Chapter 8

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. a   2. c   3. c   4. a

5. c   6. b

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

7. Hinge joint.

8. We would not have been able to bend from our waist.

9.
   1. Ball and socket
   2. Bone/s
   3. Upper jaw with skull
   4. Muscles
   5. Rib
   6. Skeleton
   7. Pelvic bones
   8. Pivotal
   9. Cartilage

10.
    (a) Ball and Socket joint
    (b) Pivotal joint
    (c) Hinge joint

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

11. a– (iii)   b– (v)   c– (iv)   d– (ii)   e– (i)

12. (a) Duck   – flying, walking, swimming

(b)   Horse   –   running, walking

(c)   Kangaroo   –   jumping, walking

(d)   Snail   –   creeping

(e)   Snake   –   slithering

(f)   Fish   –   swimming

(g)   Human being   –   walking

(h)   Cockroach   –   walking, flying

13.   The doctor must have observed a swelling and taken an X-ray of the ankle. X-ray images confirm injuries/fractures in bones.

14.   Elbow and knee are not made up of a single bone, but two or more bones which are joined to each other by a joint (Hinge joint). This joint along with the muscles help us to bend the elbow and knee.

15.   (a)   We would not be able to bend/fold our arms.

       (b)   We would be able to rotate our head 360°.

16.   An earthworm eats its way through the soil. Its body excretes the undigested materials that makes the soil fertile.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

17.   (a)   (i) bones   (ii) movement   (iii) contraction
              (iv) muscles   (v) cartilage   (vi) shape
              (vii) internal organs   (viii) relaxation

       (b)   (i) bones   (ii) cartilage   (iii) shape
              (iv) movement   (v) internal organs   (vi) contraction
              (vii) relaxation   (viii) muscles

18. 1. Bones are hollow and light.

     2. Bones of hind limbs are for walking and perching.

     3. Bones of fore limbs are modified as wings.

     4. Shoulder bones are strong.

     5. Breast bones hold flight muscles and are used to move the wings up and down.

19. A snake forms loops in its body while slithering. Each loop of the snake gives it a forward push by pressing against the ground. The snake with a large number of loops moves much faster than the snake with less number of loops. Thus snake "A" will move faster than snake "B".