



Std 5 Science

Ch 2: Motions of the Earth – Q Bank

Exercises

1. What's the solution?

Amit wants to take his granny to Australia which is in the southern hemisphere. But she cannot bear very cold weather. When should they make this trip?

2. Use your brain power!

- How many rotations does the earth complete during one revolution around the sun?
- It is sunrise at Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh. Write the names of the following cities in the order in which the sun will rise there. Mumbai (Maharashtra), Kolkata (West Bengal), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Nagpur (Maharashtra).

3. Fill in the blanks.

- The motion of the earth around itself is called _____.
- The motion of the earth around the sun is called _____.
- The rotation of the earth gives rise to _____.

4. What is meant by each of the following terms ?

- Full moon
- New moon
- Lunar month
- Tithi

5. Answer the following questions.

- What is the equator?
- What are the two parts of the earth made by the equator?

6. Activity Find the names of the various 'tithis' using a calendar which shows them.

7. Can you tell?

- What is the name given to the changing shapes of the moon that we see?
- What are the names of the days on which we see a round moon and on which we see no moon at all?

8. Fill in the blanks:

- The turning of an object around itself is called _____.
- The imaginary line around which an object rotates is called its _____.
- The imaginary circle at the centre of the Earth is called the _____.
- The two equal parts the equator makes of the earth are called the _____ and the _____.
- The period of time that the earth takes to complete one rotation is called a _____.
- A day has two parts, _____ and _____.
- For the purpose of measuring time, we divide the whole day into 24 parts, each of which is called an _____.
- The period of time the earth takes to complete one revolution around the sun is called _____.
- There are about _____ and _____ in a year.

10. A leap year and it has _____ days instead of _____ days and February has _____ days instead of 28 days.
11. In the northern hemisphere, between _____, the days are longer than the nights.
12. In the period from _____, the days are longer than the nights in the southern hemisphere.
13. In India, _____, _____ and _____ seasons are considered to be the main seasons.
14. We also divide the year into six seasons, namely, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____.
15. The cycle of six seasons is called the _____.
16. The moon revolves around the _____ and the earth revolves around the _____.
17. The different shapes of the moon that we see are called the _____ of the moon.
18. The fortnight from new moon to full moon is called the _____ moon.
19. The fortnight ending on a full moon is that of the _____ moon.
20. The waxing moon is called _____ Paksha.
21. The fortnight from full moon to new moon is called the _____ moon.
22. The fortnight that ends on a new moon is that of the _____ moon.
23. The waning moon is called _____ Paksha.
24. The period from one new moon to the next is called the _____.
25. Every day of the lunar month is called a _____.
26. The _____ of the earth gives rise to day and night.
27. The _____ of the earth and the inclination of its axis give rise to the cycle of seasons.
28. The revolution of the moon around the earth gives rise to the _____ of the moon.
29. A _____ month has about 28 to 30 days.
30. The period of the waxing moon and the waning moon together is called the _____ month.

9. Answer the following questions:

1. Explain the terms:
 - a) rotation
 - b) axis of rotation
 - c) equator
 - d) day
2. What is a leap year?
3. What is rituchakra? Name the seasons of the rituchakra.
4. When is it summer in the northern hemisphere?
5. When is it summer in the southern hemisphere?
6. Distinguish between:
 - a) rotation and revolution of the earth.
 - b) waxing and waning moon