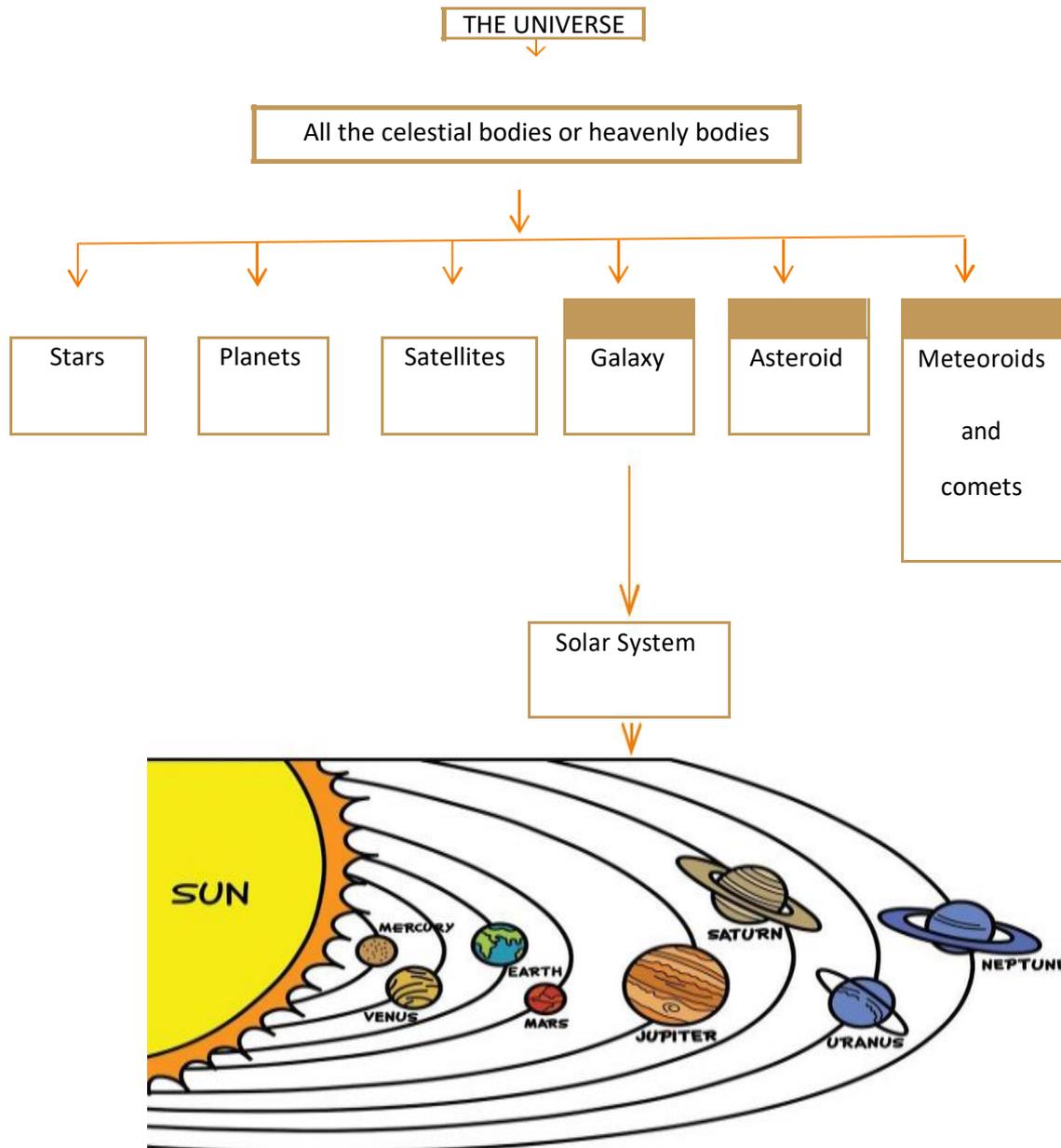


CLASS NOTES

CLASS : VI	DATE: 15/04/2021
SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE	TOPIC : Earth and the Solar System (Chapter-1)

*Note: Learn and write these notes in Geography copy.

- ::MIND MAP ::-



Points to remember :

- Stars -celestial bodies which produce their own heat and light; the sun is a star.
- Solar System - the sun and all the celestial bodies revolving around it.
- Satellite - small celestial body revolving around a planet.
- Meteors - small pieces of rock and dust that burn when they enter the earth's atmosphere.
- Meteorite -a meteor that hits the ground.
- Comet - object that moves around the sun in a long elliptical orbit.

Answer the following questions orally:

1. What are celestial bodies? Give two examples.

Ans. All the objects in the sky are called heavenly bodies or celestial bodies.
Examples are- Sun and Moon.

2. Name the star closest to the sun.

Ans. The Proxima Centauri

2. How far is the sun from the earth?

Ans. The sun is about 150 million kilometres far from the earth.

4. Which is the largest and brightest thing in the night sky?

Ans. The moon

5. Name the first man to walk on the moon.

Ans. Neil Armstrong

6. Name a series of Indian Satellites used for weather forecasting, communication and TV broadcasting.

Ans. INSAT Satellites

6. Which celestial body was earlier considered a planet but is now considered a dwarf planet?

Ans. Pluto

8. Give an example of a comet.

Ans. Halley's comet

B. Answer the following questions in not more than 20 words:

1. What is a constellation?

Ans: A group of stars that are connected together forming a fixed pattern is called a constellation. The Great Bear is one of the constellations in the northern sky.

2. What is a galaxy?

Ans: Millions of stars which together form a group is called a galaxy. Our sun belongs to a galaxy called the Milky Way Galaxy.

3. How long does the moon take to go around the earth once?

Ans: The moon takes 27 days and 8 hours to go around the earth.

4. What is an artificial satellite?

Ans: An object designed to revolve around the earth or any other heavenly body is called an artificial satellite. Examples- INSAT, Sputnik – I.

1. What are asteroids?

Ans: Asteroids are the small celestial bodies made up of rocks which revolve around the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

C. Answer the following questions in not more than 40 words:

1. Why were the pointers important to navigators?

Ans: The pointers are important to navigators because:

i. They provide specific direction to the navigators.

- ii. They usually point towards the North direction, therefore the navigators can easily get to know about the direction they want to go.
- iii. They also save time to navigators.

2. What is the Milky Way? What is the Milky Way Galaxy?

Ans: **The Milky Way** is a band of stars in our galaxy. It is also known as **Akash Ganga**. It is a spiral shaped galaxy. The Milky Way is the Galaxy in which we live.

The Milky Way Galaxy, large spiral system consisting of several hundred billion stars, one of which is the Sun. It takes its name from the Milky Way.

3. How can you recognise the planets Venus, Mars and Saturn in the sky?

Ans: We can easily recognise the planets Venus, Mars and Saturn in the sky, because:

- i. Venus is the brightest planet. It is seen in the sky before sunrise and after sunset. It is often called the morning star.
- ii. Mars has a reddish appearance and is referred to as the Red Planet.
- iii. Saturn has rings around it.

4. What are shooting stars?

Ans: A burning meteoroid appearing as a temporary streak of light in the night sky, is called a shooting star. It moves so fast that it heat up and glows as it moves through the atmosphere.

D. Answer the following questions in not more than 80 words:

1. What does the solar system consist of? Draw a diagram of the solar system.

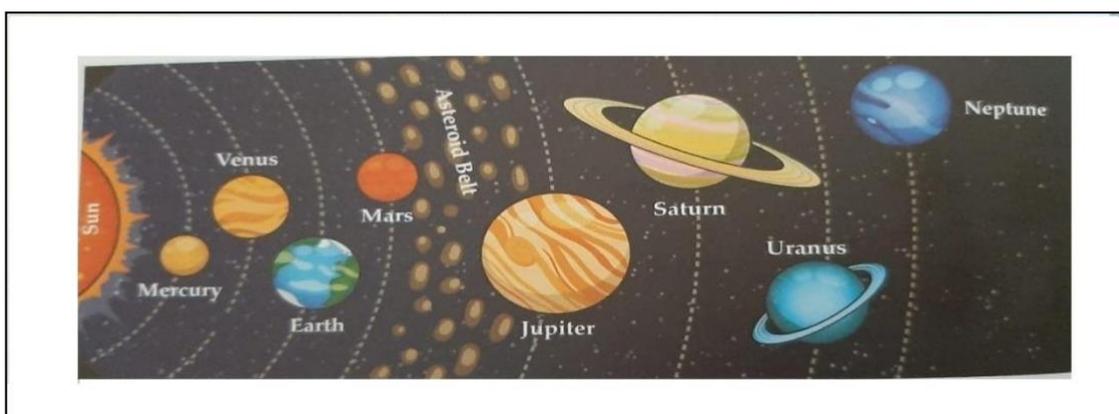
Ans: The Solar System consists of the Sun, Planets, Satellites, The Moon, Artificial Satellites, dwarf planets, Asteroids, Meteoroids and Comets. The Solar System is also known as family of the Sun.

i. Sun- The Sun is at the centre of the solar system. It is the largest celestial body in the solar system.

ii. The Planets- After the sun, the largest celestial bodies in the solar system are the eight planets(Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune).

iii Satellites-small celestial body revolving around planets.

iv. Some other celestial bodies-Asteroids, Meteoroids and comets move around the sun.



2. Explain the types of motions of planets.

Ans: All the planets are spherical in shape. Planets have two types of movements- Revolution and Rotation.

i. Revolution: All planets revolve around the sun in fixed paths. The path of revolution of each planet is known as its orbit. Each planet takes a different time to complete one revolution. The earth takes about 365 days and 6 hours to complete one revolution.

ii. Rotation: Earth rotates on its own axis and this type of motion is called rotation. The earth completes a rotation in about 23 hours and 56 minutes.

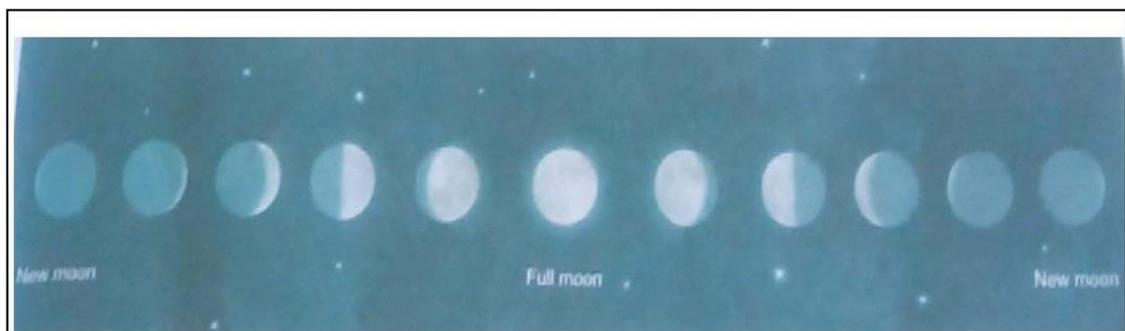
3. why is life found only on the earth?

Ans: Life is found only on the earth because of the following reasons :

- i.** The earth has all the favourable condition required for the existence of life.
- ii.** The earth is neither too hot nor too cold.
- iii.** It has water in the liquid form.
- iv.** The Earth's atmosphere contains oxygen which is essential for all living creatures on the earth.
- v.** The ozone gas present in the earth's atmosphere protects plants and animals from harmful rays of the sun.

4. Explain the phases of the moon.

Ans:



Phases of moon

Phases of the moon refers to the different shapes of the moon we see at night.

- **New Moon:** It occurs when the Moon is directly between the Earth and Sun. A solar eclipse can only happen at new moon.
- **Crescent:** After the new moon, the moon appears as a crescent.
- **Full Moon:** Full moon occurs when the moon is opposite side of Earth from the sun. A lunar eclipse can only happen at full moon.