# NDA-CDS 22024 



## CLASS 1

RUBY MA'AM


## Early Theories: Origin Of The Earth

Many Hypotheses Were Put Forth By Different Philosophers And Scientists Regarding The Origin Of The Earth Like Immanuel Kant's Gaseous Hypothesis, Laplace's Nebular Hypothesis, Planetesimal Hypothesis, Tidal Hypothesis, etc.


## Gaseous Hypothesis - Immanuel Kant

German Philosopher Immanuel Kant Gave The Gaseous Hypothesis In 1755. It
States That The Planets Were Formed Out Of A Nebula Cloud Comprise Of
Very Cold, Solid \& Motionless Particles Associated With A Youthful Sun.
Nebula: A Giant Cloud Of Dust And Gas (Like Hydrogen \& Helium) In Space.


## Gaseous Hypothesis - Immanuel Kant

Due To Mutual Gravitational Force \& Attraction Between The Particles Generated Random Motion. Colliding Particles Will Also Generate Friction Which Generates Heat \& Will Increase The Temperature. The Rise In Temperature Changed The State Of Matter From Solid To Gaseous Particles.


## Gaseous Hypothesis - Immanuel Kant



## Gaseous Hypothesis - Immanuel Kant

Due To the Expansion \& Rotation Of the Nebula So Rapidly, Gases Like Hydrogen \& Helium Having Low Density Remained At The Centre Forming

Fusion Reaction \& Hence Sun Formed. 9 Irregular Rings Separated From The Nebula. All The Rings Were Aggregated At A Point To Form Planets.


## Why Gaseous Hypothesis Was Rejected ?

1. Kant Did Not Explain The Origin Of Pre-existing Nebula Gas \& Temperature
2. Kant Did Not Explain The Cause Of The Random Motion \& Mass - Velocity.
3. Kant Assumed That The Spinning Of A Nebula Increased With The Increase Of Its Size Was Against The Law Of Conservation Of Angular Momentum.


## Nebular Hypothesis - Laplace

French Mathematician Laplace Revised the Gaseous Hypothesis In 1796. He Assumed That There Was A Huge \& Hot Gaseous Nebula In The Space Which Was Rotating In Its Axis. The Nebula Was Cooling Due To Loss Of Heat From Its Outer Surface Due To Which It Was Reducing In Size Due To Contraction.


## Nebular Hypothesis - Laplace



## Nebular Hypothesis - Laplace

Reduction In Size Of Nebula Of The Outer Surface Due To Radiation Increased The Circular Velocity Of Nebula. Due To Increase In Velocity, Nebula Started Spinning At A Very High Pace \& The Centrifugal Force Becomes So High That It Exceeds The Centripetal Force.


## Nebular Hypothesis - Laplace

The Outer Surface Was Condensed Due To Excessive Cooling \& Thus The Outer
Rings Were Separated From The Remaining Part Of The Nebula. Thus 9 Planets Were Formed From The 9 Rings \& The Remaining Central Nucleus Of The Nebula Becomes The Sun.


## The Big Bang Theory

Edwin Hubble, In 1920, Provided Evidence That The Universe Is Expanding. As Time Passes, Galaxies Move Further And Further Apart. Scientists Believe That Though The Space Between The Galaxies Is Increasing, Observations Do Not Support The Expansion Of Galaxies.


## The Big Bang Theory

The Theory Was Proposed By Georges Lemaitre In 1927. In The Beginning, All Matter Forming The Universe Existed In One Place In The Form Of A "Tiny Ball" (Singular Atom) With An Unimaginably Small Volume, Infinite Temperature, And Infinite Density. At The Big Bang, The "Tiny Ball" Exploded Violently.


## The Big Bang Theory

This Led To A Huge Expansion. It Is Now Generally Accepted That The Event Of Big Bang Took Place 13.7 Billion Years Before The Present. The Expansion Continues Even To The Present Day. As It Grew, Some Energy Was Converted Into Matter. Rapid Expansion Within Fractions Of A Second After The Bang.


## The Big Bang Theory

Thereafter, The Expansion Slowed Down. Within the First Three Minutes From The Big Bang Event, The First Atom Began To Form. Within 300,000 Years From The Big Bang, Temperature Dropped To 4,500 K (Kelvin) And Gave Rise To

Atomic Matter. The Universe Became Transparent


## The Big Bang Theory



## The Big Bang Theory



## Important Hypothesis Theories

| Gaseous Hypothesis | Kant |
| :--- | :--- |
| Nebular Hypothesis | Laplace |
| Planetesimal <br> Hypothesis | Chamberline and <br> Moulton |
| Tidal Hypothesis | Sir James Jeans <br> and Harold <br> Jeffreys |
| Binary Star <br> Hypothesis | HN Russell |
| Supernova <br> Hypothesis | F Hoyle |
| Interstellar Dust <br> Hypothesis | Otto Schmidt |
| Electromagnetic <br> Hypothesis | H Alfven |
| Protoplanet <br> Hypothesis | G Kuiper |
| Nebular Cloud <br> Hypothesis | Dr. Von Weizsacker |

## The Milky Way

The Solar System Is Located In The Orion Arm, 26,000 Light Years From The Centre (About 1-3rd From The Centre) Of The Milky Way Galaxy. The Sun Completes One Lap Of The Galaxy In About Every $\mathbf{2 2 0}$ Million Years. The Solar System Revolves Around The Milky Way With A Speed Of 285 Km/Second.


The Milky Way


## The Milky Way

The Andromeda Galaxy Is The Nearest Galaxy To Us $\mathbf{-} \mathbf{2}$ Million Light Years
Away. The Inner Stars Travel Faster Than Those Further Out


## The Sun

The Sun Is An Average Star (Yellow Dwarf Star). It Isn't The Hottest, Coolest, Oldest, Brightest, or Biggest Star. The Sun's Mass Is In Between 99.8\% And 99.9\% Of The Solar System. It Is Composed Mainly Of Hydrogen And Helium.

Nuclear Fusion In The Core Of The Sun Is the Source Of All Its Energy.


## Sun Statistics

Distance From The Earth - $\mathbf{1 5 0}$ Million Km (The Sunlight Takes 8 Minutes 18
Seconds To Reach The Earths Surface)
Diameter - 1391980 Km (109 Times Bigger Than Earth)
Core Temperature - $\mathbf{1 5 ~ M i l l i o n}^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, Outer Surface $-5500^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


Rotation Time - 25 Days
Age - 5 Billion Years
Composition: H2-71\%, He-26.5\% And Other 2.5\%

## Terrestrial Planets \& Jovian Planets

The Terrestrial Planets (Inner Planets Or Rocky Planets) Are The 4 Innermost Planets In The Solar System, Which Include Mercury, Venus, Earth, And Mars.

The Jovian Planets (Outer Planets Or Gaseous Planets) Are Jupiter, Saturn,
Uranus, And Neptune Because They Are Gigantic And Have A Gaseous Nature.


## Mercury \& Venus

| Planets | Special <br> Characteristics | Important Physical <br> Properties | Rotation and <br> Revolution Time | Satellite <br> Systems |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Mercury | Smallest and the inne <br> most planet. It has no <br> atmosphere. It has <br> a cratered surface, <br> much like the Moon. | It has the <br> maximum <br> diurnal range of <br> temperature. | Rotation: 58.65 <br> days; Revolution: <br> 88 days(Fastest <br> Revolution in the <br> Solar System). | No satellite |
| Venus | Also called as the <br> veiled planet known <br> as (Evening and <br> Morning star) as it <br> is seen in the East in <br> morning and in the | Rotates from East <br> to West unlike the <br> other planets. It is <br> the hottest planet. | It has the slowest <br> rotational speed. <br> It has almost <br> equal rotation <br> and revolution. <br> Rotation: | No satellite |
|  | West in the evening. It <br> is the brightest object <br> in solar system because <br> of almost 70\% albedo. <br> It contains 90 to 95\% <br> The night and day <br> temperature almost the <br> same. |  | (Clockwise) <br> 243.02 days and <br> Revolution: 224.7 <br> days |  |

## Earth \& Mars

| Planets | Special <br> Characteristics | Important Physical <br> Properties | Rotation and <br> Revolution Time | Satellite <br> Systems |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Earth | The Earth is neither <br> too hot nor too cold. It <br> is called as the Blue <br> Planet due to the <br> presence of water. | It is the densest of <br> all and is unique <br> for the presence <br> of higher forms <br> of life. | Rotation: 24 <br> hours. <br> Revolution: 365 <br> days and 6 hours. | Moon is the <br> only natural <br> satellite. |
| Mars | Called as Red Planet. It <br> has a thin atmosphere <br> comprising of nitrogen, <br> argon, Carbon mono <br> oxide. | It is marked <br> by dormant <br> volcanoes. Nix <br> Olympia is the <br> highest mountain <br> which is three <br> times higher than <br> the Mount Everest. | Rotation: 24.6 <br> hour: (almost <br> equal to Earth) <br> Revolution: 687 <br> days. | Two <br> satellites <br> Phobos and <br> Deimos. |

## Jupiter \& Saturn

$\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|l|l|l|}\hline \text { Planets } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Special } \\ \text { Characteristics }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Important Physical } \\ \text { Properties }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Rotation and } \\ \text { Revolution Time }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Satellite } \\ \text { Systems }\end{array} \\ \hline \text { Jupiter } & \begin{array}{l}\text { It is the largest planet } \\ \text { in the solar system } \\ \text { with a mass 2.5 times } \\ \text { greater than the } \\ \text { combined mass of all } \\ \text { the remaining planets, } \\ \text { satellites and asteroids } \\ \text { put together. It contains } \\ \text { hydrogen, helium, } \\ \text { methane and ammonia. } \\ \text { A great red spot is } \\ \text { detected on it }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { It is too massive to } \\ \text { solidify as a planet } \\ \text { but not massive } \\ \text { enough to develop } \\ \text { nuclear fusion } \\ \text { and become a star. } \\ \text { It gives off more } \\ \text { energy than it } \\ \text { receives from the } \\ \text { Sun, because of the } \\ \text { heat inside. }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Fastest rotational } \\ \text { velocity (9.8 hrs) }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { It has 95 } \\ \text { (as of au 1/) } \\ \text { satellites. }\end{array} \\ \text { Some of the } \\ \text { prominent } \\ \text { satellites } \\ \text { are: Europa, } \\ \text { Callisto and } \\ \text { Ganymede. } \\ \text { These are } \\ \text { called as } \\ \text { Galilean } \\ \text { Moons. }\end{array}\right]$

## Uranus \& Neptune

| Planets | Special <br> Characteristics | Important Physical <br> Properties | Rotation and <br> Revolution Time | Satellite <br> Systems |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Uranus | It is unique as its axis <br> of rotation is inclined at <br> $98^{\circ}$ to its orbital plane. | Surrounded by a <br> system of 9 faint <br> rings. | Unlike the others, <br> which spin on <br> their axis, Uranus <br> actually rolls <br> apparently from <br> North to South. | It has 27 <br> satellites. <br> The <br> prominent <br> are Miranda, <br> Ariel etc. |
| Neptune | It is a penultimate <br> planet, has a dynamic <br> atmosphere, which <br> contains an Earth <br> sized blemish called <br> the Great Dark Spot <br> that is reminiscent of <br> Jupiter's Great Red <br> spot. | It has 5 faint rings <br> it appears as <br> Greenish Star. | Rotation: 16.1 <br> hours and <br> Revolution: 165 <br> years. | It has 14 <br> satellites. <br> The <br> prominent <br> are Triton <br> and Nereid. |

## Why Pluto Is Not A Planet Now ?

## PLUTO IS NOT A PLANET NOW

On the basis of the new definition of planet given by the IAU (International Astronomical Union), the world's top institution on space science research, leading astronomers participating in IAU's meet at Prague (Czech Republic) on August 24, 2006, declared that Pluto would no longer remain a planet.
In 2006, it was reclassified as a dwarf planet.
Under the IAU's new guidelines, the number of planets in the Solar System has thus been reduced from nine to eight. Its merits mentioning here that, prior to this decision, Pluto had been holding the planetary status since its discovery in 1930 by Clyde Tombaugh.


## Dwarf Planets

DWARF PLANET
A dwarf planet is a planetary-mass object that is neither a planet nor a natural satellite. It shares its orbits around the Sun with other objects such as asteroids or comets. It is massive enough for its shape to be in hydrostatic equilibrium under its own gravity, but has not cleared the neighborhood around its orbit.
The first 5 recognised dwarf planets are Ceres, Pluto, Eris, Haumea \& Makemake.

Q. Which one of the following is the correct sequence of arrangement of the given planets in descending order of their density (in $\mathrm{gm} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}$ ) ?
(a) Earth $>$ Jupiter $>$ Venus $>$ Saturn
(b) Jupiter $>$ Earth $>$ Saturn $>$ Venus
(c) Earth $>$ Venus $>$ Jupiter $>$ Saturn
(d) Earth $>$ Venus $>$ Saturn $>$ Jupiter
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(c) Earth $>$ Venus $>$ Jupiter $>$ Saturn
(d) Earth $>$ Venus $>$ Saturn $>$ Jupiter


ANSWER: C
Q. Which of the following groups of planets is termed as 'gas planets' as they are composed primarily of lighter ices, liquids and gases?
(a) Mars, Jupiter, Neptune, Uranus
(b) Jupiter, Uranus, Neptune, Saturn
(c) Saturn, Mars, Jupiter, Neptune
(d) Neptune, Saturn, Mars, Uranus
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(c) Saturn, Mars, Jupiter, Neptune

(d) Neptune, Saturn, Mars, Uranus

## ANSWER: B

## Q. A Typical Black Hole Is Always Specified By

(A) A (Curvature) Singularity
(B) A Horizon
(C) Either A (Curvature) Singularity Or A Horizon
(D) A Charge

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(C) Either A (Curvature) Singularity Or A Horizon
(D) A Charge

## Explanation:

- Black Holes Are Regions Of Space-time From Which Nothing, Not Even Light, Can Escape.
- A Typical Black Hole Is The Result Of The Gravitational Force Becoming So Strong That One Would Have To Travel Faster Than Light To Escape Its Pull.


## Q. Which Planet Is Known As The "Ice Giant"?

A. Venus
B. Neptune
C. Saturn
D. Jupiter

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B. Neptune
C. Saturn
D. Jupiter

## Q. Which Planet Has The Great Red Spot?

A. Jupiter
B. Saturn
C. Uranus
D. Neptune

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A. Jupiter
B. Saturn
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D. Neptune
Q. Which One Of The Following Statements Is Correct With Reference To Our

Solar System?
(A) The Earth Is The Densest Of All The Planets In Our Solar System.
(B) The Predominant Element In The Composition Of Earth Is Silicon.
(C) The Sun Contains 75 Percent Of The Mass Of The Solar System.
(D) The Diameter Of The Sun Is 190 Times That Of The Earth.
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(D) The Diameter Of The Sun Is 190 Times That Of The Earth.

## Explanation:

- The Earth Is The Densest Planet In The Solar System.
- The Density Of Earth Is $5.513 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{Cm} 3$.
- This Is An Average Of All The Material On The Planet.

Q. Consider the following statements about Light year :

1. Light year is a unit for measurement of very large distances.
2. Light year is a unit for measurement of very large time intervals.
3. Light year is a unit for measurement of intensity of light.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1 only
Q. Consider the following statements about Light year :
4. Light year is a unit for measurement of very large distances.
5. Light year is a unit for measurement of very large time intervals.
6. Light year is a unit for measurement of intensity of light.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1,2 and 3
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only

## Answer: D

(d) 1 only

## Explanation:

A Light-year, Is A Unit Of Length Used
To Express Astronomical Distances
And Is Equivalent To About 9.46
Trillion Kilometers ( $9.46 \times 1012 \mathrm{Km}$ ) Or 5.88 Trillion Miles ( $5.88 \times 1012 \mathrm{Mi}$ ).

Q. Which one of the following planets has the highest density?
(a) Mercury
(b) Venus
(c) Jupiter
(d) Earth
Q. Which one of the following planets has the highest density ?
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(b) Venus
(c) Jupiter
(d) Earth

Answer: D

## Explanation:

- Earth Has The Highest Density Of Any Planet In The Solar System at 5.514 G/Cm3.
- This Is Considered The Standard By Which Other Planets' densities Are Measured.
- The Combination Of Earth's Size, Mass, And

How dense are the planets?


Density Also Results In A Surface Gravity Of 9.8 M/S ${ }^{2}$

## Q. The Asteroid Belt Is Found Between Which Of The Following?

(A) Earth And Mars
(B) Jupiter And Saturn
(C) Mars And Jupiter
(D) Saturn And Uranus

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## Q. The Planet Which Is Called Twin Sister Of The Earth Is

(A) Mercury
(B) Venus
(C) Mars
(D) Uranus

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(A) Mercury
(B) Venus
(C) Mars
(D) Uranus

## Explanation :

- Venus Is Known As The Earth's Twin Because Of Its Similar Size,
- Chemical Composition And Density.
- Due To Its Toxic Atmosphere, Venus Is Not
 Habitable


## Q. Which Of The Following Is The Nearest Star Of Earth?

(A) Sirius
(B) Sun
(C) Rigel
(D) Vega

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(D) Vega

## Explanation :

- The Distance From Sun To Earth Is

Called An Astronomical Unit (AU)

- One Of The Nearest Star Sirius Is More Than Thousands Of AU Distance From
 Earth.


## Q. Consider The Following Statements:

1. Our Solar System Is Located In The Orion Arm Of The Milky Way

Galaxy, About Two-third Of The Way Out From The Centre.
2. The Solar System Formed From An Interstellar Cloud Of Dust And Gas

Or Nebulla About 4.6 Billion Years Ago.
Which Of The Above Statements Is/Are Correct?
(A) 1 Only
(B) 2 Only
(C) Both 1 And 2
(D) Neither 1 Nor 2

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Which Of The Above Statements Is/Are Correct?
(A) 1 Only
(B) 2 Only (C) Both 1 And 2
(D) Neither 1 Nor 2

## Explanation :

- Our Solar System Is Located In The Orion Arm Of The Milky Way Galaxy, About 2/3rd ${ }^{\text {rd }}$ Of The Way Out From The Centre.
- The Sun Is About 26,000 Light-years From The Center Of The Milky Way Galaxy, Which Is About 80,000 To 120,000 Light-years Across
 (And Less Than 7,000 Light-years Thick).


## Explanation :

- It Takes The Sun (And Our Solar System)

Roughly 200-250 Million Years To Orbit Once Around The Milky Way.

- In This Orbit, We (And The Rest Of The Solar System) Are Traveling At A Velocity Of About 155 Miles/Sec ( $250 \mathrm{Km} / \mathrm{Sec}$ ).



## Q. Consider The Following Statements:

1. Only Two Planets Venus And Uranus Revolve Around The Sun From

East To West i.e., Clockwise.
2. While Other Planets Revolve Around The Sun From West To East I.E.,

Anti-clockwise.
Which Of The Above Statements Is/Are Correct?
(A) 1 Only (B) 2 Only (C) Both 1 And 2 (D) Neither 1 Nor 2

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## Explanation :

- Only Two Planets Venus And Uranus Revolve

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Other Planets Revolve Around The Sun From
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## Q. Consider The Following Statements:

1. The Sun Is The Heart Spot Of The Solar System Which Is The Source Of Energy Of All Organism Of The Earth.
2. The Innermost Layer Of The Sun Is Called Corona.

Which Of The Above Statement(s) Is/Are Correct?
(A) 1 Only (B) 2 Only (C) Both 1 And 2 (D) Neither 1 Nor 2

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(A) 1 Only (B) 2 Only (C) Both 1 And 2 (D) Neither 1 Nor 2

## Explanation :

- The Sun Is The Heart Spot Of The Solar System Which Is The Source Of Energy Of All Organisms On Earth.
- The Corona Is The Outermost Layer Of The Sun, Starting At About 2100 KMs Above The Solar Surface (The Photosphere).

Q. The four planets closest to the Sun are called
(a) terrestrial planets
(b) giant planets
(c) dwarf planets
(d) gas planets
Q. The four planets closest to the Sun are called
(a) terrestrial planets
(b) giant planets
(c) dwarf planets
(d) gas planets

Answer: A

## Explanation:

- The 4 Planets Closest To The Sunmercury, Venus, Earth, And Mars Are Called Terrestrial Planets.
- The Jovian Planets Or Outer Planets Are
 Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, And Neptune Because They Are All Gigantic Compared To Earth
Q. Which One Of The Following Is The Correct Sequence In Increasing Order (Diameter) ?
(A) Mars - Venus - Earth - Mercury - Uranus
(B) Mercury - Mars - Venus - Earth - Uranus
(C) Mercury - Mars - Venus - Uranus - Earth
(D) Venus - Mercury - Mars - Earth - Uranus
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(B) Mercury - Mars - Venus - Earth - Uranus
(C) Mercury - Mars - Venus - Uranus - Earth
(D) Venus - Mercury - Mars - Earth - Uranus


## Explanation:



## Q. The Mean Distance From The Sun To The Earth Is Called A/An

(A) Light Year
(B) Parallactic Second
(C) Astronomical Unit
(D) Angstrom
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(A) Light Year
(B) Parallactic Second
(C) Astronomical Unit
(D) Angstrom


Explanation:
An Astronomical Unit Is The Mean Distance Between The Earth And The Sun. 1 Au = 149,597,870.700 Kilometers.
Q. Assertion (A) Venus Is The Brightest Object In The Sky After The Sun.

Reason (R) Venus Is The Second Planet From The Sun In Our Solar System.
Codes:
(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 The Correct Explanation Of A
(C) A Is True, But R Is False
(D) A Is False, But R Is True
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(B) Both A And R Are True, But R Is The Correct Explanation Of A
(C) A Is True, But R Is False
(D) A Is False, But R Is True

## Q. Lack Of Atmosphere Around The Moon Is Due To

(A) Low Escape Velocity Of Air Molecule And Low

Gravitational Attraction
(B) High Escape Velocity Of Air Molecule And Low

Gravitational Attraction
(C) Low Gravitational Attraction Only
(D) High Escape Velocity Of Air Molecule Only

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Gravitational Attraction
(C) Low Gravitational Attraction Only
(D) High Escape Velocity Of Air Molecule Only

## Q. The Brightness Of A Star Depends On Its

(A) Size And Temperature Only
(B) Size And Distance From The Earth
(C) Size, Temperature And Mass
(D) Size, Temperature And Distance From The Earth

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(A) Size And Temperature Only
(B) Size And Distance From The Earth
(C) Size, Temperature And Mass
(D) Size, Temperature And Distance From The Earth

## Explanation:

- The Brightness Of A Star Depends On Its Composition i.e., Size And

Temperature (Energy Light Radiation E.G. X-ray, Etc.) And How Far It Is


From The Planet.
Q. Supernova is
(a) Comet
(b) Asteroid
(c) Exploding Star
(d) Black Hole

## Q. Supernova is

(a) Comet
(b) Asteroid
(c) Exploding Star
(d) Black Hole


A supernova is the biggest explosion that humans have ever seen. Each blast is the extremely bright, super-powerful explosion of a star.
Q. As we go from equator to North Pole, the value of ' $g$ '(the acceleration due to gravity)
(a) Remains the same
(b) decreases
(c) Increases
(d) None of the above
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due to gravity)
(a) Remains the same
(b) decreases
(c) Increases
(d) None of the above


FACTS ABOUT LINES OF LATITUDE

- Are known as parallels.
- Run in an east-west direction.
- Measure distance north or south from the Equator
- Are parallel to one another and never meet.
- Cross the prime meridian at right angles.
- Lie in planes that cross the Earth's axis at right angles.
- Get shorter toward the poles, with only the Equator, the longest a great circle.
Q. Solar eclipse occurs when
(a) Earth comes between Sun and Moon
(b) Moon is at right angle of Earth
(c) Moon come between Sun and Earth
(d) Sun comes between Moon and Earth


## Q. Solar eclipse occurs when

(a) Earth comes between Sun and Moon
(b) Moon is at right angle of Earth
(c) Moon come between Sun and Earth

(d) Sun comes between Moon and Earth
Q. If the plane of the earth's equator were not inclined to the plane of the earth's orbit,
(a) The year would be longer
(b) The winter would be longer
(c) There would be no change of seasons
(d) The summers would be warmer
Q. If the plane of the earth's equator were not inclined to the plane of the earth's orbit,
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If the plane of the Earth's Equator were not inclined to the plane of its Orbit then, you could not have expected any change in seasons to taking place. The Northern and Southern part of Earth experience opposite seasons. If Equator is not inclined (which means tilting) then there will be no variation in the seasons.
Q. Which Among The Following Planets Is Also Known As The Veiled Planet?
A. Mars
B. Venus
C. Jupiter
D. Neptune
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A. Mars
B. Venus
C. Jupiter
D. Neptune

Explanation: Venus Is Surrounded By A Thick Cloud Cover, Known As The
Veiled Planet. Venus Is Referred To As The "Morning Star" And "Evening
Star". It Is The Hottest Planet In Our Solar System
Q. What Are 'Planetesimals' Associated With Theories Of Planet Formations?
(a) They Are Formed By the Cohesion Of Small Rounded Bodies Of

Condensed Gas Cloud With The Matter Around The Core.
(b) They Are A Combined Object Formed Around The Comets And Meteorites.
(c) Large Number Of Dwarf Planets Form One Planetesimal.
(d) None Of These
Q. What Are 'Planetesimals' Associated With Theories Of Planet Formations?
(a) They Are Formed By the Cohesion Of Small Rounded Bodies Of Condensed Gas Cloud With The Matter Around The Core.
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Q. The Earth While Rotating Around The Sun, Always Keeps

Its Axis Pointed Towards Which One Of The Following?
(a) Venus
(b) The Moon
(c) The Pole Star
(d) The Saturn
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The Earth While Rotating Around The Sun, Always Keeps Its Axis Pointed Towards The Pole Star.
Q. Consider the following statements:
(1) The nearest large galaxy of Milky Way is the Andromeda galaxy.
(2) The Sun's nearest known star is a red dwarf star called Proxima

Centauri, at a distance of 4 light years away.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
a) Both 1 and 2
b) Neither 1 nor 2
c) 2 only
d) 1 only
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## Explanation

The nearest large galaxy of Milky Way is Andromeda galaxy. At a distance of about 2.5 million light-years, the Andromeda galaxy (also known as NGC 224 and M31) is the nearest galaxy to the Earth apart from smaller companion galaxies such as the Magellanic Clouds. The Sun's nearest known star is a red dwarf star called Proxima Centauri, at a distance of 4.3 light-years away.
Q. Which one of the following conditions is most relevant for the presence of life on Mars?
a) Occurrence of ice caps and frozen water
b) Occurrence of ozone
c) Thermal conditions
d) Atmospheric composition
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a) Occurrence of ice caps and frozen water
b) Occurrence of ozone
c) Thermal conditions

d) Atmospheric composition

Explanation : Mars is the only planet with similar day time temperatures and an atmosphere similar to earth. The most relevant condition for presence of life on Mars is occurrence of ice caps and frozen water.
Q. Which one of the following statements is correct with reference to our solar system?
a) The Sun contains 75 percent of the mass of the solar system.
b) The diameter of the sun is 190 times that of the Earth.
c) The predominant element in the composition of Earth is silicon.
d) The earth is the densest of all the planets in our solar system.
Q. Which one of the following statements is correct with reference to our solar system?
a) The Sun contains 75 percent of the mass of the solar system.(99)
b) The diameter of the sun is 190 times that of the Earth.(109)
c) The predominant element in the composition of Earth is silicon.
d) The earth is the densest of all the planets in our solar system.

The Earth is the densest of all the planets in our solar system. The density of the Earth is
$5.513 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm} 3$. This is an average of all of the material on the planet
Q. Which of the following is/are cited by the scientists as evidences for the continued expansion of universe?
(1) Detection of microwaves in space.
(2) Observation of redshift phenomenon in space.
(3) Movement of asteroids in space.
(4) Occurrence of supernova explosions in space.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :
a) 1, 3 and 4
b) None of the above
c) 2 only
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Q. The tail of comet is directed away from the Sun, because
a) The radiation emitted by the Sun exerts a radial pressure on the comet throwing its tail away from the Sun
b) The tail of the Comet always exists in the same orientation
c) As the Comet rotates, the lighter mass of the Comet is attracted by some stars situated in the direction of its tail
d) As the Comet rotate around the Sun, the lighter mass of Comet is pushed away due to centrifugal force alone
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