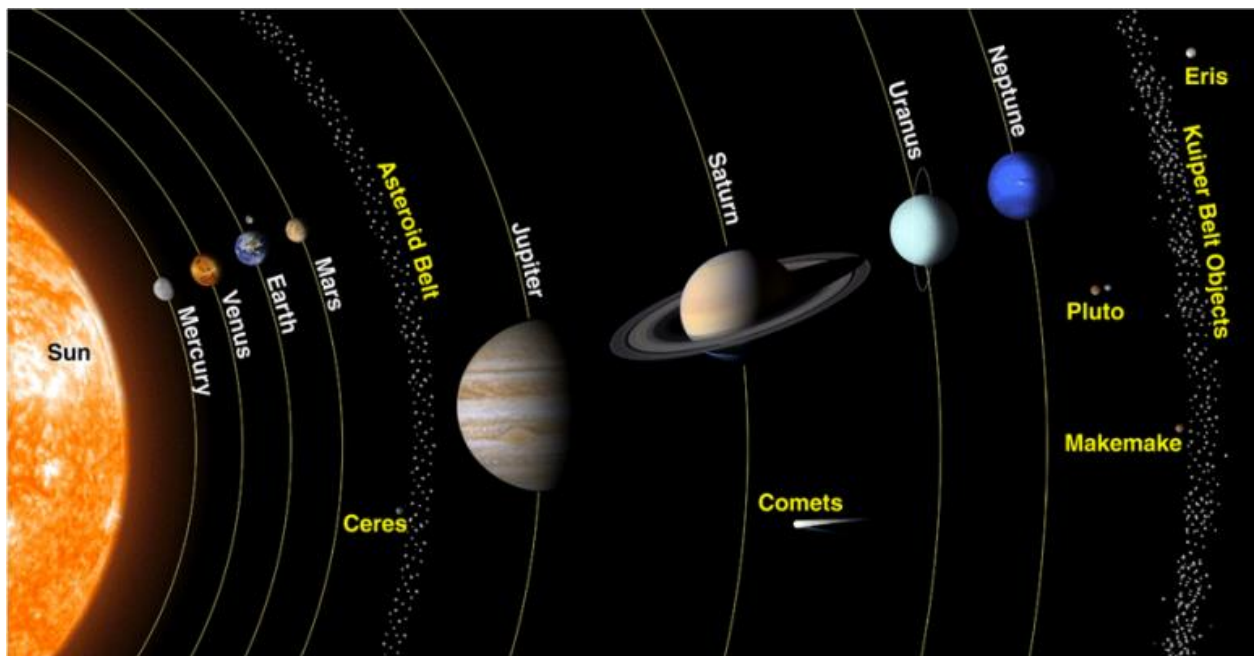
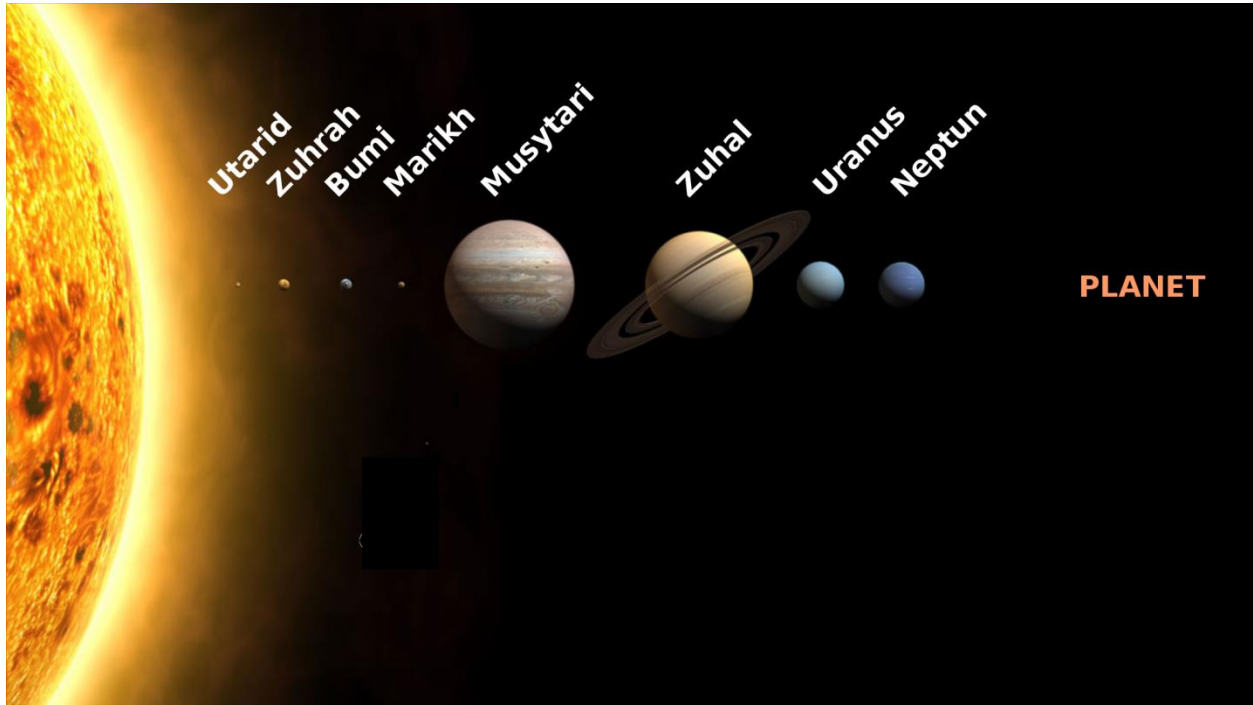


SOLAR SYSTEM/ SISTEM SURIA

There are 8 planets in our solar system

Sistem suria terdiri daripada 8 buah planet di mana matahari terletak di bahagian tengah



1. Third planet from the Sun. **Bumi ialah planet yang ketiga dari matahari**
2. Neptune is the furthest planet from the Sun **Planet Neptun ialah planet yang paling jauh dari matahari**
3. The Sun is a ball of burning gas with the temperature of 15 million Celsius **Matahari ialah sebuah bebola gas yang sedang terbakar dengan suhu 15 Juta Celsius**

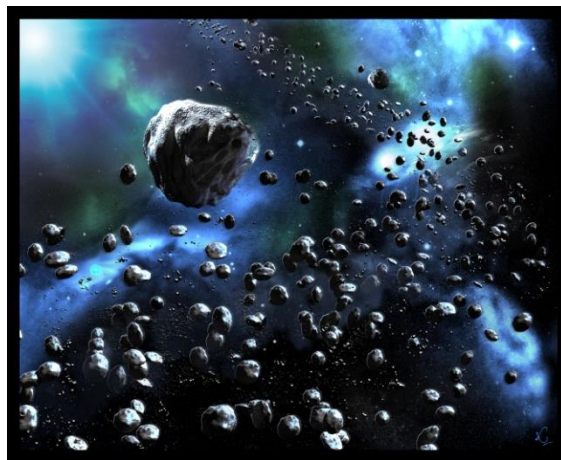
Moon/ **Bulan**

- Natural satellite that travels around the Earth. **Satelit semula jadi yang mengelilingi planet**
- The moon does not produce light **Bulan tidak mengeluarkan cahaya matahari**
- The moon only reflects light from the Sun **Bulan hanya memantulkan cahaya matahari**



Asteroid

1. Metal Rocks smaller than the moon or planet **Ketulan batu logam yang lebih kecil daripada planet dan bulan**
2. Asteroids move in a cluster **Asteroid beredar dalam kumpulan**
3. It is called a planetoid **Asteroid yang tergolong dalam kumpulan kecil dipanggil planetoid**



Meteoroid

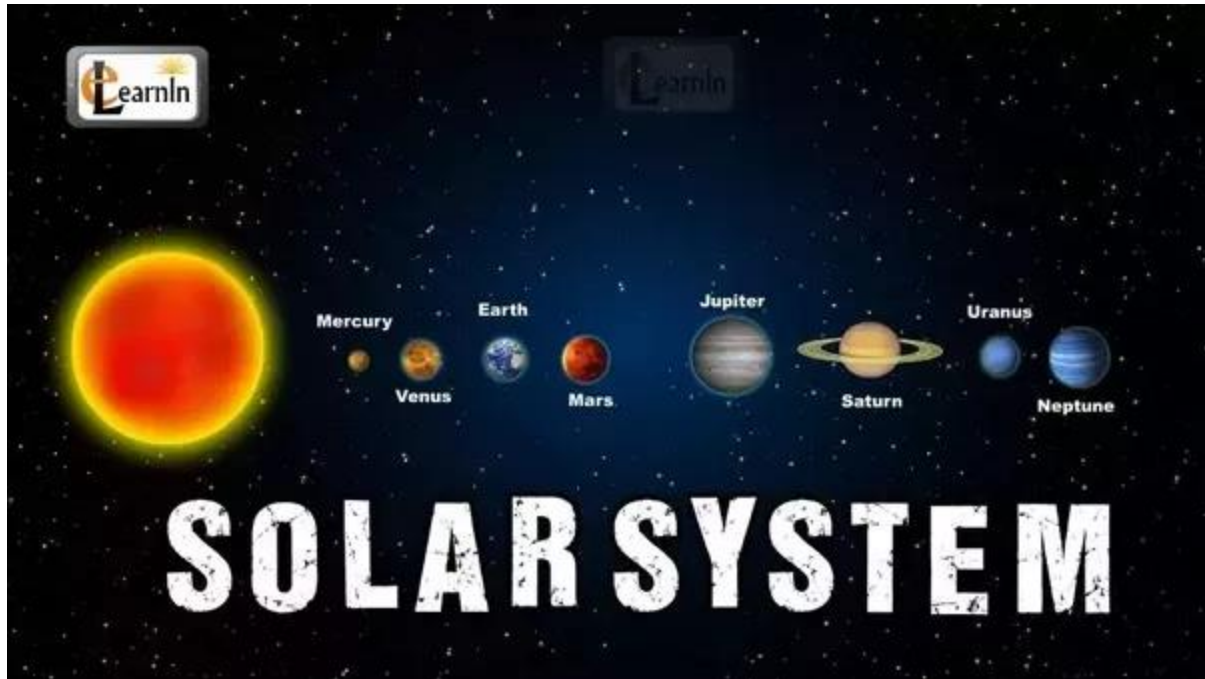
1. Pieces of small rocks or metal floating in the universe **Ketulan batu kecil atau logam terapung**
2. When meteoroid falls to Earth it is called meteor. **Apabila meteoroid jatuh ke bumi, ia dikenali sebagai meteor**
3. Meteor which falls to earth with light is called a comet. **Metor yang menyala dipanggil tahi bintang**



Comet/ Komet

1. Comet is actually made of rocks and ice that travels around the Sun **Gumpalan batu, ais dan tahan yang mengelilingi matahari**
2. A comet has heads and tails **Mempunyai kepala dan ekor**

Solar System



Mercury

Mercury is the closest planet to the sun. It rotates slowly – about twice for every three orbits it completes. Its cratered surface can experience temperatures upwards of 800 degrees Fahrenheit (426.7 degrees Celsius) because of its proximity to the sun.

Only 59 days to revolve around the Sun

Venus

The second planet from the sun, **Venus** is slightly smaller than Earth. Because of its relative proximity to Earth, it is the largest planet seen in the night sky. The cratered surface is hot with surface temperatures around 900 F (482 C), the product of a runaway greenhouse effect.

Only 225 days to revolve around the Sun

Earth

Earth, the third planet from the sun and the largest terrestrial planet, is the only planet known to host living beings and the only one known to have liquid water on its surface. The atmosphere, made of mostly nitrogen, oxygen and carbon dioxide, is crucial to Earth's ability to support life.

Only 365.25 days revolved around the Sun

Mars

Stargazers from antiquity have called Mars, the fourth planet from the sun, **Mars**, the Red Planet. The red color of the surface comes from iron oxide or rust in the soil. The topography is characterized by large volcanoes and deep valleys, and Mars experiences frequent planet-wide wind storms. Some of the surface features of Mars, such as dry river beds, hint to the possibility that water previously existed on the planet and may still flow under the surface.

Only 687 revolves around the Sun

Jupiter

Further from the sun, past a ring of asteroids, lies the largest planet in our solar system – **Jupiter** – the first of the gas giant planets. Its characteristic colored cloud patterns are caused by enormous, swirling storms in its atmosphere, which consists of primarily of hydrogen, helium, methane ammonia and water ice. The largest and most distinctive of the storms, the Great Red Spot, is larger than Earth. Jupiter has 63 moons and a faint ring system.

12 years to revolved around the sun

Saturn

Saturn, the sixth planet from the sun, is also a gas giant, and it's most impressive feature as seen from afar is an extensive and complex ring system.

Take s 29 years to revolve around the Sun

Uranus

While most planets spin on their axis with a slight tilt, the ice giant **Uranus** spins on an axis parallel to its orbit. With a diameter of 31,518 miles (50,723 kilometers), this cold planet is four times the size of Earth and is made of a large atmosphere of methane with a dense core of frozen methane.

Takes 84 years to revolved around the Sun

Neptune

The blue planet **Neptune** is the farthest one from the sun and, like Uranus, is a very cold place. Its surface temperature is a chilly -353 F (-214 C). Because of its distance from the sun and its large orbit, one year on Neptune is 165 Earth years.

Takes 165 years to revolved around the sun!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

List its characteristics for the following planets

Utarid Mercury	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Nearest to the Sun2. 40% smaller than the Earth3. No atmosphere4. Sky is always dark due to non-presence of air5. Temperature from -173 Celsius to 457 Celsius
Zuhrah Venus	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Second planet form the Sun2. Filled with Carbon dioxide3. Hottest planet in the Solar system due to greenhouse effect4. Turn on the axis from East to West5. Sun rises from the West6. Same density with Earth
Bumi Earth	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 3rd planet from the Sun2. Support life3. 71% is water while 29% is only land
Marikh Mars	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 4th planet from the Sun2. Red planet3. Consist of sands, volcano and water freeze at the north pole4. 96% is Carbon dioxide
Musytari Jupiter	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Largest planet in the solar system2. 5th planet from the Sun3. Made of gas. There is no land4. 12 x larger than the earth and 320 x heavier compared to Earth5. Huge gravity
Zuhal Saturn	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 6th planet from the Sun2. A ball of gas3. Consists of 62 moons4. Titans is the largest moon5. Has a ring
Uranus	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 7th Planet in the solar system2. Made of ice and rocks.3. Has a ring4. Consists of 27 moons
Neptun Neptune	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 8th planet in the solar system2. Planet is made of methane3. Very close approximately -201 Celsius

PUSAT TUISYEN SKOR MINDA

	JUPITER	SATURN	URANUS	NEPTUNE
Mass (Earth=1)	318	95	14.5	17
Equatorial radius (Earth=1)	11.2	9.5	4.0	3.9
Equatorial radius (km)	71,492	60,268	25,559	24,764
Ellipticity	0.0649	0.0980	0.0229	0.017
Mean density (g/cm ³)	1.33	0.69	1.29	1.64
Equatorial surface gravity (m/s ²)	22.88	9.05	7.77	11.0
Equatorial escape velocity (km/s)	59.6	35.5	21.3	23.3
Sidereal rotation period	9.841 h	10.233 h	17.9 h	19.2 h
Inclination of equator to orbit	3°.1	26°.7	97°.9	29°.6

Why Earth is the most suitable place for life to exist

- It has the right temperature
- Does have Oxygen, Carbon dioxide and Nitrogen
- Atmosphere to shield us from cosmos radiation
- Water Cycle
- Carbon Oxygen Cycle
- Nitrogen Cycle