

Solar System

DPP – 1

1. The most useful layer of earth to living organisms is:

(A) crust	(C) outer core
(B) mantle	(D) inner core
2. The point from where the shock waves of an earthquake originate is called:

(A) epicenter	(C) focal depth
(B) seismic focus	(D) none of these
3. The shock waves produced by an earthquake travel:

(A) along the surface	(C) both on the surface and inside the earth
(B) deep inside the earth	(D) only in the air
4. The point on the surface of earth vertically above the seismic focus is called as:

(A) epicenter	(C) focus
(B) focal depth	(D) seismic origin
5. The magnitudes of some earthquakes are given below. Which of these will cause the maximum damage?

(A) 3.0	(C) 5.0
(B) 4.0	(D) 8.0
6. The magnitude of earthquake is measured by:

(A) Richter scale	(C) pH scale
(B) Mohr's scale	(D) Any scale
7. If a storm is accompanied by lightning, we should

(A) take shelter under an isolated tree.	(C) not sit near a window, open garages, storage sheds.
(B) take shelter under an umbrella with a metallic end.	(D) take shelter under metal sheds.
8. Thunderstorms usually occur in

(A) cold, humid tropical areas.	(C) hot, dry tropical areas.
(B) cold, dry tropical areas.	(D) hot, humid tropical areas
9. Which one of the following is not natural phenomenon?

(A) Earthquake	(C) Lightning
(B) Cyclone	(D) Nuclear explosion
10. Which of the following is NOT true:

(A) Lightning and spark from woollen clothing are essentially the same phenomena.	(C) Charge acquired by a glass rod when it is rubbed with silk is called as negative charge.
(B) When you rub a plastic scale on your dry hair, it acquires a charge.	(D) Static charges are called so, because they do not move by themselves.
11. What does the intensity of an earthquake signify?
12. What is richter scale?
13. Write any four steps taken to make a building 'quake safe'.
14. What are faults?
15. Write any three damaging effects of earthquake?

Stars & Solar System

DPP – 1

1. Which of the following is an example of celestial body:

(A) moon	(C) rocket
(B) car	(D) none of these
2. The vast unimaginable space which encompasses most distant stars, planets and anything else that exist is called:

(A) universe	(C) stars
(B) sky	(D) earth
3. Stars appear to move from:

(A) East to west	(C) North to south
(B) West to east	(D) South to north
4. Pole star is situated:

(A) Exactly in front of the equator.	(C) Directly above the geographic north pole of earth's axis.
(B) On the axis of the earth.	(D) Directly above the geographic south pole of earth's axis.
5. Diameter of sun is approximately..... times that the earth :

(A) 500	(C) 1000
(B) 109	(D) 50
6. Due to nuclear fusion reaction inside sun, hydrogen gas gets converted into :

(A) deuterium	(C) argon
(B) helium	(D) xenon
7. Stars are not visible during day time because:

(A) they shine only during night time	(C) they are at the opposite side of earth at day time
(B) their brightness observed from earth is very less when compared to sun	(D) none of these
8. Stars appear like point objects because:

(A) they are very small in size	(C) they are very far away from us
(B) their size reduces during night time	(D) all are correct
9. The nearest star from earth is:

(A) sun	(C) proxima centauri
(B) alpha centauri	(D) pole star
10. Temperature of the surface of sun is about:

(A) 16500°C	(C) 6000°C
(B) 7000°C	(D) 8000°C
11. How far is sun from earth?
12. Give the cause behind motionless appearance of stars.
13. Define astronomy.
14. Name two important galaxies in the universe.
15. Give the reason behind the energy of sun.

Stars & Solar System

DPP – 2

1. Pole star is used to find :

(A) direction	(C) age of earth
(B) age of universe	(D) direction of rotation of earth
2. One A.U. is equal to :

(A) Average distance between earth and sun	
(B) distance between earth and moon	
(C) distance between sun and moon	
(D) all are correct	
3. Orion constellation is clearly visible during :

(A) summer	(C) spring
(B) winter	(D) none of these
4. Number of galaxies in the universe is:

(A) 10^{20}	(C) 10^{22}
(B) 10^{11}	(D) 10^{14}
5. Shapes of galaxies are:

(A) spiral	(C) irregular
(B) elliptical	(D) all
6. Number of constellations known to us is :

(A) 45	(C) 88
(B) 80	(D) 81
7. One parsec is equal to:

(A) 30.857×10^{15} m	(C) 30.857×10^{18} mm
(B) 30.857×10^{12} km	(D) all are correct
8. Pole star is the part of which constellation:

(A) ursa major	(C) orion
(B) ursa minor	(D) scorpio
9. Ursa Major constellation has:

(A) 7 stars	(C) 17 stars
(B) 10 stars	(D) 20 stars
10. Cassiopeia constellation is visible during:

(A) summer	(C) autumn
(B) winter	(D) spring
11. Name the various constellations known to you.
12. Name any two constellations visible in summer.
13. Name any two constellations visible in winter.
14. Why is pole star always seen in north direction when viewed from the earth?
15. What is a light minute? Calculate 1 light minute in kilometres.

Stars & Solar System

DPP – 3

1. Planets depend upon for heat and light.

(A) stars	(C) other planets
(B) comets	(D) asteroids
2. Sun rays fall on earth during summer season.

(A) normal	(C) tangentially
(B) obliquely	(D) do not fall
3. Earth revolves around sun in :

(A) circular orbit	(C) spherical orbit
(B) elliptical orbit	(D) parabolic orbit
4. are commonly called as shooting stars.

(A) meteors	(C) asteroids
(B) meteorites	(D) planets
5. When north pole of earth is tilted away from the sun then there is in northern hemisphere.

(A) summer	(C) spring
(B) winter	(D) autumn
6. The upper half part of the earth below the north pole is known as :

(A) southern hemisphere	(C) equator
(B) northern hemisphere	(D) south pole
7. India lies in hemisphere while Australia lies in hemisphere.

(A) northern, southern	(C) southern, southern
(B) southern, northern	(D) northern, northern
8. The angle of tiltation of earth with respect to the plane perpendicular to the orbit is :

(A) 25°	(C) 23.5°
(B) 32.5°	(D) 60°
9. When will the Halley's comet be visible again after the year 2062 AD. :

(A) 2128 AD.	(C) 2148 AD
(B) 2138 AD	(D) 2158 AD
10. Revolution of earth around the sun is responsible for:

(A) occurrence of seasons	(C) occurrence of day and night
(B) occurrence of monsoon	(D) none of these
11. Define meteors.
12. Define comet.
13. Define solar system.
14. Explain the cause of burning of meteors when they enter into the atmosphere of earth.
15. Name the force which keeps the solar system together.

Stars & Solar System

DPP – 4

1. A solid heavenly body which revolves around sun is known as :
 (A) planet (C) U.F.O.
 (B) comets (D) meteors
2. Which of the following is not an innermost planet :
 (A) Mercury (C) Earth
 (B) Venus (D) Saturn
3. Which of the following is not a Jovian planet :
 (A) Saturn (C) Neptune
 (B) Uranus (D) Mars
4. Biggest planet of solar system is :
 (A) Earth (C) Saturn
 (B) Jupiter (D) Mars
5. Which planet is commonly named as morning and evening star :
 (A) Venus (C) Mercury
 (B) Earth (D) (A) and (C) Both
6. Which planet is also known as red planet :
 (A) Mercury (C) Earth
 (B) Venus (D) Mars
7. Which planet has distinct pattern of colourful rings around it :
 (A) Venus (C) Saturn
 (B) Jupiter (D) Neptune
8. Which planet rotates from east to west :
 (A) Venus (C) Jupiter
 (B) Mars (D) Earth
9. Which planet does not have any natural satellite :
 (A) Mercury (C) Mars
 (B) Earth (D) Saturn
10. The hottest planet of solar system is :
 (A) Mercury (C) Earth
 (B) Venus (D) Mars
11. Name the planets which receive substantial amount of solar energy.
12. Name any three conditions which are responsible for life on earth.
13. Name the planet which takes least time to complete one revolution around sun.
14. Give any three characteristic features of planet Venus.
15. Give any three characteristic features of planet mars.

Stars & Solar System

DPP – 5

1. In Crescent moon we see :

(A) half Moon	(C) full moon
(B) more than half Moon	(D) less than half moon
2. The moon takes _____ to move once around the earth.

(A) 27.3 days	(C) 27.6 days
(B) 27 days	(D) 27.2 days
3. The full moon night is called :

(A) purnima	(C) both
(B) amavasya	(D) none
4. The new moon night is:

(A) dark	(C) semi-bright
(B) bright	(D) none
5. Waxing phase of the moon is:

(A) decreasing phase	(C) constant phase
(B) increasing phase	(D) none of these
6. Indian name of Milky Way galaxy is:

(A) ganga	(C) ganga sagar
(B) akash ganga	(D) all are correct
7. Waning phase of moon is :

(A) increasing phase	(C) constant phase
(B) decreasing phase	(D) none of these
8. Milky way is a galaxy.

(A) spiral	(C) irregular
(B) elliptical	(D) none of these
9. Sun is situated at of Milky Way galaxy.

(A) center	(C) outside edge
(B) some distance from galactic center	(D) none of these
10. The space between stars in Milky Way galaxy is filled with:

(A) dust	(C) interstellar matter
(B) gases	(D) all are correct
11. What do you mean by phases of moon?
12. Why Milky Way is also called as Akash Ganga?
13. Name any two natural satellites of planet mars.
14. Give the composition of comets.
15. What is the cause behind the occurrence of seasons on earth?