

CLASS
VI
Science

- A. Do yourself.
- B. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (c); 4. (b); 5. (d)
- C. 1. False; 2. False; 3. False; 4. True; 5. False
- D. 1. (d); 2. (a); 3. (e); 4. (b); 5. (c)
- E. 1. hige; 2. twelve; 3. bones; 4. streamlined; 5. ribcage
- F. 1. Muscular system consisting of muscles helps in locomotion and movement. The contraction and relaxation of muscles move the bones.
2. A joint which allows movement in one plane only i.e., up and down or backward or forward. Such joints are called hinge joints.
3. (i) Their bones are hollow, which make them light weight.
(ii) They have wings, which have special feathers for helping them in flight.
4. (i) Circular system; (ii) Nervous system; (iii) Excretory system; (iv) Reproductive system; (v) Digestive system; (vi) Respiratory system.
- G. 1. (i) Protection : The bones protect the soft organs of our body. The brain is protected by skull, the heart and lungs by the thin long bones called ribs.
(ii) Support : Our skeleton provides frame work and hold us upright.
(iii) Movement : Human skelatal system helps in movement of the body.
(iv) Making blood cells : Bones are hard from outside but they are soft and spongy on the inside. The inside of bones contains a soft substance called the bone marrow. Blood cells are made in the bone marrow.
2. Fish live in water. Most fish have a streamlined shaped body, the head and the tail are narrow, the middle portion of the body is broader. This kind of shape helps the fish to move in water rapidly.
3. Many times due to accidents, bones get broken or dislocated from their positions. A fracture is a break in the bone. The break may be of a hair line crack or serious break.
4. Snakes do not have limbs 'legs, arms or wings'. They move by crawling on their bellies. They have scales, which cover their bodies and help them to crawl.

- A. Do yourself.
- B. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (a)
- C. 1. cactus; 2. camel; 3. bird; 4. lion