

**FA-2 ASSIGNMENTS**

**Lesson no.03**

**Topic: Our Solar System**

**Introduction:**

The sun is star, it gives us heat, light and energy. The sun and its eight planets, along with their satellites, together form the solar system. The moon moves around the Earth in the same way as the earth moves around the sun. A body which moves around a planet in a fixed orbit is called a natural satellite. The different shapes of the moon is called the phases of the moon. Like the sun, all other stars are huge balls of burning gases. Groups of stars are called constellations.

Qno.1ans: The sun looks bigger because it is closer to earth than any other star.

Qno.2ans: The sun helps to sustain the life on earth, as it gives light and heat. It is the ultimate source of energy. It provides energy to the plants for preparing food.

Qno.3ans: The sun and its family forms the solar system. The family of sun consists of eight planets - Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

Qno.4ans: We always see the same side of the moon because the moon completes one revolution in about the same time that it takes to complete a rotation about its axis.

Qno.5ans: A natural satellite is a body which moves around a planet in a fixed point. The moon is the natural satellite of the earth.

Qno6ans: The different phases of the moon are:-

I) First moon

II) Waxing crescent

III) New moon

IV) Waning crescent

V) Last quarter

VI) Waning gibbous

VII) Full moon

IX) Waxing gibbous



Qno.7ans: Patterns formed by group of stars are called constellations. For example Great Bear, Scorpion, Leo and Orion.



## Lesson no.04

### Topic: Our Government

#### Introduction:

India attained Independence from the British Rule on 15th August 1947. India adopted the Constitution on 26th January 1950 and became a Republic. India is divided into 28 States and 8 Union Territories. The Government is formed at two levels- Central (Union) Government and State Government. The Central Government looks after the needs and welfare of the whole country. The State Government governs the State.

Qno.1ans: There are 28 States and 8 Union Territories in India.

Qno2ans: In India Government is formed at Central and State levels known as Central and State Governments respectively.

Qno.3ans: The Central Government looks for the needs and welfare of the whole country. It makes laws for the country and also governs the Union Territories.

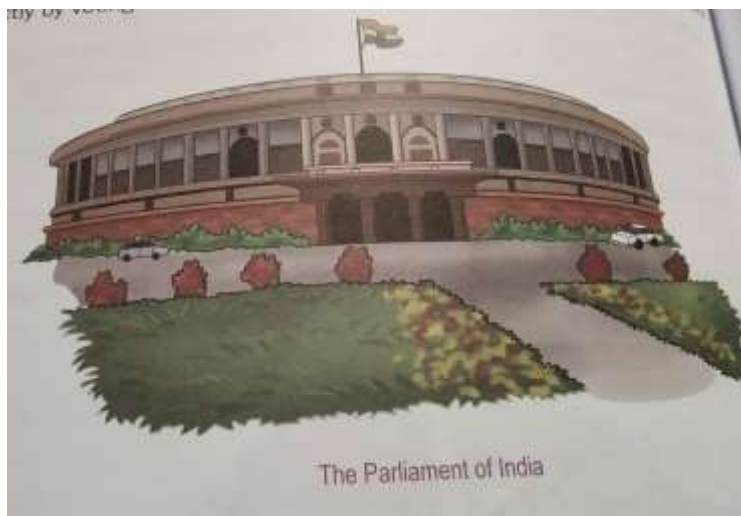
Qno.4ans: Central Government:-

- I) It looks for the needs and welfare of the whole country.
- II) The president, vice president, prime minister and other officials of the Central Government work from New Delhi.

State Government:-

- I) It governs and looks for the needs of particular States only.
- II) The Governor, the Chief Minister, and other ministers and offices of the State Government work from their State Capitals.

Qno.5ans: The president, the prime minister and the vice president of India along with the cabinet ministers form the important members of the Central executive.



## Lesson no. 5

### Topic: Our beautiful country- India

#### Introduction:-

India has different landforms such as mountains, plains, plateaus, deserts and islands. Mountain Everest is the highest peak in the world. Coastal plains have moderate climate. The southern part of India which is triangular in shape, is a plateau. Deserts are large, dry and a ride areas of land.

Qno.1ans: The southern part of India is a plateau. It is a flat land, higher than its surrounding area. It is also known as tablelands as it has a flat top like a table.

Qno2ans: The peaks of the mountains remain covered with snow through the year and climate of this region is extremely cold.

Qno.3ans: Northern plains are usually highly fertile and hence most ideal for cultivation thus the region is densely populated.

Qno.4ans:

#### Plateau:-

I) Plateau is a flat land and higher than its surrounding area.

II) Soil is not very fertile and this region is rich in minerals.

#### Plains:-

I) Plains are areas of flat and level land

II) Soil is very fertile and many crops are grown here.

Qno.5ans: Vegetation is scanty in deserts due to shortage of water. These areas receive very little or no rainfall throughout the year.

Qno.6ans: A piece of land surrounded by water on all sides is called an Island. The group of islands that lie on eastern side of India are Andaman and Nicobar Islands and those on Western side are Lakshadweep Islands.



