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Solution 1
Nervous system and Endocrine system.
Solution 2
Central nervous system and Peripheral nervous system.
Solution 3
Reflex action.
Solution 4
Cell body, dendrites and axon.
Solution 5
(a) Dendrites.
(b) Axon.
Solution 6
Cerebrum.
Solution 7
Cerebellum.
Solution 8
Function:
(a) Cerebellum ? It helps in maintaining posture and balance of the body.
(b) Pons ? It regulates the respiration process.
Solution 9
Growth hormone.
Solution 10
Endocrine glands.
Solution 11
Endocrine system.
Solution 12
Pituitary gland.
Solution 13
(a) Testosterone.
(b) Progesterone and oestrogen.
Solution 14
(a) Photoreceptors.
(b) Thermoreceptors.
(c) Phonoreceptors.
(d) Olfactory receptors.
(e) Gustatory receptors.
Solution 15
Diabetes.
Solution 16
Goitre.
Solution 17
Iodine.
Solution 18
The people having severe diabetes are treated by giving injections of insulin.
Solution 19
Feedback mechanism.
Solution 20
(a) Thyroid gland.
(b) Salivary glands.
(c) Pancreas.
Solution 21
Diet provides iodine for making thyroxine hormone which keeps the

thyroid gland healthy.
Solution 22
Diabetes.
Solution 23
Nose and Tongue.
Solution 24
Retina.
Solution 25
Nervous system and endocrine system.
Solution 26
(a) Ductless gland.
(b) Hormone.
Solution 27
Brain and spinal cord.
Solution 28
(i) Knee jerk reflex.
(ii) Sneezing.
(iii) Coughing.
Solution 29
Because iodine is necessary for making thyroxine hormone.
Solution 30
Reflex action.
Solution 31
(a) Muscle; glands.
(b) Nervous; sensory; motor.
(c) Sensory.
(d) Motor.

********** END **********