



01

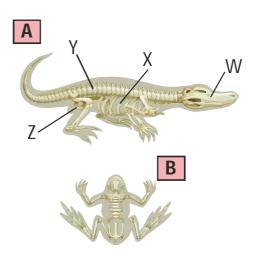
| There are | bones | in | our | body. |
|-----------|-------|----|-----|-------|
| | | | | • |

Our body is made up of hard and strong framework of bones called .

In this exercise, you will match the skeletons with the animals they come. You will identify their bones and fill in a table.

1 Fill in the table.

| Animal | Skeleton |
|-----------|----------|
| bird | |
| rabbit | |
| frog | |
| crocodile | |



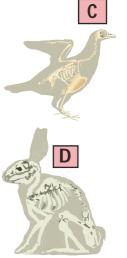
| 2 | Write the names of the parts on skeleton A |
|---|--|
| - | Time the names of the parts of encional |

W is the

X is the

Y is the

Z is the









02

The different parts of human body are called Several organs working together form an

Complete the given table with organs and their functions.

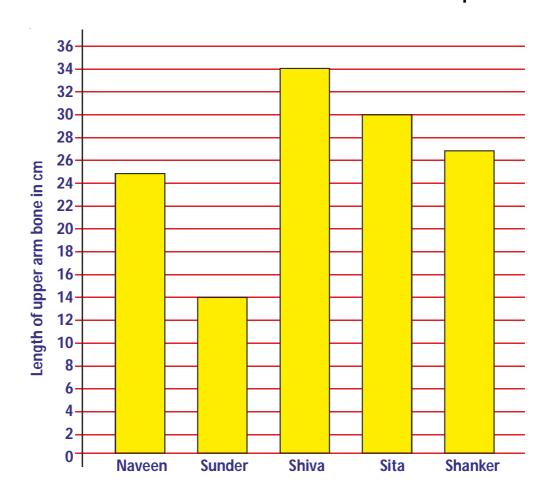
| Organ Systems | Main Organs | Functions |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Circulatory System | | |
| Digestive System | | |
| Nervous System | | |
| Respiratory System | | |
| Muscular System | | |
| Skeletal System | | |
| Excretory System | | |
| Reproductive System | | |





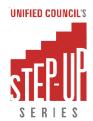
03

In this exercise, you will find information from a bar chart. Naveen measured the length of the upper arm bone of some people in her family. She drew this bar chart to show her results. Use the bar chart to answer the questions.



- 1. Who had the longest upper arm bone?
- 2. Sundar had the shortest upper bone. How long is the shortest upper arm bone ?

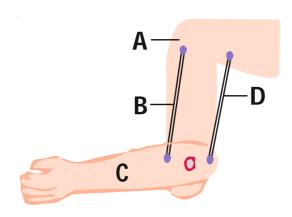






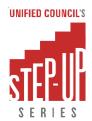
04

Anita and Shalini made a model to show how muscles work. This is what their model looked like



- 1. Write down the body parts for each of the labels A-D.
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
- 2. What happens to part C when you pull up on part B?







05

The organ systems that helps us to think, learn, remember and control activities of all organ systems is called

The nervous system is made up of the brain, the spinal cord and the nerves.

Parts of the brain and their functions. Write the names of the parts of the brain in the boxes.

Largest part of the brain. It controls our thinking, learning, memory and senses. It is the largest part of forebrain.

It controls emotions, behaviors, sleep, body temperature, eating, blood pressure, etc. Controlling autonomic activities such as heartbeat & respiration.

The structure that connects the cerebrum of the brain to the spinal cord and cerebellum

It controls the muscular skeletal movements, maintains balance and posture. It is also called hindbrain, as it is located below the cerebrum.

