



1. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) Joints of the bones help in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the body.
- (b) A combination of bones and cartilages forms the \_\_\_\_\_ of the body.
- (c) The bones at the elbow are joined by a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) The contraction of the \_\_\_\_\_ pulls the bones during.

Ans:

- (a) movement
- (b) skeleton
- (c) hinge
- (d) muscle

2. Indicate 'true' and false' among the following sentences:

- (a) The movement and locomotion of all animals is exactly the same.
- (b) The cartilages are harder than bones.
- (c) The finger bones do not have joints.
- (d) The fore arm has two bones.
- (e) Cockroaches have an outer skeleton.

Ans:

- (a) False
- (b) False
- (c) False
- (d) True
- (e) True

3. Match the items in column I with one or more items of column II:

Column I	Column II
(i) Upper jaw	(a) have fins on the body
(ii) Fish	(b) has an outer skeleton
(iii) Ribs	(c) can fly in the air
(iv) Snail	(d) is an immovable joint
(v) Cockroach	(e) protect the heart
	(f) shows very slow movement
	(g) have a streamlined body

Ans:

Column I	Column II
(i) Upper jaw	(d) is an immovable joint
(ii) Fish	(a) have fins on the body, and (g) have a streamlined body
(iii) Ribs	(e) protect the heart
(iv) Snail	(b) has an outer skeleton, and (f) shows very slow movement
(v) Cockroach	(c) can fly in the air, and (h) has an outer skeleton

4. Answer the following questions:

(a) What is a ball and socket joint?

(b) Which of the skull bones are movable?

(c) Why can our elbow not move backwards?

Ans: (a) The rounded end of one bone fits into the hollow space of other bone. This is called ball and socket joint. Ball and socket joints allow movements in all the directions, e.g. shoulder and hip can be moved in all directions.

(b) In skull, only lower jaw is movable.

(c) Our elbow cannot move backwards because the elbow has a hinge joint that allows movement in only one direction.

#### VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What do you mean by movement?

Ans: The changing position of the body or any part of the body is called movement.

2. At which part does the arm rotate?

Ans: The arm rotates on the round pit-like structure.

3. If you tie a scale with your arm, are you able to bend your elbow?

Ans: No, we cannot bend our elbow.

4. Name the places where two parts of the body are seen to be joined together.

Ans: These places are called joint.

5. If there are no joints then will it be possible to move?

Ans: No, it is not possible.

6. Can bones be bent?

Ans: No, bones cannot be bent.

7. Can we bend our body at every part?

Ans: No, we can bend our body only at joints.

8. How many types of joints are there?

Ans: There are five types of joints in our body.

9. Name the various types of joint.

Ans:

(i) Ball and socket joints

(ii) Pivotal joints

(iii) Hinge joints

(iv) Fixed joints

(v) Gliding joints

10. What is cavity in bone?

Ans: The hollow space in the bone is called cavity.

11. Give two examples of ball and socket joint.

Ans: (i) Joint of upper arm and shoulder.

(ii) Joint of thigh and the hip.

12. Give an example of pivotal joint.

Ans. The joint of skull with backbone.

13. Give two examples of hinge joints.

Ans: (i) Joints in fingers (ii) Joints in knee

14. Give an example of fixed joint.

Ans: Joint of cranium skull.

15. Give an example of gliding joint.

Ans: The joint in backbone.

16. What is skeleton?

Ans: The framework of bones in our body is called skeleton.

17. What are ribs?

Ans: The bones of the chest are called ribs.

18. What is rib cage?

Ans: Ribs are joined with backbone to form a box. This box is called rib cage.

19. What are shoulder bones?

Ans: The shoulder bones are formed by the collar bone and the shoulder blade. It connects the upper part of the chest and bones of the arm.

20. What are pelvic bones?

Ans: The bones which enclose the body part below the stomach are called pelvic bones.

21. What are cartilages?

Ans: Some additional parts of the skeleton which are not as hard as bones and are elastic in nature and can be bent are called cartilages, e.g. cartilage of ear.

22. Name the three components of skeleton.

Ans: Skeleton is made up of many bones, joints and cartilage.

23. Name the parts of the body which help in movement.

Ans: Contraction and relaxation of muscles and bones and joints help in movement.

24. Name two animals which move without bones.

Ans: (i) Earthworm (ii) Snail

25. Give an example of animal which can walk, climb and fly in the air.

Ans: Cockroaches.

26. Name the organ in cockroach which helps in walking.

Ans: The three pairs of legs in cockroach help in walking.

27. Which part of the cockroach help in flying?

Ans: There are two pairs of wings attached to the breast which help them in flying.

28. Name a bird which can swim in water.

Ans: Duck.

29. What do you mean by streamlined?

Ans: If the body tapers at both the ends then such, shape of the body is said to be streamlined.

30. How does the snake move?

Ans: Snakes have a long backbone and many thin muscles which help in the movement. The snake's body curves into many loops. Each loop of the snake gives it a forward push by pressing against the ground.

31. What do you mean by fractured bone?

Ans: Fractured bone means broken bone.

32. Why are fractured bones plastered?

Ans: Plaster keeps broken bones at their right place so that they

grow and join properly.

33. Name organs that are protected by the rib cage?

Ans: Heart and Lungs.

34. Why do we need two muscles together to move a bone?

Ans: A muscle can only pull, it cannot push. Thus, two muscles are required to work together to move a bone. When one muscle contracts, the bone is pulled. When another muscle of the pair pulls, it brings the bone in its original position.

35. Name three animals that have streamlined body.

Ans: Fish, Birds, Snake.

36. Many people suffer from a problem called arthritis. Explain its connection with movement.

Ans: Arthritis is the pain in joints. With this problem people find difficulty in moving from one place to another.

37. How is a bird's body adapted for flying?

Ans: The following adaptations are seen in the body of birds.

(i) Bones are hollow.

(ii) Forelimbs are modified into wings.

(iii) Body is streamlined.

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