



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - VGS PUBLICATION-BRILLIANT

SENSE ORGANS



1. Give reason for: We usually do not see

bright colors in dim light.



often will raise incidence of ear infection.



3. Give reason for: During severe cough and

cold we lose taste of food.

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.



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

Watch Video Solution

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

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

Watch Video Solution

9. State the difference between the two: Rods

and cones.

10. State the difference between the two: Iris

and Pupil.

Watch Video Solution

11. State the difference between the two: Pinna

and Tympanum.



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

Watch Video Solution

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

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



15. How do the following process occur: We

move our hand away from a hot object.



16. How do the following process occur: A pungent occur makes us close our nose. Watch Video Solution **17.** Fill in the blanks with suitable words. Chroid layer provides _____ to the eye. Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

19. Fill in the blanks with suitable words. Iris

pattern is used for individual _____



20. Fill in the blanks with suitable words. Area

where optic nerve leaves the eye is called the



21. Fill in the blanks with suitable words. The

ear drum is the ____



22. This vitamin is essential for the health of eyes

A. Vitamin 'A'

B. Vitamin 'B'

C. Vitamin 'C'

D. Vitamin 'D'

Answer:

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:

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:



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:



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





27. What happens if our skin loss its sensory

nature?

Watch Video Solution

28. Draw and label the diagrams, showing the

structure of the following. Eye





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

Watch Video Solution

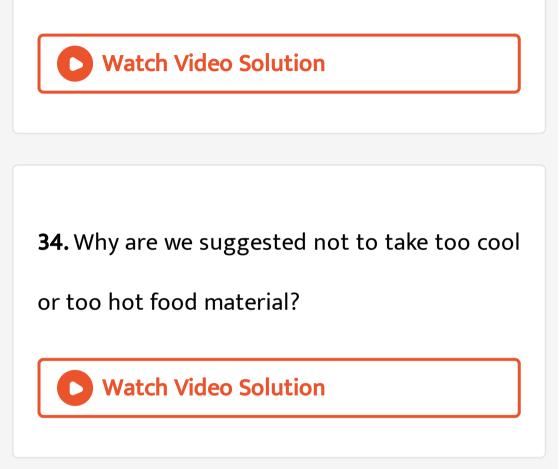
30. How do you appreciate the functions of sensory organs which help us to enjoy the beauty of the nature?

31. 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

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

33. How are tears useful to us?



35. If you are suffering from fever, why are you

not able to enjoy the taste of food?



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

Watch Video Solution

37. What happens if we don't have external ear

(pinna)?

38. If you are suffering from fever, why are you

not able to enjoy the taste of food?



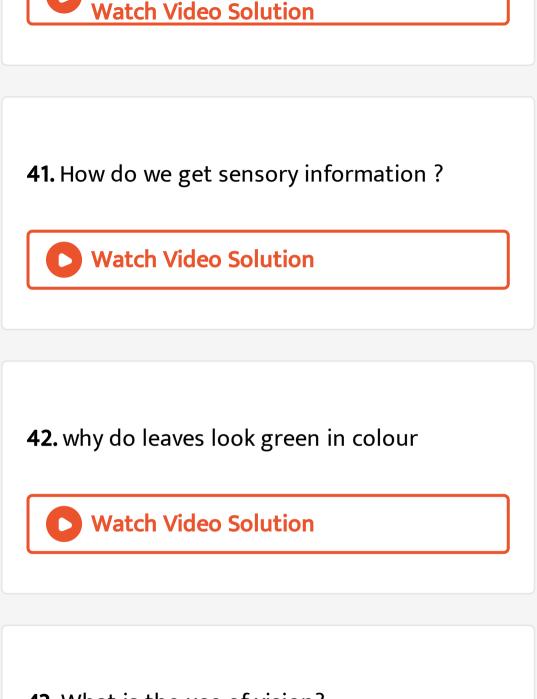
39. write a few lines on relation between smell

and taste

Watch Video Solution

40. How sensitive is our skin?





43. What is the use of vision?





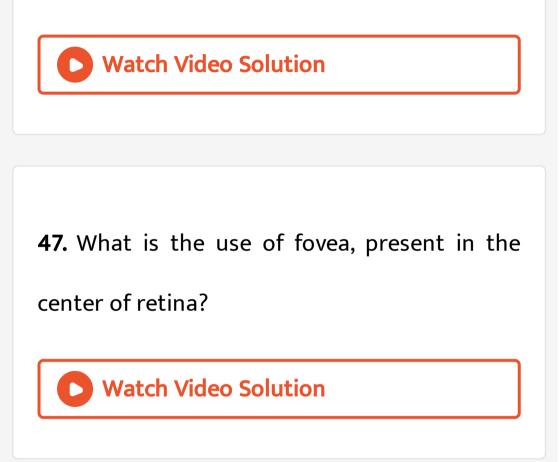
44. What are the three main layers present in

eye?



45. What do we think of our eye?

46. Where are images formed in the eye?



48. What is blind spot?

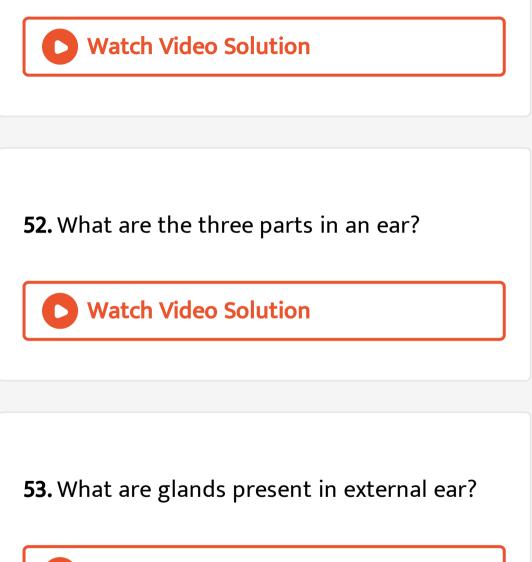
49. What protects the eye from mechanical shocks?



50. What are the main diseases and defects of

the eye?







54. What are the chain of three bones present

in middle ear?

Watch Video Solution

55. The function of vestibular apparatus is

Watch Video Solution

56. What are the common diseases of ears?

57. How does nose protect animals?

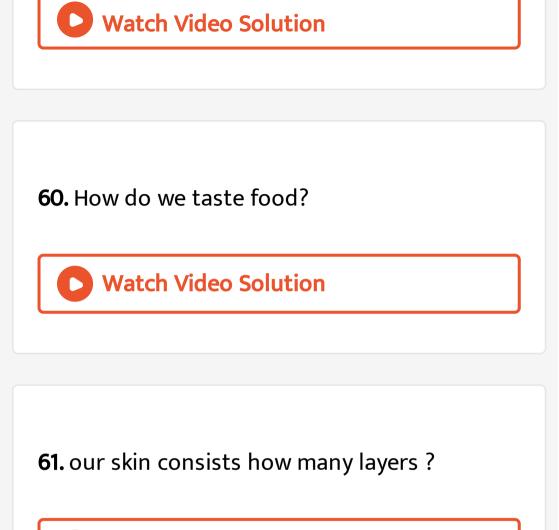


58. Our sense of taste has how many primary

qualities?



59. What is "umami"?





62. Write the different layers present in the epidermis
Watch Video Solution

63. Why can visually impaired students read

the Braille script?



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



65. How does skin protect the body layers from

the harmful effects of light?

66. How are tears useful to us?



67. What happens if we don't have external ear

(pinna)?

Watch Video Solution

68. If you are suffering from cold, do you smell

things in the natural way?



69. write a few lines on relation between smell

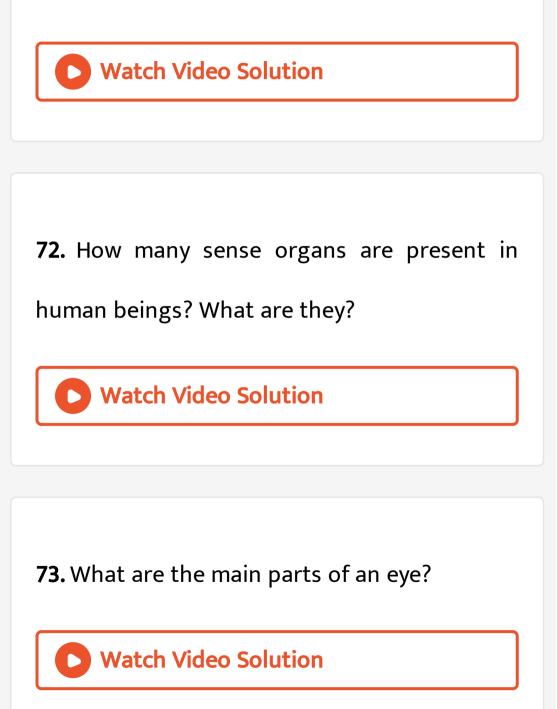
and taste

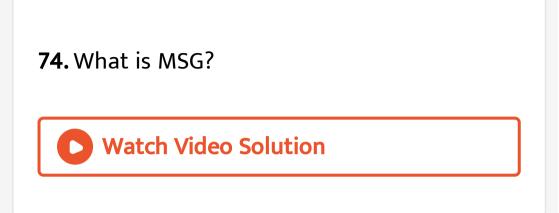
Watch Video Solution

70. If you are suffering from fever, why are you

not able to enjoy the taste of food?

71. How can we kill the biting mosquito?



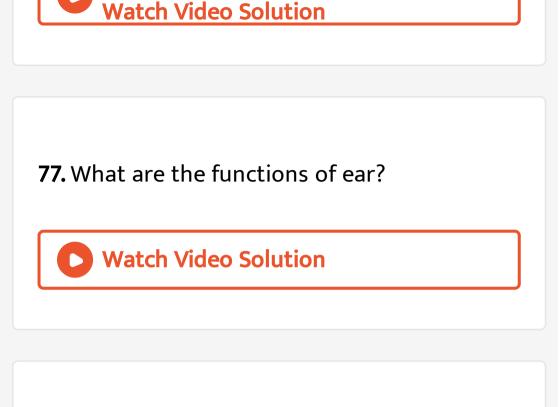


75. How are iris patterns useful to issue 'AADHAR'?

Watch Video Solution

76. What is the main function of the cornea?

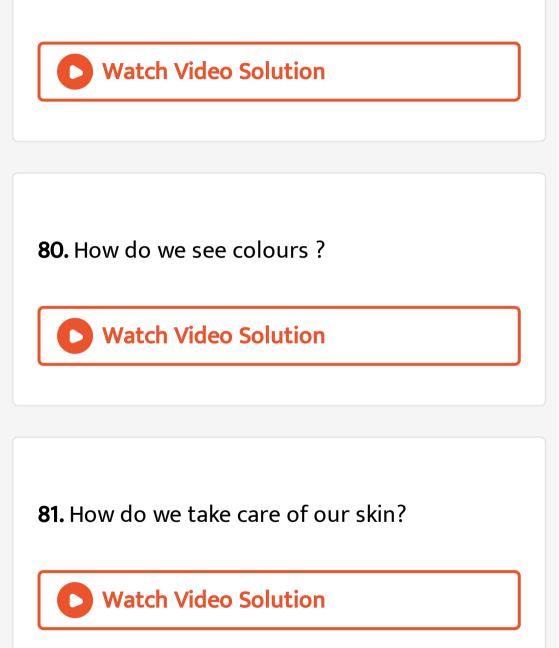




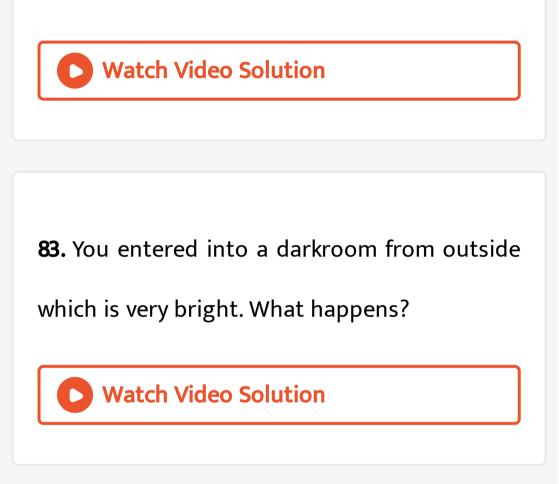
78. What are the uses of hairs and mucous in

the nasal cavity?

79. What is the sensory nature of skin?



82. Write two diseases of skin?



84. Why does coffee taste less sweet if it is

taken after eating sweet?



85. What changes the focal length of the eye

lens?

Watch Video Solution

86. What are the main function of melanin?

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



88. Write about middle ear.

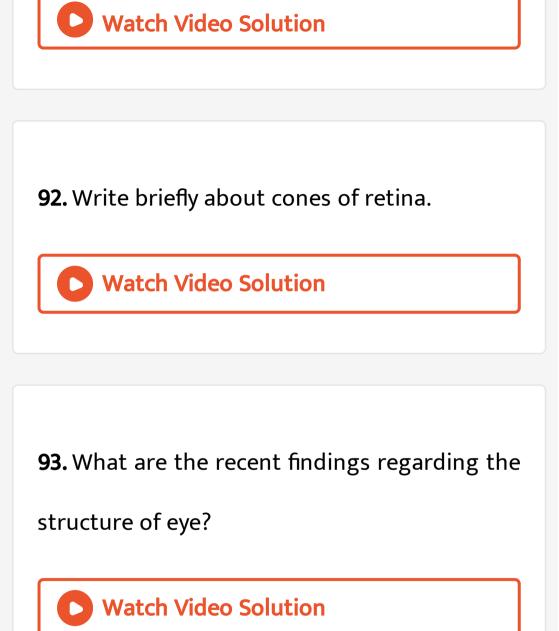


89. What is melanin and what are its functions?
Watch Video Solution

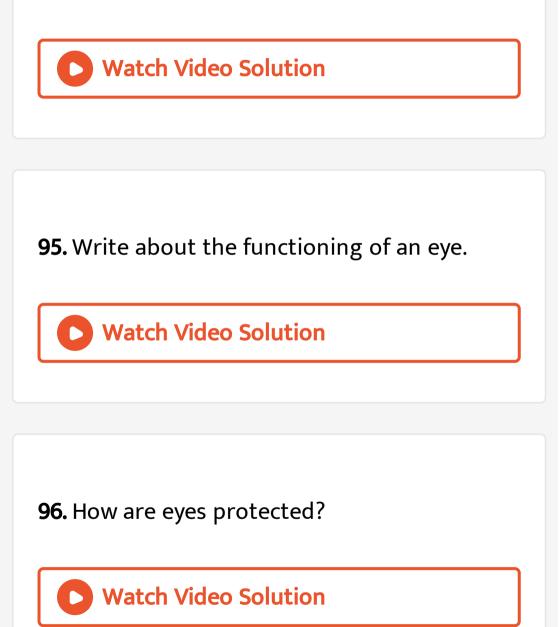
90. What are photoreceptors? How do they sense light?



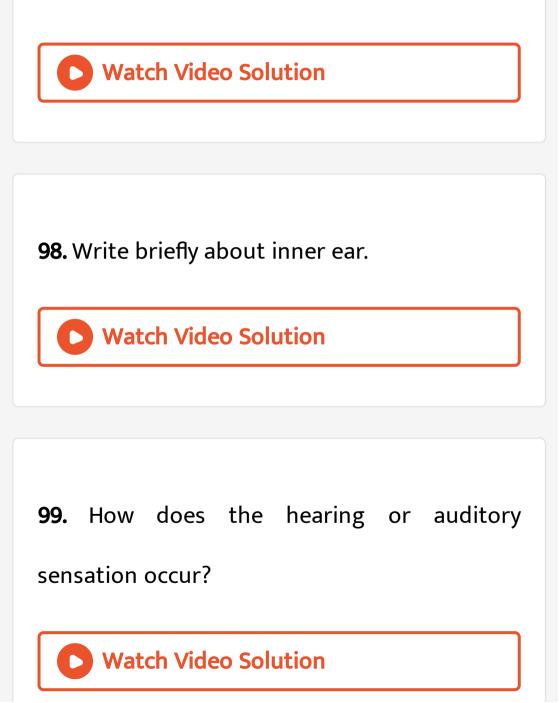
91. Write a short note on rods of retina



94. Describe the structure of human eye ?



97. Write a short note on external ear.



100. Write the structure of nose.

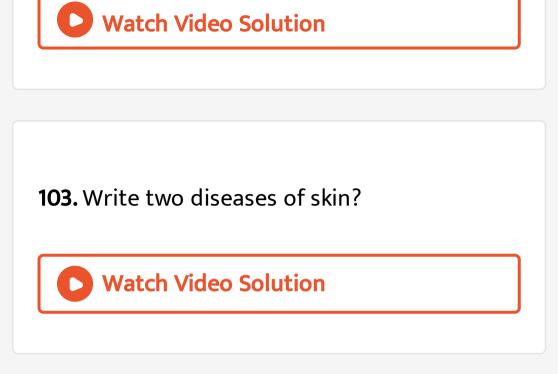
Watch Video Solution

101. The roundish structures that are found on

the tongue are



102. Write a short note on skin.



104. Stimuli from the environment around are

received by our body through

A. eye, ear

B. nose, tongue

C. skin

D. all

Answer:



105. This is the centre for all sensitive activities

A. spinal cord

B. brain

C. heart

D. eyes

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

106. Nerves that bring nerve signals from the

sense organs are called

A. motor nerves

B. spinal nerves

C. sensory nerves

D. all

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. sclera

B. choroid layer

C. lens

D. conjunctiva

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

108. Only ----- portion of the eye ball is

visible to us.

A. 1/4Th

B.1/6Th

 $\mathsf{C.}\,1/5Th$

$\mathsf{D}.\,1/7Th$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. conjunctiva

B. sclera

C. choroid layer

D. retina

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. aqueous chamber

B. Vitreous chamber

C. choroid layer

D. sclera

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

111. Eye gathers light through a lens and image

is formed on

A. sclera

B. Iris

C. pupil

D. retina

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

112. Rods of retina contains a pigment called

A. rhodopsin

B. idopsin

C. photopsin

D. ketopsin

Answer:





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

Answer:



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:



117. Pinna is

A. external ear

B. middle ear

C. inner ear

D. all

Answer:

118. The chain of bones present in the middle

ear

A. malleus

B. incus

C. stapes

D. all

Answer:

119. The ear canal is also called

A. tympanum

B. auditory meatus

C. ear drum

D. middle ear

Answer:

120. Middle ear opens into the inner ear through

A. spherical window

B. oval window

C. round window

D. elliptical window

Answer:

121. How many taste buds are present on tongue?

A. 100

B. 1000

C. 10000

D. 5000

Answer:

122. Olfactory receptors are present in

A. Skin

B. eye

C. ear

D. nose

Answer:

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:

124. Cutaneous receptors are present in

A. ear

B. tongue

C. nose

D. skin

Answer:



125. Dermis layer of skin contains

A. sweat glands

B. sebaceous glands, blood vessels

C. hair follicles, fats

D. all

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

126. Receptors present in skin for touch

A. tactile receptors

B. pacinial corpuscles

C. nocireceptors

D. all

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. proteins

B. vitamins

C. hormones

D. enzymes

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

128. Melanin is the pigment present in

A. ear

B. tongue

C. nose

D. skin

Answer:



129. Identify the disease of skin.

A. cataract

B. xeropthalmia

C. leucoderma

D. glaucoma

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Taste

B. Smell

C. Hear

D. Touch





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

A. Lens

B. Cornea

C. Pupil

D. Retina

Answer:



132. The term "Olfaction" explicitly refers to which sense?

A. Hear

B. Smell

C. Touch

D. Sight





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

A. Rods

B. Cones

C. Nerves

D. Blood vessels





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

A. Cochlia

B. Pinna

C. Tympanum

D. Ear drumi





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

A. Tympanum

B. Cochlia

C. Pinna

D. None





136. Sensitive pigment layer of the eye is

A. Cornea

B. Retina

C. Iris

D. Sclerotic





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







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:

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:

140. Retina is most sensitive at

A. Periphery

B. Macula

C. Fovea

D. Optic disc

Answer:

141. The photosensitive substance in the eyes

of mammals

A. Retinol

B. Rhodopsin

C. Sclerotion

D. Melanin

Answer:

142. The other name for eardrum is known as

A. Pinna

B. Auditory canal

C. Tympanic membrane

D. Oval window

Answer:

143. Which of these bones is not found in the

middle ear?

A. Malleus

B. Incus

C. Stapes

D. Ulmar

Answer:

144. Melanin portects us from

A. bacteria

B. virus

C. allergy

D. light

Answer:



145. The largest sense organ of our body

A. Eyes

B. Nose

C. Skin

D. Tongue

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

146. This is not an eye disease.

A. Pellagra

B. Cataract

C. Glacoma

D. Astigmatism

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

147. This is not a skin disease.

A. Leucoderma

B. Pellagra

C. Ringworm

D. Rickets

Answer:



148. The sense organ that regulates the body

temperature

A. Nose

B. Skin

C. Ear

D. Eye

Answer:



149. Vestibular apparatus maintains body is

- A. Temperature
- B. Pressure
- C. Equilibrium

D. None

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

150. 'Leprosy' is related to this organ.

A. Ears

B. Eyes

C. Nose

D. Skin





151. Sebacious glands produce

A. Sweat

B. Sebum

C. Tears

D. Wax





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:



155. Middle ear's main function is

A. Wax production

B. Amplifying the sounds

C. Receiving sound waves

D. A and C

Answer:

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:



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



