



Class: 5<sup>th</sup>

Subject: Science

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Date: \_\_\_\_\_

L-2: The Nervous System

### I. Key words;

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Nervous    | 8. Pupil     |
| 2. Neurons    | 9. Retina    |
| 3. Cerebrum   | 10. Optic    |
| 4. Cerebellum | 11. Pinna    |
| 5. Sensory    | 12. Nostrils |
| 6. Cornea     | 13. Nasal    |
| 7. Iris       | 14. Palate   |

### II. Pre activity:

Name the five sense organs and describe it in 2-3 lines

### III. Name the following.

1. What are the different types of nerves?  
Ans: Motor nerves, sensory nerves, mixed nerves
2. What is the largest part of the brain called?  
Ans: Cerebrum
3. What is the bulged part of our eye called?  
Ans: Cornea
4. The nerve connecting the eye and the brain.  
Ans. Optic nerve
5. Name the body part that has the auditory nerve.  
Ans. Ears

### IV. Short answer questions.

1. What do you mean by reflex action? What is the need of reflex action?  
Ans. When we are pricked by a thorn, we quickly withdraw our hand, without thinking about it. In such a case, the message from the hand does not reach the brain. The spinal cord itself acts very reacts quickly fast to protect our hand as soon as it senses danger. Such responses and reactions are known as reflex actions. Blinking of the eyes and watering of our mouth on smelling food are also reflex actions. Reflex actions are automatic actions.

2. Name the three parts of the brain? Which part of the brain is called the seat of coordination?

Ans: The three parts of brain are cerebrum, cerebellum and medulla oblongata. Cerebellum is known as the seat of coordination.

3. Write a short note on sense organs.

Ans: The organs of our body that give us inputs about our surroundings are known as the sense organs. The human body has five sense organs: the eyes, the ears, the nose, the tongue and the skin.

#### V. Long answer questions.

1. What are the different parts of the brain called? What are their functions?

Ans: There are three main parts of the brain.

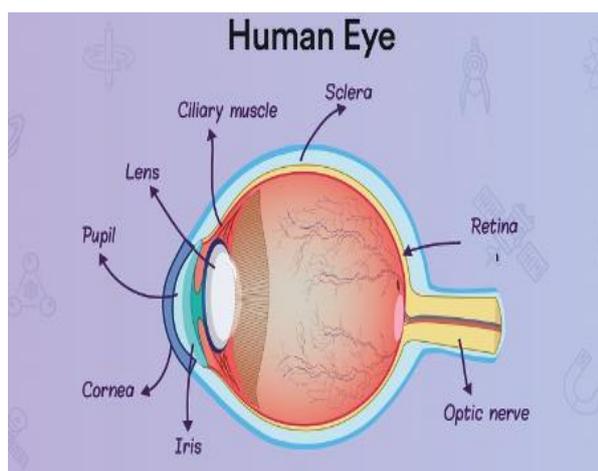
**Cerebrum:** The largest part of the brain is the cerebrum. To be able to fit into the skull, it has many folds. Our sense organs are controlled by it. It is our intelligence headquarters. We are able to think, remember, learn, reason and take decisions because of the cerebrum.

**Cerebellum:** Below the cerebrum lies the cerebellum. The coordination of the muscles is managed by it. It is called the seat of coordination. We are able to balance and maintain an upright posture because of it. If the cerebellum were to function improperly, we would just lose our coordination and our movements would become jerky.

**Medulla Oblongata:** Below the cerebellum, lies a bulb-like structure called the medulla oblongata. The brain and the spinal cord are connected through it. It is called the brain stem. Actions like breathing and heartbeat are controlled by it.

2. Describe the working of an eye with the help of a diagram.

Ans: Eyes are our visual sense organs that help us to see. Our eyes are located at the front of our head, and are safely secured in a deep bony socket. The eyelids give additional protection, along with the eyelashes that keep the dirt and the dust away. A circular, transparent bulging part exists at the front of the eye, which is called the cornea. The dark circle at the centre of the eye is the iris. The pupil is the darker spot at the centre of the iris from where the light enters the eye. There is a lens that divides the inner cavity of the eyeball into two parts. The innermost layer with cells sensitive to light is called the retina. Images of objects that we see are formed on the retina. The optic nerve connects the eye to the brain.



3. What is the nervous system made up of?

Ans. The nervous system is the master system that controls all functions of our body. It is a very complex and delicate system as compared to any other system in our body. The nervous system is made up of the brain, the spinal cord, and the nerves. Our sense organs are also a part of the nervous system.

Our brain controls our whole body. It runs the show and makes everything in our body work, even when we are asleep. When the brain receives a message, it sends instructions to the relevant body parts through the nerves, and the spinal cord. The nervous system controls all the activities of our body, and that is why the body works as a single unit.

**VI. Post activity:**

Draw and label the diagram of an ear.

Subject Teacher

H.O.D.

Co-ordinator

Principal