

**Grade 3**  
**Reading - Science**

**“The Wonders of the Solar System”**

Our solar system is a fascinating place filled with planets, moons, asteroids, and comets. At the center of it all is the Sun, a giant ball of hot, glowing gases that provides light and heat to our solar system. The Sun is so massive that its gravity holds everything in orbit around it.

There are eight planets in our solar system, and they orbit the Sun in a specific order. Starting from the closest to the Sun, we have Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Each planet is unique in its own way, with different sizes, colors, and atmospheres.

Earth, our home planet, is the third planet from the Sun and the only one known to have life. It has a perfect balance of water, air, and land, making it suitable for plants, animals, and humans to live on. The Earth’s atmosphere protects us from the Sun’s harmful rays and provides us with the air we need to breathe.

Mars, the fourth planet from the Sun, is known as the Red Planet because of its reddish appearance. Scientists are interested in Mars because they believe it may have had water and possibly life in the past. In recent years, spacecraft have been sent to Mars to study its surface and look for signs of water.

Jupiter is the largest planet in our solar system and has a strong magnetic field. It has a Great Red Spot, which is a giant storm that has been raging for at least 400 years. Saturn is famous for its beautiful rings, made up of ice and rock particles.

Our solar system is a wonderful place to learn about, and there is still much more to discover. Scientists continue to study the planets, moons, and other objects to learn more about the origins of our solar system and the possibility of life elsewhere in the universe.

Q1. What is at the center of our solar system?

- A) Earth
- B) Mars
- C) The Sun
- D) The Moon

Q2. How many planets are in our solar system?

- A) 6
- B) 7
- C) 8
- D) 9

Q3. Which planet is known as the Red Planet?

- A) Earth
- B) Mars
- C) Jupiter
- D) Saturn

Q4. What makes Earth suitable for life?

- A) Its size
- B) Its distance from the Sun
- C) Its balance of water, air, and land
- D) Its atmosphere

Q5. What is the Great Red Spot?

- A) A mountain on Mars
- B) A storm on Jupiter
- C) A ring around Saturn
- D) A moon of Earth

Q6. Which planet is the largest in our solar system?

- A) Earth
- B) Mars
- C) Jupiter
- D) Saturn

Q7. What are Saturn's rings made of?

- A) Gas
- B) Dust

- C) Ice and rock particles
- D) Lava

Q8. Which planet is the third from the Sun?

- A) Venus
- B) Earth
- C) Mars
- D) Jupiter

Q9. What does Earth's atmosphere provide us with?

- A) Light
- B) Heat
- C) Air
- D) Water

Q10. Why are scientists interested in Mars?

- A) Because it is the largest planet
- B) Because it has beautiful rings
- C) Because it may have had water and possibly life in the past
- D) Because it has a strong magnetic field



**Answers:**

1. C) The Sun. The Sun is at the center of our solar system, and its gravity holds all the planets and other objects in orbit around it.
2. C) 8. There are eight planets in our solar system: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.
3. B) Mars. Mars is known as the Red Planet because of its reddish appearance.
4. C) Its balance of water, air, and land. Earth has the perfect balance of water, air, and land, making it suitable for plants, animals, and humans to live on.
5. B) A storm on Jupiter. The Great Red Spot is a giant storm on Jupiter that has been raging for at least 400 years.
6. C) Jupiter. Jupiter is the largest planet in our solar system.
7. C) Ice and rock particles. Saturn's beautiful rings are made up of ice and rock particles.
8. B) Earth. Earth is the third planet from the Sun.
9. C) Air. Earth's atmosphere provides us with the air we need to breathe.
10. C) Because it may have had water and possibly life in the past. Scientists are interested in Mars because they believe it may have had water and possibly life in the past, and they have sent spacecraft to study its surface and look for signs of water.