

# INTRODUCTION

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# STARS AND SOLAR SYSTEM

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2. THE PLANETS

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4. MOON AND MOON SURFACE

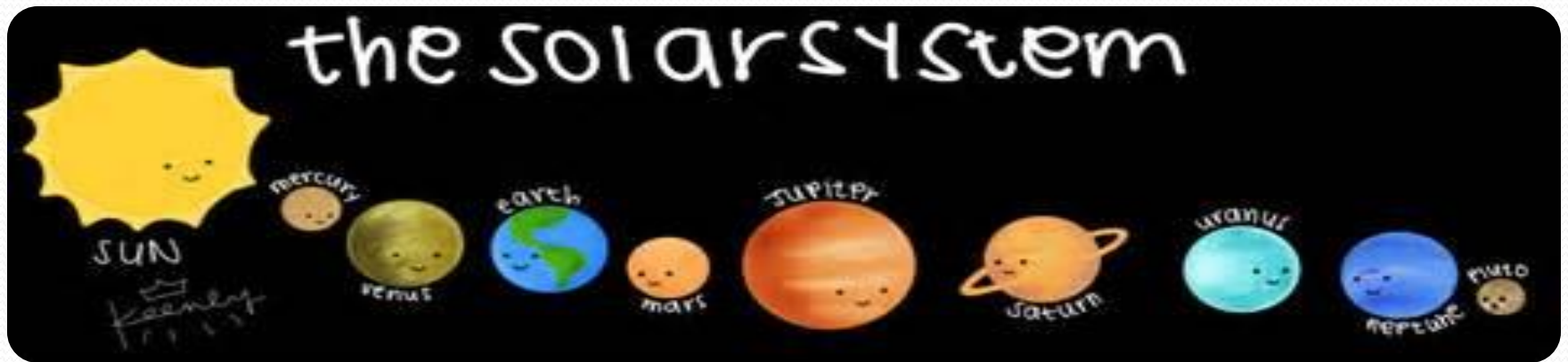
5. THE STARS

6. CONSTELLATIONS—LIKE —GREAT BEAR, ORION,

LEO MAJOR, POLE STARS .

7. ASTEROIDS AND COMETS

# THE SOLAR SYSTEM



# THE SOLAR SYSTEM

The sun its family of planets and other celestial bodies comprise the solar system . There are 8 planets in this family these 8 planets contain the majority of the mass of solar system . These planets can be categorized into two groups , viz . Terrestrial planets and gas giants .



# MERCURY

**MERCURY**



**CLASS 'K' PLANET**



# MERCURY

In Hindi , mercury is known as budh . Mercury is nearest Planet to sun . It is smallest planets of our solar system Because mercury is very close to sun it very difficult to observe It, as most of the time it is hidden in the glare of the sun . However , it can observe just before sunrise or just at sunset, near to the horizon . So it is visible only at place where trees Or building do not obstruct the view of the horizon . Mercury Has no satellite of its own .

# VENUS





# VENUS

Venus is earth 's nearest planetary neighbours . Its is the brightest planets in the night sky .

Sometimes Venus appears in the eastern sky before sunrise .

Sometimes it appears in the western sky just after sunset .

Therefore it is often called a morning or an evening star , although it is not a star . Try to locate Venus in the night sky.

Venus has no moon or satellite of its own . Rotation of Venus

On its axis is to west while the earth rotates form west to east .



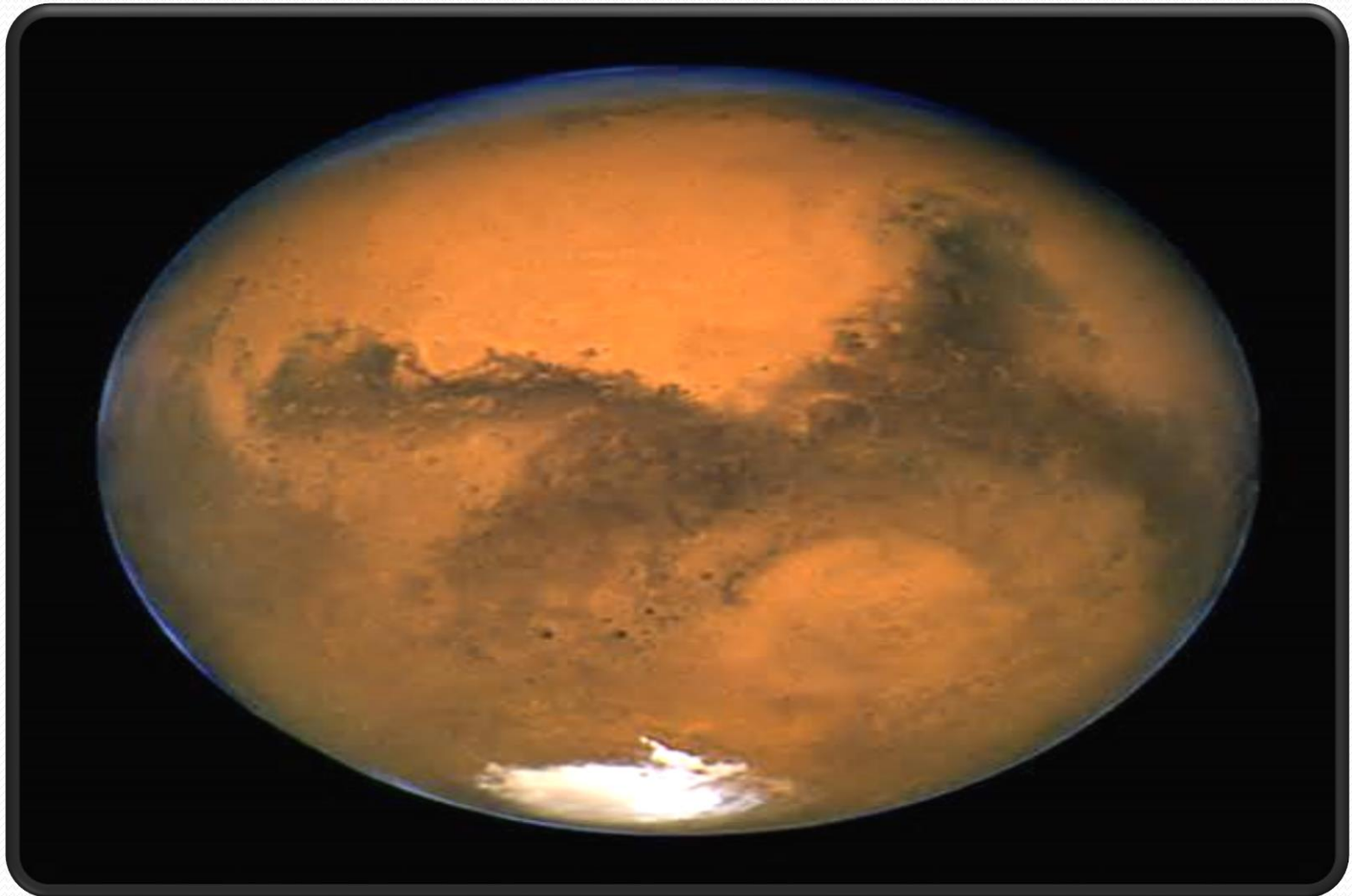
# EARTH



# EARTH

The earth is the only planets in the solar system on which life is known to exist . Some special environmental conditions are responsible for the existence and continuation of life on the Earth . These include just the right distance from the sun , so that it has the right temperature range , the presence of water and suitable atmosphere and a blanket of ozone .

# MARS



# MARS

The next planets , the first outside the orbit of the earth is mars  
It appears slight reddish and ,therefore it is also called the red  
planets . Mars has two small satellites .



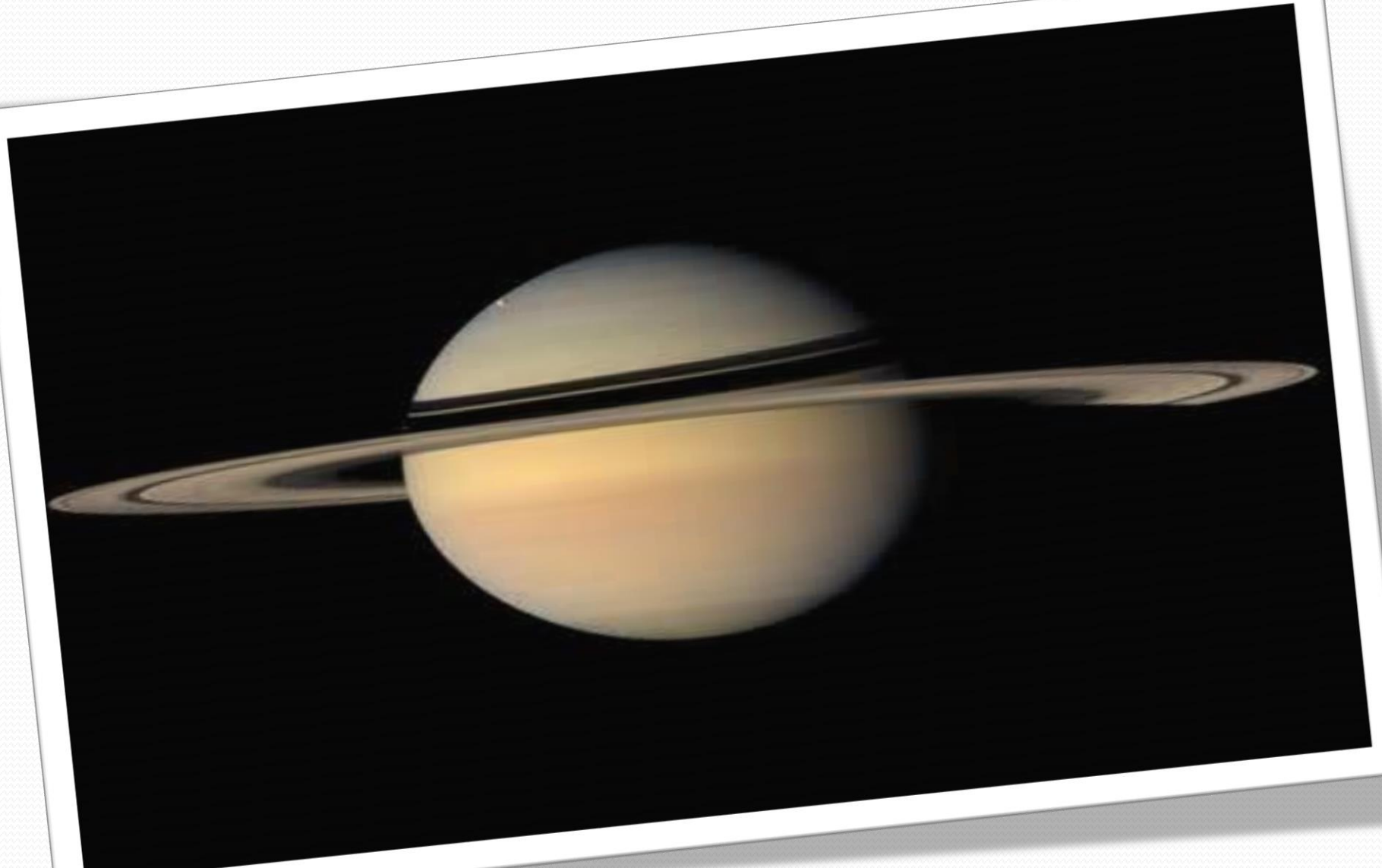
# JUPITER



# JUPITER

Jupiter is the largest planets of the solar system . It is so large That about 1300 earth can be placed inside this giant Jupiter has Large of satellites . It also has faint rings around it . You can Easily recognise Jupiter as it appears quite bright in the sky . If you observe it it with the help of telescope, you can also See four of its large moons .

# SATURN



# SATURN

Beyond Jupiter is Saturn which appears yellowish in colour .  
What makes it t he solar system is its beautiful rings are not visible with naked eyes . You can be observe them with a small Telescope . Saturn also has a large number of satellite .  
One interesting thing about Saturn is that it is the least dense Among all the planets . Its density is less than that of water .



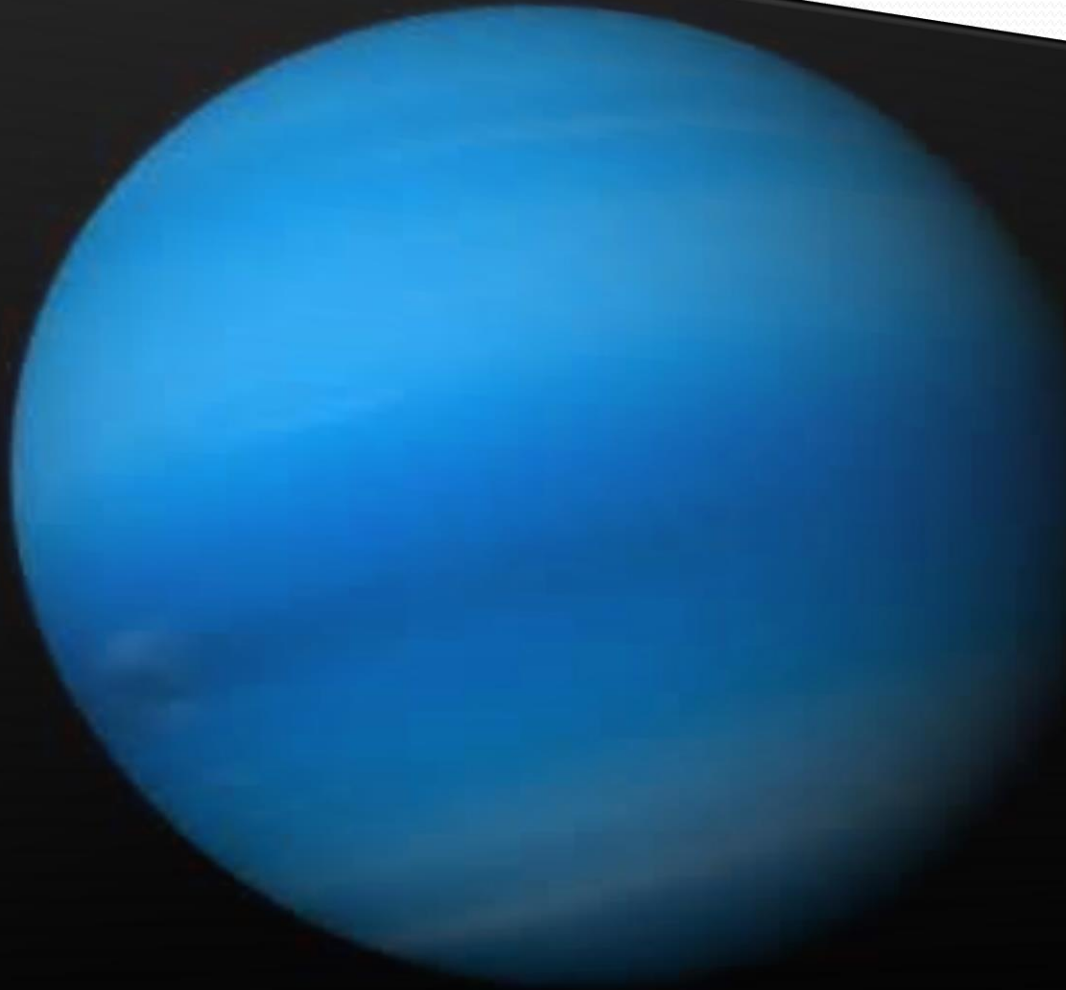
# URANUS



# URANUS

Uranus is at a distance of 19.6 AU from the sun , which means;  
The distance between Uranus and sun is 19.6 times the distance  
Between earth and the sun . The mass of Uranus is times of  
earth . Among upper planets , Uranus is a lightest planet.  
The axis of Uranus is at 90 degree to its orbit . Uranus has 27  
known satellites .

# NEPTUNE



# NEPTUNE

Neptune is at a distance of 30 AU from the sun, which means; the distance between the sun and Neptune is 30 times the distance between the sun and the earth. The mass of Neptune is 17 times that of earth. Neptune has 13 known satellites.



# THE PHASES OF MOON



# THE PHASES OF MOON

The various shapes of bright part of moon as seen during a month are called phases of moon . Let us try to understand why phases of the moon occurs . You have studies in chapter 16 That the moon does not produce its own light , whereas the sun and other stars do . We see the moon because the sun light falling on its get reflected towards us . We therefore , see only that part of the moon , form which the light of the sun is reflected towards us .

# THE MOON AND MOON SURFACE



# THE MOON AND THE MOON SURFACE

The day on which the whole disc of the moon is visible is known as the full moon day . Thereafter , every night the size of the bright part of the moon appears to become thinner and thinner . On the fifteenth day of the moon is known as the new moon day . The next day only a small portion of the moon appears in the sky . This is the crescent moon. The moon is the fascinating object for poets and story –tellers . But when astronauts landed on the moon , they found that the moon's surface is dusty and barren . There are many craters of different sizes.



# THE STARS

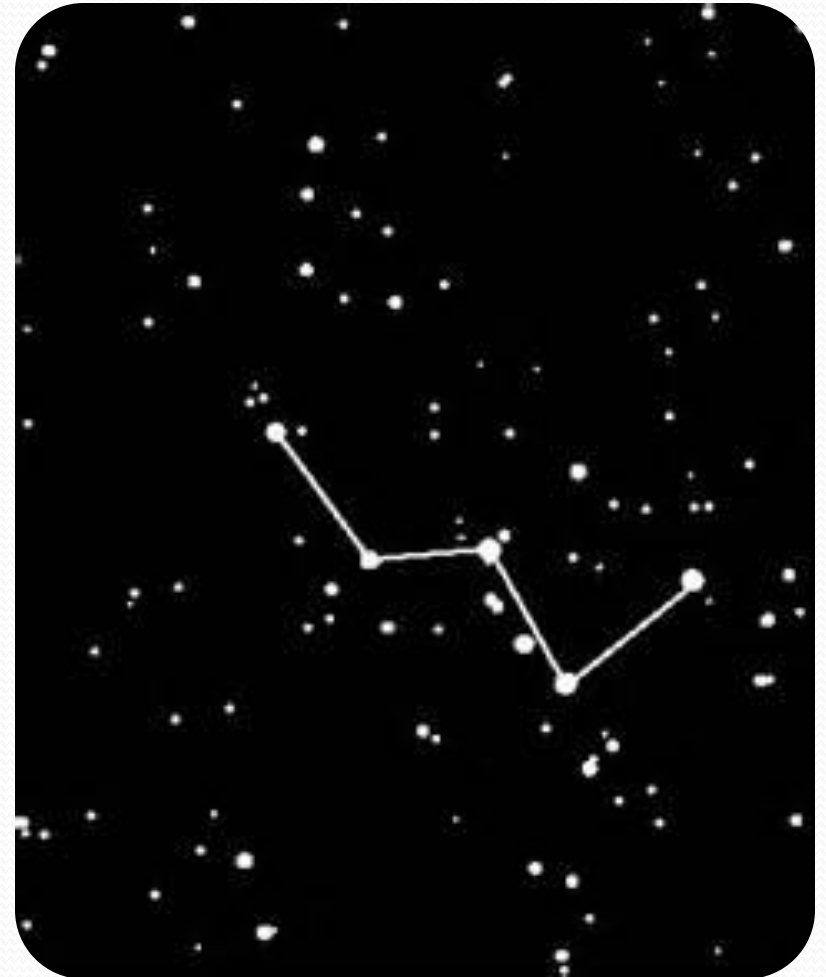
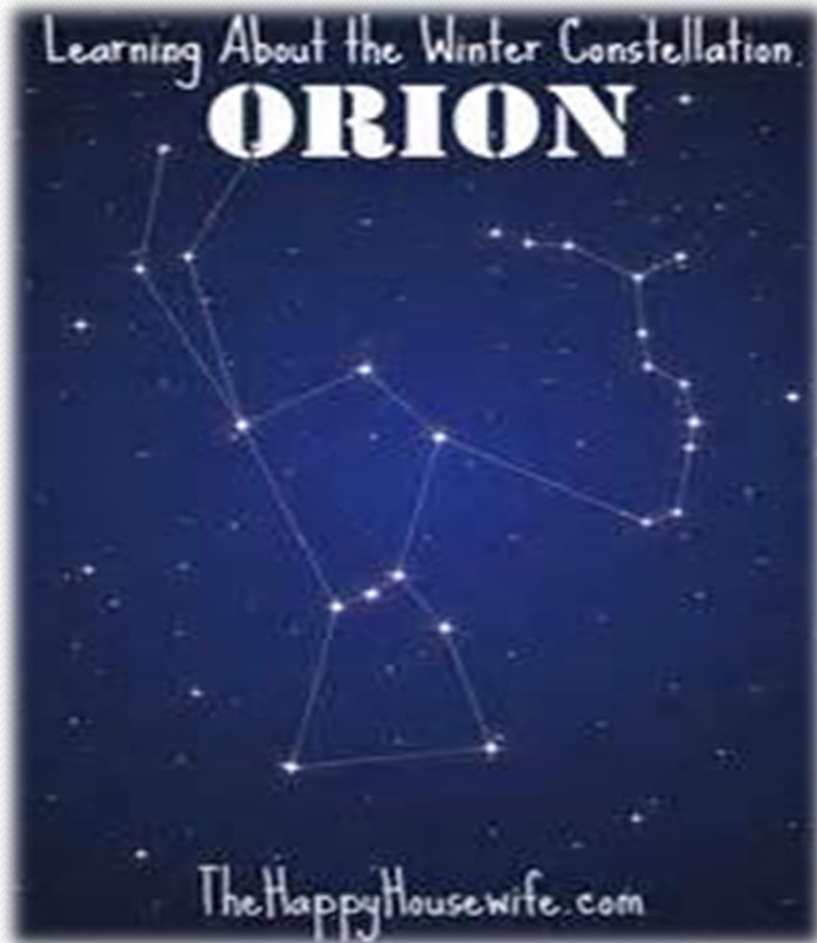


# STARS

You can easily identify some stars in the night sky . For this , you should know what a particular constellations looks like and where to look for it in the sky .

Stars emit light of there own . The sun is also a star . Why does appears so large compared to the other stars .which appears bigger , a football placed at a distance of 100 m. the stars are millions of times farther away than the sun . Therefore , the stars appears to us like points.

# CONTELLATION







# CONTELLATIONS

If looked at carefully , some of stars make certain shapes . In all Civilization , these groups of stars have been given imaginary Shapes and names . What is amazing is that their shapes and relatives position have not changed since thousands of years These are known as constellations .



# ASTEROIDS



Close encounter of Earth and a giant comet.

Close encounter of Earth and a giant comet.



# ASTEROIDS

There is a large gap in between the orbits of mars and Jupiter . This gap is occupied by a large number of sun . These are called asteroids can only be seen through large telescope. Comets are also members of our solar system . They revolve around the sun in highly elliptical orbits . However , their period of revolution Round the sun . The tail of a comets is always dtrected away from the sun .



# ARTIFICIAL SATELLITES



# ARTIFICIAL SATELLITES

You must have heard that there are a number of artificial satellites which are orbiting the earth . You might wonder how artificial satellites are different from natural satellites . Artificial satellites are made satellites . They are launched from the earth. They revolve around the earth much closer than earth's natural satellites , the moon .



**THE END**