



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR



<b>CLASS: VI</b>	<b>DEPARTMENT: SCIENCE 2025-26</b>	<b>DATE: 10-01-2026</b>
<b>TEXTBOOK Q &amp; A</b>	<b>TOPIC: BEYOND EARTH</b>	<b>NOTE: A4 FILE FORMAT</b>
<b>NAME OF THE STUDENT:</b>	<b>CLASS &amp; SECTION:</b>	<b>ROLL NO.</b>

1. Match the column:

<b>Column I</b>	<b>Column II</b>
(i) Satellite of Earth	(a) Orion
(ii) Red planet	(b) Venus
(iii) Constellation	(c) Mars
(iv) Planet, which is commonly called an evening star	(d) Moon

Ans:

<b>Column I</b>	<b>Column II</b>
(i) Satellite of Earth	<b>(d) Moon</b>
(ii) Red planet	<b>(c) Mars</b>
(iii) Constellation	<b>(a) Orion</b>
(iv) Planet, which is commonly called an evening star	<b>(b) Venus</b>

2. (i) Solve the following riddle.

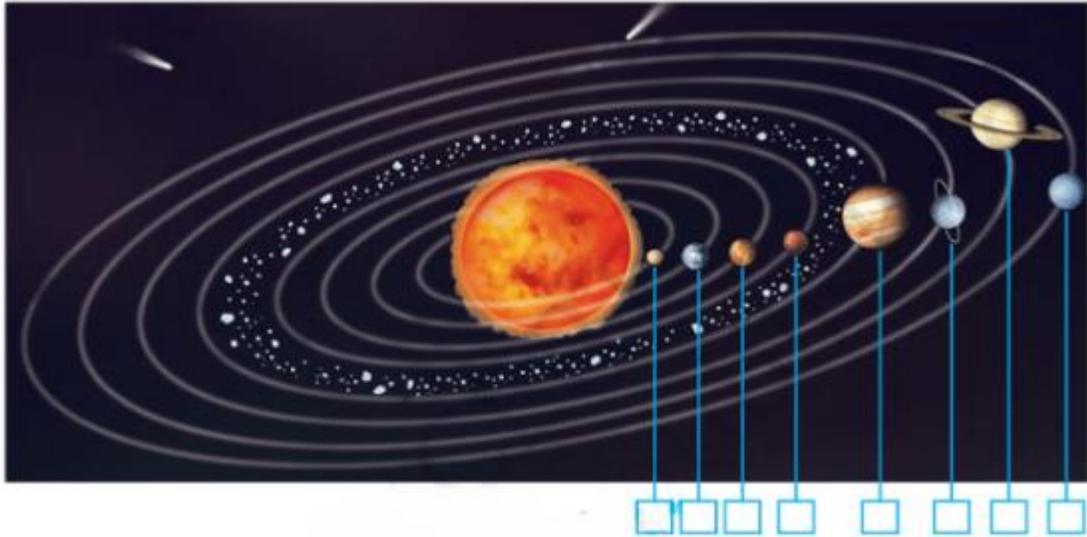
My first alphabet is in MAN, but not in CAN  
My second alphabet is in ACE and also in FAN  
My third alphabet is in RAT and not in CAT  
My fourth alphabet is in SUN but not in FUN



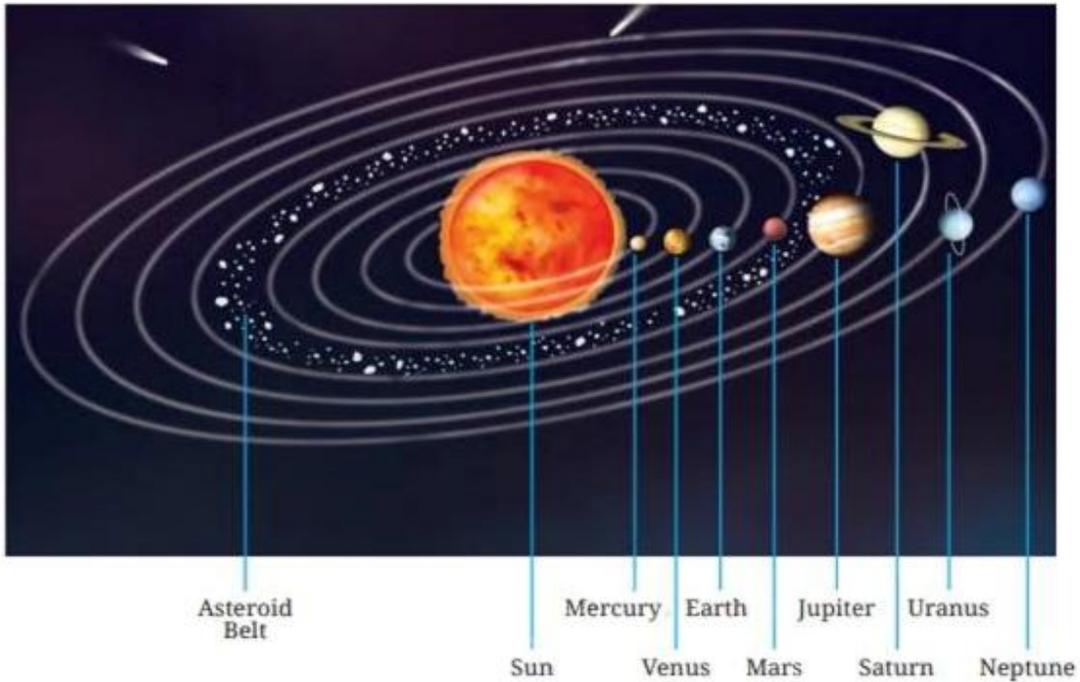
5. Which is the brighter star, the Pole Star or Sirius?

**Ans: Sirius is the brightest star.**

6. An artist's representation of the Solar System is given in Fig. 12.12. Is the order of the planets correct? If not, write the proper order in the boxes in the figure.



**Ans:**

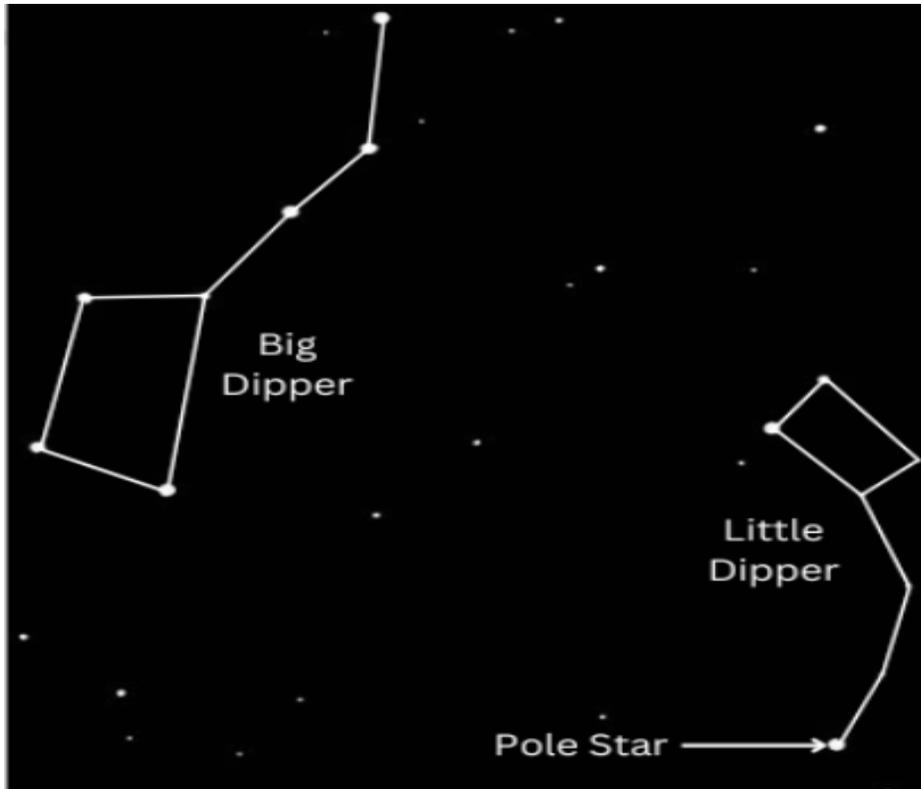


7. A portion of the night sky with stars is shown in Fig. 12.13. Look carefully and identify the groups of stars that form the patterns—the Big Dipper and the Little Dipper. Draw lines to connect the stars for these patterns and label them. Also, identify and label the Pole Star. You may refer to Fig. 12.4 for help.



Fig. 12.13

Ans:

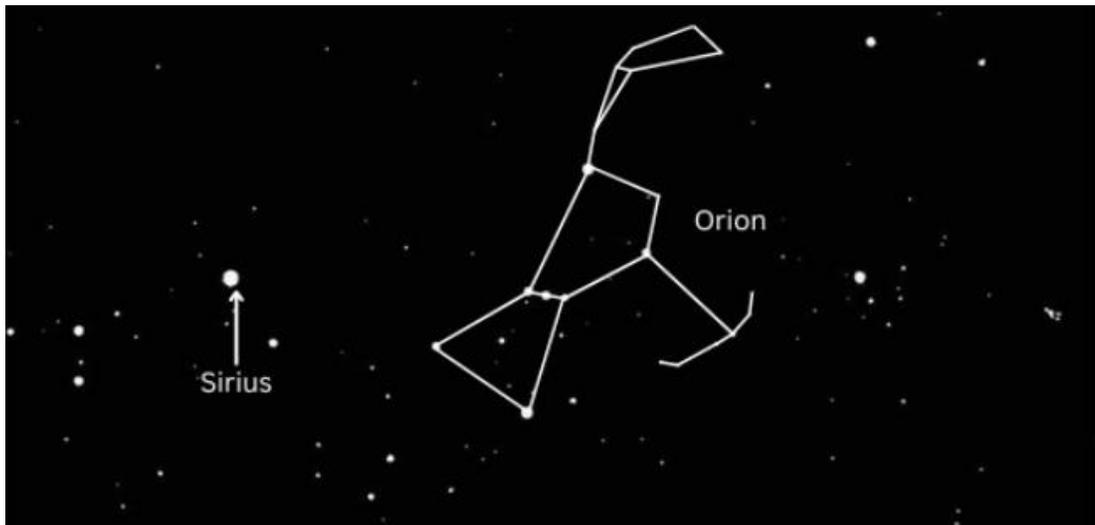


8. A portion of the night sky is shown in Fig. 12.14. Draw lines to connect the stars for Orion and label the star Sirius. You may refer to Fig. 12.3.



Fig. 12.14

**Ans:**



9. You can see stars fading away at dawn and appearing at dusk. During the day, we do not see the stars. Explain why.

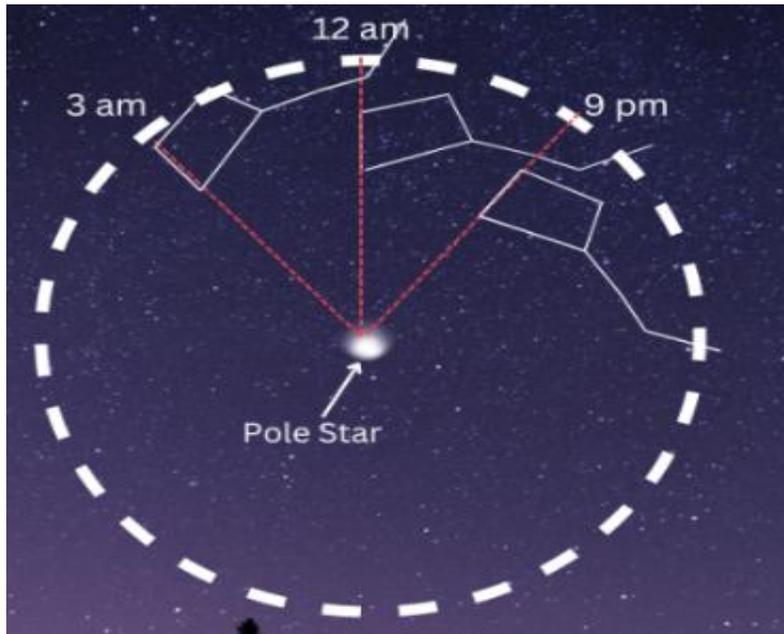
**Ans: During the day, we do not see the stars because of the sun's bright light. During the day, the sun shines with such intensity that the light from the sun overwhelms the light from the stars.**

**At dawn, as the Sun rises, its light gradually increases, causing the stars to fade from view. In contrast, since the Sun's light fades at dusk, the light of the stars becomes more prominent.**

10. During a clear night, try to observe the Big Dipper 3–4 times at an interval of 2 to 3 hours. Also, try to locate the Pole Star each time. Does the Big Dipper appear to move? Draw a rough sketch to illustrate this, mentioning the time in each case.

**Ans: The Big Dipper appears to move around the Pole Star due to the rotation of the Earth. Over a few hours, its position changes, making it seem as if it is rotating around the Pole Star.**

**The Big Dipper moves in an anticlockwise direction with the Pole Star at its centre. Join the two pointer stars of the Big Dipper with the Pole Star. This forms a line which acts as the hour hand of an imaginary clock. You can tell the time using the positions of the Big Dipper with respect to the Pole Star. The positions of the Big Dipper at 9 pm, 12 am and 3 am are shown below:**



11. Think about the night sky and write a poem or a story about it.

**Try and explore yourself.**

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