



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - VGS PUBLICATION-BRILLIANT

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.



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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: Iris patterns are like fingerprints used in identifying individuals.



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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17. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

Choroid layer provides _____ to the eye.



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18. Fill in the blanks with suitable words. The relationship between the tongue and _____ is more.



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



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20. Fill in the blanks with suitable words. Area where optic nerve leaves the eye is called the _____



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



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22. 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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23. Sensation is a complex pathway involving –

A. Sense organs

B. Sense organs and nerve impulses

C. Sense organs, nerve impulses and brain

D. Brain and nerve impulses

Answer:



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24. 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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25. 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 non-functional

Answer:



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26. 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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27. What happens if our skin loss its sensory nature?



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



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



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



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31. 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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32. What happens if we don't have eyelashes?



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33. How are tears useful to us?



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



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



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



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37. What happens if we don't have external ear (pinna)?



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



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39. write a few lines on relation between smell and taste



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40. How sensitive is our skin?





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41. How do we get sensory information ?



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42. why do leaves look green in colour



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43. What is the use of vision?





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44. What are the three main layers present in eye?



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45. What do we think of our eye?



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46. Where are images formed in the eye?



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47. What is the use of fovea, present in the center of retina?



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48. What is blind spot?



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49. What protects the eye from mechanical shocks?



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50. What are the main diseases and defects of the eye?



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51. What are the uses of ears?



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52. What are the three parts in an ear?



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53. What are glands present in external ear?



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54. What are the chain of three bones present in middle ear?



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55. The function of vestibular apparatus is



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56. What are the common diseases of ears?



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57. How does nose protect animals?



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58. Our sense of taste has how many primary qualities?



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59. What is “umami”?



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60. How do we taste food?



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61. our skin consists how many layers ?



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62. Write the different layers present in the epidermis



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63. Why can visually impaired students read the Braille script?



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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. How does skin protect the body layers from the harmful effects of light?



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66. How are tears useful to us?



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67. What happens if we don't have external ear (pinna)?



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68. If you are suffering from cold, do you smell things in the natural way?



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69. write a few lines on relation between smell and taste



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



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71. How can we kill the biting mosquito?



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72. How many sense organs are present in human beings? What are they?



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73. What are the main parts of an eye?



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74. What is MSG?



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75. How are iris patterns useful to issue 'AADHAR'?



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76. What is the main function of the cornea?





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77. What are the functions of ear?



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78. What are the uses of hairs and mucous in the nasal cavity?



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79. What is the sensory nature of skin?



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80. How do we see colours ?



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81. How do we take care of our skin?



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82. Write two diseases of skin?



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83. You entered into a darkroom from outside which is very bright. What happens?



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



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



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86. What are the main function of melanin?



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87. What is stimulus? How does the information from surroundings reach the brain?



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88. Write about middle ear.



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89. What is melanin and what are its functions?



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90. What are photoreceptors? How do they sense light?



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91. Write a short note on rods of retina



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92. Write briefly about cones of retina.



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93. What are the recent findings regarding the structure of eye?



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94. Describe the structure of human eye ?



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95. Write about the functioning of an eye.



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96. How are eyes protected?



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97. Write a short note on external ear.



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98. Write briefly about inner ear.



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99. How does the hearing or auditory sensation occur?



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100. Write the structure of nose.



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



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102. Write a short note on skin.



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103. Write two diseases of skin?



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104. Stimuli from the environment around are received by our body through

A. eye, ear

B. nose, tongue

C. skin

D. all

Answer:



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105. This is the centre for all sensitive activities

A. spinal cord

B. brain

C. heart

D. eyes

Answer:



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106. Nerves that bring nerve signals from the sense organs are called

A. motor nerves

B. spinal nerves

C. sensory nerves

D. all

Answer:



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

A. sclera

B. choroid layer

C. lens

D. conjunctiva

Answer:



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

A. $1/4Th$

B. $1/6Th$

C. $1/5Th$

D. 1 / 7Th

Answer:



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

A. conjunctiva

B. sclera

C. choroid layer

D. retina

Answer:



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110. Jelly like fluid is present in this part of the eyeball.

A. aqueous chamber

B. Vitreous chamber

C. choroid layer

D. sclera

Answer:



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111. Eye gathers light through a lens and image is formed on

A. sclera

B. Iris

C. pupil

D. retina

Answer:



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112. Rods of retina contains a pigment called

A. rhodopsin

B. idopsin

C. photopsin

D. ketopsin

Answer:



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113. Cones help in

- A. seeing in the dark
- B. cannot make distinction
- C. identifying the colours
- D. produces tears

Answer:



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114. The part of the retina that has no photoreceptors

A. blind spot

B. yellow spot

C. green spot

D. black spot

Answer:



115. The glands present in eye are

- A. lachrymal glands
- B. ceruminous glands
- C. sebaceous glands
- D. mucous glands

Answer:



116. The adjustable part in the eye is

A. eyelid

B. biconvex lens

C. retina

D. cornea

Answer:



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117. Pinna is

A. external ear

B. middle ear

C. inner ear

D. all

Answer:



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118. The chain of bones present in the middle ear

A. malleus

B. incus

C. stapes

D. all

Answer:



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119. The ear canal is also called

- A. tympanum
- B. auditory meatus
- C. ear drum
- D. middle ear

Answer:



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120. Middle ear opens into the inner ear through

A. spherical window

B. oval window

C. round window

D. elliptical window

Answer:



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121. How many taste buds are present on tongue?

A. 100

B. 1000

C. 10000

D. 5000

Answer:



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122. Olfactory receptors are present in

A. Skin

B. eye

C. ear

D. nose

Answer:



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123. Taste buds are present in this structures on tongue

A. fungi form papillae

B. foliate papillae

C. fungi form and foliate papillae

D. filiform papillae

Answer:



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124. Cutaneous receptors are present in

A. ear

B. tongue

C. nose

D. skin

Answer:



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125. Dermis layer of skin contains

A. sweat glands

B. sebaceous glands, blood vessels

C. hair follicles, fats

D. all

Answer:



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126. Receptors present in skin for touch

A. tactile receptors

B. pacinial corpuscles

C. nocireceptors

D. all

Answer:



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127. Pellagra is the disease of skin due to the deficiency of

A. proteins

B. vitamins

C. hormones

D. enzymes

Answer:



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128. Melanin is the pigment present in

A. ear

B. tongue

C. nose

D. skin

Answer:



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129. Identify the disease of skin.

A. cataract

B. xerophthalmia

C. leucoderma

D. glaucoma

Answer:



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130. The term 'gustation' refers to what sense?

A. Taste

B. Smell

C. Hear

D. Touch

Answer:



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

A. Lens

B. Cornea

C. Pupil

D. Retina

Answer:



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132. The term “Olfaction” explicitly refers to which sense?

A. Hear

B. Smell

C. Touch

D. Sight

Answer:



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133. The Fovea is the part of retina that contain photoreceptors called?

A. Rods

B. Cones

C. Nerves

D. Blood vessels

Answer:



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

- A. Cochlea
- B. Pinna
- C. Tympanum
- D. Ear drum

Answer:



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135. The small bony chamber of the ear which coils about two and half turns is known as

A. Tympanum

B. Cochlea

C. Pinna

D. None

Answer:



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136. Sensitive pigment layer of the eye is

A. Cornea

B. Retina

C. Iris

D. Sclerotic

Answer:



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137. Colour vision is due to

A. cone cells

B. acute in dim light

C. different wavelengths of coloured light
stimulating the rods

D. Both A and B

Answer:



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138. Cones in the eye are sensitive to the following colours

- A. Red, green, amber
- B. Red, violet, and yellow
- C. Blue, red and yellow
- D. Red, green, blue

Answer:



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139. The chief function of the middle ear is -

A. Amplify sound waves

B. Help to move the external pinna

C. Secrete waxy substance which repel
insects

D. Keep the basilar membrane separated

Answer:



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140. Retina is most sensitive at

A. Periphery

B. Macula

C. Fovea

D. Optic disc

Answer:



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141. The photosensitive substance in the eyes of mammals

A. Retinol

B. Rhodopsin

C. Sclerotion

D. Melanin

Answer:



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142. The other name for eardrum is known as

A. Pinna

B. Auditory canal

C. Tympanic membrane

D. Oval window

Answer:



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143. Which of these bones is not found in the middle ear?

A. Malleus

B. Incus

C. Stapes

D. Ulmar

Answer:



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144. Melanin protects us from

A. bacteria

B. virus

C. allergy

D. light

Answer:



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145. The largest sense organ of our body

A. Eyes

B. Nose

C. Skin

D. Tongue

Answer:



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146. This is not an eye disease.

A. Pellagra

B. Cataract

C. Glacoma

D. Astigmatism

Answer:



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147. This is not a skin disease.

A. Leucoderma

B. Pellagra

C. Ringworm

D. Rickets

Answer:



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148. The sense organ that regulates the body temperature

A. Nose

B. Skin

C. Ear

D. Eye

Answer:



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149. Vestibular apparatus maintains body is

A. Temperature

B. Pressure

C. Equilibrium

D. None

Answer:



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150. 'Leprosy' is related to this organ.

A. Ears

B. Eyes

C. Nose

D. Skin

Answer:



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151. Sebacious glands produce

- A. Sweat
- B. Sebum
- C. Tears
- D. Wax

Answer:



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152. Choroid layer provides the following to the eye

A. strength

B. colour

C. protection

D. None

Answer:



153. The most important sense organ.

A. Eye

B. skin

C. Ear

D. Tongue

Answer:



154. This is very harmful to our eyes.

A. Bright light

B. Smoke

C. UV light

D. All

Answer:



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155. Middle ear's main function is

A. Wax production

B. Amplifying the sounds

C. Receiving sound waves

D. A and C

Answer:



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156. Read the following statements carefully

(a)The cones are concentrated in fovea, which gives us the sharpest vision.(b) Cornea is the clean window in front of Iris

A. a correct, b incorrect

B. b correct, a incorrect

C. both a, b incorrect

D. a, b are correct

Answer:



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157. Read the following statements (a) Blind spot is the area, where the optic nerves leave the eye (b) Ceruminous glands produce oil in the ear.

- A. Both a, b correct
- B. Both a, b incorrect
- C. a correct, b incorrect
- D. b correct, a incorrect

Answer:



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