Chapter 11: A look inside our body

Question 1. Fill in the blanks choosing the appropriate words from those given in the brackets: (complex, pelvic, memory, cranial, gullet, two, ribcage, present in the alimentary canal, aware, throbbing)

(1) The internal organs that help to digest the food are present in the alimentary canal
(2) We have two lungs.
(3) Every throbbing of the heart is called a heartbeat.
(4) We become aware of all our emotions in the brain.
(5) The structure of the human body is very complex
(6) The cavity of abdomen has two parts, abdominal cavity and pelvic cavity.
(7) We remember information that is registered in the brain. This remembering is called memory
(8) The brain is situated in the cranial cavity
(9) The oesophagus is also called the gullet
(10) The heart and lungs are safe and secure in the ribcage

Question 2. Write whether the following sentences are True or False:
(1) The oesophagus is in the thoracic cavity. True
(2) The heart is a little bigger than our fist. True
(3) The food in the mouth forms a moist lump. True
(4) In the brain, we interpret the information collected by the sensory orgAnswer: True

(5) The right lung is slightly bigger than the left lung. True
(6) The wind pipe divides into two branches, each is called bronchus. True
(7) The functions of heart and stomach depend upon each other. False
(8) The length of alimentary canal is about 10 metres. False
(9) The relaxation of the heart is called heartbeat. False
(10) Injury to the brain does not affect one's life. False

Question 3. Match the following:

Group 'A'	Answers	Group ‘B’
(1) Blood supply	Heart	(a) Alimentary canal
(2) Breathing	Lungs	(b) Heart
(3) Carrying food to the stomach	Alimentary canal	(c) Brain
(4) Controlling movements	Brain	(d) Lungs

Group 'A'	Answers	Group ‘B’
(1) Cranial cavity	Brain	(a) Stomach
(2) Thoracic cavity	Heart	(b) Brain
(3) Pelvic cavity	Lower side of abdomen	(c) Heart

(4) Abdominal cavity	Stomach	(d) Lower side of abdomen

Group 'A'	Answers	Group ‘B’
(1) Heart and lungs	Ribcage	(a) Skull
(2) Brain	Skull	(b) Ribcage
(3) Oesophagus	Carrying food	(c) Carrying air
(4) Wind pipe	Carrying air	(d) Carrying food

Question 4. Answer the following in one word:

(1) Which organ stores the eaten food for sometime? Stomach
(2) From where is unwanted faeces thrown out? Anus
(3) What is the term for 'becoming smaller'? Contraction
(4) Where is pulse felt by the doctor? Near the wrist
(5) Which internal organ is present between the two lungs? Heart
(6) What are the branches of wind pipe called? Bronchi / Bronchus
(7) Which internal organs helps up to understand the information sent by sensory organs? Brain

Question 5. Answer the following in one sentence:
(1) What are the functions of the teeth and the tongue?
Answer: The teeth help to chew and the tongue helps us to taste the food.

(2) What is the function of the oesophagus?
Answer: The oesophagus helps to carry food from the mouth to the stomach.
(3) When does our pulse become slower and when does it become faster?
Answer: When we sleep quietly, the pulse is slower and when we run or string it becomes faster.
(4) What is wind pipe?
Answer: The rube which carries the air that we breathe in through the nose to the lungs, is called wind pipe
(5) What happens to the lungs when we breathe in?
Answer: The lungs expand a little when we breathe in.

Question 6. Give reasons:
(1) The structure of the body is such that all internal organs remain secure in their places.
Answer: The body has a strong skeleton and muscles that form a framework, providing support and keeping internal organs secure. This structure protects organs from injury and helps them function properly.
(2) Blood must be kept flowing in the blood vessels throughout the body.
Answer: Continuous blood flow is essential to supply oxygen and nutrients to all parts of the body and to remove waste. Without blood flow, organs would not function properly and could be damaged.
(3) The brain has to be kept completely safe.
Answer: The brain controls all body functions and is vital for survival, so it needs maximum protection. It is enclosed in the skull to prevent injury and to safeguard its delicate tissues.

Question 7. Answer the following questions:
(1) What is meant by 'internal organs'?
Answer: Internal organs are the organs inside the body that perform essential functions, such as the heart, lungs, liver, and kidneys.
(2) Name the two cavities in the abdomen.
Answer: The two main cavities in the abdomen are the thoracic cavity and the abdominal cavity.
(3) Which important organs are situated in the ribcage in the thoracic cavity?
Answer: The heart and lungs are situated in the ribcage in the thoracic cavity.
(4) Why does the chest swell when we breathe in?
Answer: The chest swells when we breathe in because the lungs expand as they fill with air, pushing the ribcage outward.
(5) Why is the brain situated in the casing of the skull?
Answer: The brain is placed in the skull to protect it from damage. The skull provides a hard, protective casing to shield the brain from injury.
(6) What important functions does the brain perform?
Answer: The brain controls thoughts, memory, emotions, and bodily functions like breathing, movement, and heartbeat. It is the central control center for the entire body.

Question 8. Use your brain power: (Textbook page 70)

(1) The organs which help digest our food are in the abdomen, only the oesophagus is in the thoracic cavity. Why?
Answer: The oesophagus is located in the thoracic cavity because it connects the mouth to the stomach, which is in the abdomen. It must pass through the thoracic cavity to transport food from the throat to the digestive organs in the abdomen.

(2) How are the flexible walls of the oesophagus useful?
Answer: The flexible walls of the oesophagus allow it to expand and contract, helping food move smoothly down to the stomach. This flexibility also prevents any damage when swallowing larger pieces of food.

Question 9. Think and tell: (Textbook page 74)
Why do we pant when we have been running hard for some time?
Answer: We pant to take in more oxygen quickly because our muscles need extra oxygen during intense activity. Panting helps to increase oxygen intake and remove carbon dioxide faster to keep up with the body's needs.

Question 10. Use your brain power: (Textbook page 72)
When the heart contracts, the blood in the heart is pushed into the blood vessels. What could be the reason for this?
Answer: When the heart contracts, it creates pressure that pushes blood into the blood vessels, allowing it to circulate through the body. This pressure ensures that blood reaches all organs, delivering oxygen and nutrients efficiently.

Question 11. Can you tell? (Textbook page 69)
The man is filling the water from the tap into a drum. The drum is some distance away from the tap. Still, the water from the tap is flowing into the drum. Why is this so?
Answer: The water is flowing into the drum because a pipe or hose connects the tap to the drum, allowing water to travel the distance. This setup helps direct water into the drum even if it’s far from the tap.