



INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE



Subject : Geography	Topic: The Earth in the Solar System	Date of Worksheet: 24/04/2017
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Name of the Student :	Class : VI	Roll
	Division :	Number:

Name the following:		
1. All the heavenly bodies like the sun and all twinkling bodies or objects.		1
2. A huge system of millions of heavenly bodies.		1
3. The celestial bodies which have their own heat and light		1
4. A heavenly body which revolves round the sun and do not have own heat and light.		1
5. A heavenly body which revolves round the planet and do not have own heat and light.		1
6. A group of stars which forms a pattern or design.		1
7. The elliptical path on which the planets and satellites revolve around the sun.		1
8. The heavenly bodies found between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.		1
9. Small pieces of rocks which revolves around the sun.		1
10. The star which always shines over the North pole and does not change its position.		1
11. The movement taken by the heavenly bodies on their own axis.		1
12. The movement taken by the heavenly bodies round the Sun on their elliptical paths.		1
13. A huge burning rock, destroyed not fully and falling on the earth.		1
14. The planet known as the "Earth's Twin".		1



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Choose and underline the correct answers:

15. Which are the most recognizable constellations?
a) The Saptarishi b) The big bear c) Canis major 1
16. The word 'planet' which means wanderers has been derived from
a) Latin word b) Greek word c) German word 1
17. Asteroids are found between the orbits of
a) Jupiter and Saturn b) Mars and Saturn c) Jupiter and Mars 1
18. Meteoroids are made up of
a) Dust b) gases c) pieces of rocks 1
19. What makes the Universe?
a) Millions of stars b) Millions of Galaxies c) Satellites 1
20. What was the name given to the full moon night?
a) Poornima b) Amavasya c) none of these 1
21. Which of the following name is given to the no moon?
a) Poornima b) Amavasya c) none of these 1
22. What are celestial bodies?
a) The Sun b) The Stars c) All the shining bodies in the sky. 1
23. The celestial bodies which have their own heat and light are called
a) Planets b) Satellites c) Stars 1
24. The star that indicates the north direction is called
a) Vega b) Sirius c) pole star 1
25. The celestial bodies which do not have their own heat and light but are lit by the light of the stars are named as
a) Stars b) planets c) none of these 1
26. All the planets move around the sun in fixed elliptical path, these paths are called
a) Axis b) orbit c) none of these 1
27. **Complete the following:**
a) We can't see the moon and all those bright tiny objects during the day time because 1
b) Venus is considered as the Earth's twin because 1
c) We can see only one side of the moon because 1
d) The Earth appears blue from the outer space because 1



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28. Read the following passage on declassification of Pluto as a planet and then answer the questions that follow.

Pluto was stripped of its status as a planet on Thursday when scientists from around the world redefined it as a 'Dwarf Planet', leaving just eight classical planets in the solar system.

Discovered in 1930, Pluto was considered the ninth planet in the solar system. After a tumultuous week of clashing over the essence of the cosmos, the International Astronomical Union drew a clear distinction between Pluto and the other eight planets.

Under the new rules, a planet is "celestial body that is in orbit around the sun, has sufficient mass for its self-gravity to overcome rigid body forces so that it assumes a nearly round shape, and has cleared the neighbourhood around its orbit".

Pluto is disqualified as its oblong orbit overlaps Neptune's. It will be reclassified in a new category of 'Dwarf Planets', similar to what have long been termed 'minor planets'.

The definition also lays out a third class of lesser objects that orbit the sun – 'small solar system bodies', a term that will apply to numerous asteroids, comets and other natural satellites.

Source: The Times of India

- a) Which was the ninth planet in the solar system? When was it discovered?
- b) Name the organization which reclassified Pluto.
- c) What is the new definition of a planet?
- d) On which ground was Pluto disqualified?
- e) What is the new status of Pluto?

Enjoy making a Milky Way Galaxy:

You will need: a sheet of black chart paper, a pencil, glue, golden glitter, an old newspaper.

STEP I: Take a sheet of black chart paper and draw a rough sketch of the Milky Way Galaxy (It is spiral-shaped with five arms and a round Centre.

STEP II: Apply glue along the lines of the Galaxy.

STEP III: Sprinkle golden glitter on the glue. Then tilt the chart onto the newspaper to shake off the loose glitter.

You now have a picture of the Milky Way Galaxy. Each grain of glitter represents a single star like that of our sun.



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29. Neatly draw and label the planets in the Solar system.

A large empty rectangular box provided for drawing and labeling the planets in the Solar system.