

STUDY COURSE MATERIAL
SOCIAL SCIENCE(GEOGRAPHY)
SESSION -2020-21
CLASS -6

TOPICS: 1 EARTH IN THE SOLAR SYSTEM

DAY-1

INRODUCTION .

Celestial bodies are those heavenly bodies which we see in the sky such as stars planets comets and moons.

Stars:



Stars are self luminous celestial bodies that emit heat and light. There are billions and billons of stars in the universe. The sun is the nearest star to the earth. The stars are formed of cloud, dust and gas.

Stars found in very large clusters are called galaxies. A galaxy contains groups of stars, dust, gas and other matter bound together by force of gravity. All the galaxies together make up our universe.

Our galaxy is called Milky Way or "Aakashganga".

The constellations :



Stars in the sky arranged in recognizable pattern are called constellations. There are 88 constellations in the universe “Ursa Major” or The Great Bear and “Orion” are main constellations.

The Pole star or the North Star always found directly over the northern horizon.

ASSIGNMENT

Q1- Define celestial bodies.

Q2-What is the name of our galaxy?

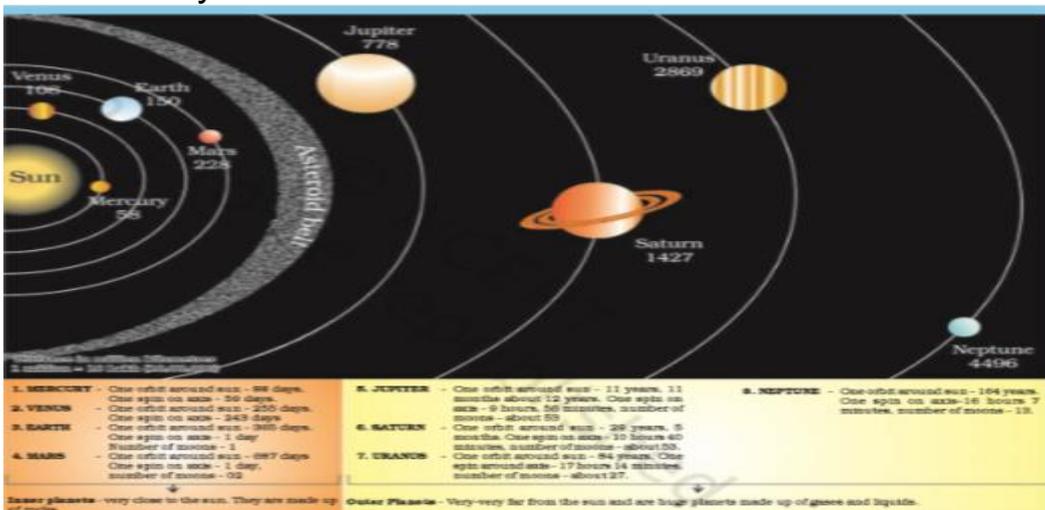
Q3- Define galaxy.

Q4-Which is the nearest star to the earth?

Q5- Define constellations.

DAY 2

The solar system:



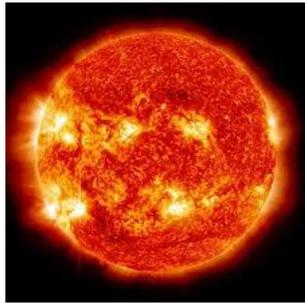
The sun and the various objects like the planets, satellites, asteroids, comets, meteors etc. together form solar system.

Geo centric theory given by Claudius Ptolemy in 140 CE. Supports that the sun moves around the earth.

Heliocentric theory was given by Nicolaus Copernicus in 1543 CE says that the sun is

the centre around which the earth and other planets move.

The SUN:



The sun is around 5 billion years old it is made of helium and hydrogen. Its surface temperature is 5700 degree Celsius. The diameter of the sun is 1392000 km. it is 109 times bigger than the earth.

The sun is the primary source of heat and light for living things on earth its light reaches to the earth in about 8 minutes. The sun is 149 million km far from the earth.

Planets :

A planet is a celestial body that orbits a star. Every planet spins on its own axis called rotation. the elliptical path through which the planet moves around the sun is called an orbit. One complete orbit around the sun is called revolution

There are 8 major planets in the solar system. Namely: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

Jupiter Saturn Uranus and Neptune are called outer planets or "JOVIAN planets" as they are made of gas. Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars are called inner planets or terrestrial planets as they are made of solid rocks and metals.

Pluto is known as Dwarf Planet.

ASSIGNMENT

Q1- Explain solar system.

Q2- Define Planets.

Q3- Name the Jovian planets.

Q4- Name the terrestrial planets.

DAY 3

The Earth:



The earth is a unique planet where life has been found. It is the third planet from the sun. Its shape is spheroid. 2/3 of the earth is covered with water. It is called blue planet. The earth is surrounded by a blanket of air called atmosphere.

The earth rotates on its axis and revolve around the sun.

The favourable condition that facilitate life on earth are :

- Optimum distance from the sun.
- Average temperature 14 degree Celsius.
- Suitable season and weather.
- Availability of water.
- Presence of atmosphere.

Is the earth flat?

The ancient astronomers believed that the earth was a flat disc and one could fall of the edge of it. But the following facts prove that the earth is a sphere:-

- Voyagers came back to the place they started from.
- The shadow of the earth on the moon is circular.
- Image of the earth taken from space show that it is spherical.

ASSIGNMENT

Q1- Write three conditions favourable to facilitate life on the earth.

Q2- Write a short note on earth.

DAY 4

The moon:



The moon is the natural satellite of the Earth which move around it. It shines because of sun's light. It is about 384400 km away from the earth. Its takes 27 days and 8 hours to complete one revolution around the earth.

There is no air on the moon. Day temperature is 100 degree Celsius and night temperature is -150 degree Celsius.

Shape of the moon changes during a month. Full moon or purnima is the night when moon shines brightly. New moon or amawasya is the night when moon not appear in the sky.

On 29 July 1969, Neil Armstrong landed on the moon first of all.

Asteroids :



Figure 1.5 : Asteroid

Celestial body found between mars and Jupiter are called asteroids. These are the remains of the planets explodes millions of years ago. These are also known as planetoids.

Meteors:

Meteor are the pieces of rocks moving around the sun. these are also known as shooting stars. They fall on the earth making streak of light when they come in the earth's gravity.



NASA of USA and ISRO of India do discoveries and research about the Universe.

ASSIGNMENT

Q1- Define Asteroids.

Q2-Define Meteors.

Q3- Explain Purniama and Amavasya.

Q4- Write a short note on The Moon.

LINK 1

<https://youtu.be/YnRtKB1FBfs>

LINK 2

<https://youtu.be/YIKh5Q5YN4E>

DAY 5



Worksheet 1

1. Asteroids are also known as _____.
2. Neil Armstrong landed on the moon in the year_____.
3. The planet which has the red spot is _____.
4. The outer planets are also known as _____.
5. Millions of stars together form the solar system. (True/False)
6. Jupiter has several rings. (true/false)
7. The earth is called the blue planet.(true / false)
8. The venus s called evening star. (true/false)

9. Distance travelled by sun light in a year is called a solar year.(true/false)

10. Define the following:- star, soalr system, planet, asteroid, meteor.

11. How do stars differ from planets?

12. What makes the earth a unique planet?

MIND MAP

