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STUDY MATERIAL SCIENCE

CLASS-VI

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▶ Body Movements

Muscles: The bones are moved by the alternate contractions and relaxations of two sets of muscles.

Tendons: join muscles to the bones.

Ligament: joins two bones.

Bristles: Bristles are hair like structure, connected with muscles. The bristles help to get a good grip on the ground. ‘

Cavity: It is the hollow space or cavity in one bone, into which the other bone fits. Such joint allows movements in all directions.

Rib cage: Ribs join with the chest bone and the backbone together to form a box. This is called rib cage.

Locomotion in some Animals

- Birds
Most of the birds have two kinds of locomotion. They walk with legs on the ground. They also fly in the air. Ducks and swans also swim in water.

Flying adaptations: Streamlined body, bones with air spaces, forelimbs modified into wings, air sacs connected to lungs and massive flight muscles are some adaptations in birds for flying.

- **Fish:** The fish swims by forming loops alternately on the two sides of the body. The tail pushes them forward. The vertebrae and the muscles attached to them work for it.
- **Snakes:** Similarly, the snakes crawl on the ground by alternately looping sideways. A large number of vertebrae and associated muscles push the body forward. The ventral scales also help in the process.
- **Insects:** The body and legs of insects have hard joined coverings, forming an exoskeleton. The muscles of the breast connected with three pairs of legs and two pairs of wings help the cockroach to walk and fly.
- **Snails:** The snails are moved by the muscular foot. The hard unjoined shell have no relation with the foot.
- **Earthworm:** The earthworm moves by alternate extension and contraction of the body affected by the muscles. The minute movable bristles help in gripping the ground.