



BIOLOGY

NCERT - NCERT Biology(Telugu)

SENSE ORGAN

Medicine Orientated Material

1. State whether true or false – choroid is the layer of the eye situated in between retina and sclera



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2. Layer of the eye where rods and cones are found is –

A. a. Sclera

B. b. Retina

C. c. Choroid

D. d. Cornea

Answer:



3. The part of internal ear responsible for hearing

A. Cochlea

B. Ear drum

C. Auditory bones

D. All of these

Answer:



4. Part of the eye affected in cataract –

A. A. Pupil

B. B. Sclera

C. C. Lens

D. D. Cornea

Answer:



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5. The receptors of taste sensation are –

A. A. Papillae

B. B. Taste buds

C. C. Taste pores

D. D. Tongue

Answer:



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6. Small elevations on the tongue where taste buds are present –

A. Option1 Papillae

B. Option2 Humps

C. Option3 Gyri

D. Option4 Receptors

Answer:



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7. Thin watery fluid which is filled in the space just behind the cornea –

A. A. Gel

B. B. Aqueous humour

C. C. Vitreous humour

D. D. Cornea

Answer:



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8. A muscle in the mouth covered with pink mucosa and tiny buds. It helps in chewing food and sending it down the throat –

A. A. Papillae

B. B. Tongue

C. C. Teeth

D. D. Jaws

Answer:



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9. Three tiny bones in the middle ear –

A. A. Pinna, auditory tube, stapes

B. B. Malleus, incus, stapes

C. C. Anvil, retina, pinna

D. D. Malleus, incus, pinna

Answer:



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10. The area of best vision is called –

A. a. Yellow spot

B. b. Fovea

C. c. Macula

D. d. All of the above

Answer:



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11. _____ and _____ nerves join together and form auditory nerve.

A. a. Vestibular and cochlear

B. b. Middle and vestibular

C. c. Middle and cochlear

D. d. None of the above

Answer:



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12. State true or false – rods contain a pigment iodopsin



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13. Pellagra is caused due to deficiency of vitamin –

A. a. A

B. b. D

C. c. C

D. d. B3

Answer:



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14. Dermis of skin consists of –

A. a. Sweat pores

B. b. Hair follicles

C. c. Sweat and sebaceous glands

D. d. Both a and b

Answer:



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15. Which of the following is not an eye part –?

A. A. Lachrymal glands

B. B. Conjunctiva

C. C. Eyebrows

D. D. Tympanic membrane

Answer:



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16. Which of the following statement is false –?

A. A. Retina contains cells called rods and
cones

B. B. Blind spot is the area of no vision

C. C. The area of best vision is called yellow
spot

D. D. Yellow spot is also called pupil

Answer:



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Exercise

1. Give reason for: We usually do not see bright colors in dim light.



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2. Give reason for: Removal of wax layer too often will raise incidence of ear infection.



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3. Give reason for: During severe cough and cold we lose taste of food.



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4. Give reason for: While cutting onions our tears start flowing.



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5. Find out the false statements and rewrite them as correct ones: The rationale behind seeing is just the impression of the image in the retina.



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6. Find out the false statements and rewrite them as correct ones: Ear Functions only to hear.



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7. Find out the false statements and rewrite them as correct ones: Iris patterns are like fingerprints used in identifying individuals.



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8. Find out the false statements and rewrite them as correct ones: Saliva helps the taste buds in taste sensation.



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9. Find out the false statements and rewrite them as correct ones: We are not able to adapt to sensation.



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10. State the difference between the two: Rods and cones.



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11. State the difference between the two: Iris and Pupil.



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12. State the difference between the two: Pinna and Tympanum.



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13. State the difference between the two:
Nasal cavity and Ear canal.



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14. How do the following process occur: When we see an object, a real inverted image is formed on the retina?



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15. How do the following process occur: The sound waves, collected by the pinna are changed as vibrations.



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16. How do the following process occur: We move our hand away from a hot object.



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17. How do the following process occur: A pungent odor makes us close our nose.



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18. Fill in the blanks: Choroid layer provides -----
-----to the eye.



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19. Fill in the blanks: Iris pattern is used for individual -----.



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20. Fill in the blanks: Area where optic nerve leaves the eye is called the -----.



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21. Fill in the blanks: The eardrum is the -----

--.



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22. What happens if our skin loss its sensory nature?



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23. How would you pay concern towards disabled people who is lacking sensory organs?



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24. How do you appreciate the functions of sensory organs which help us to enjoy the beauty of the nature?



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25. Do you think that sense organs work together? Why? Why not?



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26. Why are we suggested not to take too cool or too hot food material?



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27. If you are suffering from fever, why are you not able to enjoy the taste of food?



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28. What is stomatal apparatus? Explain the structure of stomata with a labelled diagram.



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29. Describe the internal structure of a Dicot Root .



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30. Explain the structure of boric acid.



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31. Name the parts of the following plants from which they propagate vegetatively:

.onion



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32. What are the functions of ear?



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33. How do we take care of our skin?



Watch Video Solution

34. Write the structure of nose.



Watch Video Solution

35. How do we take care of our skin?



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36. What are receptors?



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37. Where are receptors present?



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38. This is the centre for all sensitive activities



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39. What are motor nerves?



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40. What are sensory nerves?



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41. How much time does the impression of an image stays in the retina?



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42. What is “umami”?



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43. This vitamin is essential for the health of eyes

A. Vitamin “A”

B. Vitamin “B”

C. Vitamin “C”

D. Vitamin “D”

Answer:



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44. Sensation is a complex pathway involving –

- A. Sense organs
- B. Sense organs and nerve impulses
- C. Sense organ, nerve impulses, brain
- D. Brain and nerve impulses

Answer:



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45. The sound waves if not focused by external pinna and ear canal will result in

- A. Hearing several types of sounds loudly
- B. Not hearing anything
- C. Slight hearing
- D. Not being able to make out the type and origin of sound

Answer:



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46. The muscles of the eye ball of a person becomes nonfunctional, the invariable effect would be

A. The person fails to close eyes

B. Fails to move eye and see colors clearly

C. Feels pain in the eye

D. The nerves reaching the muscles

becomes non functional

Answer:



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47. The tongue of a person is exposed to a high salty taste then:

- A. The person learns to taste salty things better
- B. Loves tasting salty things
- C. Hates tasting salty things
- D. Fails to taste a less salty things just after the exposure.

Answer:



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48. Brain sends off signal after interpretation through -----nerves.

A. Sensory

B. Motor

C. Mixed

D. Receptors

Answer:



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49. The scientist who mentioned about 5 sense are.

A. Plato

B. Aristotle

C. Both

D. None

Answer:



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50. - ----- is scientist well known for his contributions to astronomy regarding the rotation and revolution of earth.

A. Plato

B. Johannes kepler

C. Aristotle

D. Albertus

Answer:



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51. A thin layer that covers the front portion of the eye is

- A. Eye ball
- B. Sclera
- C. Conjunctiva
- D. Eye lashes

Answer:



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52. The eye ball is located in the

A. Eye socket

B. Eye brows

C. Eye lids

D. Eye lashes

Answer:



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53. Only ----- portion of the eye ball is visible to us.

A. $1/6$

B. $1/8$

C. $1/7$

D. $1/9$

Answer:



54. Sclera is -----colored layer

A. Green

B. Black

C. Brown

D. White

Answer:



55. The lens present in our eye is

A. Biconvex

B. Biconcave

C. Convex

D. Concave

Answer:



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56. The second layer in the eye is

A. Cornea

B. Choroid

C. Retina

D. Macula

Answer:



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57. Choroid is ----- in color

A. Green

B. Black

C. Brown

D. White

Answer:



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58. The layer of the eye which contains blood vessels is

A. Cornea

B. Choroid

C. Retina

D. Macula

Answer:



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59. Cones contains a pigment called

A. Iodopsin

B. Rhodopsin

C. Cyanopsin

D. Haemopsin

Answer:



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60. Rods help us to see in

A. Light

B. Bright light

C. Sun light

D. Dark

Answer:



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61. The function of rhodopsin is

A. To make fine distinctions in color

B. To detect low intensities of light

C. To detect high intensities of light

D. To distinguish colors

Answer:



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62. Cones are specialized

A. To make fine distinctions in color

B. To detect light waves

C. To detect array of lights formed and their combinations

D. All the above

Answer:



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63. Blind spot is present

A. Where optic nerves enters the eye

B. Where optic nerves is absent

C. Where optic nerves exits the eye

D. Where optic nerves takes a U turn

Answer:



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64. Eye is protected by

A. A. Eye lids

B. B. Eye lases

C. C. Lachrymal glands

D. D. All the above

Answer:



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65. The membrane that covers and protect the front part of eye is called

A. A. Retina

B. B. Sclera

C. C. Conjunctiva

D. D. Choroid

Answer:



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66. Conjunctiva is

- A. Transparent
- B. Opaque
- C. Semi transparent
- D. Translucent

Answer:



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67. - ----- protects the eye from direct exposure to light

A. A. Conjunctiva

B. B. Cornea

C. C. Iris

D. D. Pupil

Answer:



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68. The function of lachrymal gland is

- A. A. To protect eye from direct exposure to light
- B. B. It is a protective cover
- C. C. To protect from mechanical shocks
- D. D. To wash away unwanted substances

Answer:



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69. A muscular structure which adjusts the size of the pupil is

A. A. Retina

B. B. Iris

C. C. Cornea

D. D. Sclera

Answer:



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70. Far sightedness is called

- A. Xerophthalmia
- B. Myopia
- C. Hypermetropia
- D. Cataract

Answer:



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71. Near sightedness is also called

- A. Xerophthalmia
- B. Myopia
- C. Hypermetropia
- D. Cataract

Answer:



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72. Visible part of the ear is called

A. Pinna

B. Cochlea

C. Ear ossicles

D. Eustachian tube

Answer:



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73. Pinna is made up of

A. A. Bone

B. B. Tendon

C. C. Areolar tissue

D. D. Cartilage

Answer:



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74. Pinna has

A. A. Ceruminous gland

B. B. Sebaceous glands

C. C. Both

D. D. None

Answer:



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75. Ceruminous glands produce

A. A. Wax

B. B. Oil

C. C. Water

D. D. Tears

Answer:



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76. The function of ceruminous and sebaceous glands in the ear is

A. A. To keep the ear canal lubricated

B. B. To prevent dust particles from entering the ear canal

C. C. To produce wax

D. D. All the above

Answer:



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77. The ear canal is also called

A. A. Pinna

B. B. Auditory Meatus

C. C. Ear ossicle

D. D. Eustachian tubule

Answer:



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78. ----- is present at the end of auditory meatus

A. Pinna

B. Tympanum

C. Ear ossicle

D. Eustachian tubule

Answer:



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79. The first bone of the middle ear is

A. Malleus

B. Incus

C. Stapes

D. Labyrinth

Answer:



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80. The middle ear plays an important role in

A. Enclosing the membranous labyrinth

B. Protecting the ear

C. Amplifying the vibrations received

D. Keeping the ear lubricated

Answer:



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81. Bony labyrinth encloses the

A. A. Incus

B. B. Stapes

C. C. Malleus

D. D. Membranous labyrinth

Answer:



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82. Membranous consist of

A. Vestibule

B. Three semicircular canals

C. Cochlea

D. All the above

Answer:



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83. The anterior part of the vestibule is

A. Sacculus

B. Utriculus

C. Vestibule

D. Cochlea

Answer:



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84. The posterior part of the vestibule is

A. Sacculus

B. Utriculus

C. Vestibule

D. Cochlea

Answer:



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85. Vestibule and semilunar circles together form

- A. Vestibular apparatus
- B. Semilunar apparatus
- C. Endolymph
- D. Vestibular nerve

Answer:



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86. The function of vestibular apparatus is

- A. Maintains equilibrium in the body
- B. Maintains balance
- C. Maintains posture
- D. All the above

Answer:



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87. Semi lunar canal are filled with

A. A. Wax

B. B. Water

C. C. Endolymph

D. D. Exolymph

Answer:



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88. Cochlea is a ----- shaped structure

- A. Straight
- B. Circular
- C. Semi circular
- D. Spiral

Answer:



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89. Cochlea has parallel tubes called

A. Scala vestibule

B. Scala media

C. Scala tympani

D. All the above

Answer:



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90. Organ of corti is present in

A. Scala vestibule

B. Scala media

C. Scala tympani

D. All the above

Answer:



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91. Scala vestibule and scala media are separated by

- A. Vestibular membrane
- B. Basilar membrane
- C. Membrane labyrinth
- D. Vestibular apparatus

Answer:



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92. Scala vestibule and scala media are separated by

- A. Vestibular membrane
- B. Basilar membrane
- C. Membrane labyrinth
- D. Vestibular apparatus

Answer:



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93. The vestibular and cochlear nerves join together to form

A. Ophthalmic nerve

B. Optic nerve

C. Auditory nerve

D. Utricular nerve

Answer:



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94. ----- divides the nasal cavity into two halves

- A. Nostrils
- B. Nasal septum
- C. Mucus membrane
- D. Olfactory membrane

Answer:



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95. -----receptors are present in the mucus membrane

A. Ophthalmic receptors

B. Optic receptors

C. Auditory receptors

D. Olfactory receptors

Answer:



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96. Our tongue contains about -----taste buds

A. 20000

B. 30000

C. 10000

D. 40000

Answer:



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97. Our tongue is made up of -----muscles

A. Involuntary

B. Voluntary

C. Cardiac

D. Bony

Answer:



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98. ----- is the savory flavor found in protein
-rich foods

A. Bitter

B. Sour

C. Sweet

D. Umami

Answer:



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99. Flake like structures that are found on the tongue are

- A. Filiform papillae
- B. Foliate papillae
- C. Circumvallate papillae
- D. Fungiform papillae

Answer:



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100. The roundish structures that are found on the tongue are

- A. Filiform papillae
- B. Foliate papillae
- C. Circumvallate papillae
- D. Fungiform papillae

Answer:



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101. Large round structures at the back of the tongue are

- A. Filiform papillae
- B. Foliate papillae
- C. Circumvallate papillae
- D. Fungiform papillae

Answer:



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102. The bump like structures on the sides of the tongue are

- A. Filiform papillae
- B. Foliate papillae
- C. Circumvallate papillae
- D. Fungiform papillae

Answer:



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103. Sites of taste sensations are

- A. Filiform papillae
- B. Foliate papillae
- C. Circumvallate papillae
- D. Fungiform papillae

Answer:



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104. Layer of protection in the skin is

A. Epidermis

B. Dermis

C. Malpighian Layer

D. Granular Layer

Answer:



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105. Outer Layer of epidermis which contains dead cells is

A. Granular layer

B. Cornified layer

C. Malphigian Layer

D. Dermis

Answer:



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106. Living cells are present in -----layer of epidermis

A. Granular

B. Cornified

C. Malpighian

D. Dermis

Answer:



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107. Sebaceous glands are present in

A. Granular layer

B. Cornified layer

C. Malphagian layer

D. Dermis

Answer:



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108. Function of skin is

A. Regulating body temperature

B. Eliminating waste material

C. Giving sense of touch

D. All the above

Answer:



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109. The color of the skin is due to the presence of the pigment

A. Heparin

B. Melanin

C. Cyanin

D. Brownin

Answer:



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110. Receptors for touch in the skin are

A. Nociceptors

B. Pacinian corpuscles

C. Olfactory receptors

D. Tactile receptors

Answer:



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111. Receptors for pressure in the skin are

- A. Nociceptors
- B. Pacinian corpuscles
- C. Olfactory receptors
- D. Tactile receptors

Answer:



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112. Receptors for temperature in the skin are

- A. Nociceptors
- B. Pacinian corpuscles
- C. Olfactory receptors
- D. Tactile receptors

Answer:



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113. ----- is the skin diseases caused due to the deficiency of vitamins

A. Chicken pox

B. Leucoderma

C. Pellagra

D. Ring worm

Answer:



114. ----- is the skin diseases caused due to the deficiency of melanin

A. A. Chicken pox

B. B. Leucoderma

C. C. Pellagra

D. D. Ring worm

Answer:



115. Fungal disease that affects the skin is

A. A. Chicken pox

B. B. Leucoderma

C. C. Pellagra

D. D. Ring worm

Answer:



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116. Write the structure of the eye.



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117. parent material in soil pollution



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118. Difference between Rods and Cones?



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119. what happens during thawing



Watch Video Solution

120. Give reason for: While cutting onions our tears start flowing.



Watch Video Solution

121. How stimulation to sensation is produced in our body.



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122. what happens during pyrolysis



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123. This vitamin is essential for the health of eyes

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin B

C. Vitamin C

D. Vitamin D

Answer:



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124. Sensation is a complex pathway involving

–

A. Sense organs

B. Sense organs and nerve impulses

C. Sense organs, nerves impulses, brain

D. Brain and nerve impulse

Answer:



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125. The sound waves if not focused by external pinna and ear canal will result in

- A. Hearing several types of sound loudly
- B. Not hearing any thing
- C. Slight hearing

D. Not being able to make out the type and origin of sound

Answer:



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126. The muscles of the eye ball of a person becomes nonfunctional, the invariable effect would be

A. The person fails to close eyes

B. Fails to move eye and see colours clearly

C. Feels pain in the eye

D. The nerves reaching the muscles become
non functional

Answer:



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127. The tongue of a person is exposed to a high salty taste then:

- A. The person learns taste salty things better
- B. Loves tasting salty things
- C. Hates tasting salty things
- D. Fails to taste a less salty things just after the exposure

Answer:



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128. The aperture controlling the amount of light entering the eye is called

A. Cornea

B. Pupil

C. Lens

D. Retina

Answer:



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129. The fovea is the part of the retina that contains photoreceptors called

A. Rods

B. Cones

C. Blood vessels

D. None of the above

Answer:



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130. The term "olfaction" explicitly refers to which sense?

A. Touch

B. Smell

C. Hear

D. None of the above

Answer:



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131. What structure provides the boundary between the outer and middle ear?

A. Tympanum

B. Pinna

C. Cochlea

D. None of the above

Answer:



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132. The small bony chamber of the inner ear which coils for about two and a half turns is known as the

A. Pinna

B. Tympanum

C. Cochlea

D. None of the above

Answer:



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133. The term "gustation" refers to what sense?

A. Taste

B. Smell

C. Hear

D. Touch

Answer:



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134. Fill in the blanks:

Choroid layer provides.....to the eyes.



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135. Fill in the blanks:

The relationship between the tongue
and.....is more.



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136. Fill in the blanks:

Iris pattern is used for individual.....



Watch Video Solution

137. Fill in the blanks:

Area where optic nerve leaves the eye is called
the.....



Watch Video Solution

138. Fill in the blanks:

The ear drum is the.....



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Example

1. When we see an object, a real inverted image is formed on the retina. How?



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2. What are the different sense organs present in our body?



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3. What are sensory neurons?



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4. What are motor nerves?



Watch Video Solution

5. What is the purpose of vision?



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6. What are the parts you find in the external eye?



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7. What happens if you dont have pinna





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8. Write the structure of the eye.



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9. What are the important functions of our ear?



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10. What do you know about external ear?



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11. What is auditory canal (Auditory Meatus)?



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12. Write about middle ear.



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13. What do you know about inner ear?



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14. Explain the process of hearing in human body.



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15. Write the structure of nose.



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16. What is the use of smell.



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17. How do we get sensory information ?



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18. What is the structure of our tongue?



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19. How do we taste food?



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20. our skin consists how many layers ?



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21. Write the different layers present in the epidermis



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22. What are the main functions of our skin?



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23. What is melanin and what are its functions?



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24. What are the different receptors present in the skin?



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25. Differentiate nasal cavity and ear canal.



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26. Removal of wax layer too often will raise incidence of ear infection - give reason.



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27. Differentiate between pinna and tympanum.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

28. The sound waves collected by the pinna are changed as vibrations. Give reasons.



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29. What are the functions of sense organs?



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30. why do leaves look green in colour



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31. Do you think that sense organs work together? Why? Why not?



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32. write about smell test



Watch Video Solution

33. are tears good for us



Watch Video Solution

34. what do you think of eye



Watch Video Solution

35. What is blind spot?



Watch Video Solution

36. What is cornea? What is its function?



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37. What is iris and what is its function?



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38. What changes the focal length of the eye lens?



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39. If we have not our external ear what will happen to us?



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40. How is smell transferred from nose to the brain?



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41. what is topography



Watch Video Solution

42. How do you take care of your tongue?



Watch Video Solution

43. at the time fever why cannot we taste the food



Watch Video Solution

44. Give reason for: We usually do not see bright colors in dim light.



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45. What are the similarities between rods and cones?



Watch Video Solution

46. What are the differences between Iris and Pupil?



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47. What is reflex action? Write the path of reflex action when we sneeze.



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48. Why does coffee taste less sweet if it is taken after eating sweet?



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49. What are the precautions we have to take for caring of the ears?



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50. ear diseases?



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51. Give reason for: While cutting onions our tears start flowing.



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52. Form a group with four or five students in your class. Discuss the reasons. Why do farmers rear cattle?



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53. What will happen if we have not eye lashes?



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54. why tears good for us?



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55. Is Iris unique to each individual?



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56. What is myopia? What are the causes of it?

How to rectify it?





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57. What is hypermetropia? What are the causes and how is it rectified?



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58. Draw a diagram of human eye and label its parts.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

59. Draw the structure of ear.



Watch Video Solution

60. Draw human tongue and label the parts.



Watch Video Solution

61. Draw the external structure of the eye.



Watch Video Solution

62. Write the function of eye and draw a ray diagram.



Watch Video Solution

63. Draw the structure of our skin and label the parts.



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64. How do you appreciate the functions of sensory organs which help us to enjoy the

beauty of the nature?



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65. Sagar is not able to listen things properly. Guess what would happen to him. What suggestions you would like to give him?



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66. Why do you lose your sense of taste when you have a cold?



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67. How would you pay concern towards disabled people who is lacking sensory organs?



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68. What happens if our skin loss its sensory nature?



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69. Find out the false statements and rewrite them as correct ones: The rationale behind seeing is just the impression of the image in the retina.



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70. Find out the false statements and rewrite them as correct ones: Ear Functions only to hear.



Watch Video Solution

71. Find out the false statement and rewrite them as correct ones.

Iris patterns are like fingerprints used in identifying individuals.



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72. Find out the false statements and rewrite them as correct ones: Saliva helps the taste buds in taste sensation.



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73. Find out the false statements and rewrite them as correct ones: We are not able to adapt to sensation.



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74. How do the following process occur: A pungent odor makes us close our nose.



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75. how do we see movies



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76. How is our eye protected?



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77. Enter into a dark room from a very bright place. What happens?



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78. Sit in a dark room for sometime. Then go into a bright light room. What happens?



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79. How do illusions help



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80. How is illusion caused and what it tells us?



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81. Name some defects and diseases of our eyes.



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82. Which property is used by visually impaired students to read?



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83. How to take care of the skin?



Watch Video Solution

84. Name some of the diseases affecting the skin?



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Think And Discuss

1. importance of eye lashes?



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2. How are tears useful to us?



Watch Video Solution

3. what happens when we take too cool or too hot food material?



Watch Video Solution

4. why cant we able to taste food when we have fever ?



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5. Why are we suggested not to take too cool or too hot food material?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. If you are suffering from fever, why are you not able to enjoy the taste of food?



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Improve Your Learning

1. Give reason for: We usually do not see bright colors in dim light.



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2. Give reason for: Removal of wax layer too often will raise incidence of ear infection.



Watch Video Solution

3. Give reason for: During severe cough and cold we lose taste of food.



Watch Video Solution

4. Give reason for: While cutting onions our tears start flowing.



Watch Video Solution

5. Find out the false statements and rewrite them as correct ones: The rationale behind seeing is just the impression of the image in the retina.



Watch Video Solution

6. Find out the false statements and rewrite them as correct ones: Ear Functions only to hear.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. Find out the false statements and rewrite them as correct ones: Iris patterns are like fingerprints used in identifying individuals.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. Find out the false statements and rewrite them as correct ones: Saliva helps the taste buds in taste sensation.



Watch Video Solution

9. Find out the false statements and rewrite them as correct ones: We are not able to adapt to sensation.



Watch Video Solution

10. State the difference between the two: Rods and cones.



Watch Video Solution

11. State the difference between the two: Iris and Pupil.



Watch Video Solution

12. State the difference between the two:
Pinna and Tympanum.



Watch Video Solution

13. State the difference between the two:
Nasal cavity and Ear canal.



Watch Video Solution

14. When we see an object, a real inverted image is formed on the retina. How?



Watch Video Solution

15. How do the following process occur: The sound waves, collected by the pinna are changed as vibrations.



Watch Video Solution

16. How do the following process occur: We move our hand away from a hot object.



Watch Video Solution

17. why a pungent odour, makes us close our nose.



Watch Video Solution

18. Choroid layer provides to the eye.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

19. Fill in the blanks:

The relationship between the tongue and.....is more.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

20. Fill in the blanks with suitable words. Iris pattern is used for individual _____



[Watch Video Solution](#)

21. Fill in the blanks:

Area where optic nerve leaves the eye is called the.....



Watch Video Solution

22. Fill in the blanks with suitable words. The ear drum is the _____



Watch Video Solution

23. Draw and label the diagrams, showing the structure of the

1. Eye 2. Ear 3. Tongue



Watch Video Solution

24. What happens if our skin loss its sensory nature?



Watch Video Solution

25. Form a group with four or five students in your class. Discuss the reasons. Why do farmers rear cattle?



Watch Video Solution

26. How would you pay concern towards disabled people who is lacking sensory organs?



Watch Video Solution

27. How do you appreciate the functions of sensory organs which help us to enjoy the beauty of the nature?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

28. Sagar is not able to listen things properly. Guess what would happen to him. What suggestions you would like to give him?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

29. Give reason for: We usually do not see bright colors in dim light.



Watch Video Solution

30. Give reason for: Removal of wax layer too often will raise incidence of ear infection.



Watch Video Solution

31. Give reason for: During severe cough and cold we lose taste of food.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

32. Give reason for: While cutting onions our tears start flowing.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

33. Find out the false statements and rewrite them as correct ones: The rationale behind seeing is just the impression of the image in the retina.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

34. Find out the false statements and rewrite them as correct ones: Ear Functions only to hear.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

35. Find out the false statements and rewrite them as correct ones: Iris patterns are like fingerprints used in identifying individuals.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

36. Find out the false statements and rewrite them as correct ones: Saliva helps the taste buds in taste sensation.



Watch Video Solution

37. Find out the false statements and rewrite them as correct ones: We are not able to adapt to sensation.



Watch Video Solution

38. State the difference between the two: Rods and cones.



Watch Video Solution

39. State the difference between the two: Iris and Pupil.



Watch Video Solution

40. State the difference between the two:
Pinna and Tympanum.



Watch Video Solution

41. State the difference between the two:
Nasal cavity and Ear canal.



Watch Video Solution

42. When we see an object, a real inverted image is formed on the retina. How?



Watch Video Solution

43. How do the following process occur: The sound waves, collected by the pinna are changed as vibrations.



Watch Video Solution

44. How do the following process occur: We move our hand away from a hot object.



Watch Video Solution

45. How do the following process occur: A pungent odor makes us close our nose.



Watch Video Solution

46. Fill in the blanks with suitable words. Then give reasons why the words are suitable.

Chroid layer provides to the eye.



Watch Video Solution

47. Fill in the blanks:

The relationship between the tongue and.....is more.



Watch Video Solution

48. Fill in the blanks with suitable words. Then give reasons why the words are suitable.

Iris pattern is used for individual



Watch Video Solution

49. Fill in the blanks with suitable words. Then give reasons why the words are suitable.

Area where optic nerve leaves the eye is called the



Watch Video Solution

50. Fill in the blanks with suitable words. Then give reasons why the words are suitable.

The ear drum is the



Watch Video Solution

51. Draw and label the diagrams, showing the structure of the following. Eye



Watch Video Solution

52. Draw and label the diagrams, showing the structure of the

Ear



Watch Video Solution

53. Draw and label the diagrams, showing the structure of the

Tongue



Watch Video Solution

54. How would you pay concern towards disabled people who is lacking sensory organs?



Watch Video Solution

55. How do you appreciate the functions of sensory organs which help us to enjoy the beauty of the nature?



Watch Video Solution

56. Form a group with five students in your class and collect eye diseases and its characteristics by talking with ophthalmic assistant.



Watch Video Solution

57. What happens if our skin loss its sensory nature?



Watch Video Solution

58. Sagar is not able to listen things properly. Guess what would happen to him. What suggestions you would like to give him?



Watch Video Solution

Improve Your Learning Choose The Correct Option

1. This vitamin is essential for the health of eyes

A. Vitamin 'A'

B. Vitamin 'B'

C. Vitamin 'C'

D. Vitamin 'D'

Answer:



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2. Sensation is a complex pathway involving –

A. Sense organs

B. Sense organs and nerve impulses

C. Sense organs, nerve impulses, brain

D. Brain and nerve impulses

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

3. The sound waves if not focused by external pinna and ear canal will result in

A. Hearing several types of sound loudly

B. Not hearing anything

C. Slight hearing

D. Not being able to make out the type and
origin of sound

Answer:



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4. The muscles of the eye ball of a person becomes nonfunctional, the invariable effect would be

A. The person fails to close eyes

B. Fails to move eye

C. Feels pain in the eye

D. The nerves reaching the muscles become
nonfunctional.

Answer:



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5. The tongue of a person is exposed to a high salty taste then:

A. The person learns to taste salty things

better

B. Loves tasting salty things

C. Hates tasting salty things

D. Fails to taste a less salty thing just after

the exposure.

Answer:





[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. This vitamin is essential for the health of eye.

A. Vitamin 'A'

B. Vitamin 'B'

C. Vitamin 'C'

D. Vitamin 'D'

Answer:



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. Sensation is a complex pathway involving -

- A. Sense organs
- B. Sense organs and nerve impulses
- C. Sense organs, nerve impulses, brain
- D. Brain and nerve impulses

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

8. The sound waves if not focused by external pinna and ear canal will result in

A. Hearing several types of sound loudly

B. Not hearing anything

C. Slight hearing

D. Not being able to make out the type and origin of sound

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

9. The muscles of the eye ball of a person becomes nonfunctional, the invariable effect would be

A. The person fails to close eyes

B. Fails to move eye and see colours clearly

C. Feels pain in the eye

D. The nerves reaching the muscles become nonfunctional

Answer:



10. The tongue of a person is exposed to a high salty taste then:

- A. The person learns to taste salty things better
- B. Loves tasting salty things
- C. Hates tasting salty things
- D. Fails to taste a less salty thing just after the exposure.

Answer:



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