



II. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence:

- (i) The Amavasya night occurs about days after the Poomima night.
- (ii) Stars are celestial bodies that are and
- (iii) The planets do not possess their own and
- (iv) The Small Bear constellation is better known as the
- (v) The Greek word which is the origin of the word “planets” means
- (vi) Three planets having rings around them are , and
- (vii) are elongated fixed paths in which a celestial body always remains.
- (viii) Venus is similar to the earth in its and
- (ix) The shadows on the moon’s surface are due to , and
- (x) Meteoroids heat up and bum due to

Answer:

- (i) fifteen
- (ii) big, hot
- (iii) heat, light
- (iv) Saptarishi
- (v) wanderers
- (vi) Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus
- (vii) Orbits
- (viii) size, shape
- (ix) mountains, plains, depressions
- (x) friction.

III. True/False

State whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- (i) The Sun appears bigger and brighter than the other stars because it is indeed so.
- (ii) Saptarishi and Ursa Major are two different constellations.
- (iii) The Pole Star is known to have a fixed position in the sky.
- (iv) The earth is the only planet that has a natural satellite.
- (v) Pluto was declared a “dwarf planet” in August 2006.
- (vi) The earth is the third-largest planet in the solar system.
- (vii) The geoid shape is not perfectly spherical.
- (viii) The moon takes about the same time in rotating about its axis once as it does to complete a revolution around the earth.

Answer:

- (i) False
- (ii) False
- (iii) True
- (iv) False
- (v) True
- (vi) False
- (vii) True
- (viii) True

IV. MATCHING SKILL

Match the items in column A correctly with those given in column B.

Column A	Column B
(i) The sun	(a) Outer Planets
(ii) The moon	(b) Asteroid Belt
(iii) The earth	(c) Neptune
(iv) The planet with the longest year	(d) Venus
(v) Mars and Jupiter	(e) 75% water
(vi) Planet having most moons known	(f) Saturn
(vii) Saturn and Uranus	(g) 150 million km away from earth
(viii) The planet with the longest day	(h) 3.84 million km away from earth
Ans. (i)–(g), (ii)–(h), (iii)–(e), (iv)–(c), (v)–(b), (vi)–(f), (vii)–(a), (viii)–(d).	

V. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Name two celestial bodies visible only in the night sky.

Answer: The moon and the stars are celestial bodies visible in the night sky.

2. Why do we not feel the heat and light of the stars, even though they are so big and hot?

Answer: We do not feel the heat and light of the stars since they are very far away.

3. From which Greek word is the word 'planet' derived?

Answer: The word 'planet' is derived from the Greek word 'Planetai'.

4. What does the solar family consist of? [V. Imp.]

Answer: The solar family consists of the sun, planets, their satellites, and asteroids and meteoroids.

5. What is the shape of the orbits in which planets revolve around the sun?

Answer: The orbits of planets are elliptical (Le. elongated) in shape.

6. Which planet is called "Earth's twin" and why?

Answer: Venus is called "Earth's twin" because it is similar to Earth in its shape and size.

7. What is "Geoid"?

Answer: A sphere with its ends flattened at poles (just like earth) is called geoid.

8. Why is earth called "blue planet"? [V. Imp.]

Answer: Earth appears blue from when seen from the outer space, since it has over $\frac{2}{3}$ ^d water. So it is called blue planet.

9. How much time does the moon take to revolve once around the earth?

Answer: The moon takes approximately 27 days to revolve once around the earth.

10. What is the difference between the moon and INSAT? [V. Imp.]

Answer: The moon is a natural satellite of the earth while INSAT is an artificial satellite.

11. What are asteroids?

Answer: Asteroids are the numerous tiny celestial bodies which revolve around the sun and are mainly found between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

12. What is a meteoroid?

Answer: Small pieces of rocks which move around the sun are called meteoroids.

VI. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Name the two extreme shapes of the moon. When and at what intervals do they occur?

Answer: The moon is seen in its two extreme shapes on the Full Moon night and the New Moon night. The Full Moon. The Full Moon means the moon in its full circular shape. The New Moon. The New

Moon means the moon that can not be seen. The New Moon occurs on the fifteenth day and the Full Moon occurs on the last day of the Hindi calendar month.

2. What is the Pole Star? How can the Saptarishi be used to locate it? [Imp.]

Answer: The Pole Star is the star that is known to retain its position in the sky always. We can locate the position of the Pole Star with the help of the constellation Saptarishi. If an imaginary line is drawn joining the “pointer stars” of the Saptarishi and extended further, it will point to the Pole Star.

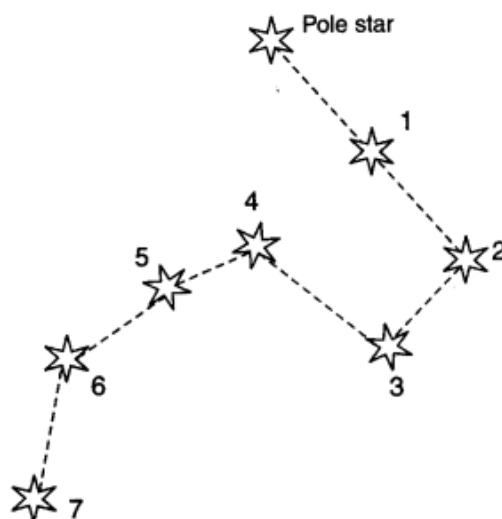


Fig. 1.3

In the Fig. 1.3 shown here, 1 and 2 represent the “pointer stars”. The Pole Star and the pointer stars lie on the same line.

3. Write a short note on the two planets nearest to the sun.

Answer: Mercury. It is the nearest planet to the sun. It takes just about 88 earth days to revolve once around the sun. It is extremely hot since it is close to the sun. It is also the smallest planet. Venus. It is the second closest planet to the sun. It is similar to earth in shape and size. It is called “Earth’s twin”.

4. How does earth support life? [V. Imp.]

Answer: The earth has conditions that support life. It is neither too hot nor too cold. It has both water and air, which are both indispensable for life. Presence of oxygen in the air in appropriate proportion supports life. These factors make earth a unique planet.

VII. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Write short notes on the following:

- (a) The sun
- (b) The moon
- (c) Galaxy. [V. Imp.]

Answer:

(a) The sun is considered the “head” of the solar system. It is a star, although it is smaller and less bright than most other stars. It is a huge celestial body made up of extremely hot gases. It provides heat and light for the whole of the solar system. Life on earth depends on many factors, and sunlight is one of them. The sun is about 150 million kilometres away from earth.

(b) The moon is the only natural satellite of our planet earth. Its diameter is just about a quarter of the earth’s diameter. It is comparatively closer (3,84,400 kilometres away) to earth than all other celestial bodies. It does not support life. It revolves around the earth and rotates about its own axis in about the same time, due to which only one side of the moon is visible to us.

(c) Galaxy is a term that refers to billions of stars, clouds of dust and gases, and other celestial bodies considered as a single unit.

The only bigger unit is the universe, galaxies make up the universe. The galaxy we live in is called the Milky Way.

2. Draw a diagram showing the eight planets of the solar system in their orbits around the sun. Also prepare a table mentioning the length of their days and years.

Answer:

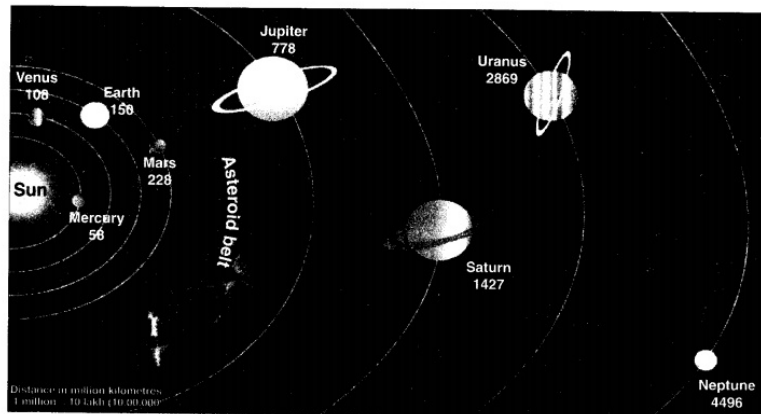


Fig. 1.4. Solar System.

Planet	Length of day	
	Length of year	
Mercury	59 days	88 days
Venus	243 days	255 days
Earth	1 day (= 24 hours)	1 year (= 365 days)
Mars	1 day (= about 24 hours)	687 days
Jupiter	9.93 hours	11.92 years
Saturn	10.67 hours	29.42 years
Uranus	17.23 hours	84 years
Neptune	16.12 hours	164 years

[**Remark:** 1 day refers to 1 Earth day; 1 year refers to 1 Earth year. For example the table tells that 1 Jupiter year is as long as 11.92 Earth years, and that 1 Mars day is nearly as much as 1 Earth day.]

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