ST. Thomas School, Indirapuram
Science Worksheet
Class-VI (October 2019)
Chapter-8 (Body Movements)

General Instructions: All questions are compulsory. Write the answers to these questions in your Science Notebook.

Q1. Choose the most appropriate answer:

a. The hinge joints allow movement of the bones in

(i) one direction (ii) two directions (iii) all directions

b. Two bones at a joint are held together by

(i) cartilage (ii) ligaments (iii) tendons

c. Which of these acts as a shock absorber at the joints?

(i) cartilage (ii) ligaments (iii) tendons

d. Joints are places where

(i) two bones meet (ii) two muscles meet (iii) a bone and a muscle meet

Q2. Fill in the blanks:

a. The soft, inside portion of a bone where blood cells are made is called _____.

b. The 33 small bones that make up the backbone are called _____.

c. A shape that is narrow at the tapering ends and broader in the middle is called _____.

d. A skeleton that is outside the body and is not made up of bones is called _____.

e. _____ and _____ are the two organs protected by the rib cage.

f. There are _____ fixed bones in the skull.

Q3. State true or false. Correct the wrong statements also:

a. The tough connecting bands which attach muscles to bones are called Tendons.

b. Snails, cockroaches and crabs are the examples of animals that have endoskeleton.

c. An earthworm moves by expanding and contracting its body muscles.

d. 'Invertebrates' is the name given to animals with backbone.

e. The shoulder and hip joints are the examples of pivot joint.

f. Fixed joints do not allow any movement between the bones.

Q4. Answer the following questions:

a. Define the following: (i) Ribcage (ii) Cartilage

b. How do the following animals move?

(i) snake (ii) fish (iii) cockroach

c. Explain and draw the different types of joints in a human body.

d. How do muscles of an arm work?

e. List two adaptations in birds that help them to fly.

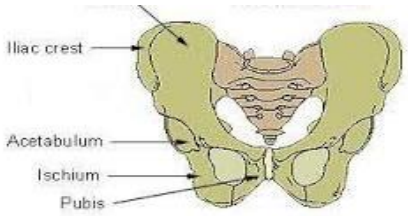
f. Write four functions of a human skeleton.

Q5. <u>Give the location of the following joints in the human body</u>:

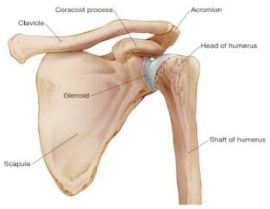
a. Ball and socket joint b. Hinge joint c. Pivot joint

d. Gliding joint e. Fixed joint

Q6<u>. Observe the given diagrams and answer the following questions</u>:



(a)



(b)

(i) Name the girdles shown in figure (a) and figure (b).

(ii) To which girdle the arms are joined and to which the legs are joined?

Q7. <u>Draw a diagram to show the joint in the hand and answer the following questions:</u>

(i) How many bones does your pointer finger have?

(ii) Name the type of joint present in your fingers.

(iii) What will happen if your hand had only one bone?

(iv) Is your wrist flexible? Why?