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Olympiads
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CREST Science Olympiad (CSO) **Worksheet** *for* **Class 5**



Topic

Celestial Bodies



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Worksheet on Celestial Bodies

1. How can you use the Pole Star for navigation?

- a. By determining which way is north
- b. By determining which way is south
- c. By measuring distances
- d. By finding constellations

2. How can you identify the constellation Cassiopeia in the night sky?

- a. By looking for a "W" or "M" shape of stars
- b. By using a compass to find north
- c. By observing the brightness of stars
- d. By looking for the star Sirius

3. How do communication satellites help us stay connected with each other over long distances?

- a. They help us monitor the weather
- b. These satellites transmit television broadcasts
- c. They enable internet connectivity
- d. They are used for mapping

4. Stars are massive balls of gas which come in different sizes and colours. Which of the following factors determines the colour of a star?

- a. Size
- b. Age
- c. Temperature
- d. Distance from Earth

5. Match the following celestial bodies with their descriptions.

	Column I		Column II
1.	Comet	A.	A massive ball of gas that produces light and heat
2.	Moon	B.	An icy object that orbits the Sun and can have a tail
3.	Star	C.	The star at the centre of our solar system
4.	Sun	D.	Earth's natural satellite

- a. 1:B, 2:D, 3:C, 4:A
- b. 1:B, 2:D, 3:A, 4:C
- c. 1:D, 2:B, 3:A, 4:C
- d. 1:B, 2:C, 3:D, 4:A

Answer Key

1. a - You can use the Pole Star for navigation by determining which way is north. The Pole Star, also known as Polaris, appears above the North Pole and stays in the same spot in the night sky. By locating the Pole Star, you can identify the direction of north and use it as a reference point for navigating and finding your way.
2. a - To identify the constellation Cassiopeia in the night sky, you can look for a "W" or "M" shape of stars. Cassiopeia is known for its distinctive "W" or "M" shape, depending on its position in the sky.
3. c - Communication satellites help us stay connected with each other over long distances by enabling internet connectivity. Communication satellites act like a bridge, allowing information to travel quickly and efficiently over long distances, helping us stay connected no matter where we are.
4. c - The colour of a star is primarily determined by its temperature. Stars emit different colours of light depending on how hot or cold they are. Hotter stars tend to appear blue or white, while cooler stars appear red or orange.
5. b -
Comet: An icy object that orbits the Sun and can have a tail.
Moon: Earth's natural satellite.
Star: A massive ball of gas that produces light and heat.
Sun: The star at the centre of our solar system.

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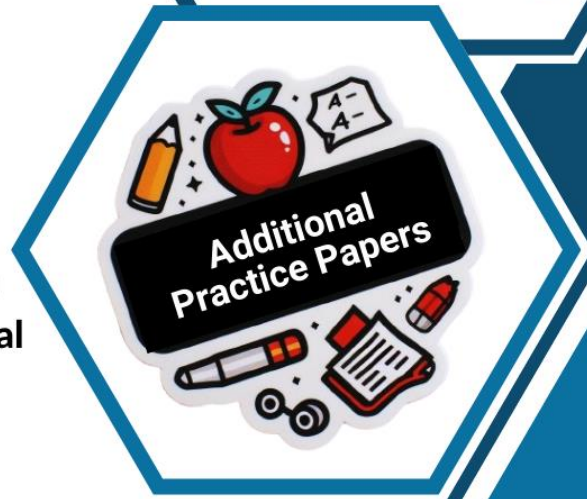
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