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6. Match items in column A with one or more items in column B.

A		B	
(i)	Inner planets	(a)	Saturn
(ii)	Outer planets	(b)	Pole star
(iii)	Constellation	(c)	Great Bear
(iv)	Satellite of the Earth	(d)	Moon
		(e)	Earth
		(f)	Orion
		(g)	Mars

Answer:

A		B	
(i)	Inner planets	(g), (e)	Mars, Earth
(ii)	Outer planets	(a)	Saturn
(iii)	Constellation	(c), (f)	Great Bear, Orion
(iv)	Satellite of the Earth	(d)	Moon

7. In which part of the sky can you find Venus if it is visible as an evening star?

Answer:

Venus appears in the western sky after sunset and is called the evening star.

8. Name the largest planet of the solar system.

Answer: Jupiter

9. What is a constellation? Name any two constellations.

Answer:

A constellation is a group of stars that form a recognisable pattern in the sky.

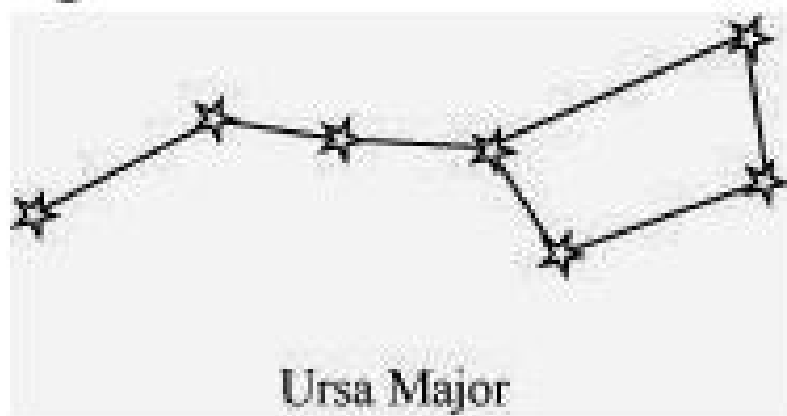
The two constellations name are Ursa Major and Orion.

10. Draw sketches to show the relative position of prominent stars in

(a) Ursa Major and (b) Orion.

Answer:

(a) Ursa Major appears like a big dipper. There are three bright stars in the handle and four stars in the bowl of the dipper as shown in below figure.



(b) Orion appears like a hunter. Three bright stars appear in the belt, while five bright stars are arranged in the form of a quadrilateral as shown in the below figure.



11. Name two objects other than planets which are members of the solar system.

Answer:

Asteroids and Meteors are objects other than planets which are members of the solar system.

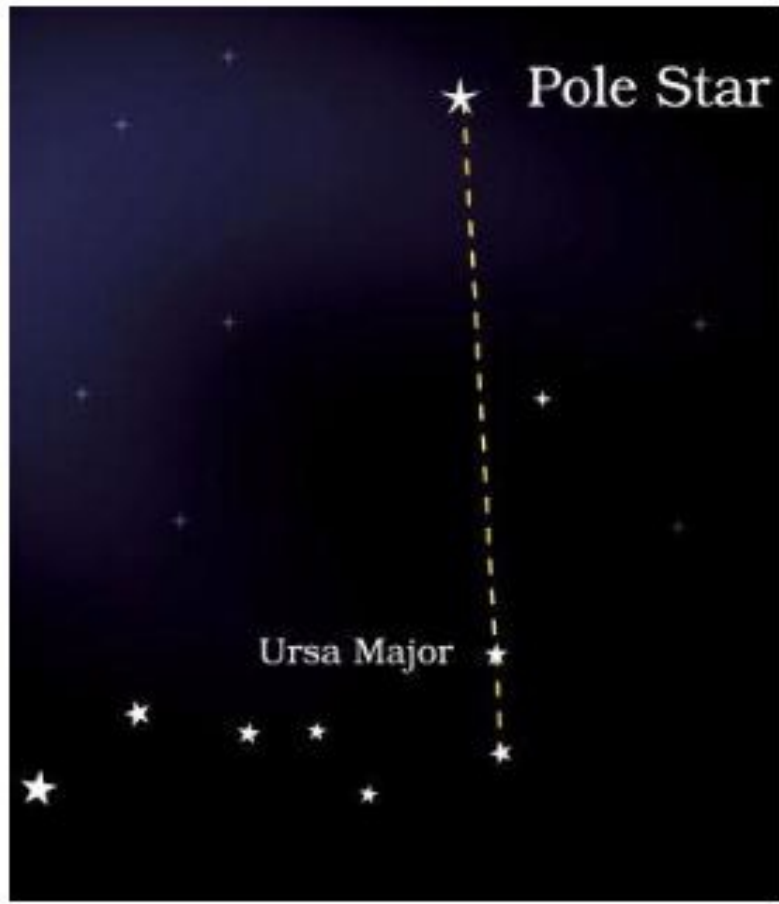
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12. Explain how you can locate the Pole Star with the help of Ursa Major.

Answer:

The pole star can be located using the Ursa Major constellation, by imagining a line towards the Northern direction connecting two stars present at the end of the bowl. This imaginary line meets the Pole Star. The length of the imaginary line from the bowl is about five

times the distance between the two stars of the bowl.



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