

شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



حل أوراق عمل الدرسين الثالث والرابع INFORMATION
PROCESSING IN ANIMALS AND ROLE.OF ANIMAL
EYES الحيوانات عيون ودور الحيوانات في المعلومات معالجة

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التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الرابع



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المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الرابع والمادة علوم في الفصل الثالث

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Review week 2:**L3 AND L4: INFORMATION PROCESSING IN ANIMALS AND ROLE OF ANIMAL EYES**

Important pages

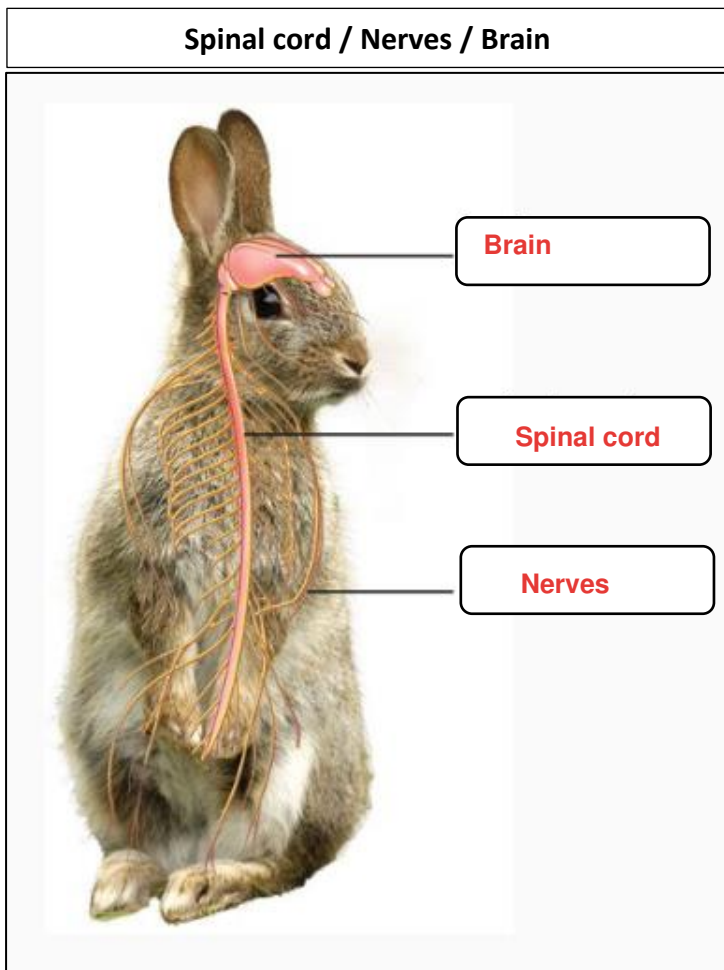
62,63,64,65, 78,80,83

- Cats have a strong sense of smell and rely on it for important activities.
How might the cat's sense of smell help it survive?
 - The scent of a mouse causing it to hunt.
 - The shape of a mouse causing it to hunt.
 - The shape of a dog causing it to hunt.
 - The scent of a dog causing it to hunt.
- Something in the environment that causes a living thing to respond is a
 - stimulus
 - perception
- The brain is part of which system?
 - circulatory system
 - central nervous system
 - peripheral nervous system
 - digestive system
- How can animals use their senses and memories to guide their actions?
The senses detect a stimulus which is interpreted by the brain .The sensory information is stored as a memory.
The memory can be used to guide future responses
- Which of the following is not true about an animal that damages its eyes?
 - If the animal is a predator, it might have a more difficult time hunting with worse vision.
 - An animal that loses some or all its vision will not have any disadvantages surviving compared to a healthy animal.
 - If the animal is a prey animal, it could be prevented from seeing when a predator is approaching.
 - The animal might rely more on its sense of smell and hearing to make up for its lost vision.
- Which are directly connected to the peripheral nerves?
Select all that apply.
 - skin
 - tongue
 - brain
 - nose
- A _____ is a quick reaction that happens without a message from the nervous system.
(Reflex) Response
- Animals use sensory organs to gather _____ from outside the body.
(Food/Water/Information)
- Which is the correct path of sensory information from the environment to the brain in the nervous system?
 - brain, sense organ, spinal cord, peripheral nerve
 - spinal cord, peripheral nerve, brain, sense organ
 - sense organ, peripheral nerve, spinal cord, brain
 - peripheral nerve, sense organ, spinal cord, brain
- Which of the following statements is true about how animals see objects?
Select all that apply.
 - Some animal's eyes allow more light in so that an animal can see better in low light.
 - Some animals have different structural adaptations that allow them to see differently.
 - Visible light reflects off an object and passes through the cornea and pupil on the way to the back of the eye.
 - Some animals have eyes that allow them to see when no visible light is present without the help of other detection systems.
- How do whales, bats, and dolphins make use of echolocation?
 - They use echolocation to help scare away predators.
 - They use echolocation to find food and find their location.
 - They use echolocation to attract mates.
 - They use echolocation to let others of their species know their location.
- Animals use _____ organs to gather information from outside the body.
(Sensory/ brain)
- How would having larger eyes benefit a nocturnal animal?
 - The animal's eyes would be able to scare off predators.
 - The animal's eyes would be able to gather more light to see better.

14. Match the animals with the sensory organs they use:

Animal name	Sensory
1. Colossal squids	Taste by feet
2. Elephants	Small by antennae
3. Ants	Have biggest ears
4. Butterflies	Have largest eyes
5. Snakes	Use Echolocation- Echoes- reflect sound
6. Duck billed platypus	Heat sensitive part- detect infrared
7. Bats- dolphin - Whales	Detect weak electrical field or moving in water.

15. Label the diagram correctly:



17. Something in the environment that causes a living thing to respond is (Brain OR Stimulus)

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

- a- Reflex
- b- Stimulus

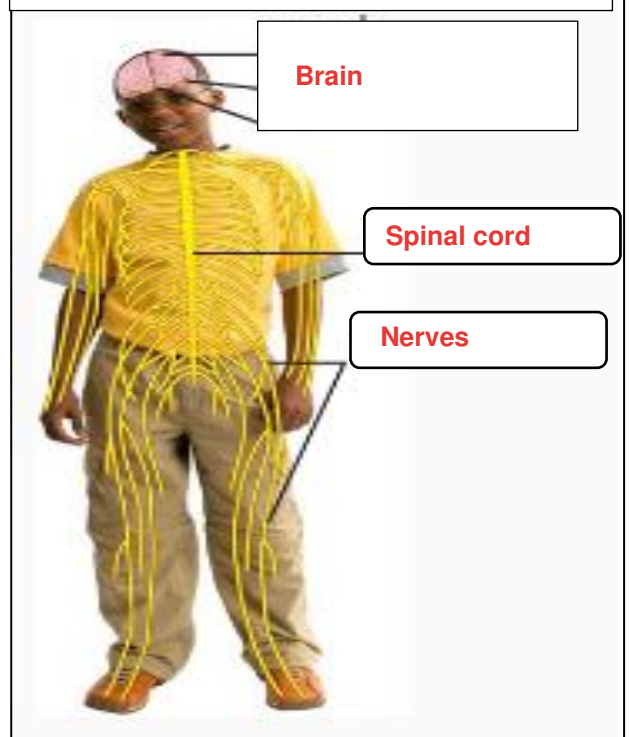
19. Part of the central nervous system which responsible of the reflex (Brain OR Spinal cord)

16. Fill in the blank:

Spinal Cord/ Brain /Central Nervous System/Nervous System / Peripheral Nerves

- Organs that use information from senses to control all body Nervous system
- Part of NS made of brain and spinal cord Central Nervous System.
- 3-Organ that interprets, explain massages received from and sends massages to other body (Brain).
- Thick band of nerves inside spine, moves information to and from the brain and peripheral nerves (Spinal Cord).
- Nerve outside CNS that receives sensory information from other parts of body. (Peripheral Nerve)

20. Label the diagram:



Look to this image answer which A, B and C then choose between ():

A is the (Brain OR Spinal cord) its part of (CNS/ PNS).

B is the (Brain OR Spinal cord) its part of (CNS/ PNS).

C is the (Nerves OR Spinal cord) its part of (CNS or PNS)



ROLE OF ANIMALS EYES

1. Mirror _____ light.

(Reflect/ Refract)

2. Bouncing of light off a surface

(Reflection/ Refraction)

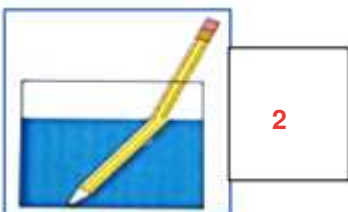
3. When light reflects off the surface, it _____
Direction. (changes/ same)

4. The bending of light as it passes from one
transparent material into another.

(Reflection OR Refraction)

5. Look to each picture then write the correct number
near each picture:

1- Reflection 2- Refraction



6. Light is a form of energy that _____.

A. does work

(B.) lets you see

C. you can hear

7. You walk into a very dark room. What would
happen if you turn on a flashlight?

A. I would be able to see objects that are shiny.

(B.) I would be able to see objects that are
illuminated by the beam of light.

C. I would be able to see objects that are opaque.

D. I would be able to see bright colored objects.

8. What statement helps explain that light energy can
be transferred from place to place?

A. Light energy can travel through all types of
materials.

(B.) A beam of light bounces off a mirrored surface.

C. Light energy always requires a medium to
travel a distance.

D. A piece of paper sitting under a lamp absorbs
the electric energy from the lightbulb.

9. How would having larger eyes benefit a nocturnal
animal?

A. The animal's eyes would be able to scare off
predators.

(B.) The animal's eyes would be able to gather
more light to see better.

C. The animal's eyes would help allow it to sleep
better during the daytime.

D. The animal's eyes would be able to focus easier
on shadows in the night.

10. Which structure is at the back of the human eye
where light through the lens is focused?

A. cornea

B. pupil

(C.) retina

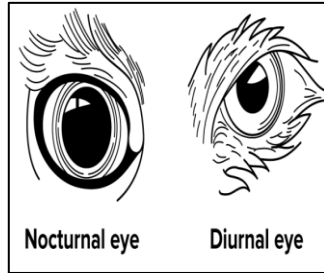
D. rod

11. Which statement helps explain the position of eyes on predators?

- A. Forward-facing eyes allow predators to detect prey approaching from the sides.
- B. Sideways-facing eyes allow predators to have a wider field of view to locate prey.
- C. Sideways-facing eyes allow predators to see prey at night.
- D. Forward-facing eyes allow predators to judge the distance and depth of objects.**

12. Nocturnal animals can see better at night because their _____ is dilated and allows more light to reach the back of the eye.

- A. pupil**
- B. retina

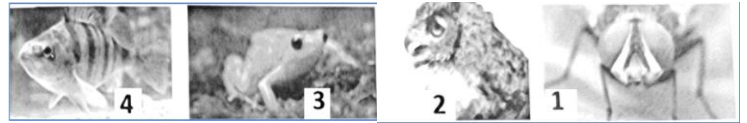


13. Circle the correct answer:

- A. Its **(Pupil OR cornea)** where light enter firstly.
- B- Its **(Pupil OR cornea)** light can enter the eye through it.
- C- Its **(Pupil OR lens)** refract the light to hit inside the eye.
- D- **(Lens OR retina)** where image form small, upside down, send a signal to the brain.
- E- The **(Retina OR Optical nerve)** carry signal to the brain.

14. Write the correct number:

- 1. Have compound eyes (**1**.....).
- 2. Eyes in sides of head (**4**.....)
- 3. See prey far distance (**2**.....).
- 4. Eyes on the top of head (**3**.....)



15. Join the position of the eye with the animal:

Eyes on front of their head.	Owl
Eyes can see in the dark.	Frog
Eyes can see on far distance.	Eagle
Eyes on top of head.	Fish
Eyes on side of their head avoid dangers.	Flies and Bees
Have compound eyes	Prey
	Predators

LABEL THE PICTURE: Retina/ Cornea/ Pupil/ Iris / Lens / Optic Nerve

