) Produced by bone marrow (in femur)



Name: Key

Task 3:

Follow the link for sense of sight and answer the following questions.

www.library.thinkquest.org/3750

1. What do we actually see when looking at an object?

Beams of light that bounce off the object and into our eyes

2. Where does light enter the eye?

The cornea

- 3. What is the cornea?
- A thick transparent protective layer on the surface of the eye
- 4. What is the pupil?
- The dark circle in the center of the eye
- 5. What causes the iris to change sizes?
- The amount of light that is available
- 6. What is the iris?
- The colored ring in the eye; muscle
- 7. What is the function of the lens?

To focus the image

- 8. What is the retina?
- It is where the image is projected on the back of the eye ball
- 9. What are the functions of rods and cones?
- Rods identify shapes and cones identify color



10. How is the information from the eye transferred to the brain?

By the optic nerve

11. How does the brain perceive the information it receives and how does it correct it?

The brain receives the image upside down and turns it right side up in the visual cortex

12. What features offer protection to the eye? How?

Eyebrows prevent sweat from getting in the eyes Eyelashes collect dust and block the glare from the sun and other lights Eyelids sweep away dust from the surface of the eyes Tears sterilize the eyes, keeping it clean and moist



Name: Key

Task 4:

Follow the link for sense of hearing and answer the following questions.

www.library.thinkquest.org/3750

Circle True if the statement is correct. Circle False if it is wrong and rewrite the statement to make it true.

True / False 1. The ear is designed only for hearing sounds.

The ear is designed for hearing sound and sensing balance.

True / False 2. Sound waves are created by vibrations.

True / False 3. Noise is created by a lack of vibrations in the air.

Noise is created by vibrations in the air.

True / False 4. There are two parts to the ear canal; the outer and inner ears.

There are three parts to the ear canal; the outer, middle, and inner ears.

True / False. 5. When sound waves hit the eardrum, it vibrates.

True / False 6. As the eardrum vibrates, it causes the three smallest bones in the body to vibrate.

True / False 7. The hammer, then the anvil, and finally the nail vibrate after the eardrum vibrates.

The hammer, then the anvil, and finally the stirrup vibrate after the eardrum vibrates.

True / False. 8. The cochlea vibrates as a result of the stirrup's vibration.



True / False 9. The cochlea contains fluid and thousands of cilia nerve endings.

True / False 10. The fluid in the cochlea changes the vibrations into messages for the brain.

The cilia change the vibrations of the fluid in the cochlea into messages for the brain.

True / False 11. The optical nerve sends messages from the ear to the brain.

The auditory nerve sends messages from the ear to the brain.

True / False 12. Your sense of balance is controlled by the fluid in the semi-circular canals.



Name: Key

Task 6:

Follow the link for sense of touch and answer the following questions.

www.library.thinkquest.org/3750

1. Where does the sense of touch originate?

The bottom layer of the skin called the dermis

2. What is the purpose of the nerves in the dermis?

To give information about the things your body comes in contact with

- 3. How does the brain receive information about what you touch?
- The nerves carry information to the spinal cord, which sends messages to the brain
- 4. How many types of nerve endings are in your body?

About 20

- 5. What are the four most common sense receptors in our bodies?
- Heat, cold, pain, and pressure or touch
- 6. Pain receptors are the most common in our bodies, what is the benefit of these receptors?

Warns the brain that the body is hurt

7. Why do you think some areas of the body are more sensitive than others?

Student produced response

