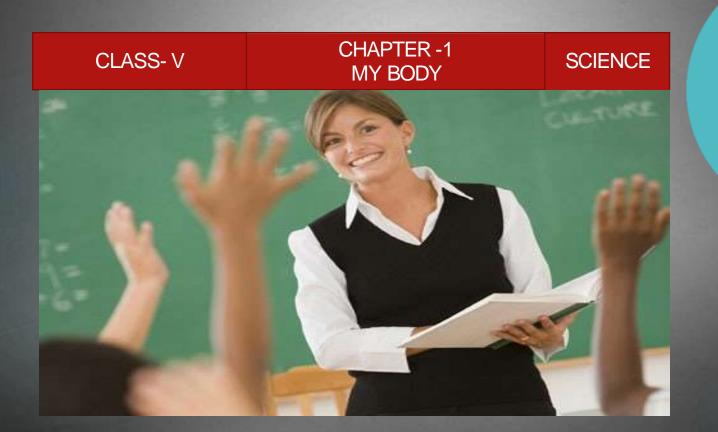
CS DAV PUBLIC SCHOOL



DAY WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHAPTER

- DAY 1-INTRODUCTION
- •DAY 2-THE BREATHING SYSTEM
- •DAY3-THE SKELETAL SYSTEM
- •DAY4-THE JOINTS
- DAY5-SENSE ORGANS

DAY6-SENSE ORGANS IN DIFFERENT ANIMALS

HOW OUR BODY WORKS?

OUR BODY WORKS LIKE A MACHINE WITH THE HELPOF VARIOUS ORGANS?

ORGANS ARE SPECIAL STRUCTURES
PRESENT IN OUR BODY THAT
PERFORM SPECIFIC FUNCTIONS



A SYSTEM IS A GROUP OF ORGANS THAT WORKTOGETHER FOR A PARTICULAR FUNCTION



THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

• The mouth, The food pipe, The Stomach and the intestines

WHATARE ORGANS?

FRIENDS DO YOU KNOW....

BREATHING SYSTEM



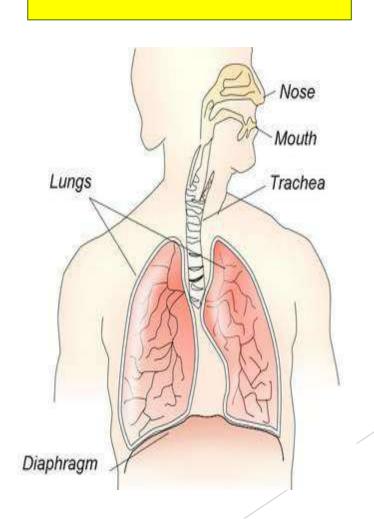
FRIENDS DO YOU KNOW WHAT IS BREATHING SYSTEM?

All living beings take in oxygen and give out carbon dioxide. This process is called breathing.

Organs of the breathing system

- Nose-The air that we breathe in, enters our body through the nasal openings of the nose.
- Wind pipe-The nose is connected to two balloon like structures, inside the body by a tube called wind pipe.
- Lungs-The two balloon like structures are called lungs.

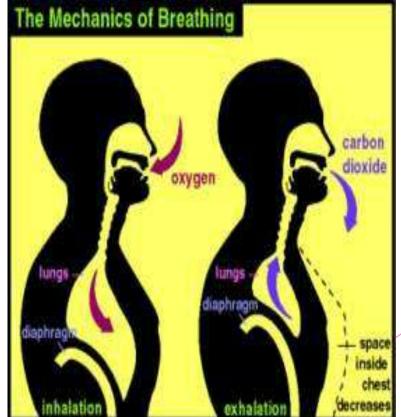
HUMAN BREATHING SYSTEM



PROCESS OF BREATHING

- We breathe in oxygen and breathe out carbon dioxide.
- The breathing in and breathing out is done by breathing system.
- We breathe in air through the nose.
- The air enters the throat and into the wind pipe.
- From here it enters the lungs and oxygen from the air is taken by the blood and carbon dioxide is given out.
- * This carbon dioxide is then driven out of the body ,through the nose.
- * The oxygen rich blood from the lungs is circulated to all parts of the body.
- Blood collects carbon dioxide from all parts of the body and brings it to the lungs.





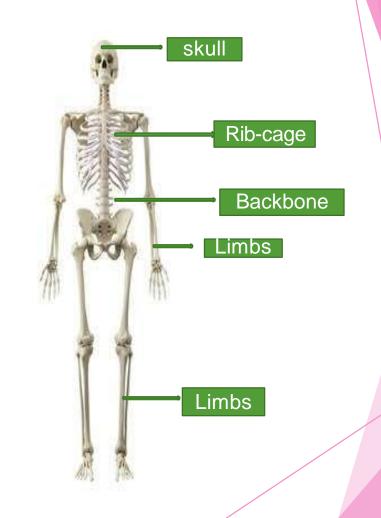
ASSIGNMENT

- What is breathing?
- Do you breathe even when you are sleeping? Give reason.
- Draw the well labelled diagram of human breathing system

FRIENDS.... DO YOU KNOW WHAT IS SKELETAL SYSTEM?

- Skeletal system makes the framework of thebody.
- It gives shape and support to the body.
- It protects theinner delicate organs.
- The skeleton of an adult human being is madeup of 206 bones.
- A child is born with more than 300 bones.

THE SKELETAL SYSTEM



BONES

- Bones are hard and strong structures.
- They are made up of calcium, phosphorus and some other minerals.
- Bones are living entities.
- The hollow space of thigh bone and the arm bone is filled with cells and soft materials known as the bone marrow.

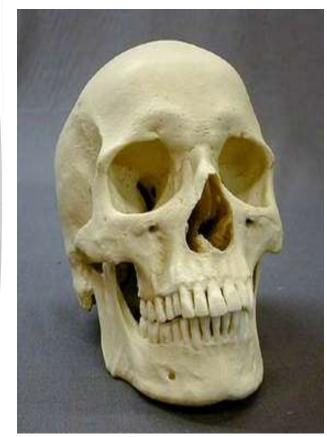


DO YOU KNOW?

- The Skull
- The Backbone
- The Rib –cage
- The Limbs

THE SKULL

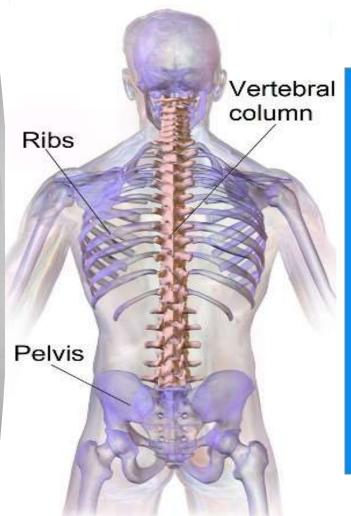
- It is made up of eight flat bones.
- They are closely fused together.
- It protects the brain.







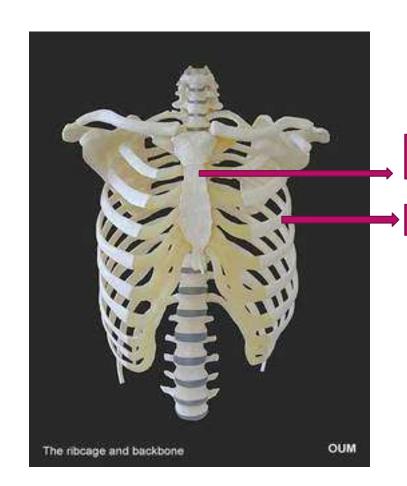
- The backbone is connected to the skull
- It is made up of thirtythree small bones called the vertebrae.
- It protects the spinal cord





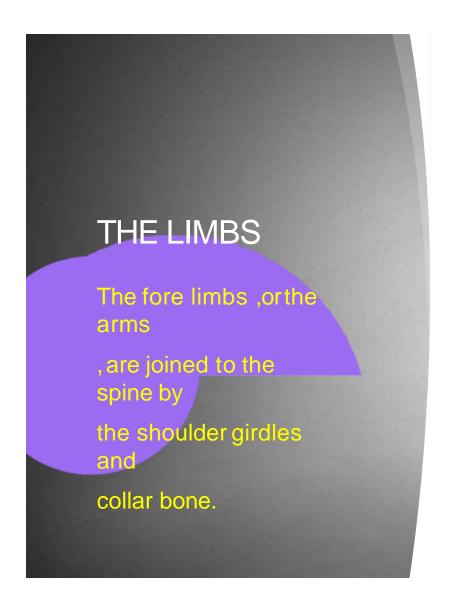
THE RIB-CAGE

There are twelve pairs of ribs, forming a cage, around the delicate organs like the heart and the lungs.



Breast bone

Ribs







ASSIGNMENT

- Why do bones have joints?
- State the importance of Rib-cage in our body?
 - Name the main parts of skeletal system?
- Draw the well labelled diagram of human skeletal system



THE JOINTS

The bones are held together to form joints.

CARTILAGE

The end of each bone is Covered by a tough , smooth, shiny substance.

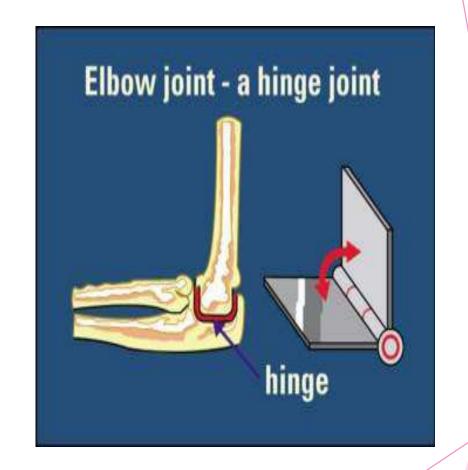
LIGAMENTS

The bones are held together by strong stretchy band -like tissues.



THE HINGE JOINT

- It works like the hinge of a door.
- The bones, connected by this joint move in one plane only.



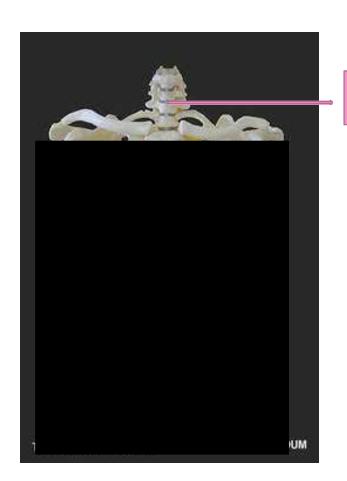
THE BALL AND SOCKET JOINT

In this joint, one bone which has a ball like end, fits into the hollow socket of another bone.



THE PIVOT JOINT

This type of joint is found between the skull and the first two vertebrae of the spine



Pivot joint

GLIDING JOINT

This kind of joint is present in wrist, ankle and between any two vertebrae of the spine



Vertebrae showing gliding joint

Assignment

- How does the ball and socket joint work?
- How many types of joints are there? Explain it with suitable diagram.

SENSE ORGANS

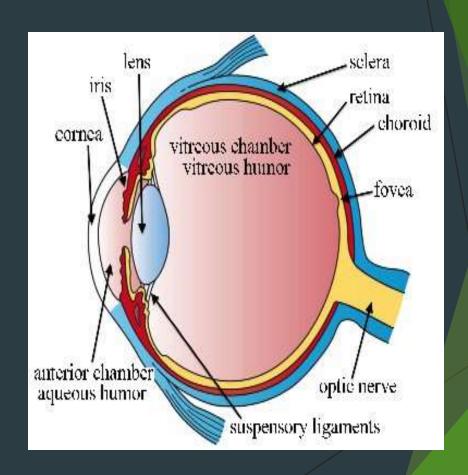
EYES

Eyeball is placed in a bony socket in the skull.

Iris-The dark structure in front of the eye ball.

Pupil-Rounded opening of the iris through which light pass.

Optic nerve-It connects the eye to the brain.



SENSE ORGANS

NOSE-Nerve endings present in the nose carry message about chemical substance that enters the nose.

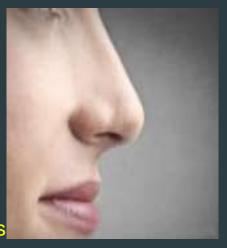
EARS

- 1.Outer ear-visible portion of the ear.
- 2. Middle ear-convey the vibrations to the inner ear.
- 3. Inner ear It helps us to hear.

Tongue-it has taste buds which are sensitive to four different tastes

-sweet, sour, salty and bitter

Skin-It forms a natural protective covering of the entire body.









SENSE ORGANS IN DIFFERENT ANIMALS

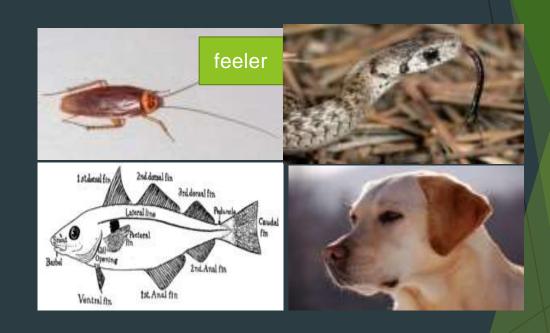
Insects-They have feelers on their bodies.

Water animals-They feel waves through their lateral line.

Birds-They have sense organs that is eyes ,ears ,nose , tongue and skin.

Reptiles-They have tongue and skin as sense organs.

Mammals- eyes ,ears , nose, tongue and skin



ASSIGNMENT

- How does a snake detect the presence of an enemy or a prey?
- Explain how animals use different sense organs to sense different things, with the help of suitable diagrams.

