



INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE



Subject: Geography	Topic: The Earth in the Solar System	Date of Worksheet: 16/04/2018
Resource Person: Francis Mary Viju		Worksheet No. 2
Name of the Student:		Class: VI _____ Roll No: _____

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 |
| 16. | The word 'planet' which means wanderers has been derived from | | |
| | a) Latin word | b) Greek word | c) German word |
| 17. | Asteroids are found between the orbits of | | |
| | a) Jupiter and Saturn | b) Mars and Saturn | c) Jupiter and Mars |
| 18. | Meteoroids are made up of | | |
| | a) Dust | b) gases | c) pieces of rocks |
| 19. | What makes the Universe? | | |
| | a) Millions of stars | b) Millions of Galaxies | c) Satellites |
| 20. | What was the name given to the full moon night? | | |
| | a) Poornima | b) Amavasya | c) none of these |
| 21. | Which of the following name is given to the no moon? | | |
| | a) Poornima | b) Amavasya | c) none of these |
| 22. | The celestial bodies which have their own heat and light are called | | |
| | a) Planets | b) Satellites | c) Stars |
| 23. | The star that indicates the north direction is called | | |
| | a) Vega | b) Sirius | c) pole star |
| 24. | 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 |
| 25. | All the planets move around the sun in fixed elliptical path, these paths are called | | |
| | a) Axis | b) orbit | c) none of these |

26. 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 |

27. 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".



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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?

28. **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.