Chapter 8. Body Movements

Very Short Q&A:

Q1: We are able to bend or rotate our body only at _____.

Ans: Joints.

Q2: Bones cannot be bent.(TRUE/FALSE)

Ans: True

Q3: Name four different types of joints.

Ans: Ball and socket joint, pivotal joint, hinge joint and fixed joint.

Q4: What are different functions of joints in our body?

Ans: We are able to bend or rotate our body only at joints.

Q5: Bones and _____ forms skeleton of human body.

Ans: Cartilage

Q6: What is the function of skeleton in human body?

Ans: It gives frame and shape to our body and helps in movement.

Q7: _____ Joint allows movement in all directions.

Ans: Ball and socket.

Q8: What is pivotal joint?

Ans: The joint where our neck joins the head is a pivotal joint.

Q9: Elbow has _____ joint.

Ans: Hinge

Q10: What are fixed joints?

Ans: Joints at which bones cannot move are called fixed joints.

Q11: Bone in our arm is joined to our shoulder by _____joint.

Ans: Ball and socket

Q12: In a pivotal joint a cylindrical bone rotates in a ring. (TRUE/FALSE)

Ans: True

Q13: The joint between the upper jaw and rest of head is _____.

Ans: Fixed joint

Q14: Bones in our body forms framework to give shape to our body. This framework is known as _____.

Ans: Skeleton

Q15: Which technique is used to find out possible bone injuries?

Ans: X-ray.

Q16: Ribs join the chest bone and back bone together to form box called _____.

Ans: Rib cage

Q17: What is function of rib cage?

Ans: Some internal body parts are protected inside rib cage.

Q18: If backbone was made up of only one long bone, will you be able to bend?

Ans: No

Q19: The skull is made up of many bones joined together. (TRUE/FALSE)

Ans: True

Q20: What is cartilage?

Ans: Part of skeleton which can be bent and is not as hard as bone is known as cartilage.

Q21: What is muscle contraction?

Ans: When the muscles become shorter, stiffer and thicker it is muscle contraction.

Q22: What is function of skull?

Ans: Skull protects brain.

Q23: Only upper part of ear has cartilage, not the ear lobe. (TRUE/FALSE)

Ans: True

Q24: Where is cartilage found?

Ans: Cartilage is found in ear and also in joints of body.

Q25: The bone is pulled when muscles _____. (contracts/relax)

Ans: Contracts.

Q26: The earthworm does not have bones. (TRUE/FALSE)

Ans: True

Q27: Earthworm is called farmer's friend. (TRUE/FALSE)

Ans: True

Q28: Rounded structure on the back of snail is _____.

Ans: Shell

Q29: Movement of snail is due to _____.

Ans: Foots made of muscles.

Q30: In earthworm, _____ helps to extend or shorten the body.

Ans: Muscles

Q31: Shell of snail is made of bone.(TRUE/FALSE)

Ans: False

Q32: Cockroaches have _____ pair of wings attached to breast.

Ans: Two

Q33: Bones of bird are _____.

Ans: Hollow and light

Q34: Earthworm helps in enhancing quality of soil. (TRUE/FALSE)

Ans: True

Q35: What is shape of body of fishes?

Ans: Streamlined

Q36: Cockroaches have _____ pair of legs.

Ans: Three

Q37: Fishes have _____ on their body which helps to keep balance of their body.

Ans: Fins.

Q38: Snakes have long back bone. (TRUE/FALSE)

Ans: True

Q39: Movement of snake is not straight but _____ .(fast/slow)

Ans: Fast

Short Q&A:

Q1: Why are we not able to move our upper jaw?

Ans: We not able to move our upper jaw because the joint between our upper jaw and rest of the head is a fixed joint.

Q2: What is a hinge joint?

Ans: The joint that allows only back and forth movement is hinge joint. Example-joint at our elbow.

Q3: What is rib cage?

Ans: Ribs join the chest bone and back bone together to form box called rib cage.

Q4: How can earthworm move?

Ans: Earthworm can move by muscle expansions and contraction. Its body secrete a slimy substance to help in movement.

Q5: Why birds can fly?

Ans: Birds can fly because their body is well suited for flying. Their bones are hollow and light. Also the bony parts of forelimbs are modified as wings.

Q6: What kind of body fishes has, which helps them to swim?

Ans: Fishes have streamlined body which helps them to swim. Fins of the tail also help fish to swim.

Q7: How does earthworm gets grip on ground?

Ans: Under its body, earthworm has a large number of tiny bristles projecting out. The bristles are connected with the muscles and they help to get a good grip on the ground.

Q8: Why snake move fast but not in straight line?

Ans: The snake body curves into many loops. Each loop of snake gives it a forward push to move forward very fast but not in straight line.

Q9: What is the difference between bones and cartilage?

Ans: Bones are very hard but cartilage is not as hard as the bones.

Q10: How is earthworm useful for plants?

Ans: The earthworm eats its way through the soil. Its body then throw away the undigested part of material that is eats. This activity of earthworm makes soil more useful for plants.

Q11: Which of these animals have bones in their body:
Earthworm, snake, snail, fish, bird

Ans: Snake, fish, bird.

Q12: Which of the following are true:

a. Cartilage is not as hard as bone.
b. Bones move from every joint.
c. Knee has hinge joint
d. The body of fish is streamlined.

Ans: a, c, d are true.

Q13: How are bones of bird modified to move wings up and down?

Ans: The breast bones are modified to hold muscles of flight which are used to move wings up and down.

Q14: Which muscles in cockroach helps the cockroach in walking?

Ans: Muscles near the legs of cockroach help the cockroach in walking.

Q15: What type of substance is secreted by earthworm?

Ans: Its body secrete a slimy substance to help in movement.

Q16: Match the following:

A	B
1. Ball and socket joint	a. Upper jaw
2. Pivotal joint	b. Arm and shoulder
3. Hinge joint	c. Neck and head
4. Fixed joint	d. Knee joint

Ans:

A	B
1. Ball and socket joint	a. Arm and shoulder
2. Pivotal joint	b. Neck and head
3. Hinge joint	c. Knee joint
4. Fixed joint	d. Upper jaw

Long Q&A:

Q1: How muscles work in movement of bones?

Ans: When contracted muscles become shorter, stiffer and thicker. It pulls the bones. To move the bone in opposite direction, the relaxed muscle contracts to pull the bone towards it original position, while the first relaxes. Thus muscles work in pair to move the bone.

Q2: How fish swims?

Ans: The body of fish is streamlined. The skeleton of fish is covered with strong muscles. During swimming the muscles make the front part of body to one side and tail swings towards opposite side. Then quickly the body and tail are curved to other side. This makes a jerk and pushes body forward.