

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class &amp; Sec: \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date: 16.05.2020

**Geography: Chapter-1****A. Differentiate between the following:**

1. Satellite and human made satellite
2. Asteroids and meteoroids
3. Stars and planets

**1. Satellites and human made satellites**

<b>SATELLITES</b>	<b>HUMAN MADE SATELLITES</b>
The natural Satellites are celestial bodies that orbit a Planet or any other Celestial body.	The artificial satellite is a device placed in orbit around the earth, moon, or another planet.
These are formed by nature.	The artificial satellites are manmade.
The most well known Natural Satellite is the Earth's Moon.	The first artificial satellite was Sputnik I
The natural satellites are objects that orbit the earth such as the moon.	The artificial satellites are objects humans propel through the earth's atmosphere in order to orbit around the earth
The natural satellites like Planets are opaque bodies with no light of their own. They also receive heat and light from sun.	The electrical power required by satellite is provided by panels of solar cells and small nuclear reactors.
This are the satellite that are natural in space and are not used officially by the scientist.	These are used and controlled by the astronomers and are used upto their will
The natural satellite is made up of natural material, rock, minerals, water, dust etc.	The artificial satellite is made out of metal and electronics material.

**2. Asteroids and Meteoroids**

<b>ASTEROIDS</b>	<b>METEORIDS</b>
Asteroid means star like but these are known as minor planets.	A falling star (Meteor) is seen as a streak of light in sky.
Its origin is concentrated to the remains of planets that fell apart.	May originate by the disintegration of comet.
1 to more than 100 kilometres in diameter	Typically less than 10 meters.
They are much smaller than planets, and can vary in size.	These smaller pieces of rock.

**3. Stars and planets**

<b>STARS</b>	<b>PLANETS</b>
Stars are big and hot celestial bodies made up of gases	They are also celestial bodies but they have their own heat and light
There is only one star in the solar system.	There are eight planets in the solar system.

Stars twinkle and their position remain unchanged.	Planets do not twinkle and they change their positions.
A star has very high temperature.	Planets have low temperatures as compared to stars.

**B. Answer the following questions:**

1. What was the method used in ancient times by the people to determine the direction?  
In the ancient times, before the usage of magnet was unknown and when the compass were not being made to determine the direction, early ancient people used to have knowledge of constellations and the particular stars which led to determine the direction in nights. And in day time, the sun and the wind let them know the direction.
2. Why Milky Way is also known as Akash Ganga?  
Milky way is also known as Akash Ganga because in ancient India, it was considered as a river of light flowing in the sky.
3. Which is the biggest member of the solar system? Discuss it.  
The sun is the biggest member of the solar system. It is in the centre of the solar system. It is the source of heat and light. It is million times bigger than our Earth. The Earth would grow cold and lifeless without the solar energy.
4. How does the moon appear different each night?  
The moon revolves around the sun. It has no light of its own. It only reflects the light of the sun. The moon neither decreases nor increases in reality, it only appears changed in its shape because of difference in light falling on it every day.
5. What is a pole star? How can the Saptarishi be used to locate it?  
The Pole Star is the star that is known to retain its position in the sky always. We can locate the position of the Pole Star with the help of the constellation Saptarishi. If an imaginary line is drawn joining the "pointer stars" of the Saptarishi and extended further, it will point to the Pole Star.
6. What is Geoid?  
A sphere with its ends flattened at poles (just like earth) is called geoid.
7. Name the two extreme shapes of the moon. When and at what intervals do they occur?  
The moon is seen in its two extreme shapes on the Full Moon night and the New Moon night. The Full Moon. The Full Moon means the moon in its full circular shape. The New Moon. The New Moon means the moon that can not be seen. The New Moon occurs on the fifteenth day and the Full Moon occurs on the last day of the Hindi calendar month.
8. How does Earth support life?  
The earth has conditions that support life. It is neither too hot nor too cold. It has both water and air, which are both indispensable for life. Presence of oxygen in the air in appropriate proportion supports life. These factors make earth a unique planet.
9. Draw the solar system.