

Complete the following sentences:

1. The way that bats depend on an adaptation to be able to see at night is called
2. Lizards live in
3. Penguins live in
4. in penguins' feet enables them to stay on the snow for long periods.
5. In penguins, heat is transferred from blood vessels to blood vessels.
6. One of the polar bear's adaptations that helps it feel warm is
7. Desert animals are characterized by fur.
8. Many lizards have scales.
9. From the examples of desert animals are and
10. The fennec fox has fur.
11. Arctic foxes live in
12. Bull sharks live in the and water.
13. The panther chameleon lives in
14. The colored scales of panther chameleon is considered as adaptation.
15. The acacia tree is found in
16. The kapok tree is found in
17. The mixes food with digestive juices.
18. Your body needs to made-up its internal functions.
19. The digestive process begins in
20. helps to moisten and break down food.
21. Nutrients are absorbed through the walls of
22. Undigested food flows into
23. We obtain from the air in the atmosphere.
24. The bronchi end in
25. The respiration process produces gas.
26. The muscle is responsible for inhalation and exhalation.
27. Fish breathe through
28. Fish cannot use to breathe like humans.
29. Fish extract dissolved in water.
30. Gills are adaptation.
31. Amphibians breathe by and
32. The Egyptian mongoose make a to communicate with each other.
33. Dolphins use their sense to communicate with each other.
34. The sound produced by dolphins travels in water as a form of
35. The animals which active at night are called
36. Owls have both extraordinary of and

37. The nervous system consists of , , and

38. The brain is connected to a group of nerves that pass through the backbone called

39. Some nerves are connected directly to the brain, such as the nerves.

40. Nerves spread throughout the body connect the sense organs with

41. Groups of ants communicate with each other by sense.

42. Examples of nocturnal animals and

43. Animals that have the ability to locate their prey by echolocation are and

44. The brain is an organ of the system.

45. The is considered the control organ in the human body.

46. The transmit messages to the brain.

47. Fireflies use to emit flashes of light.

48. From the examples of codes are ,,,

49. Fireflies are found on trees.

50. The diaphragm rises up during the process of and lowers down during the process of

51. Pharynx is from system. lungs are from system.

52. Fish extract gas dissolved in water, and humans obtain this gas during the process of

53. From sources of light ,,,

54. Objects are classified according to allow of light to pass through into objects and object.

Complete the following table:

Point of comparison	Nocturnal animals	Human
Size of the eye	IN D C E	E IN C E
Eye pupil

Study the picture then answer the following:

1. What the name of this organism? and it belongs to
2. Where does it live? When is it active?
3. What structure helps it jump long distance?
4. It runs in path and the on its feet and toes help grip the sand.



Write what the following refers to:

Reaction time
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Light:
Source of light:

Light reflection:
Transparent object:
Opaque object:

Pushing force:
Pulling force:

Write what the sentences refer:

1. A camouflage strategy used by sharks to sneak up on their prey. (.....)
2. Body parts that work together. (.....)
3. A long, coiled tube, one of the components of the digestive system. (.....)
4. A body system responsible for bringing air into the body and expelling carbon dioxide. (.....)
5. The process of pushing air in and out of our bodies and exchanging gases. (.....)
6. Small sacs surrounded by blood vessels. (.....)
7. An organ in fish responsible for respiration. (.....)
8. A system consisting of the brain, nerves, and spinal cord. (.....)
9. Messages that are so fast you are barely of them. (.....)
10. A sense used by dolphins to locate living organisms under water. (.....)
11. A group of nerves passing through the backbone. (.....)
12. The property that enables bats to locate their prey. (.....)
13. The main control unit of the human body. (.....)
14. A nerve that connects directly to the brain. (.....)
15. System whose function is to collect and interpret information. (.....)
16. A type of ant responsible for locating food. (.....)
17. A feature used in a blind person's cane to help them know the directions. (.....)
18. The time it takes the body to respond to various information, such as danger. (.....)
19. Organisms that communicate with each other through the sense of smell. (.....)
20. A type of animal whose eye structure helps it find its prey in the dark. (.....)
21. objects which light does not pass through. (.....)
22. A pattern that has meaning. (.....)
23. Animals communicate with each other using flashes of light. (.....)
24. Thumbs up or thumbs down. (.....)
25. The time it takes a jerboa to respond to danger. (.....)
26. Animals be active at night research the food. (.....)
27. The main control center of the human body. (.....)

Give reasons:

1. Dolphins make a number of sounds under water.

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2. Animals are active in very hot areas at night.

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3. The jerboa can jump long distances.

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4. Bats can locate their prey in the dark.

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5. The brain is very important in the human body.

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6. The Egyptian jerboa has long legs.

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7. Humpback whales sing in the winter.

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8. Humpback whales sing underwater.

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9. A blind person's cane enables them to navigate.

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10. The Egyptian jerboa jumps quickly when it senses danger.

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11. All cats can see in the dark.

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12. The human body has a shadow.

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13. Travelers used mirrors.

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14. Fireflies emit a flash of light.

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15. Humans sometimes use codes.

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16. Codes are very important in human life.

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17. The moon is not considered a source of light.

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18. The glass is transparent objects.

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19. Fireflies produce a bright flashes.

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20. The ball placed on the ground does not move from itself.

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21. Penguins need to adapt to their environment.

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22. Countershading strategy help bull sharks to sneak up on prey.

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23. Most of animals cannot reach the leaves of Acacia tree.

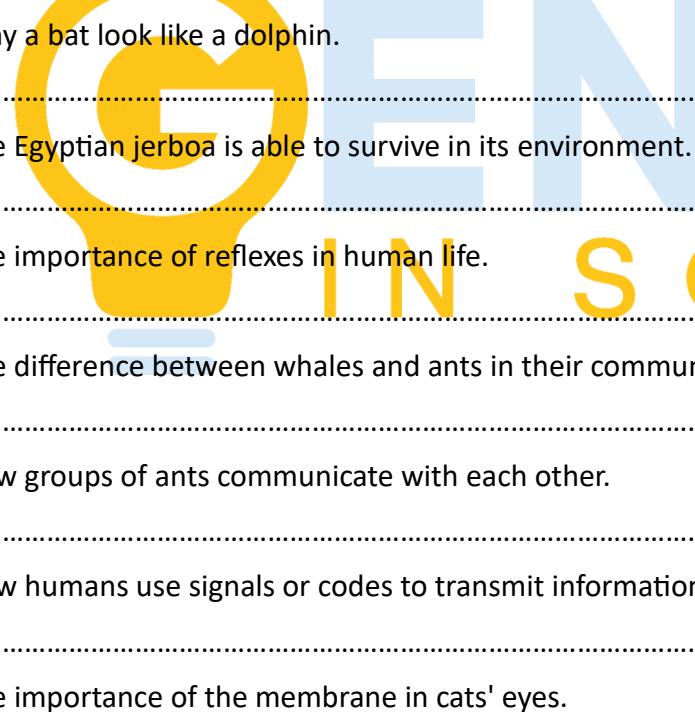
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24. The nervous system is very important to humane life.

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25. Humans have a big effect of its environment which living inside

Explain:



1. How the Egyptian mongoose communicates with each other's.
2. Why a bat look like a dolphin.
3. The Egyptian jerboa is able to survive in its environment.
4. The importance of reflexes in human life.
5. The difference between whales and ants in their communication.
6. How groups of ants communicate with each other.
7. How humans use signals or codes to transmit information.
8. The importance of the membrane in cats' eyes.
9. How we can see things?

10. The similarities between a bat and a blind man's cane.

11. How amphibians adapted to its environment.

What happens when\ if:

1. An owl moves its head in all directions?

2. Owl eyes were small.

3. Nerves were not part of human body?

4. Organisms cannot locate their prey.

5. The Egyptian jerboa heard the noise made by snake.

6. You heard a bird chirping.

7. Humpback whales didn't make a sound?

8. The Egyptian jerboa did not have long legs?

9. The jerboa did not have a sensitive ear for sound?

10. Humpback whales couldn't sing underwater?

11. Predators close to fireflies?

12. A group of fireflies meets another group of fireflies?

13. Fireflies did not emit light flashes?

14. Saliva is not secreted during the digestion process.

15. There are no small intestine in digestive system.

16. Humans did not have lungs?

17. The shockwave is not provided with umbrellas?

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18. Humans have large eyes with larger pupils.

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19. Light falls on rough objects.

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20. Languages did not exist in different countries?

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What (State) is the function of:

1. Brain in human body.

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2. Spinal cord in human body.

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3. The nerves in human body.

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4. The sensory receptors in the jerboa's ears.

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5. The human nervous system:

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Give examples of:

1. Sense organs.

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2. Objects that reflect light and objects that do not.

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Compare between:

1. Sun and moon as a source of light.

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2. Light falling on a shiny surface and light falling on a painted wall.

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Answer the following:

1. **State the importance of:** the cane used by a blind person.

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2. **State the scientific idea** upon which the cane for the blind is based.

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3. **Identify** the main components of the human nervous system.

4. **Identify** a structural adaptation in the Egyptian jerboa.

5. **Mention** several examples of codes.

6. **How** can you see objects?

7. **When** is it said that the body is in motion?

