**Chapter 11**

 **Our Solar System**

1. The student should observe the moon in the sky for a month that is from one full moon to another full moon. Draw the picture of moon every day to understand the phases of moon.
2. Make a model of the solar system.
3. What is an artificial satellite? What are the possible functions of an artificial satellite?
4. Carefully study the information given on Mangalyaan on net and write a paragraph on MANGALYAN.
5. Make a model of rotation of earth showing that it is responsible for day and night.
6. Which integral part of the solar system is referred to as Dev in the Hindu mythology and why?
7. Define the following terms
8. Planet
9. Revolution
10. Orbit
11. Time period of revolution
12. Planetoids
13. Name the following
14. One natural satellite
15. Two artificial satellite
16. A red planet
17. A ringed planet
18. 2 Jovian planets
19. Correct the given statements
20. The Sun is a huge sphere of hot gases.
21. The Sun is not essential for the growth and maintenance of some life forms on the earth.
22. Planets have light of their own.
23. There are ten planets in our solar system.
24. Venus is the smallest planet of the solar system.
25. Earth is often called the red planet.
26. Neptune is also known as the ringed planet.
27. Earth completes its rotation in 21 hours.
28. Earth has more than one natural satellite.
29. Name the scientist who found that orbits of the planets were not exact circles.
30. Why do not the planets collide among themselves or with the sun?
31. How are planets different from planetoids?
32. What is the day of planet equal to?
33. Complete the given statements
34. The family of Sun and its planets constitute the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
35. The sun gives out energy in form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and light.
36. We also have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that work through the solar energy and are used in devices like the calculators and wrist watches.
37. The movement of planet around Sun is known as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
38. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do not have light of their own.
39. All the eight planets are at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the Sun.
40. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is dry, hot and almost airless planet.
41. From far off space, the earth appears like a beautiful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spherical ball.
42. The earth completes its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ around the sun in 365 days.
43. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a small object that revolves around a much larger object.
44. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is our nearest neighbour.
45. What is the name of the lunar probe launched by India?
46. What are geo- stationary satellites?
47. What causes the phases of moon?
48. How is a natural satellite different from artificial satellite?
49. What are the conditions that make earth a unique planet that can sustain life?
50. Both mercury and mars have structure similar to earth yet they are different, justify.
51. Write the names of all the eight planets based on their distance from the sun i.e. write the name of the nearest planet first.
52. Write 2 differences between revolution and rotation.

  **Chapter 1**2

 **Observing the Sky**

1. Go to observatory and observe the sky in both day time and night time and note down the objects seen by you.
2. There was solar eclipse on 21st June 2020, which was suppose to be a big eclipse. Collect all possible information on it. Prepare a chart showing the different forms in which Sun was visible during the eclipse and also state the part of the world from where it was visible like this.
3. Write a paragraph on why did eclipse occur and why did it appear differently in different parts of India at different timings.
4. With help of teacher and parents make a small telescope.
5. Correct the given statements
6. The sky watching can be best done when atmosphere is dirty and clouded.
7. The Sun appears to be stationary in the sky.
8. Sun as the brightest and most recognisable object in the sky at night.
9. A constellation is a group of planets.
10. Pole star is present in the southern hemisphere.
11. The constellation Orion is visible in summer.
12. A star is closer to us than planets.
13. Venus is the only planet we see in the night.
14. The apparent movement of sun because of rotation of earth on its axis from east to west.
15. Why does sun appear to be moving during the day time?
16. ‘Venus is not the only planet we can see in the night sky,’ justify.
17. Name the celestial bodies that can be seen in the night sky.
18. Name the first planet discovered by using a telescope.
19. Define the following terms
20. Star
21. Constellation
22. Pole star
23. Do all the star shine with same light?
24. Why did ancient people named the planets as wandering stars?
25. Why do stars like Sun appear to move from east to west?
26. What makes star appear like points and planets appear like discs?
27. Which special feature makes Pole star useful to travellers?
28. What makes the same star to appear to rise four minutes earlier every day?
29. Complete the following
30. Ursa Major is also known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
31. Pole star or Dhruvtara unlike other stars appears to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at one pplace.
32. Pole star defines the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ direction.
33. Stars appear to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do not twinkle.
34. The earth rotates on its axis from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
35. The stars do not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during the day.
36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be seen sometimes during early morning hours.
37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the brightest object in the sky after the sun and the moon.
38. Sun appears to rise in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and to set in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
39. Stars are not visible during the day time due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
40. A constellation is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that appear to form some recognisable shape or pattern.
41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ constellation is visible in spring.
42. What makes us see different set of stars after every six months?
43. What helps us to distinguish stars from planets in the night sky?
44. The stars are present in the sky but are not visible during day time?
45. Why are some planets also known as the evening stars?
46. Draw a diagram of Ursa Minor
47. What do we see during the day time in the sky?
48. Why does the Sun appear like a ball even though it is a star and other stars appear as only dots?
49. List the various precautions one should take while watching the sun.
50. What are the some kind of patterns formed by stars that appear to resemble some familiar figure known as? Give example
51. Why did ancient people devised the concept of Constellations?