



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VI	DEPARTMENT: SCIENCE 2020 -2021	DATE: 18.10.2020
WORKSHEET NO.: 10 WITH ANSWERS	TOPIC: BODY MOVEMENTS	NOTE: A4 FILE FORMAT
NAME OF THE STUDENT	CLASS & SEC:	ROLL NO.

I. OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS:

Choose the correct option for the following:

1. The joint which allows movement in all the directions is called

- a) Pivotal joint
- b) Hinge joint
- c) **Ball and socket joint**
- d) Gliding joint

2. Snail moves with the help of its:

- a) Shell
- b) bone
- c) Whole body
- d) **Muscular foot**

3. The joint at the elbow

- a) **Hinge**
- b) Pivot
- c) Gliding
- d) Ball and socket

4. Which of the following protects our lungs?

- a) **Ribcage**
- b) Backbone
- c) Pelvic bone
- d) Skull

5. The organs for locomotion in an earthworm are:

- a) Bones
- b) shell
- c) Muscular foot
- d) **Bristles**

6. It helps us to bend and stand erect

- a) Shoulder bone
- b) **Back bone**
- c) Pelvic bone
- d) Cartilage

7. A frame work which gives shape to our body

- a) Heart
- b) Lungs
- c) **Skeleton**
- d) Muscles

Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) as given below -

- i) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of the assertion.
- ii) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- iii) A is true but R is false.
- iv) A is false but R is true

8. **Assertion:** Joints of the bones help in movement of the body.

Reason: Bones form the skeleton of the human body.

ii) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

9. **Assertion:** Cockroaches can only fly in air they cannot walk or climb.

Reason: Cockroaches walk in a very unique manner moving three legs at a time.

iv) A is false but R is true

10. **Assertion:** Snakes have a long back bone.

Reason: Snakes moves very fast in a straight line.

iii) A is true but R is false.

II. BASIC CONCEPTS LEVEL QUESTIONS:

1. Give one word to the statements given below:
 - a) Part of the body with a fixed joint. (Head)
 - b) Joint where our neck joins the head. (Pivot joint)
 - c) Hard structure that forms the skeleton. (Bones)
2. What type of skeleton does a snail have? [Hint: Exoskeleton]
3. Define the term movement. [Hint: Motion of a body part or parts without a change in the position of the organisms.]
4. Name the organs which are protected by the following parts of the skeleton-
 - a) Backbone (Spinal cord)
 - b) Skull (Brain)
5. What is a cartilage? [Hint: At the place of the joint, the ends of the two bones are covered with a soft tissue known as cartilage]
6. Give two examples of the following:
 - a) Hinge joints. [Hint: Joints in fingers and joints in knees]

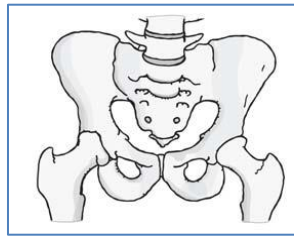
- b) Ball and socket joints. [Hint: The shoulder joints and hip joints]
- Which of the two allows a greater movement of bones: a ball and socket joint or a hinge joint?(Ball and socket)
 - What type of joint exists between:
 - Upper jaw and rest of skull? [Hint: Fixed joint]
 - Lower jaw and rest of skull [Hint: Hinge joint]

III.INTERMEDIATE LEVEL QUESTIONS:

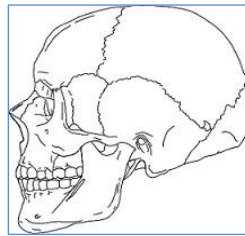
- How is a bird's body adapted for flying? [Hint: Bones are hollow, forelimbs are modified into wings, body is streamlined]
- Identify the following parts of the skeleton-



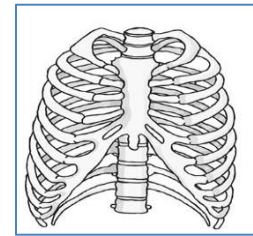
A



B



C



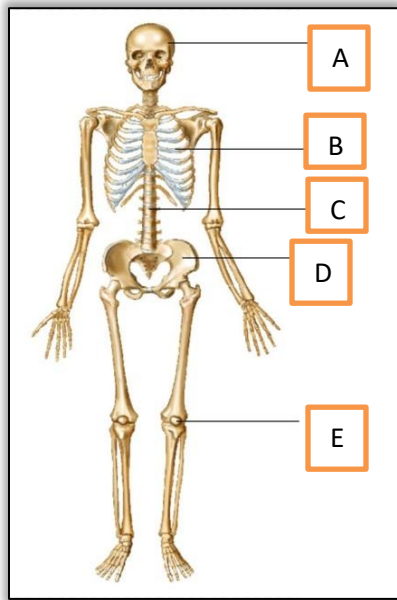
D

(Hint A: Shoulder bones B: Pelvic bones C: Skull D: Rib cage)

- Mention the role of X-rays in the field of medicine. [Hint: The x-rays show the shapes of the bones in our bodies, it also helps to find out about any possible injuries that have happened to the bones]
- What is meant by streamlined body? [Hint: If the body thicker in the middle and tapers at both ends, called streamlined body]
- What is rib cage? [Hint: Ribs join the chest bone and the backbone together to form a box, called the rib cage]
- How does the snake move? [Hint: 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]
- Earthworms are known as farmer's friends. Why? [Hint: The earthworm, actually, eats its way through the soil. Its body then throws away the undigested part of the material that it eats. This makes the soil more useful for plants]
- How do fins help fish in movement? [Hint: Fins mainly help to keep the balance of the body and to keep direction]
- Differentiate between- Hinge joint and pivotal joint [Hint: Hinge joint- The joint which allows movement only in one plane. Eg. Fingers, knees. Pivotal joint- This type of joint allows movement in all planes, i.e. up and down, sides and other planes. Eg. Joint between the head and neck]
- Explain the movement of an earthworm. [Hint: Earthworm does not have bones, but has muscles. During the movement, earthworm first extends front part of the body keeping the rear portion fixed to the ground. Then it fixes the front and releases the rear end. It then

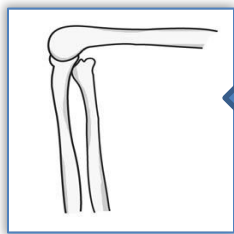
shortens the body and pulls the rear end forward. In this way by repeating such muscular expansions and contractions earthworm moves]

11. How do muscles work? [Hint: The muscles work in pairs. When one of them contracts, the bone is pulled in that direction, the other muscle of the pair relaxes. To move the bone in the opposite direction, the relaxed muscle contracts to pull the bone towards its original position, while the first relaxes. A muscle can only pull. It cannot push]
12. Label the parts of the skeleton-



- A-SKULL
- B-RIB CAGE
- C-BACKBONE
- D-PELVIS
- E-KNEE

13. What are bristles? How are they useful to an earthworm? [Hint: Bristles are the hair like structures present underside of the earthworm's body. The bristles help to get a good grip on the ground]
14. How does a snail move? [Hint: The rounded structure on the back of the snail is called shell. It is the outer skeleton of snail. When it starts moving a thick structure and the head of the snail may come out of an opening in the shell. The thick structure is called foot, which is made up of strong muscles, which helps it to move]
15. Identify the types of joints shown in the figures –



(HINGE JOINT)

(BALL AND SOCKET JOINT)



IV. ADVANCED LEVEL QUESTIONS:

1. Why are fractured bones plastered? [Hint: Plaster keeps broken bones at their right place so that they join properly]
2. The animals A, B, C and D, all move without legs. The animal A moves by the alternate contractions and relaxations of the muscles of its disc-shaped foot. The animal B lives in water and swims by moving its tail from side to side. The animal C lives in soil and moves by lengthening and shortening its body segments alternately. The animal D moves forward by moving its body sideways in the form of many loops. What are A, B, C and D? (Hint: A- Snail , B -Fish C- Earthworm D- Snake)
3. What would have happened if the backbone had only one long bone instead of many small bones? Why? [Hint: If the backbone had only one long bone then we would not be able to bend or twist our back]
4. Why does an earthworm find it difficult to move on a glass? [Hint: Earthworm fixes its front end and releases the rear end for movement. On a glass, it loses its grip as the surface is very smooth]

V-EXEMPLAR QUESTIONS:

1. Kaizad fell off a tree and hurt his ankle. On examination the doctor confirmed that the ankle was fractured. How was it detected? [Hint: It was detected by taking an X-ray of his ankle. X-ray images can confirm any type of injury or fracture in the bones]
2. A traffic policeman stretches out his arm to the right. During this movement:
 - a) Which of the muscle contracts? [Hint: Triceps]
 - b) Which of the muscle stretches (or relaxes)? [Hint: Biceps]

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