**Mercury**

1. How many times does Mercury rotate in one orbit?

*1 ½.*

1. What is the difference between Mercury’s atmosphere and Earth’s atmosphere?

*Mercury’s atmosphere gets replaced with solar wind.*

1. What celestial object is most like Mercury?

*The Moon.*

1. What do scientists believe Mercury’s core is made of?

*Molten.*

1. Why do scientists believe Mercury was once like Earth?

*They believe 3 theories about how an object stripped it of its mantle and crust.*

**Venus**

1. Why is Venus often called the morning or evening star?

*In the morning and evening it is easy to see.*

1. Why does Venus rotate backwards?

*Its axis is upside down.*

1. What are Venus’ clouds composed of?

*Sulfuric acid and carbon dioxide.*

1. What can Venus do because of its extremely efficient greenhouse effect?

*It is capable of melting lead.*

1. How did Venus’ surface form?

*Volcanic eruptions*

**Mars**

1. What gives Mars its reddish color?

*Rust.*

1. What can last long on Mars and why?

*The density and pressure on Mars are much lower than Venus; therefore, Mars does not have a large greenhouse effect. Dust Storms can last for months because of this.*

1. What is the largest Volcano in the Solar System?

*Olympus Mons.*

1. Where was Mars’ water once located?

*Below the Surface at Mid Latitudes.*

1. Why do astronomers believe that Mars’ core is solid?

*Mars has No Magnetic Field.*

**Jupiter**

1. Does Jupiter have rings?

*Yes!*

1. What generates Jupiter’s magnetic field?

*Electric currents exist within the layer of liquid metallic hydrogen.*

1. What causes Jupiter’s distorted shape?

*Rapid Rotation.*

1. What is the source of Jupiter’s rings?

*Jupiter’s four small, inner moons.*

1. Why is Jupiter useful for satellites?

*Satellites use a planet’s gravity to help propel them deeper into space. Jupiter has a lot of mass which allows it to have a lot of gravity.*

**Saturn**

1. What is Saturn less dense than?

*Water.*

1. Where did Saturn’s rings come from?

I don’t know this Help?

1. What planet is Titan bigger than?

*Mercury.*

1. What is Titan’s atmosphere composed of?

*Nitrogen and Methane.*

1. Why are Saturn’s rings so thin?

*Rotational Forces keep the orbits of all particles confined to Saturn’s equatorial plane.*

**Uranus**

1. When and how was Uranus discovered?

*In 1781 on accident. A Bluish object was observed moving relative to the Sun.*

1. What gives Uranus its bluish color?
2. How were Uranus’ rings and moons discovered?
3. What does Uranus’ extreme tilt cause and what caused this tilt?
4. What planets are most like Uranus?

**Neptune**

1. How did scientists predict Neptune’s existence?
2. What is Neptune’s atmosphere like?
3. How are Uranus and Neptune alike?
4. How is Neptune like Jupiter?
5. What is special about Triton?

**Pluto**

* 1. What Special Glacier does Pluto Have?

*A heart-shaped glacier that's the size of Texas and Oklahoma. This fascinating world has blue skies, spinning moons, mountains as high as the Rockies, and it snows – but the snow is red.*

* 1. What does Pluto have that is a unique feature (Earth Also has this)?

*This is in the form of water ice which is more than 3 times as much water as in all the Earth’s oceans, the remaining two thirds are rock. Pluto’s surface is covered with ices, and has several mountain ranges, light and dark regions, and a scattering of craters.*

* 1. How Many Moons does Pluto have?

*5 Moons*

* 1. Why does Pluto get closer to the Sun then Neptune?

*Its orbit is so eccentric that it comes closer to the Sun than Neptune.*

* 1. Why do Scientists Believe Pluto can have a Ring System?

*It’s not a guarantee, but at least one research team suggests that debris floating around Pluto could coalesce into a faint ring system.*