



GAIL DAV PUBLIC SCHOOL

Class VI: Worksheet-1

TOPIC: THE PLANET EARTH AND THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions:

Tick the correct option.

1. Which planet is known as the "Blue Planet"?
a) Mars
b) Earth
c) Venus
d) Neptune
2. The celestial body that moves around a planet is called a:
a) Star
b) Galaxy
c) Satellite
d) Meteor
3. Which of these is the largest planet in our solar system?
a) Saturn
b) Jupiter
c) Uranus
d) Earth

Que. No 4 and 5 are assertion and reason . Read the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) carefully. Choose the correct option:

4.Assertion (A): The Sun is a star.

Reason (R): It gives us light and heat.

Options:

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

5. Assertion (A): The Earth is often called the "Blue Planet."

Reason (R): Two-thirds of the Earth's surface is covered by water.

Options:

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

Section B: Fill in the Blanks:

Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. A group of stars forming various patterns is called a _____.
2. The Earth is the _____ nearest planet to the Sun.
3. The _____ is the centre of the solar system.
4. Celestial bodies that do not have their own heat and light are called _____.
5. Neil Armstrong was the first man to step on the surface of the _____ in 1969.

Section C: Match the Following:

Match Column A with the appropriate option in Column B.

Column A	Column B
1. Earth's Twin	a) Saptarishi mondal
2. Red Planet	b) Orbit
3. Path of Planets	c) Venus
4. Constellation	d) Moon
5. Natural Satellite	e) Mars

Section D: Give a Single Term:

Provide one word for the following descriptions.

1. The huge system of billions of stars, clouds of dust, and gases: _____
2. Tiny bodies that move around the Sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter: _____
3. The shape of the Earth which is slightly flattened at the poles: _____.

Section E: Short Answer Questions:

Answer the following in brief.

1. Why is Earth considered a "Unique Planet" in the solar system?
2. What is a **Galaxy**? Name the galaxy our solar system belongs to.

Section F: Long Answer Question:

1. Distinguish between a **Planet** and a **Star**. Give at least three points of difference.

Section G: Source based questions:

The Solar System consists of the Sun and all the celestial bodies that revolve around it. The Sun is a huge ball of hot gases and provides light and heat to all the planets. There are eight planets in the Solar System: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. These planets move in fixed paths called orbits.

Earth is the third planet from the Sun and is the only planet known to support life. It has air, water, and suitable temperature, which make life possible. About 71% of Earth's surface is covered with water, while the rest is land. The Earth has one natural satellite, the Moon, which revolves around it.

The Earth rotates on its axis, causing day and night, and revolves around the Sun, causing seasons. Other planets do not have conditions suitable for life like Earth. Jupiter is the largest planet, while Mercury is the smallest. The Solar System is a part of the Milky Way galaxy. Understanding the Solar System helps us learn more about our place in the universe.

Answer the following questions:

Q.1 What is the main source of light and heat in the Solar System?

Q.2. Which planet is known to support life?

Q.3 Why is Earth suitable for life? Give two reasons.



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Class VI: Worksheet-2

Topic: Representation of the Earth

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions:

Select the correct option.

- 1. A representation or drawing of the Earth's surface on a flat sheet is called a:**
 - a) Globe
 - b) Map
 - c) Sketch
 - d) Plan
- 2. The blue colour on a map is used to show:**
 - a) Mountains
 - b) Plateaus
 - c) Water bodies
 - d) Plains
- 3. Which of these is a 'Three-Dimensional' (3D) model of the Earth?**
 - a) Wall Map
 - b) Atlas
 - c) Globe
 - d) Sketch

Que. No 4 and 5 are assertion and reason. Read the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) carefully. Choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): A globe is a true model of the Earth.

Reason (R): It shows the Earth in its actual shape.

Options:

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - C. A is true, but R is false.
 - D. A is false, but R is true.
4. **Assertion (A):** Maps are more useful than globes.

Reason (R): Maps can be easily carried from one place to another.

Options:

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true, but R is false.

D. A is false, but R is true.

Section B: Fill in the Blanks:

Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. A collection of maps bound together in the form of a book is called an _____.
2. The four main directions (North, South, East, West) are called _____ points.
3. Intermediate direction between North and East is _____.
4. A _____ is a rough drawing based on memory and spot observation.
5. Commonly accepted symbols used all over the world are called _____ symbols.

Section C: Match the Following:

Match the features in Column A with their mapping equivalent in Column B.

Column A	Column B
1. Physical Map	a) Towns and Cities
2. Political Map	b) Small area on a large scale
3. Plan	c) Brown colour
4. Mountains	d) Key to understand symbols
5. Index/Legend	e) Mountains and Rivers

Section D: Give a Single Term:

Provide one word for the following descriptions.

1. The art and science of map-making: _____
2. An arrow marked with 'N' on a map: _____
3. The model that shows the true shape of the Earth: _____

Section E: Short Answer Questions:

1. State two limitations of using a **Globe**.
2. Mention the three essential components of a Map.

Section F: Long Answer Question:

Answer in detail.

1. What is a scale? Why is it important component of a map? Give any two points.

Section G: Source based questions:

The Earth is very large in size, so it is difficult to study it as a whole. To understand its shape and features, people use different methods to represent the Earth. One of the most common ways is a globe. A globe is a small spherical model of the Earth that shows continents, oceans, and countries in their correct shapes and positions. It helps us understand the true form of the Earth.

Another way to represent the Earth is through maps. Maps are flat drawings of the Earth or its parts. They can show specific information such as political boundaries, physical features, climate, and population. Although maps are easy to carry and use, they may not always show accurate shapes and sizes due to flattening.

To read maps correctly, we use symbols, directions, and scales. A scale helps us understand the distance between places, while directions show location using north, south, east, and west. Symbols are used to represent different features like roads, rivers, and buildings. Together, globes and maps help us study the Earth effectively.

Answer the following questions:

Q.1 What is a globe?

Q.2 Name one tool used to show distances on a map.

Q.3 State two differences between a globe and a map.