



CLASS NOTES-ANSWERS

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. The ----- is the largest part of the brain.

Answer: cerebrum

2. The spinal cord is protected by the -----.

Answer: vertebral column

3. ----- nerves send messages from the sense organs to the brain.

Answer: Sensory

4. The small opening present in the centre of the eyeball is called -----.

Answer: pupil

II. Write [T] for true and [F] for false statements.

1. Reflex actions help avoid injuries.

Answer: T

2. Nerve endings are present only in the hands.

Answer: F

3. The cerebellum connects the brain to the vertebral column.

Answer: F

4. The cerebrum is the lowermost part of the brain.

Answer: F

5. Sound waves make the eardrum vibrate.

Answer: T

III. Who am I?

1. I help you taste the food. -----



Answer: tongue

2. I am the part of the brain that is divided into two hemispheres. -----

Answer: cerebrum

3. I help you hear the birds sing. -----

Answer: ears

4. I am the part of the brain that is located below the cerebrum. -----

Answer: cerebellum

IV. Answer the following questions.

1. Explain the roles of the parts of the brain.

Answer: The roles of different parts of the brain are:

Cerebrum: It controls the functions of the sense organs and helps in thinking, learning and remembering.

Cerebellum: It controls our movements and maintains body balance.

Medulla Oblongata: It helps in breathing, digesting food, beating of the heart and circulation of blood.

2. Differentiate between sensory nerves and motor nerves.

Answer: Nerves that carry messages from the sense organs to the brain or the spinal cord are called sensory nerves whereas nerves that carry messages from the brain or the spinal cord to different parts of the body are called motor nerves.

3. Explain reflex action with the help of an example.

Answer: The quick response of the body to prevent injury to the body is



called reflex action. If our hand comes near a flame, a message is quickly sent to the spinal cord through the sensory nerves. The spinal cord immediately responds with a quick message through the motor nerves to move the hand away. This reaction takes place very quickly and prevents the hand from burning.

4. How does the eye help us to see things?

Answer:

- Light reflected from an object enters the eyes through a small opening called the pupil that is present at the centre of the eyeball.
- The light then passes through the lens located behind the pupil.
- The image of the object is formed at the back of the eye.
- Nerves present at the back of the eye receive the message and send it to the brain.
- The brain processes the message and we see objects.

5. Explain how we hear different sounds.

Answer:

- The ear is made up of three parts: outer ear, middle ear and inner ear.
- The part of the ear visible outside is the outer ear. This part receives sound waves and sends them to the middle ear.
- The middle ear has an eardrum. The sound waves come in contact with the eardrum and make it vibrate.
- The vibrations are carried to nerves in the inner ear. These nerves send the message to our brain.
- The brain processes the message and we hear sounds.



Higher Order Thinking Skills

Put a tick mark in the box if the reason for each of the following assertion statement is correct.

1	Assertion: The brain is protected by the skull.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Reason: The brain is a soft and jelly-like organ.	
2	Assertion: Nerves are thread-like structures.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reason: Nerves are parts of the nervous system.	
3	Assertion: Reflex actions are quick responses.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Reason: Reflex actions avoid injuries.	
4	Assertion: The eardrum is a thin layer of tissue that separates the outer ear from the inner ear.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Reason: The eardrum vibrates when sound waves strike it.	