Τ

Chapter 8: Body Movements

CLASS NOTES-ANSWERS

- 1) Fill in the blanks.
 - a) Joints of the bones help in the movement of the body.
 - b) A combination of bones and cartilages forms the skeleton of the body.
 - c) The bones at the elbow are joined by a <u>hinge</u> joint.
 - d) The contraction of the <u>muscles</u> pulls the bones during movement.
- 2) Indicate true (T) and false (F) 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.
- 3) Match the items in column I with one or more items of column II.

e) Cockroaches have an outer skeleton, DEN S

Column I	Column II
Upper jaw	have fins on the body
Fish	has an outer skeleton
Ribs	can fly in the air
Snail	is an immovable joint
Cockroach	protect the heart
	shows very slow movement
	have a streamlined body

Answer:

Column I	Column II
Upper jaw	is an immovable joint
Fish	have fins on the body
	have a streamlined body



Chapter 8: Body Movements

Ribs	protect the heart
Snail	has an outer skeleton
	shows very slow movement
Cockroach	has an outer skeleton
	can fly in the sir

4) Answer the following:

a) What is a ball and socket joint?

Answer: The rounded end of one bone fits into the cavity of the other bone. This is called a ball and socket joint. Ball and socket joint allow movements in all directions, for example, shoulder and hip can be moved in all directions.

b) Which of the skull bones are movable?

Answer: In skull, only lower jaw is movable.

c) Why can our elbow not move backwards?

Answer: Our elbow cannot move backwards because it has a hinge joint that allows movement in only one direction, back-and-forth movement.