



# BIOLOGY

## NCERT - NCERT Biology(Telugu)

### SENSE ORGANS

#### 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.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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.



**Watch Video Solution**

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.



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



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



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**

**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 .



**Watch Video Solution**

**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?



[Watch Video Solution](#)



**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?



**Watch Video Solution**

**36.** What are receptors?



**Watch Video Solution**

**37.** Where are receptors present?



**Watch Video Solution**

**38.** This is the centre for all sensitive activities



**Watch Video Solution**

**39.** What are motor nerves?



**Watch Video Solution**

**40.** What are sensory nerves?



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**

**42.** What is “umami”?



**Watch Video Solution**

**43.** This vitamin is essential for the health of eyes

A. Vitamin “A”

B. Vitamin “B”

C. Vitamin “C”

D. Vitamin “D”

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**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:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**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:**



**Watch Video Solution**

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:**



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54. Sclera is -----colored layer

A. Green

B. Black

C. Brown

D. White

**Answer:**



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55. The lens present in our eye is



A. Biconvex

B. Biconcave

C. Convex

D. Concave

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**56.** The second layer in the eye is

A. Cornea

B. Choroid

C. Retina

D. Macula

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**57.** Choroid is ----- in color

A. Green

B. Black

C. Brown

D. White

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Cornea

B. Choroid

C. Retina

D. Macula

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**59.** Cones contains a pigment called

A. Iodopsin

B. Rhodopsin

C. Cyanopsin

D. Haemopsin

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**60.** Rods help us to see in

A. Light

B. Bright light

C. Sun light

D. Dark

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**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:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**66.** Conjunctiva is

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

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

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:**



**Watch Video Solution**

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:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**73.** Pinna is made up of

A. A. Bone

B. B. Tendon

C. C. Areolar tissue

D. D. Cartilage

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**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:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**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:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**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:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**92.** Scala vestibule and scala media are separated by

A. Vestibular membrane

B. Basilar membrane

C. Membrane labyrinth

## D. Vestibular apparatus

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**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:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**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. Malphigian 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:**



**Watch Video Solution**



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

A. Granular

B. Cornified

C. Malphigian

D. Dermis

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**107.** Sebaceous glands are present in

- A. Granular layer
- B. Cornified layer
- C. Malphagian layer
- D. Dermis

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**108.** Function of skin is

A. Regulating body temperature

B. Eliminating waste material

C. Giving sense of touch

D. All the above

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Heparin

B. Melanin

C. Cyanin

D. Brownin

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**110.** Receptors for touch in the skin are

A. Nociceptors

B. Pacinian corpuscles

C. Olfactory receptors

D. Tactile receptors

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**111.** Receptors for pressure in the skin are

A. Nociceptors

B. Pacinian corpuscles

C. Olfactory receptors

D. Tactile receptors

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**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:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**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:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**115.** Fungal disease that affects the skin is

A. A. Chicken pox

B. B. Leucoderma

C. C. Pellagra

D. D. Ring worm

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**116.** Write the structure of the eye.



**Watch Video Solution**

**117.** parent material in soil pollution



**Watch Video Solution**

**118.** Difference between Rods and Cones?



**Watch Video Solution**

**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.



**Watch Video Solution**

**122.** what happens during pyrolysis



**Watch Video Solution**

**123.** This vitamin is essential for the health of eyes

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin B

C. Vitamin C

D. Vitamin D

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**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:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**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:**







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:**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

- A. Cornea
- B. Pupil
- C. Lens
- D. Retina

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**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:**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Touch

B. Smell

C. Hear

D. None of the above

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**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:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**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.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**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.....



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**138.** Fill in the blanks:

The ear drum is the.....



**Watch Video Solution**

## 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?



**Watch Video Solution**

3. What are sensory neurons?



**Watch Video Solution**

4. What are motor nerves?



**Watch Video Solution**

5. What is the purpose of vision?



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**

7. What happens if you dont have pinna



**Watch Video Solution**

**8. Write the structure of the eye.**



**Watch Video Solution**

**9. What are the important functions of our ear?**



**Watch Video Solution**

**10.** What do you know about external ear?



**Watch Video Solution**

**11.** What is auditory canal (Auditory Meatus)?



**Watch Video Solution**

**12.** Write about middle ear.



**Watch Video Solution**

**13.** What do you know about inner ear?



**Watch Video Solution**

**14.** Explain the process of hearing in human body.



**Watch Video Solution**

**15.** Write the structure of nose.



**Watch Video Solution**

**16.** What is the use of smell.



**Watch Video Solution**

**17.** How do we get sensory information ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**18.** What is the structure of our tongue?



**Watch Video Solution**



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



**Watch Video Solution**

**22.** What are the main functions of our skin?



**Watch Video Solution**

**23.** What is melanin and what are its functions?



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**

**25.** Differentiate nasal cavity and ear canal.



**Watch Video Solution**

**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.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**29.** What are the functions of sense organs?



**Watch Video Solution**

**30.** why do leaves look green in colour



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**

**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?



**Watch Video Solution**

**37.** What is iris and what is its function?



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**



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



**Watch Video Solution**

**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.



**Watch Video Solution**

**45.** What are the similarities between rods and cones?



**Watch Video Solution**

**46.** What are the differences between Iris and Pupil?



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**

**50.** ear diseases?



**Watch Video Solution**

**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?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

54. why tears good for us?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**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.



**Watch Video Solution**

**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?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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**Watch Video Solution**

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Iris patterns are like fingerprints used in identifying individuals.



**Watch Video Solution**

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**75.** how do we see movies



**Watch Video Solution**

**76.** How is our eye protected?



**Watch Video Solution**

**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?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**79.** How do illusions help



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



**Watch Video Solution**

**81.** Name some defects and diseases of our eyes.



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**

**83.** How to take care of the skin?



**Watch Video Solution**

**84.** Name some of the diseases affecting the skin?



**Watch Video Solution**

**Think And Discuss**

1. importance of eye lashes?



**Watch Video Solution**

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.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**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:**



**Watch Video Solution**

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:**



**Watch Video Solution**