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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

lodine.

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.

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

(b) Nervous; sensory; motor.

(c) Sensory.(d) Motor.