

Cambridge

Natural  
Science

6

Activity Book

Experience  
Better  
Learning





# INTERACTION



1 How much can you remember? Complete the table about the senses.

Sense	Sense organ	Receptors in the ...	Stimulus	Nerve
hearing	ear			
			light	
smell				
				sensory nerves of the peripheral nervous system
		taste bud		

2 Look at the photos and fill in the information.



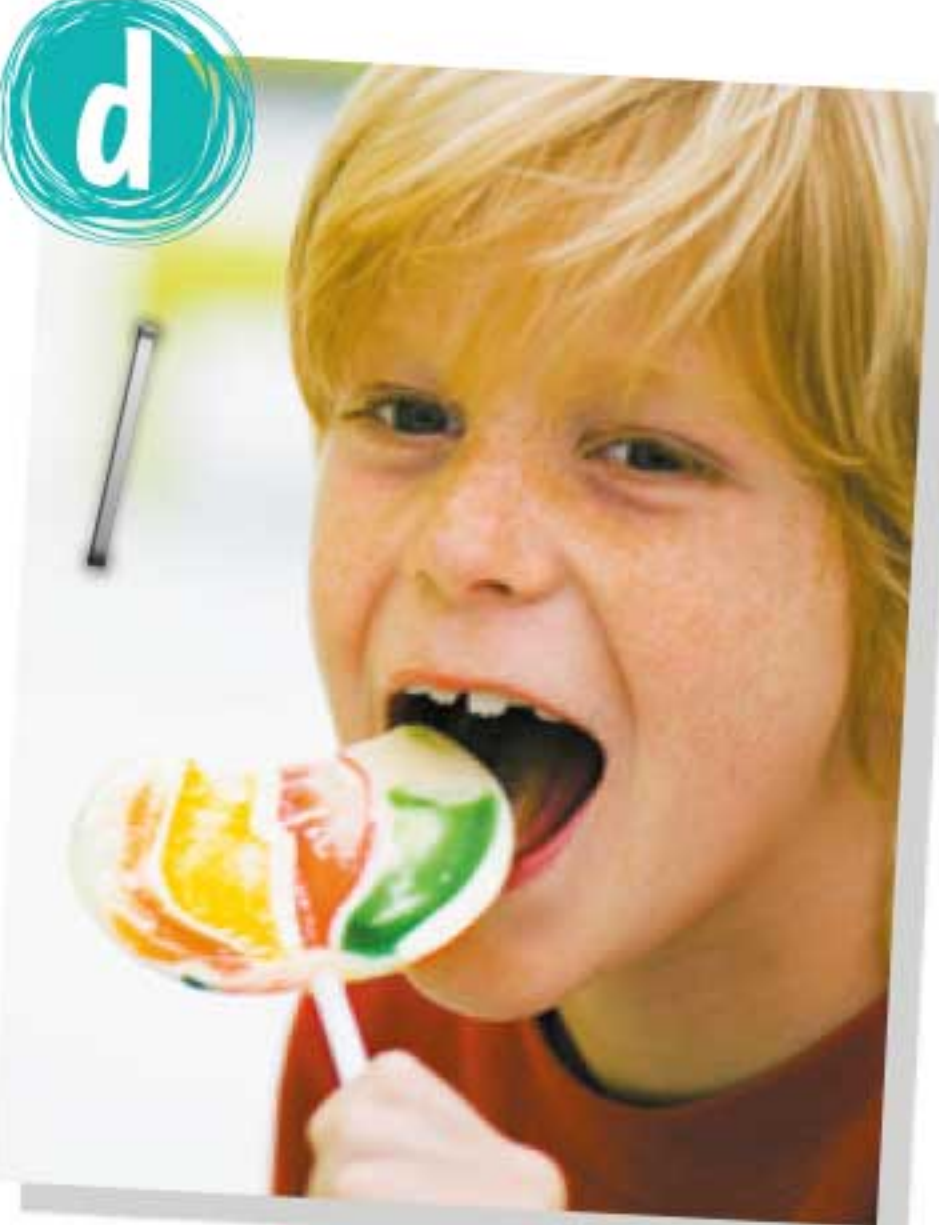
Sense: touch  
Sense organ: skin  
Fact: Skin is also sensitive to pain, heat and temperature.



Sense: \_\_\_\_\_  
Sense organ: \_\_\_\_\_  
Fact: \_\_\_\_\_



Sense: \_\_\_\_\_  
Sense organ: \_\_\_\_\_  
Fact: \_\_\_\_\_



Sense: \_\_\_\_\_  
Sense organ: \_\_\_\_\_  
Fact: \_\_\_\_\_



**3 Read the article about a blind man. Three sentences are missing from the article. Choose from sentences a-e to fill each gap (1–3). There are two extra sentences.**



### Adapting the senses

Bats use echolocation to fly and hunt at night. Due to their poor eyesight, they rely more on their hearing to find their way in the dark. They emit sounds, which reflect off the surfaces of surrounding objects.

**(1)** \_\_\_\_\_ Doing this, bats can determine the location, shape and size of an object and so can Daniel Kish!

Daniel has been blind since he was 13 months old. **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_

He began making a clicking sound with his tongue and listening to the echo to create images of the world around him. He has even learnt to ride a bike!

Although some people may disapprove of the noise, Daniel continues to click because he knows it is important for blind people to be independent. **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_ Because of Daniel's bravery, thousands of blind people now have the ability to see, with sound!



- a** Although they did not have very good hearing.
- b** As part of an organisation, he now trains many other blind people to use echolocation.
- c** Sounds cause your eardrums to vibrate, which is transformed into a nerve impulse.
- d** However, that has never prevented him from moving around on his own.
- e** When these sounds return to their ears, they notice slight differences in the echo.



**4 Circle the odd one out. Write an explanation.**

- a** central nervous system / peripheral nervous system / brain / spinal cord

The peripheral nervous system is the odd one out because the others all belong to the central nervous system.

- b** peripheral nervous system / sensory neuron / interneuron / motor neuron

- c** sight / touch / sound / taste

- d** effector / response / motor neuron / sense organ

- e** response / receptor / sense organ / sensory neuron

**5 How do we respond to a stimulus?  
Order the sentences. Write 1–6.**

- a** The brain processes the message's information in the cerebrum. ☐
- b** The stimulus is changed into an electrical message and passed along the peripheral nervous system. ☐
- c** A stimulus is detected by receptors in one of our sense organs. ☐ 1
- d** As the control centre, the brain sends out a reaction along motor neurons to an effector. ☐
- e** A response is carried out by an effector. ☐
- f** Sensory neurons pass the impulse onto the central nervous system. ☐

