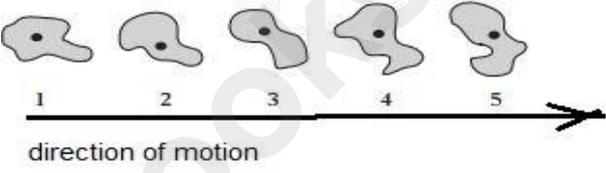
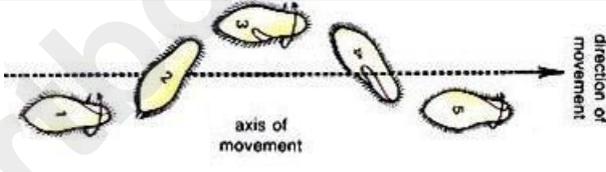
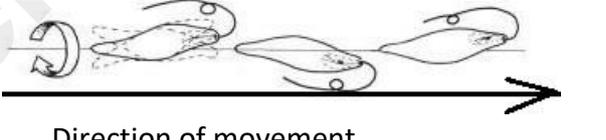


ICSE CLASS 7 BIOLOGY
MOVEMENT IN PLANTS AND ANIMALS

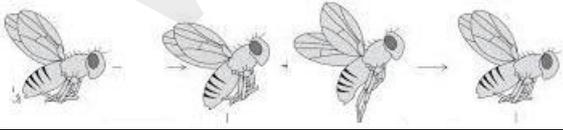
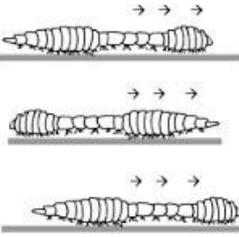
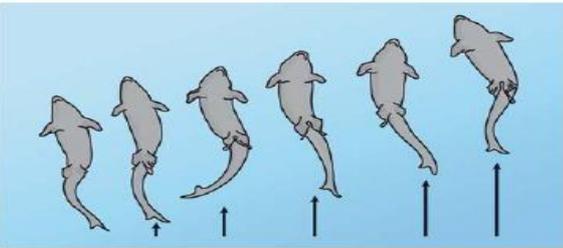
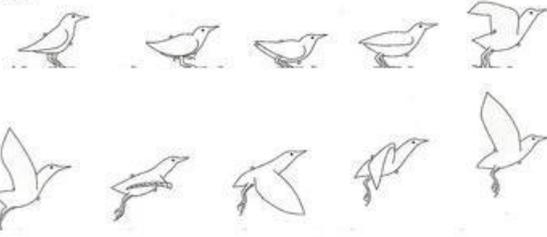
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LOCOMOTION AND MOVEMENT

Movement	Locomotion
Occurs in fixed organisms like plants and in free living organisms	Seen only in free living organisms
Body parts alone move	Entire organism moves from one place to another
Can be voluntary or involuntary e.g. movement of joints, closing of leaves in touch me not plant	Voluntary in nature e.g. moving in search of prey or food, running away from predator

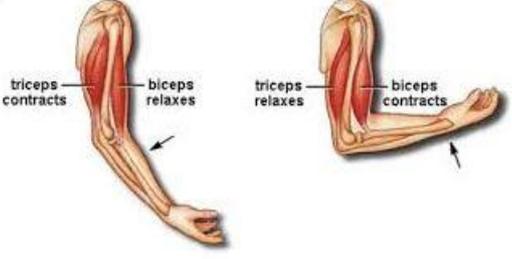
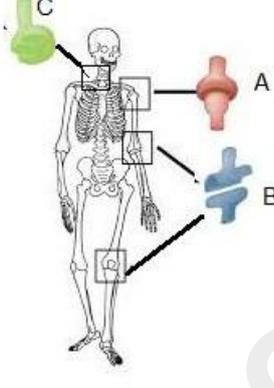
MOVEMENTS IN MICROSCOPIC ORGANISMS

Amoeba uses false feet or pseudopodia which are blunt finger like extensions of the cytoplasm to show creeping movement There are no specialized organs for locomotion	
Paramecium travels along a spiral path using its cilia with the cell rotating along its long axis. The direction of travel looks like a wave	
Euglena uses its whip like flagellum to move forwards. It shows a zig zag movement and at the same time rotates around its axis	

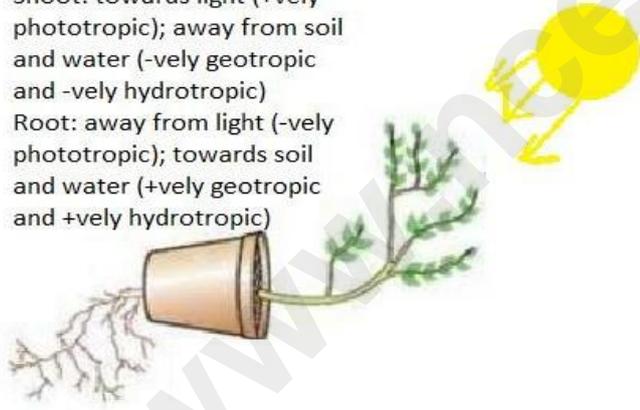
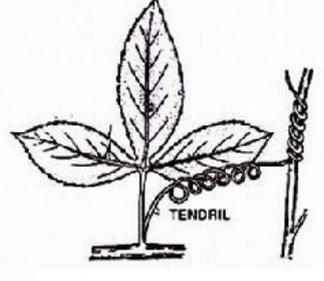
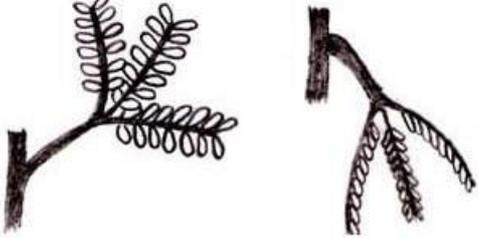
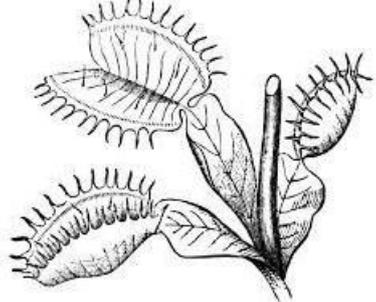
ORGANS WHICH HELP IN MOVEMENT OF COMMON ANIMALS

<p>Insects: Many insects have three pairs of legs. These help in walking. The outer skeleton is made of different units joined together and that permits movement. Some insects can also fly. There are two pairs of wings attached to the breast. The breast muscles move the wings when the insect flies</p> 	<p>Earthworm: Earthworms move by alternate extension and contraction of the body using muscles. Tiny bristles on the underside of the body help in gripping the ground.</p> 
<p>Fish: Fish swim by forming loops alternately on two sides of the body. Body is streamlined to aid motion</p> 	<p>Birds: Strong muscles and light bones work together to help the birds fly. They fly by flapping their wings.</p> 

LOCOMOTION IN MAMMALS E.G. HUMAN

<p>Bones and cartilage form the skeleton of the human body. It gives the frame and shape to the body and helps in movement.</p>	<p>Joints in the human body: Immovable joints: These are found in the skull between cranial bones Slightly movable joints: These are found between the vertebrae in the backbone Movable joints:</p>	
<p>Tendons: attach muscles to bones Ligaments: attach bones to bones</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div data-bbox="99 457 679 892"> <p>The bones are moved by alternate contractions and relaxations of two sets of muscles. E.g. biceps and triceps in the arms</p>  </div> <div data-bbox="708 457 1016 892">  </div> <div data-bbox="1033 457 1456 892"> <p>a: Ball and socket joint allows full rotation e.g. shoulder, hip b: Pivot joint allows one bone to rotate over another e.g. skull is rotated on upper end of backbone Hinge joint: Movement allowed in one plane e.g. elbow and knee joint</p> </div> </div>	

MOVEMENT IN PLANTS

Tropic movements	Nastic movements
<p>Growth towards or away from stimuli Movement shown by all parts of the body Slow movement</p> <p>Shoot: towards light (+vely phototropic); away from soil and water (-vely geotropic and -vely hydrotropic) Root: away from light (-vely phototropic); towards soil and water (+vely geotropic and +vely hydrotropic)</p>  <p>Thigmotropism: Growth movements made by plants in response to contact with a solid object.</p> 	<p>Response to stimuli without growth All parts of plant body do not show response Fast movement</p>  <p>Touch me not plant: Leaves fold up when touched</p>  <p>Venus fly trap: Leaves close around an insect when it sits on surface</p>