

# SOLAR SYSTEM

By Andi



# STARS

# AND OUR

# SUN

Did you know how there are more than a billion stars in our solar system and over a hundred have been named? A star is a luminous ball of gas. Stars are classified by the color as blue, blue and white, white, yellow orange and red, red. Scientists also classify stars by their size and temperature.

The sun is 4.6 billion years old and  $1.989 \times 10^{30}$  kg, it's also as big as 1.3 million Earths and the Earth is 6371 km. If the Earth was as big as the sun then it would be  $1.989 \times 10^{30}$  kg. Did you know that on one side of the Earth is day time when the other is night time?

# INNER PLANET

Mercury is an inner planet. Mercury is the closest planet to the sun. It is very small, yet a tiny bit bigger than the moon. Inner planets are planets that are closer to the sun so outer planets are farther from the sun. Mercury is 2440 km big, it's also a rocky planet. Mercury is 35,980,000 miles from the sun and its temperature in the night is between 279 (F), and 173 (C), and at day it's between 801 (F), and 427 (C). The atmosphere of Mercury has small amounts of hydrogen, helium, and oxygen.



rocky planets



Mercury

Venus

Earth

Mars

gas giants



Jupiter

Saturn

Uranus

Neptune

# OUTER PLANET

Saturn is 568,319,000,000,000 kg large and it was known as an ancient roman God and was known to the Greeks as Cronus. Saturn orbits the sun almost 29.4 earth years. Saturn is 120,540 miles around. Saturn is also a gas planet. It's also an outer planet. The atmosphere of Saturn is made up of approximately 75% hydrogen and 25% helium.



# COMETS

- A comet is a very small body of space. It's made up of small pieces of ice, dust, and rock. When a comet is headed by the sun the ice begins to melt. Comets come in several categories. The most common are periodic and non periodic. Over the years comets have been named such as comet Halley. They were named after the scientists that found them like comet Halley was named after Sir Edmond Halley.



# METEORS

Millions of meteors travel through our atmosphere. Almost everyday a meteor falls to our planet. It's heated by friction.

Meteors are fragments. They are a commonly found crystal on earth. Many meteors (big and small) have fallen to our planets surface. Meteorites actually land on Earth.

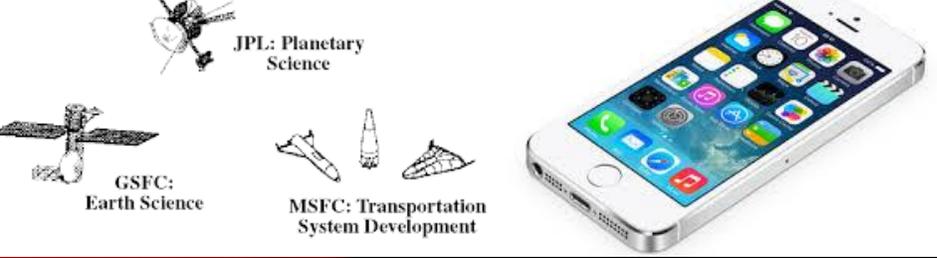


# GRAVITY



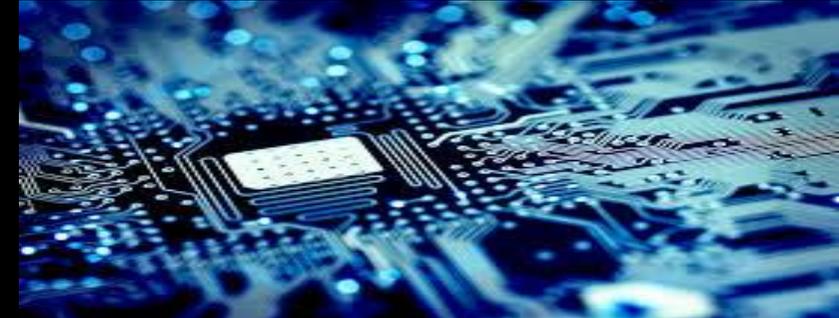
Gravity is something that we have on earth. Gravity is the force that pulls bodies of objects toward other bodies or objects. When you jump, the force pulls you toward the Earth. Gravity is also what helps us orbit the sun. The Earth's mass is greater than the mass of the moon so Earth's gravity is stronger than the moon's. You would weigh less on the moon than on Earth. For example, some people weigh 65 pounds on Earth but on the moon they would only weigh 11 pounds. If we didn't have gravity we would float around.





# TECHNOLOGY

Technology they use isn't used the same that we use it. For example, we use iPads to play on and they use satellites and other things like NASA space program. They even have some of these things on Mars and other planets. There is an application on a iPad where you can see the types of technology that they use. Computer technology has come a long way since the Apollo astronauts took pocket calculators into space which was and still is used in space. NASA's replacement for space shuttle, Orion, is supposed to start round trips to space. Sure they use iPads but they use them for important stuff not for games.



## WORK CITED

*I Found these facts on Space Facts, The Discovery Channel and Google. I got the pictures off of Google and finally a science book call Science.*





*Kitty Pryde* DID YOU KNOW?

**IN 1963, FRENCH CAT "FELICETTE"  
WAS THE FIRST CAT TO EVER TRAVEL  
INTO OUTER SPACE**

THATNKS FOR WATCHING

Wasn't the presentation purr fact