

**City Convent Secondary School**

**Class VI**

**Chapter 1 (Geography)**

**Give short answers for the following questions. (20-30 words)**

**1. What is a constellation?**

Some stars form recognizable shapes and patterns in the sky known as constellation. There are 88 constellations in all.

**2. Why can't some stars be seen with the naked eyes?**

Some stars can't be seen with the naked eyes because they are farther away from us.

**3. Name the constituents of the universe.**

The constituents of the universe are the stars, planets, satellites, asteroids, meteoroids and comets.

**4. What according to you makes Earth a unique planet?**

The Earth is called a unique planet because it exhibits life due suitable temperature, availability of water and breathable atmosphere. It is an active planet as it contains volcanoes and experiences earthquakes.

**5. What is a satellite?**

A satellite is a small celestial body that revolves around the planets. Satellite are of 2 types – Natural and artificial.

**Give long answers for the following questions. (50-60 words)**

**1. Write the main features of the Sun.**

The main features of Sun are as follows:

1. The sun is the largest object in the solar system and contains 99.8% of the total mass of the solar system.
2. It is mainly made up of hydrogen and helium gas.
3. It is about 150 million kilometres from the Earth and it's light rays take about 8 minutes to reach us.
4. It has a surface temperature of over 6000°C.
5. The light of the Sun is reflected by the planets which allows us to see them.

**2. Discuss the various phases of the Moon.**

The various phases of the Moon are as follow :

1. When the moon is between the Sun and the Earth, it is known as new Moon,. During this phase, we see the side of the Moon that is not lit up by the Sun.
2. During a full Moon, the Earth, Moon and Sun incomplete alignment. This makes the entire sunlit part of the Moon visible to us. In a month there is usually only one Full moon. However, we may sometimes see a second full moon in the same month. This phenomena is called blueMoon.
3. During the halfMoon phase, the Moon is at a 90 degree angle with respect to the Earth and the Sun. therefore, wee see only half of the Moon lit up while the other half is in darkness.

**3. What are planets?**

The heavenly that revolve around the Sun in fixed orbits are known as planets. Planets are non luminous, that is they don't have their own light. They reflect the light of the Sun which makes it possible for us to see them. There are 9 planets – Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars are known as terrestrial planets because they have hard rocky surface. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are known as gas giants because they are liquid and gases in nature.

#### 4. What is a solar system?

The solar system is believed to have been formed billions of years ago due to the explosions of giants gas and dust clouds. The family of the Sun comprises of planets and around 150 satellites. The Sun lies at the centre of solar system and the eight planets revolves around it in fixed elliptical paths known as orbits. The Sun's gravitational pull attracts all the other heavenly bodies in the solar system towards itself and keeps the planets orbiting around it.

**Give very long answers for the following questions.(100-120words)**

#### 1. Write about the characteristics of the Moon under the following headings :

- a) **Size** - The diameter of the Moon is about one-fourth of the Earth's diameter.
- b) **Visibility** - Moon is the brightest object in the night sky. It reflects the light which receives from the Sun.
- c) **Surface Features** - The Moon doesn't have an atmosphere. Due to this, the days are very hot and the nights extremely cold here. The absence of gravitational pull makes movement difficult on it. The surface of the moon has huge mountains, rocks and depression called craters.
- d) **Faces** - The Moon goes through eight measure phase. A new Moon is when the Moon can't be seen because we are looking at the until half of the Moon. The new Moon phase occurs when the Moon is directly between the Earth and Sun.

#### 2. Write notes on each of the following :

- a) **Star** - A star is a big ball of burning gases which produce it's own heat and light. we can see some stars with our naked eyes while we are unable to see some because they farther away from us.
- b) **Comet** - A comet is an ice body which releases gas or dust as it orbits around the Sun. Comets have two tails one is made up of dust particles and the other is made up of electrically charged gas. Comets are of two types periodic and non periodic.
- c) **Meteoroid** - A meteoroid is a solid piece of debris from asteroids or comets that revolves around the Sun. it's size ranges from that of a grain to that of a boulder. Once a meteoroid enters the Earth's atmosphere it starts burning. These burning pieces cause a flash of light which look like shooting stars or meteors.
- d) **Galaxy** - A cluster of stars, dust and gases is known as a galaxy. There are millions of galaxies in the universe. The other name of our galaxy is Milky Way. It is named so because it appears like a faint band of white light in the sky. The Milky Way is spiral - shaped galaxy and it is believed to be 13.6 billion years old.

**Differentiate between the following terms :**

#### a) Galaxy and constellation

	<b><u>Galaxy</u></b>	<b><u>Constellation</u></b>
1)	A cluster of stars dust and gases is known as galaxy.	Some stars form recognizable shapes and patterns in the sky is known as constellation
2)	There are million of galaxy in the universe.	There are 88 constellation in all.

#### b) Artificial and natural satellites

	<b><u>Artificial Satellite</u></b>	<b><u>Natural Satellite</u></b>
1)	These are machines made by man that are sent into space to gather data and for communication.	These are celestial bodies that revolve around the planets.
2)	For example:- bhaskara 1 and bhaskara 1	For example: the Moon is the only Natural satellite of the Earth.

**c) Asteroids and meteoroids**

	<b><u>Asteroids</u></b>	<b><u>Meteoroids</u></b>
1)	Asteroids are rocky celestial bodies that revolve around the Sun.	It is a solid piece of debris from asteroids or comets that revolves around the Sun.
2)	These are minor planets.	These are falling stars.