**Peform all the learnt skill in this file or used Reinforcement handout for computing skill.**

Planets

We have nine planets in our Slar Systm. These plnets circle around the sun and this is called orbits.A lot of astronmy people like to think of the Solar System been made up in two parts. We have the Inner Solar System which has Mercury, Venus, Earth and not forgetting Mars.These are closest to the sun and are clled the terrestrial planets simply because the have very solid rocky surfaces.

The solarsystem is made of the eightplanets that orbit our sun it is also made of asteroids, moons, comets and lots, lots more.

**Eight planets are:**

|  |
| --- |
| Mercury  Venus  Earth  Mars  Jupiter  Saturn  Uranus  Neptune |

**Mercury**

The closest planet to the Sun is only about as wide as the Atlantic Ocean! 18 Mercuries would fit into the Earth. The planet does not have an atmosphere, just like it is on all the other [planets](Excel%202013.lnk). There is no water present on this dangerous planet either where temperatures vary between -180°C and 430°C/-290°F and 842°F.

**Venus**

Venus - named after the Roman goddess of beauty - is also knows the evening or morning star. Yellow clouds made of sulfur and sulfuric acid cover the entire planet causing light to reflect off the surface.

**Earth**

Earth is the fifth largest planet of our slar system and has one large natural satellite, the Moon. All planets were named after Roman and [Greek gods](https://greekgodsandgoddesses.net) and goddesses, except the Earth. The name nevertheless is more than 1,000 years old and means just 'ground'.

**Mars**

Mars, the most likely candidate for a future human habitat, has huge storms that occur every now and then and cover the entire planet!

**Jupiter**

Jupiter is the largest planet in the solar sstem. The most famous feature on the surface of the planet is the 'Great Red Spot' which is actually a [storm](https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Strom) that has been blowing for about 350 years, if not longer.

**Neptune**

Neturn is closely related to Uranus, the atmosphere is composed of almost the same gases and just like Uranus, and Neptune also appears blue. Neptune inherits its name from the Roman god of the sea as reference to its deep blue color.

**Saturn**

Saturn is a gas giant just like Jupiter, Neptune and Uranus. This means that it doesn’t really have a proper solid surface as it is mainly made up of gases with a small rocky core. Saturn is the second largest planet and is known for its rings, although the other gas giants also have these kinds of rings, only Saturn’s rings can be seen the clearest

**Uranus**

Uranus is the second furthest planet from the sun and therefore also has to travel a pretty long time to go once around out home star, it takes Uranus roughly 84 yars to orbit once around the sun.