

Long Answer Questions

Q.1. What are constellations? What are its types?

Ans.

- i. There are millions of stars in the sky, which are distributed randomly.
- ii. But few of the stars are found in cluster or in groups.
- iii. Such grouping of the stars is known as constellation.
- iv. These can be seen only during the night. As they have a definite shape, hence they acquire different names.
- v. There are around 88 known constellations. Some of them are as follows:
 - a. Ursa Major (or Great Bear)
 - b. Ursa Minor (or Little Bear)
 - c. Orion (or Hunter)
 - d. Pegasus
 - e. Scorpious
 - f. Cassiopeia.

One of the well-known constellations in the sky is Saptarishi Mandal or *Great Bear*. It is also known as Ursa Major.

Q.2. Write a short note on the moon.

Ans.

- i. The moon is the natural satellite of the earth.
- ii. It revolves around the earth and completes one revolution in 27 days and 8 hours.
- iii. At the same time, it takes equal time for completing one rotation on its axis.
- iv. It is smaller in size thereby exerts very little gravitational force, i.e., only one-sixth of the earth.
- v. Moon has a volume that is only 2 per cent of earth's volume and a tiny fraction of the size of the sun.
- vi. Like our Earth, the moon has no light of its own. It reflects light of the Sun.

Q.3. Write a short note on meteoroids. Give an example.

Ans.

- i. The small pieces of rocks which move around the sun are called meteoroids.
- ii. Sometimes they come near the earth.
- iii. During this process due to friction with the air they get heated up and burn.
- iv. It creates a flash of light.
- v. It is also known as 'Shooting star'.

Q.4. How is earth a unique planet?

Ans.

- i. Our Earth is a unique planet in the whole of the solar system in the sense that it provides all things which are necessary for the growth and development of life like water, oxygen and soil, etc.
- ii. It is also called blue planet because 71 per cent of its surface is covered with the water.
- iii. Condition favourable to support life are probably around only on the earth. The earth is neither too hot nor too cold.
- iv. The Earth has seasons, day and night, elements of weather and climate like pressure, temperature, winds, etc. which provide uniqueness to it.