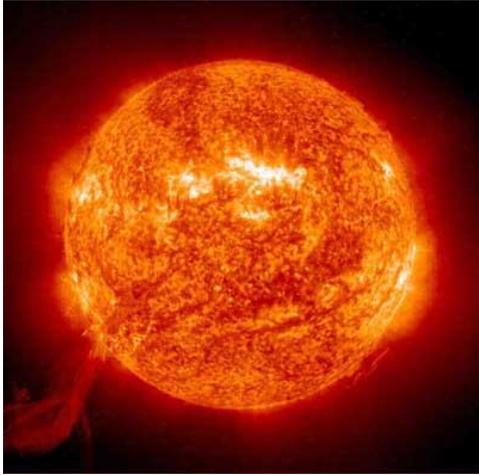


ASTRONOMY SNAP GAME

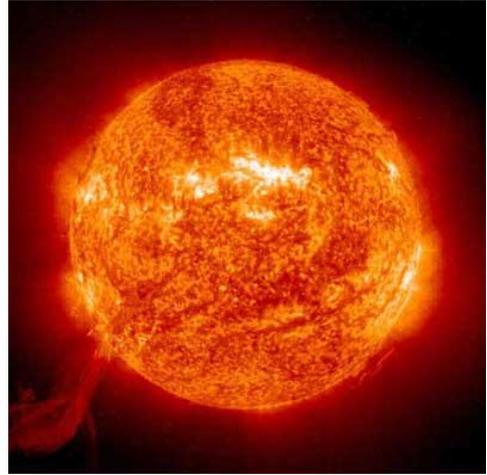
with interesting facts

Sun



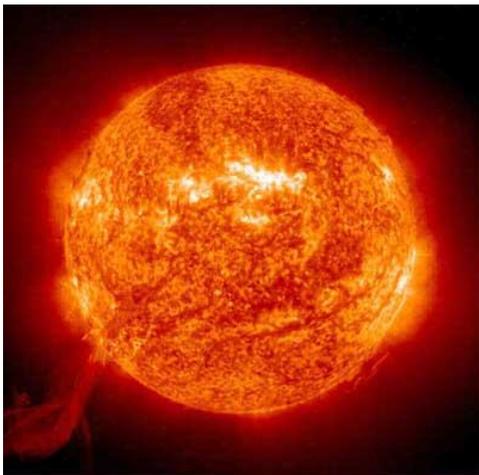
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- The Sun's life expectancy is approximately 5 billion more years
- At its core, the Sun's temperature is about 15 million degrees Celsius

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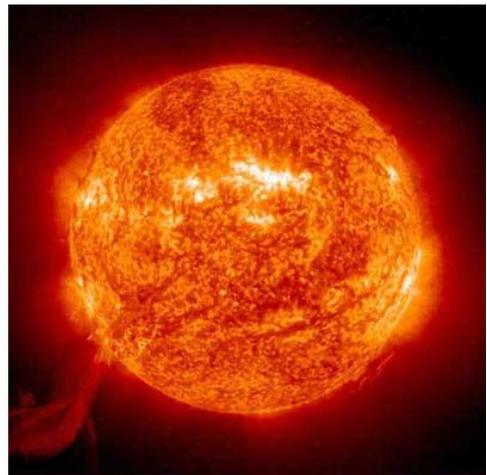
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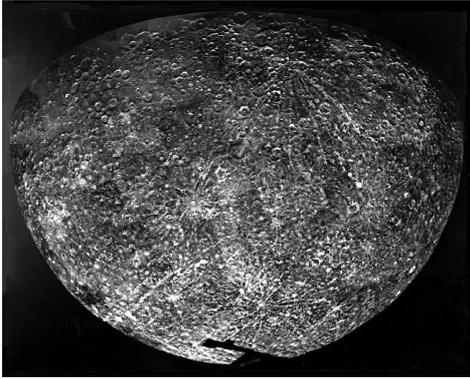
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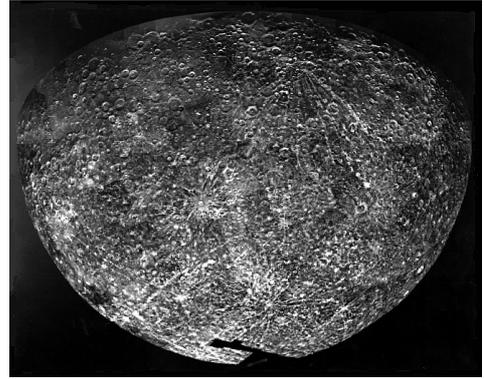
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- Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun so the temperature in the daytime gets to a scorching 400 degrees Celsius
- At night, however, without an atmosphere to hold the heat in, the temperature plummets to -180 Degrees Celsius
- The surface of Mercury is very similar to Earth's Moon – it is rocky and covered with many craters

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- It takes Venus 225 Earth days to rotate around the Sun

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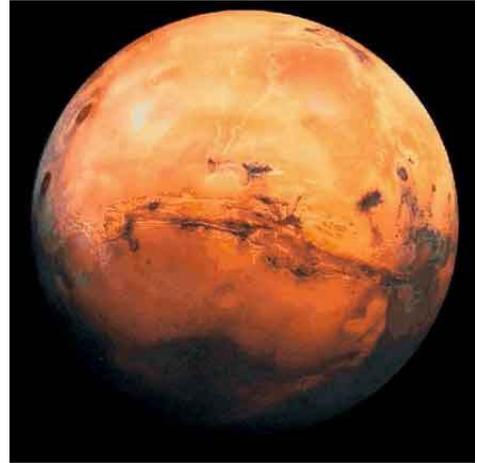
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- No human could survive the low pressure of Mars
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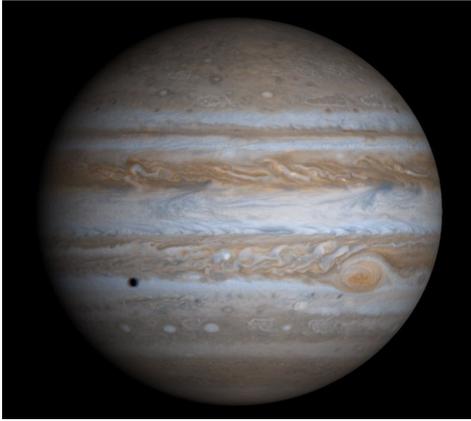
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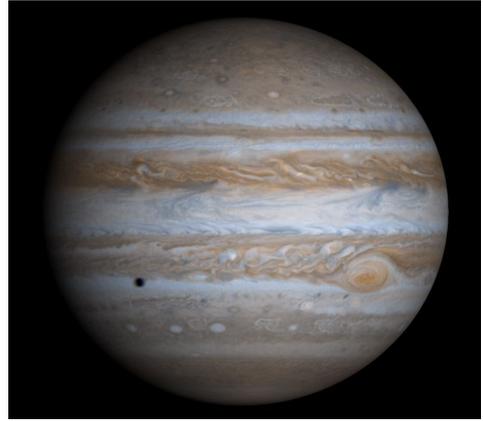
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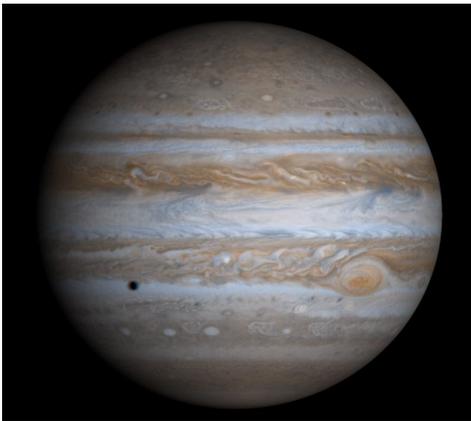
- Jupiter's mass is 318 times larger than that of the Earth
- Although Jupiter is the largest planet, it rotates extremely fast on its orbit
- The planet has the shortest day in our Solar System, extending up to only 10 hours

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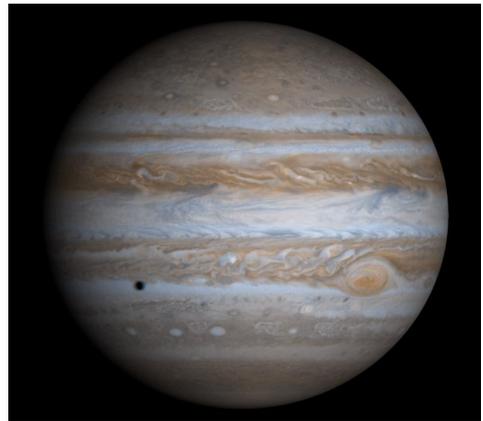
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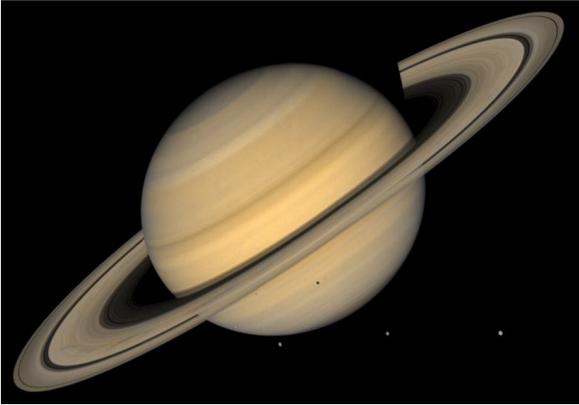
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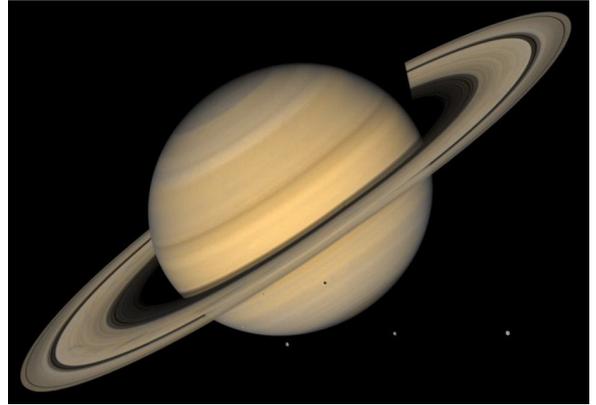
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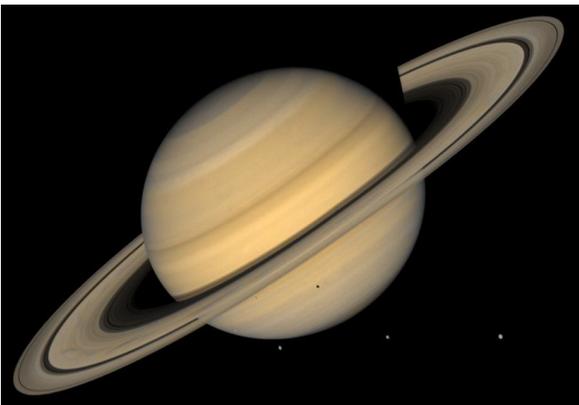
- Saturn has 60 known moons, and there are many more yet to be discovered
- Titan is the largest of Saturn's moons, and is larger than Mercury and Pluto
- Saturn is the least dense among all known planets weighing less than water. It means that it would float, if placed in a water body of a size bigger than itself

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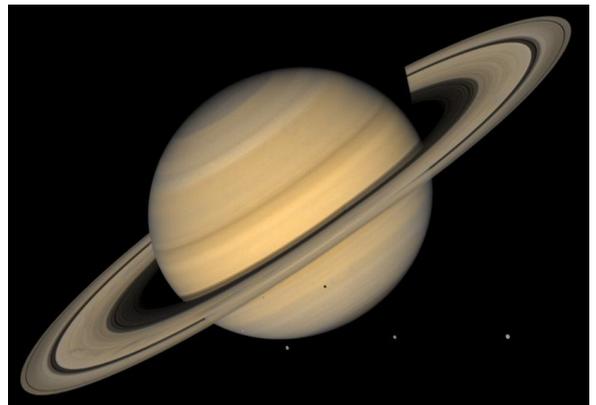
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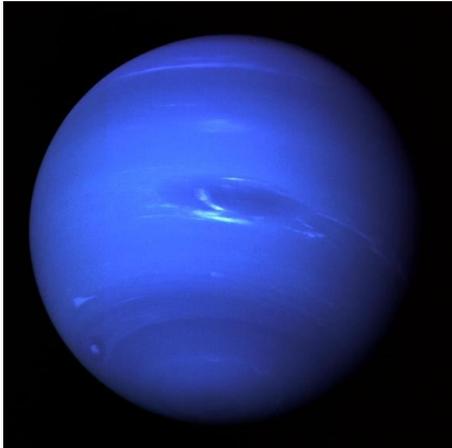
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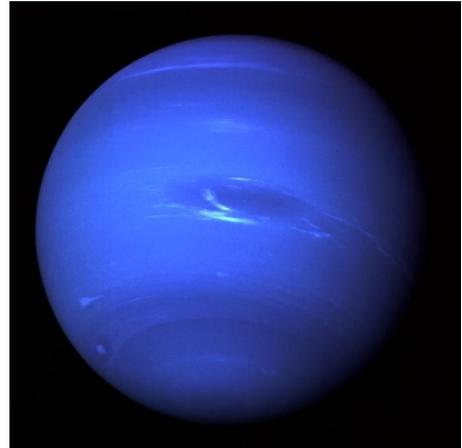
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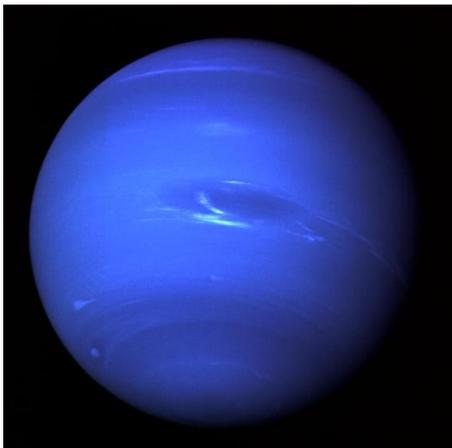
- Blue Neptune is the smallest out of the four Solar System's gas giants
- The gravity of Neptune is only 17% stronger than Earth gravity
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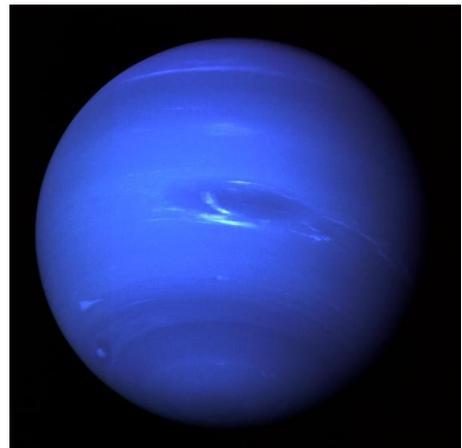
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- Comets come from two places: The Kuiper Belt, and the Oort Cloud
- Comets have three distinct parts: a nucleus, a coma, and a tail.
- The solid core is called the nucleus, which develops a coma with one or more tails when a comet sweeps close to the Sun

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- Most meteors burn up in the atmosphere, but if they survive the frictional heating and strike the surface of the Earth they are called meteorites
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