# **EXERCISE #1**

### A. FILL IN THE BLANKS

- **O.1** Fill in the blanks:
  - (a) The planet which is farthest from the Sun is .......
  - (b) The planet which appears reddish in colour is .......

  - (e) Shooting stars are actually not ......
  - (f) Asteroids are found between the orbits of .......and ......

#### B. STATE TRUE OR FALSE

- Q.2 Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F):
  - (a) Pole Star is a member of the solar system.
  - (b) Mercury is the smallest planet of the solar system.
  - (c) Uranus is the farthest planet in the solar system.
  - (d) INSAT is an artificial satellite. (
  - (e) There are nine planets in the solar system.
  - (f) Constellation Orion can be seen only with a telescope.

### C. MATCH THE COLUMN

Q.3 Match items in column A with one or more items in column B:

A

В

- (i) Inner planets
- (a) Saturn
- (ii) Outer planets
- (b) Pole Star
- (iii) Constellation
- (c) Great Bear
- (iv) Satellite of the Earth
- (d) Moon
- (e) Earth
- (f) Orion
- (g) Mars

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### D. SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

- Q.4 In which part of the sky can you find Venus if it is visible as an evening star?
- Q.5 Name the largest planet of the solar system.
- Q.6 What is a constellation? Name any two constellations.
- Q.7 Draw sketches to show the relative positions of prominent stars in
  (a) Ursa Major and (b) Orion
- Q.8 Name two objects other than planets which are members of the solar system.
- Q.9 Explain how you can locate the Pole Star with the help of Ursa Major.
- Q.10 Do all the stars in the sky move? Explain.
- Q.11 Why is the distance between stars expressed in light years? What do you understand by the statement that a star is eight light years away from the Earth?
- Q.12 The radius of Jupiter is 11 times the radius of the Earth. Calculate the ratio of the volumes of Jupiter and the Earth. How many Earths can Jupiter accommodate?

## **EXERCISE #2**

#### (A) elliptical shape (B) spiral shape **Single Correct Answer type Questions** (C) irregular shape (D) none of these Q.1 Stars are mainly made up of -Q.10 Sun is a -(A) oxygen and hydrogen (A) star (B) planet (B) oxygen and nitrogen (C) galaxy (D) comet (C) hydrogen and helium (D) water and helium Q.11 Which of the following has a highly elonged Q.2 Orion is a name of a elliptical orbit? (A) Star (B) planet (A) Asteroid (B) Meteor (C) galaxy (D) constellation (C) Comet (D) Meteorite Q.3 Stars appear motionless because – Ceres is -Q.12 (A) they move with the same speed as that of (A) satellite of the mars the earth (B) satellite of the jupiter (B) they do not move at all (C) an asteroid (C) they are very far away from the earth (D) a meteorite (D) their speed is extremely slow Q.13 The tail of a comet usually extends to -0.4 Galaxies -(A) 10 kilometers (A) move towards each other (B) 2 light years (B) move away from each other (C) 800 million kilometers (C) do not move at all (D) 1.5 billioin kilometers (D) none of these Q.14 The number of satellite of Venus is -Q.5 Any heavenly body having light a its own is (A) one (B) two called a -(C) three (D) zero (A) nebulae (B) star (C) comet (D) meteorite Q.15 Which planet is also known as "red planet"? (A) Mars (B) Venus **Q.6** Galaxies are usually classified on the basis of (C) Jupiter (D) Mercury their -(A) mass (B) size Q.16 Sources of energy in the sun is -(C) shape (D) none of these (A) excitation of atoms **Q.7** Indian name of Milky way galaxy is -(B) collision of atoms (A) Akash Ganga (B) Dhruv Tara (C) breaking of heavy nuclei (D) None of these (C) Saptarishi (D) combination of light nuclei The vast collection of billion of stars is called a -**Q.8** Q.17 Dark patches present in the photosphere of (A) universe (B) galaxy the sun are called -(C) constellation (D) none of these (A) sun spots (B) prominences (C) rings (D) fluorescence Q.9 The Milky Way galaxy has a/an -

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- Q.18 The credidt for the discovery of rings of the Saturn goes to -
  - (A) Kepler
- (B) Galileo
- (C) Newton
- (D) Copernicus
- Q.19 Shukra is Venus, as Shani is to -
  - (A) Saturn
- (B) Mars
- (C0 Jupiter
- (D) Mercury
- **Q.20** Mercury is closer to the sun than venus. But venus is hotter than mercury because:
  - (A) Mercury has no atmosphere and venus has a thick atmosphere which can retain the heat
  - (B) Mercury is mostly made up of sedimentary rocks while venus contains igneous rocks
  - (C) Mercury being closer to the sun, absorbs the heat of the mercury
  - (D) All of the above
- **O.21** Phases of the moon are observed because -
  - (A) The moon does not reflect sunlight
  - (B) The relative position of the sun, earth and the moon changes
  - (C) The shadow of earth falls on the moon

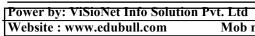
- (D) Only some parts of the moon can emit light
- Q.22 Lunar eclipse occurs when the -
  - (A) Sun comes between the earth and the moon
  - (B) Moon comes between the earth and the sun
  - (C) Earth comes between the sun and the moon
  - (D) Earth and the moon collide with each other
- Q.23 Example of natural satellite is -
  - (A) Venus
- (B) Comet
- (C) Moon
- (D) Spuntnik-1
- Q.24 Which of the following planet has highest known satellite -
  - (A) Mercury
- (B) Jupiter
- (C) Saturn
- (D) Venus
- Q.25 On the day of Amavasya, the phase of moon is called -
  - (A) Full moon
- (B) New moon
- (C) Half moon
- (D) Crescent moon

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# **ANSWER KEY**

# **EXERCISE-2**

Ques	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans	С	D	C	В	В	C	A	В	В	A	В	С	C	D	A
Ques	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25					
Ans	D	A	В	A	A	В	С	С	В	В					



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