

Human Body — Skeleton, Teeth and Digestion

Science · Class 4 · Topic-wise Practice Worksheet

TIME 40 minutes	QUESTIONS 15	TOTAL MARKS 21	MAX. SCORE ___ / 21
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Name: _____ Class/Sec: _____ Date: _____

INSTRUCTIONS

- There are **15 questions** in this worksheet. All questions are compulsory.
- Each question has four options (A), (B), (C) and (D). Exactly **one** option is correct.
- Questions 1–12 carry **1 mark** each. Questions 13–15 (Achievers Section) carry **3 marks** each.
- There is no negative marking. Study every diagram and table carefully.

Section A — Scientific Reasoning

Q1–Q8 · 1 mark each

- How many bones are there in the body of a normal adult human being?
 (A) 106 (B) 206
 (C) 306 (D) 406
- The longest bone in the human body is the _____.
 (A) Thigh bone (B) Backbone
 (C) Rib (D) Collar bone
- The joint at the elbow, which allows movement in only one direction, is a _____ joint.
 (A) Ball and socket (B) Pivot
 (C) Hinge (D) Fixed
- Which teeth are used for **cutting** food?
 (A) Molars (B) Canines
 (C) Premolars (D) Incisors
- How many milk teeth does a child have?
 (A) 16 (B) 20
 (C) 28 (D) 32
- Most of the digested food is absorbed into the blood in the _____.
 (A) Small intestine (B) Stomach
 (C) Large intestine (D) Food pipe
- Saliva in the mouth begins the digestion of _____.
 (A) Protein (B) Fat
 (C) Starch (D) Water
- Which organ filters waste out of the blood and makes urine?
 (A) Heart (B) Lungs
 (C) Liver (D) Kidney

9. The figure shows an outline of the human digestive system. In which labelled part is **most of the digested food absorbed**?

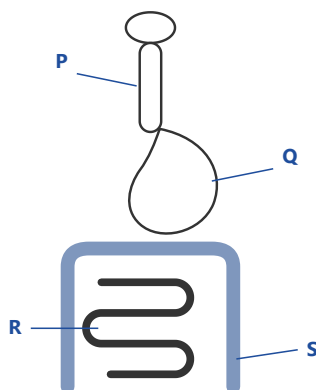


Fig. 9.1 — The human digestive system (S is the blue tube)

- (A) P (B) Q
(C) R (D) S

10. In the table below, which row is **incorrectly** matched?

Row	Bone or organ	What it protects
(A)	Skull	Brain
(B)	Rib cage	Heart and lungs
(C)	Backbone	Spinal cord
(D)	Hip bone	Lungs

Table 10.1

- (A) Row (A)
- (B) Row (B)
- (C) Row (C)
- (D) Row (D)

11. Why must a suspected broken bone be kept as still as possible?

- (A) Because moving it can push the broken ends further apart and damage nerves and blood vessels
- (B) So that it heals faster on its own
- (C) Because moving it is painful only
- (D) So that the person can walk

12. A child's diet contains almost no milk, eggs or green vegetables. Which problem is he most likely to develop?

- (A) A very high fever
(B) Weak, bent bones
(C) Better eyesight
(D) Faster growth

Achievers Section

Q13–Q15 · 3 marks each

13. Consider the following statements.

- (i) Muscles work by pulling on bones, never by pushing them.
- (ii) The windpipe carries food to the stomach.
- (iii) Bones are joined to one another at joints.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

- (A) (i) and (ii) only
(B) (i) and (iii) only
(C) (ii) and (iii) only
(D) All three

14. Arrange the following in the correct order in which food passes through the digestive system.

(i) Small intestine (ii) Mouth (iii) Large intestine (iv) Stomach (v) Food pipe

(A) (ii) → (v) → (iv) → (i) → (iii)

(B) (ii) → (iv) → (v) → (iii) → (i)

(C) (ii) → (v) → (i) → (iv) → (iii)

(D) (ii) → (iv) → (i) → (v) → (iii)

15. Match each part in Column I with its correct function in Column II.

Column I	Column II
(P) Saliva	(1) Filters waste from the blood
(Q) Kidney	(2) Carries messages to and from the brain
(R) Nerve	(3) Begins the digestion of starch
(S) Diaphragm	(4) Moves down to help air enter the lungs

Table 15.1

(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2

(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

Answer Key

1	B	2	A	3	C	4	D	5	B
6	A	7	C	8	D	9	C	10	D
11	A	12	B	13	B	14	A	15	C

Solutions

1. Answer: (B) 206

An adult skeleton has **206** bones. A newborn baby has about 300, but many of them fuse together as the child grows.

2. Answer: (A) Thigh bone

The **thigh bone**, or femur, is the longest and strongest single bone. It carries the whole weight of the body while walking and running.

3. Answer: (C) Hinge

A **hinge** joint works like the hinge of a door — it bends and straightens in one plane only. The elbow and the knee are hinge joints.

4. Answer: (D) Incisors

Incisors are the flat, sharp-edged front teeth used for biting and cutting. Canines tear and molars grind.

5. Answer: (B) 20

A child has **20** milk teeth. These fall out one by one and are replaced by 32 permanent teeth.

6. Answer: (A) Small intestine

The **small intestine** is a long coiled tube where digestion is completed and the digested food passes into the blood. The large intestine mainly absorbs water.

7. Answer: (C) Starch

Saliva contains a juice that starts breaking down **starch** while the food is still being chewed. This is why bread begins to taste slightly sweet if held in the mouth.

8. Answer: (D) Kidney

The **kidneys** filter the blood, keeping what the body needs and passing the waste out as urine.

9. Answer: (C) R

R is the small intestine — the long coiled tube where digestion is completed and the digested food is absorbed into the blood. **P** is the food pipe, **Q** is the stomach and **S** is the large intestine.

10. Answer: (D) Row (D)

The hip bone supports the body and protects the organs low in the abdomen — the **lungs** are protected by the rib cage, high up in the chest. The other three rows are correct.

11. Answer: (A) Because moving it can push the broken ends further apart and damage nerves and blood vessels

A fracture must be supported with a splint and kept still, **because moving it can push the broken ends further apart and damage nearby nerves and blood vessels.**

12. Answer: (B) Weak, bent bones

Milk, eggs and green vegetables supply calcium and vitamin D, both needed to make bones hard and strong. Without them a child develops rickets, in which the bones stay soft and the legs bend — that is, **weak, bent bones.**

13. Answer: (B) (i) and (iii) only

Statement (i) is true — this is why muscles come in pairs that pull in opposite directions. Statement (ii) is false; the windpipe carries **air** to the lungs, while the food pipe carries food to the stomach. Statement (iii) is true. Hence **(i) and (iii).**

14. Answer: (A) (ii) → (v) → (iv) → (i) → (iii)

Food is chewed in the **mouth** (ii), travels down the **food pipe** (v), is churned in the **stomach** (iv), is fully digested and absorbed in the **small intestine** (i), and the undigested waste passes into the **large intestine** (iii).

15. Answer: (C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

Saliva **begins the digestion of starch** in the mouth (3). The kidney **filters waste from the blood** (1). Nerves **carry messages to and from the brain** (2). The diaphragm is the sheet of muscle below the lungs that **moves down to help air enter** (4). Hence P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4.