

# TUESDAY, THE NINTH OF NOVEMBER CLASSWORK

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LOOK AT THE PICTURES AND TRY TO GUESS THE TOPIC OF THE LESSON.



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SO, WE'LL DISCUSS THE NERVOUS  
SYSTEM AND HOW IT INFLUENCES OUR  
HEALTH.

# THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

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- Brain-мозг (название всего органа)
  - cerebrum – мозг (большая часть того, что называется brain)
  - cerebellum - мозжечок

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- thalamus – таламус
  - hypothalamus – гипоталамус
  - spinal cord – спинной мозг
  - brainstem – мозговой ствол
  - pituitary gland - гипофиз

- neuron – нейрон

- cell – клетка

- thread – нить

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- dendrite – дендрит

- backbone – позвоночник

- heart rate – частота сердцебиения

- digestion- пищеварение

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Please read the text and match the headings A-E to the sections 1-4. There is one extra heading. Be attentive!

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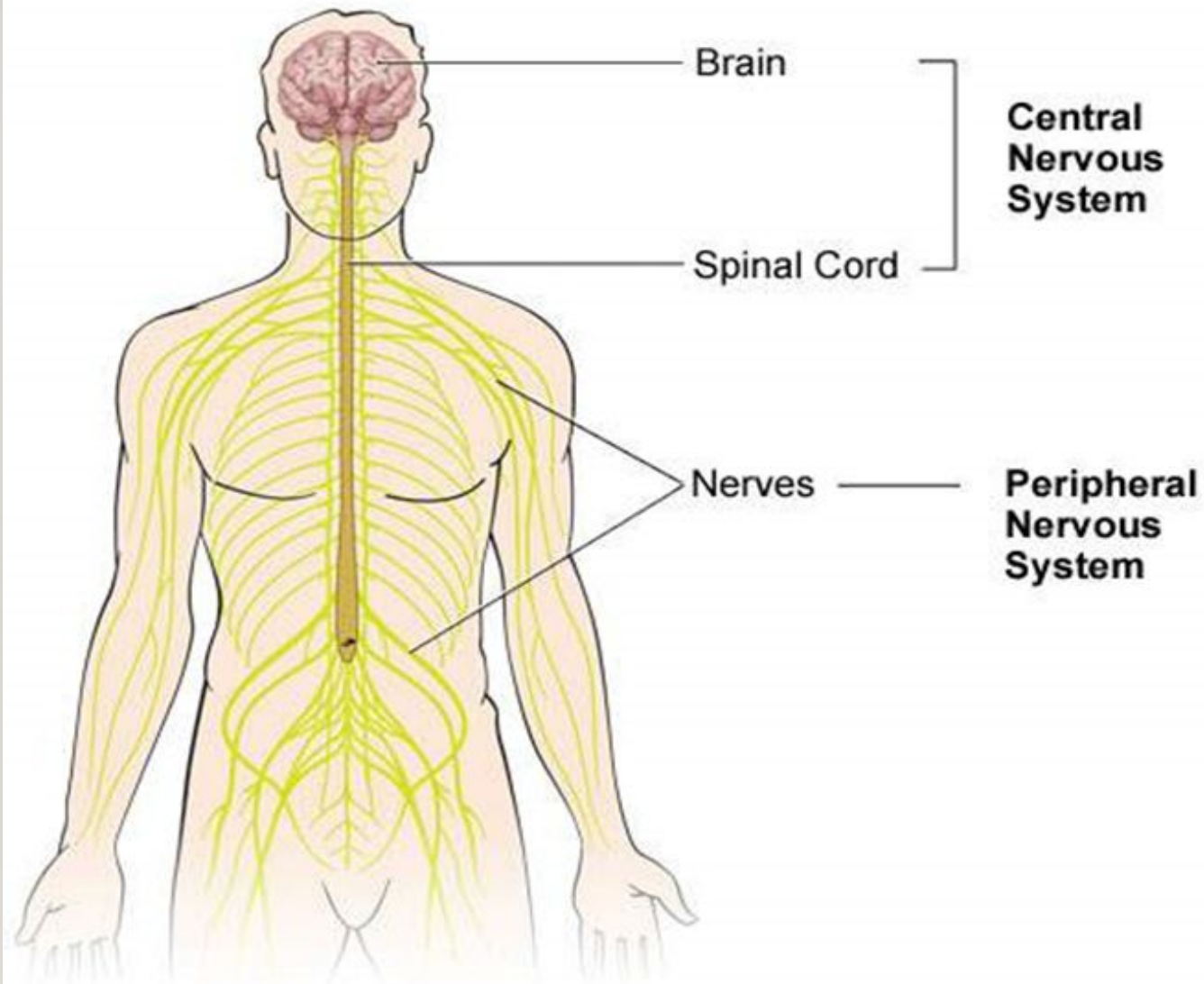
- I-C,

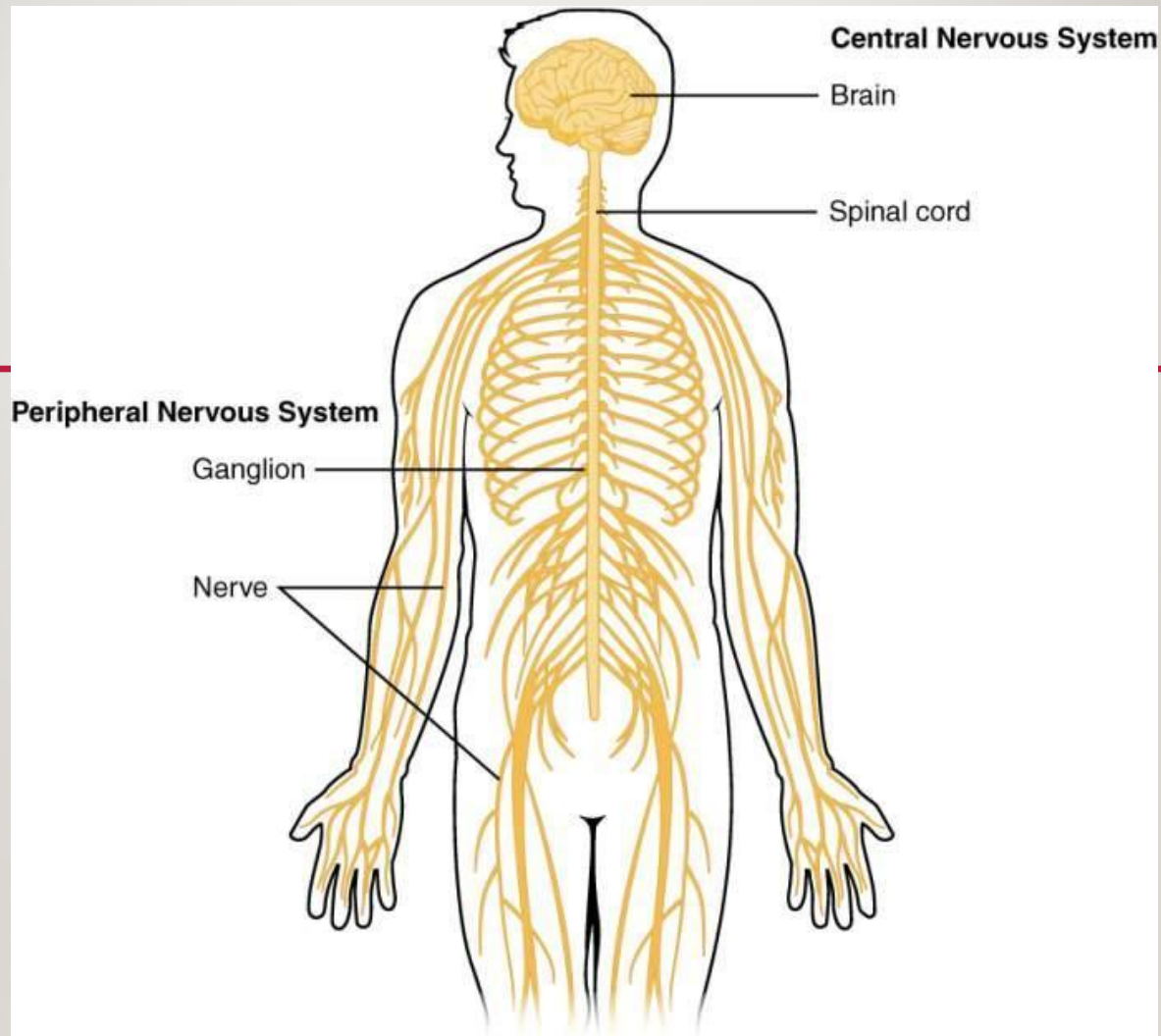
- 2-D,

- 3-E,

- 4-A

# The Nervous System





IT CONSISTS OF THE BRAIN, THE SPINAL CORD, WHICH RUNS FROM THE BRAIN AND DOWN THROUGH YOUR BACKBONE, AND A GIGANTIC NETWORK OF NERVES

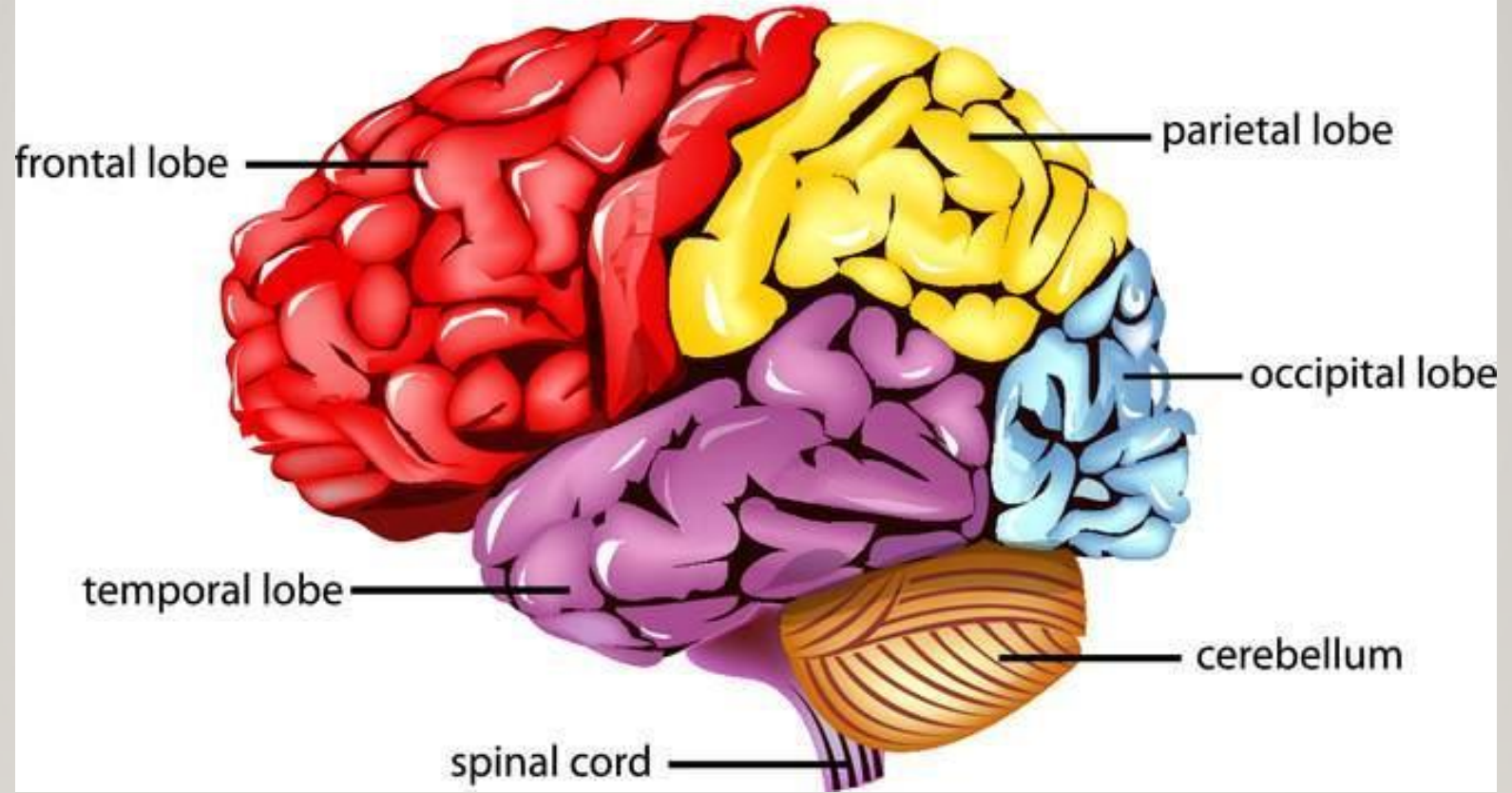


**The brain is like the central computer for the nervous system. It receives messages from different parts of the body, and then tells the body how to react.**



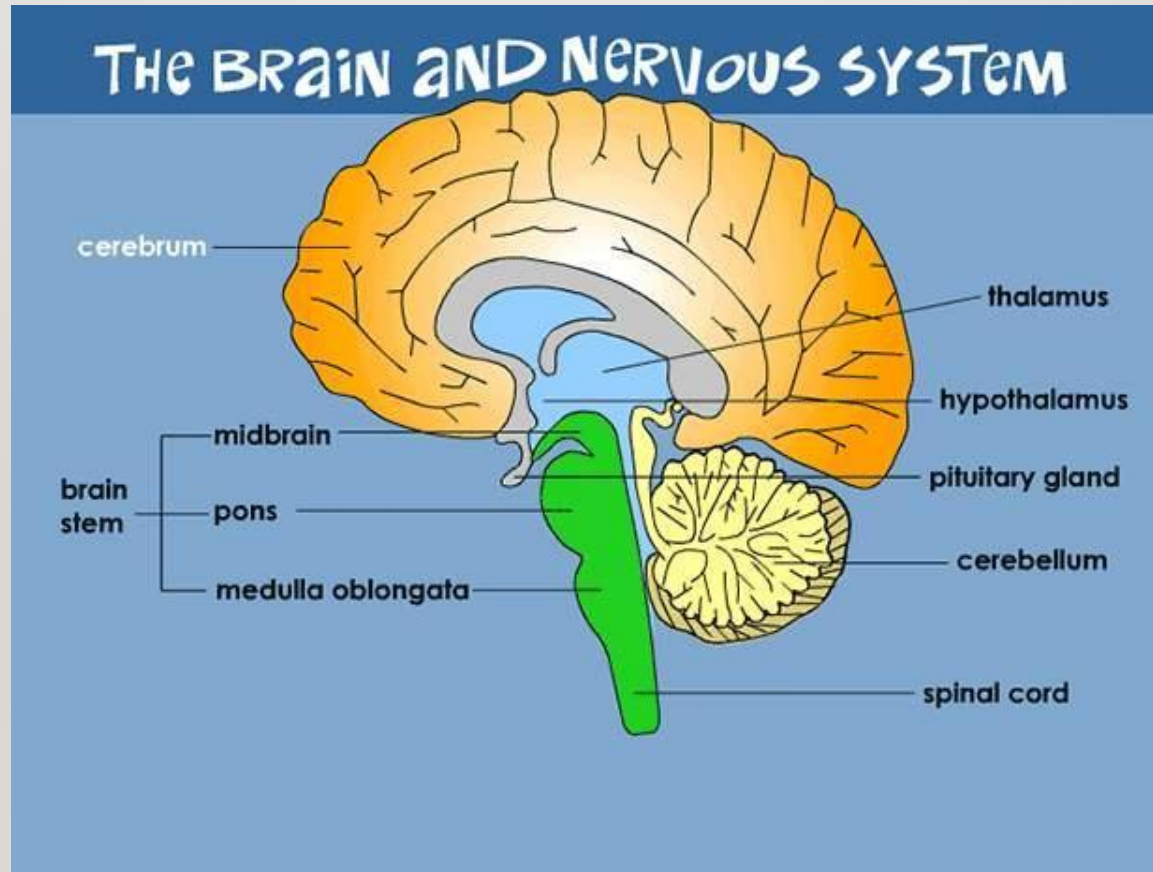
**If you touch a hot pan by accident, for example, the nerves in your skin form a message of pain. The message gets passed on through the nerves in the spinal cord to the nerves in the brain. The brain takes this message, translates it, then sends a message back telling the muscles to pull your hand away from the heat. This all happens in less than a second!**

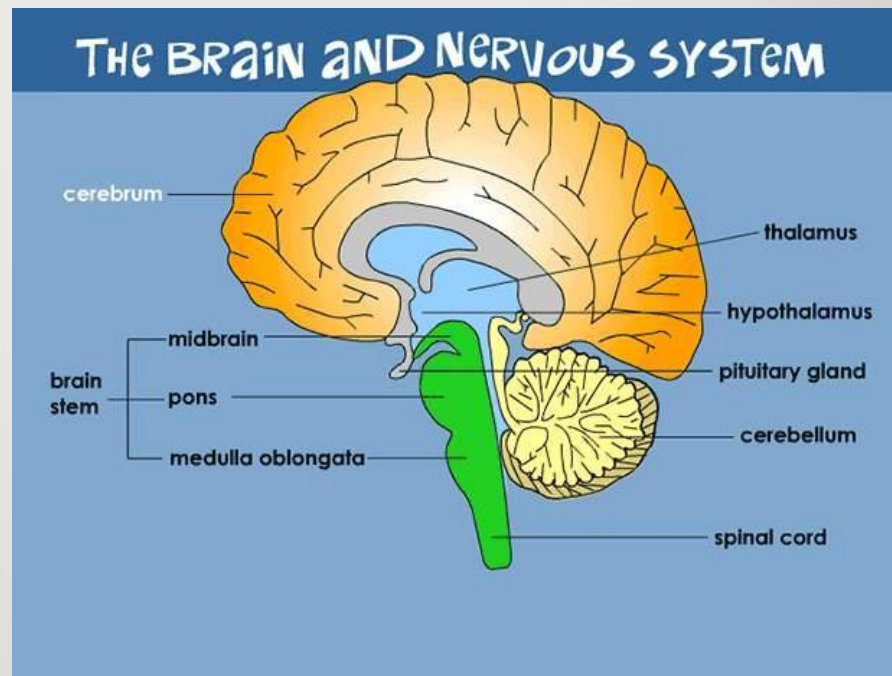
# Parts of the Human Brain



**The brain is a very complex organ with many different parts.**

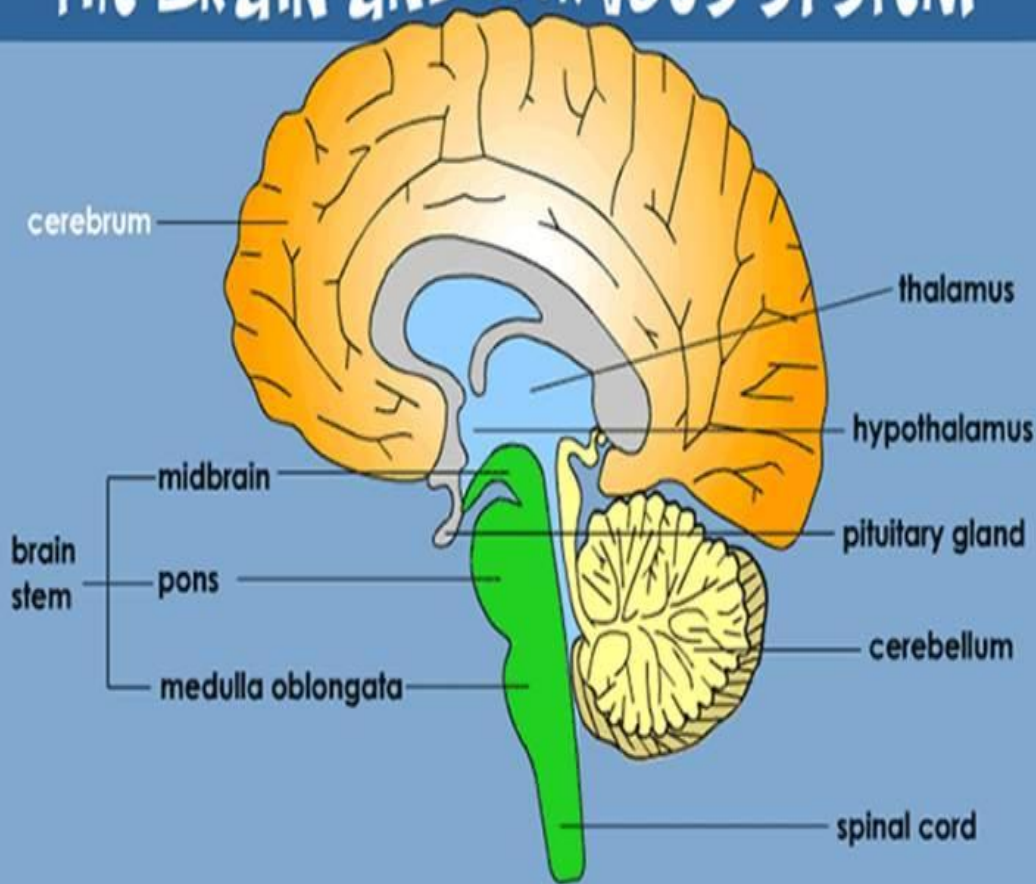
**The biggest part is the cerebrum, responsible for intelligence, memory, personality, emotion, speech and the ability to feel and move.**





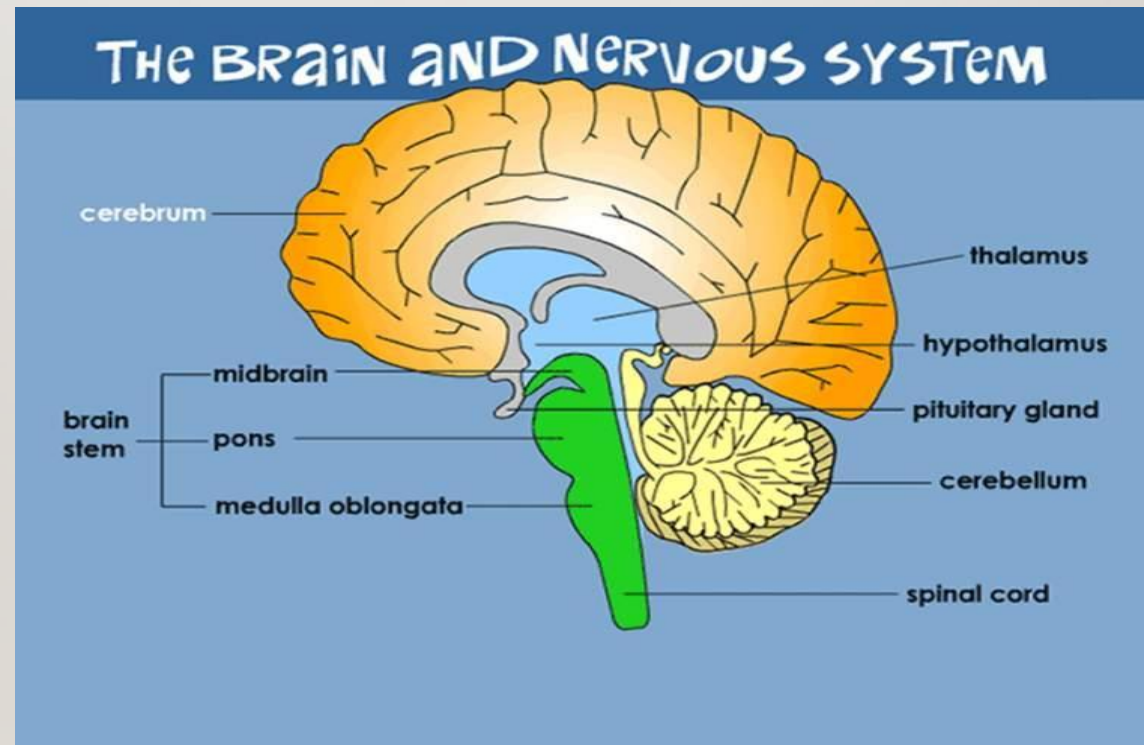
**Next is the smaller cerebellum, controlling balance, movement and coordination, and the brain stem. This is responsible for taking in, sending out and coordinating all of the brain's messages - just like a secretary! It also controls many automatic body functions such as breathing, heart rate and digestion.**

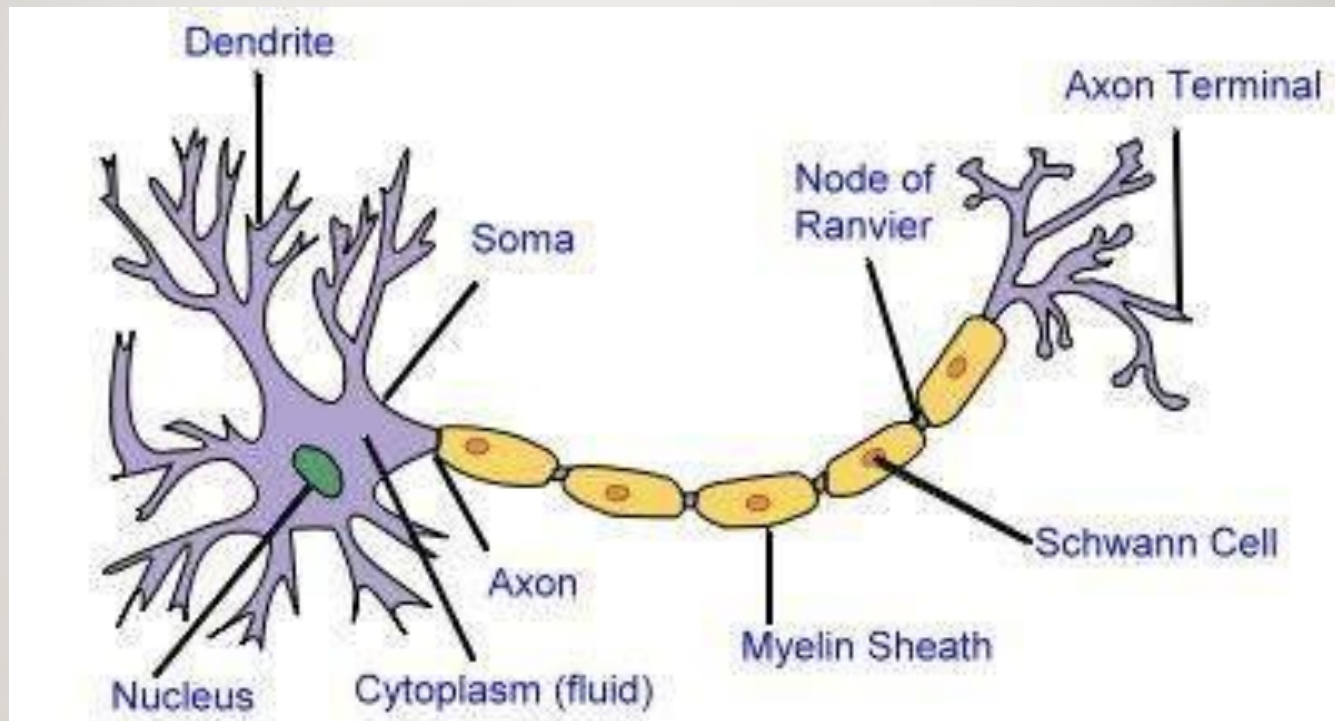
# THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM



**The thalamus carries messages from the sensory organs like the eyes, ears, nose and fingers to the cerebrum, and the hypothalamus controls other automatic processes such as body temperature and appetite.**

**Lastly, there is the tiny pituitary gland, which produces and releases hormones to control growth, metabolism, our response to stress, and many other things.**





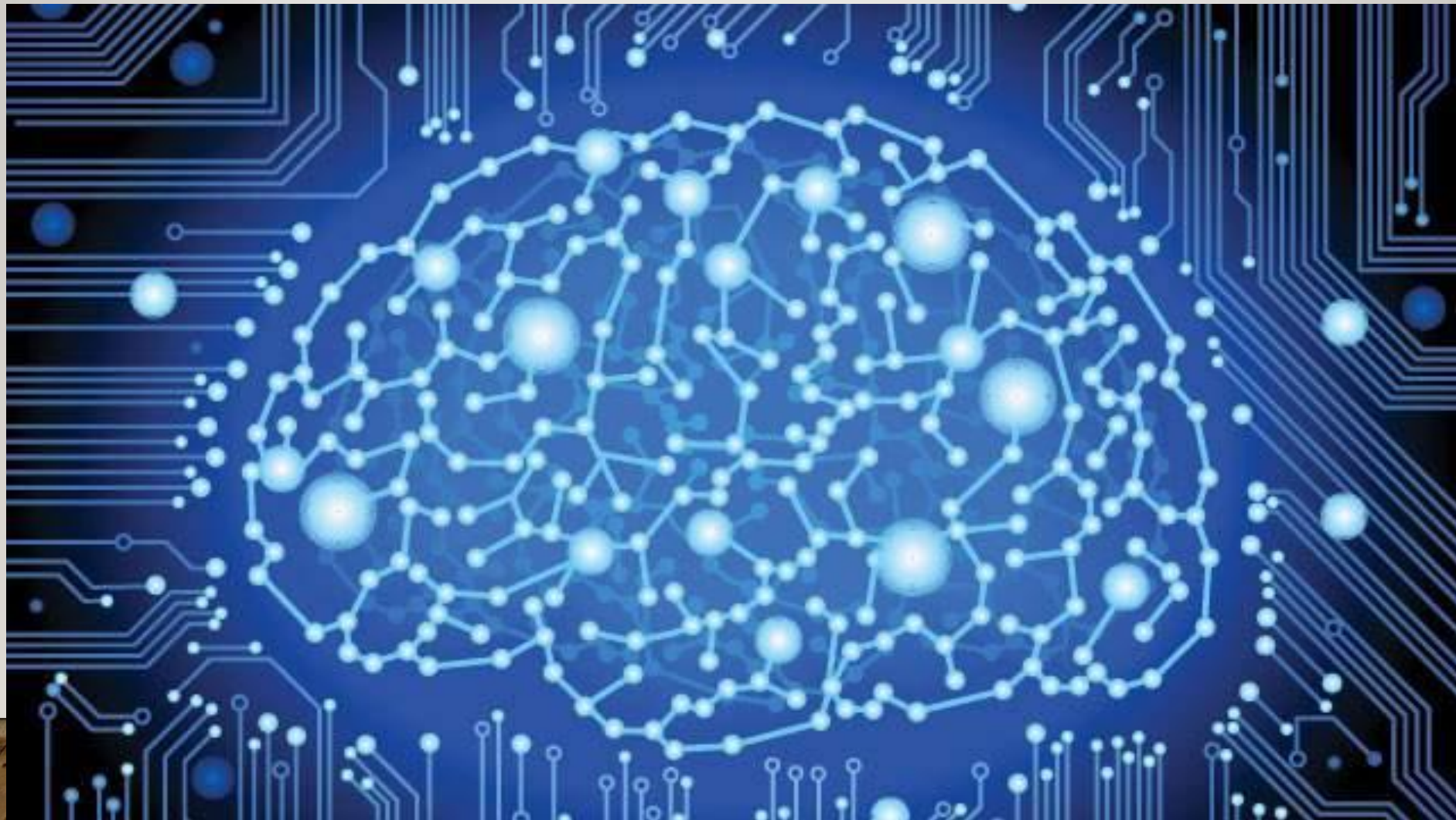
**Nerve cells, or neurons, are like long, thin threads with fingers, called dendrites, at each end. The dendrites of one neuron almost touch the dendrites of the next neuron.**

**When a neuron is stimulated, by heat, touch or sound, for example, or by some other message, it actually generates a tiny electrical signal.**



This releases chemicals that enable the signal to be passed on from the dendrites of one neuron to the next, until the message reaches the brain.

**The brain alone contains around 100 billion neurons!**



# The Nervous System

## Quiz

1. Name the three parts of the nervous system.
2. What is the biggest part of the brain called?
3. Which part of the brain controls balance, movement and coordination, and the brain stem?
4. Which part of the brain carries messages from the sensory organs?
5. Which part of the brain is responsible for metabolism?
6. Which part of the brain controls such body functions as breathing, heart rate and digestion.
7. What is another name for 'nerve cells'?
8. How many nerve cells does the human brain contain?

- a) brain
- b) nerves
- c) 100 billion
- d) pituitary gland
- e) cerebrum
- f) cerebellum
- g) thalamus
- h) hypothalamus
- i) neurons
- j) spinal cord

## **Choose the right answer:**

1. The spinal cord/brain stem runs from the brain and down through the backbone.
2. The biggest part of the brain is the cerebellum/cerebrum.
3. The cerebrum/cerebellum controls balance, coordination and movements.
4. The thalamus/hypothalamus controls many automatic processes, for instance, temperature and appetite.
5. The pituitary gland/hypothalamus is tiny but it is responsible for hormones.
6. Nerve cells are called dendrites/neurons.

## **Make up the sentences from the parts:**

1. the, is, system, our, system, control, of, nervous, body, the
2. gland, for, tiny, but, the, responsible, pituitary, it's, hormones, is.
3. eyes, cerebrum, carries, from, the, the, and, messages, nose, fingers, the, to, thalamus, ears.
4. movements, controls, balance, small, coordination, cerebellum, and, the.

The nervous system consists \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and an enormous network of nerves.  
\_\_\_\_\_ runs from the brain and down through \_\_\_\_\_.

The brain is a very complex organ. Its biggest part is \_\_\_\_\_ which is responsible for our personality, memory, intelligence, emotions and feelings, speech, the ability to move.

The smaller \_\_\_\_\_ controls balance, coordination and movements.

\_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for all the brain's messages and controls a lot of automatic body functions such as breathing, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ carries messages from the eyes, ears, nose and fingers to the cerebrum.

\_\_\_\_\_ controls many automatic processes, for instance, temperature and appetite.

\_\_\_\_\_ is tiny but it is responsible for hormones.

Nerve \_\_\_\_\_ are called \_\_\_\_\_.

They look like long thin \_\_\_\_\_ with fingers at each end.

These "fingers" are called \_\_\_\_\_.

When a neuron gets a message, it produces a tiny electric signal which releases chemicals and the signal passes from the dendrites of one neuron to the next, At last, the message reaches the brain.

Thus, the nervous system is the control system of our body and it influences our health.