

UNIT- 1 - ORGAN SYSTEM

Class: V

Subject: Science

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. What is the length of the alimentary canal?
D. 6-9meters.
2. Which organ is involved in respiration?
B. lungs
3. How many kidneys do we have?
A. 2
4. Function unit of brain is
A. Neurons.
5. Blood is pumped by
B. heart

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

6. A group of organs together make up an organ system.
7. The process by which the body removes waste is excretion.
8. The numbers of chambers in human heart are four.
9. The functional unit of kidney is nephrons.
10. The human nervous system is divided into two parts.

III. SAY TRUE OR FALSE.

1. The circulatory system is made up of heart, blood, blood vessels. True.
2. Important function of the heart is to transport blood with nutrients, oxygen, waste and hormones. True
3. The brain protected by the rib cage. False.
4. The functional unit of kidney is neuron. False.

IV. CIRCLE THE ODD ONE OUT:

1. A. mouth B. Buccal cavity C. Pharynx D. Lungs

2. A. Nostrils B. Nasal cavity C. Pharynx D. Stomach

3. A. Mouth B. Oesophagus C. Stomach D. Kidney

4. A. Taste b. Hear C. Think D. Smell

5. A. Cerebrum B. Cerebellum C. Medulla oblongata D. Nephron

V. MATCH THE FOLLOWING :

1. Digestive system - **alimentary canal**
2. Respiratory system - **lungs**
3. Circulatory system - **heart**
4. Excretory system - **kidney**
5. Nervous system - **brain**

VI. ANSWER BRIEFLY:

1. Name the salivary glands in our mouth.

The three pairs of salivary glands are parotid, sublingual and sub mandibular glands.

2. What is respiration?

The process of providing oxygen to the tissues of the body and removes the carbon dioxide from the tissues is called respiration.

3. What is the function of pericardial fluid?

The pericardial fluid protects the heart from shock.

4. Name the chambers in human heart.

There are four chambers in our heart. Two upper chambers are called atria or auricles. Two lower chambers are called ventricles.

5. Arrange the excretory system in correct sequence.

(Urinary bladder, ureter, kidney, urethra)

Correct sequence: kidney, ureter, urinary bladder, urethra.

6. What are the two parts of peripheral nervous system?

The two parts of peripheral nervous system are somatic nervous system and autonomous nervous system.

7. What are the functions of blood?

Blood transports the nutrients, oxygen, wastes and hormones.

VII . ANSWER IN DETAIL:

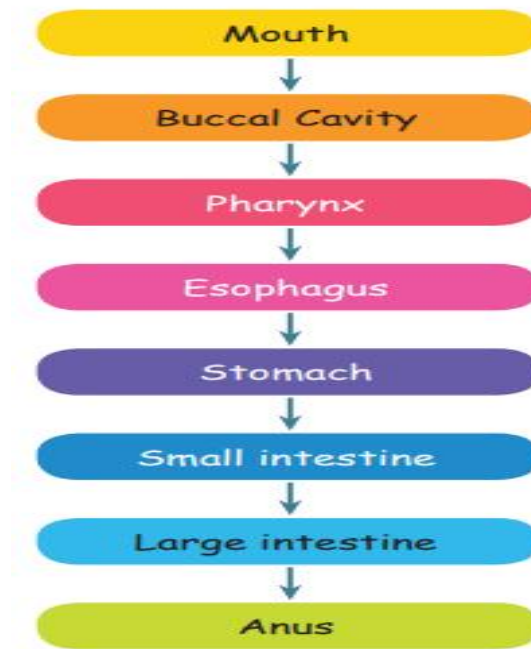
1. List out the functions of digestive system.

The process of conversion of complex food molecules into simpler molecules is called digestion. The digestive system can be divided into two.

1. Digestive tract

2. Digestive glands

Digestive tract (Alimentary canal):



Digestive glands:

Three important digestive glands associated with the process of digestion are:

1. Salivary glands

2. Pancreas

3. Liver

- ❖ Salivary glands secrete saliva which moistens food.
- ❖ Saliva contains enzymes which break down complex molecules into simple molecules.

- ❖ Pancreas produces pancreatic juice which contains digestive enzymes for digesting fats, proteins and carbohydrates. Liver produces bile for the digestion of fat.

2. Explain the main parts of the circulatory system.

In this system blood is circulated to transport oxygen and nutrients to every part of the body. Circulatory system consists of the following: 1. Heart 2. Blood vessels 3. Blood.

Heart:

The heart is a hollow, muscular organ. The heart is divided into four chambers. Two upper chambers are called atria or auricles (Singular-atrium). Two lower chambers are called ventricles.

Blood vessels :

Blood vessels consist of arteries, veins and capillaries. Arteries carry oxygenated blood and veins carry deoxygenated blood.

Capillaries are thin blood vessels which connect the arteries and veins.

Blood:

Blood transports nutrients, oxygen, wastes and hormones. The volume of blood in human adults is 4-5 liters. It regulates water level and the body temperature

3. Explain the three major parts of human brain.

Human brain is divided into three major parts.

- ❖ Fore Brain
- ❖ Mid Brain
- ❖ Hind Brain

Fore Brain:

The fore brain consists of cerebrum, thalamus and hypothalamus.

- ❖ It is the largest part of the brain.
- ❖ It is the centre of human memory.
- ❖ It is responsible for intelligence, imagination and reasoning.

Mid Brain :

- ❖ It lies behind the cerebrum.
- ❖ It co-ordinates the movements of the muscles of the body.
- ❖ It regulates vision, hearing, sleep and body temperature.

Hind Brain:

The hind brain comprises of Pons and medulla oblongata.

- ❖ It is also called the brain stem.

- ❖ It is called 'vital knot' because it controls breathing, heart beat and other involuntary muscles.
- ❖ It connects the brain to the spinal cord.

4. Label the diagram given below.

