

Assignment:-8 Subject: - GK Class:-VIII Teacher:-Mrs. Neetu Garg
Name:- _____ Class & Sec.:- _____ Roll No.:- _____ Date:-

Chapter: - Awesome body facts

Read about the wonderful body parts of animals, and how animals use them to suit their specific needs.

Insects have compound eyes, which do not provide them with a clear picture of the world but enable them to detect movement very easily. This is why it is difficult to catch a fly without disturbing it. Cats and some other hunting animals have eyes facing forward, enabling them to look at an object with both eyes at the same time. The brain of a cat superimposes the image from each eye and provides an accurate picture of the position of its prey. Animals that hunt at night have more rods or light-sensitive cells in their retinas, which work better when the light is poor.

An elephant's nose is joined with its upper lip, forming the trunk. An elephant sucks water through its trunk and uses it to pour water into its mouth or over its body to take a shower. In some insects, an elongated sucking tube called proboscis is present. The shape of a dog's nose affects its ability to detect scents. Dogs with longer and broader noses make the best trackers. Some animals have colourful noses to communicate with each other. The male mandrill has a brightly coloured nose with scarlet along the bridge and end. This feature helps other mandrills to determine its sex.

Some animals use their tongues for hunting. The alligator snapping turtle from North America lays motionless and waits for a fish to swim into its mouth, and then closes its jaws. The fish are lured by the turtle's tongue, mistaking it to be a worm. Chameleons have long tongues, which they can shoot out of the mouth to catch insects with great accuracy and speed. Cats use their tongues like a ladle, expanding them at the tip to lap up their drink easily. Their tongues have a rough surface which helps to remove dead hair while grooming.

Hawks are predators which are known for their sharp vision. They catch their prey by chasing it. Chasing takes both effort and time to make a successful capture. So, it is necessary for predators to concentrate on species that will provide enough nutrition to compensate for the energy loss while chasing. This is the reason why hawks prefer to eat birds and rodents rather than insects.

A male rhinoceros beetle has been aptly named because it has horns much like those of the rhinoceros.

The alligator hunts its prey by lying still and waiting. This method requires very little energy and effort. The chances of getting food are minimum, but enough to meet energy demands of the cold-blooded alligator, who can get by with infrequent meals. Most ambush hunters are generally small because a successful hunt depends upon their not being detected.

Blue whales produce sounds that can travel for hundreds of miles. The large ears of the fennec fox helps it to detect its prey in a desert, where food may be very scarce. In some mammals, such as the African elephant, the earflaps are very large. The elephant flaps its ears to stay cool.

Here are some questions on the human body. Answer are given along -

1) What are the three main kinds of joints?

Ans:- FIBROUS, CARTILAGINOUS AND SYNOVIAL JOINTS.

2) What are floating ribs?

Ans:- LAST TWO BONES FROM THE RIBS WHICH ARE NOT ATTACHED TO THE BREASTBONE.

3) A horseshoe-shaped bone is situated between the chin and the thyroid cartilage in the anterior midline of the neck. What is it known as?

Ans:- HYOID BONE

4) What are the small finger-like projections which line the small intestine called? Through these projections, the basic nutrients in the food are taken up by the body.

Ans:- VILLI

5) In 1628, who proved that blood circulates through the body and that the heart is responsible for this circulation?

Ans:- WILLIAM HARVEY

6) What are the branched projections present in a neuron, responsible for electrochemical stimulation between nerve cells, called?

Ans:- DENDRITES.