

Manorcroft Times

December 2023

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LEARNING

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Groundbreaking Greeks



By Gajana, Chloe and Suhani

In the Autumn term, Year 5 are learning about Greeks. We have been learning about what their daily life was like, what their clothes were like, what they ate, the very significant people, how the rich and poor lived, the periods of Ancient Greek, Gods and Goddesses.

Gods and goddesses in Ancient Greece

Gods and goddesses were honoured in Ancient Greece. There are 12 main Gods and Goddesses. Including the three main Gods. They are Zeus, Poseidon and Hades. These Gods have three sisters, who are: Hestia, Hera, Demeter. Zeus had married one of his sisters, Hera, but had cheated many times

with mortals and other goddesses. Some of his children made it into the 12 main gods/goddesses. They may include: Athena [Zeus's favourite child/goddess of war and wisdom], Ares [god of war and courage], Apollo [God of music, dance and archery], Artemis [goddess of wilderness, hunting and wild animals], Dionysus [goddess/god of wine and vegetation], Hermes [god of trade and speed], Hephaestus [god of making and metalworkers] and a few more of his children that are not listed here. All of the 12 main Gods/Goddesses are: Athena, Zeus, Poseidon, Apollo, Artemis, Hera, Hephaestus, Aphrodite, Ares, Hermes, Hades



What was their daily life like ?

Men would be free to socialise and entertain outside their house whereas ladies would supervise the daily household. The women was in charge of children, spinning, weaving and sewing the family's clothes. Women would not be able to leave the house with their for their husband's permission and then be escorted by a slave but poor, single women had to go out and earn money. Men would throw parties called a symposia. At a symposia, male citizens would gather for dinner, drinking, music, entertainment and conversation. They would engage in jokes, games, recite poetry and watch professional musicians and dancers or slaves.

What did they eat?

The Greeks ate a wide variety of food. They ate two meals a day, one in the evening and one in the morning. For breakfast they ate bread dipped in wine. For dinner they ate eggs from quails and hens, fish,

legumes, olives, feta cheese, bread dipped in wine, figs and any vegetables they could grow and were in season.



OLYMPICS

The first Olympics was held in Olympia, c776 BC. They included chariot racing, discus, pankration (which is a combination of boxing and wrestling), equestrian (horse related) races, pentathlon (five sporting events). Different city-states acted differently such as Athens and Sparta would cheat at all costs but city-states such as Megara would be friendly towards city-states like Corinth. They even encouraged and cheered on a cheating city-state Sparta but hated Athens.

What type of clothes did Ancient Greeks wear ?

Ancient Greeks wore clothes made out of wool. Clothing for men and women were two main garments: a tunic and a cloak.

Conclusion

The Ancient Greeks are amazing and even built a statue to honour Zeus which is the 7th wonder of the world. They impacted many subjects like mathematics and Social studies/English. Thank you for reading. Good bye!



WHAT IS A MOUNTAIN?



Most mountains are formed when tectonic plates are pushing together.

MISTY MOUNTAINS WINDING RIVER



WHAT IS A RIVER?

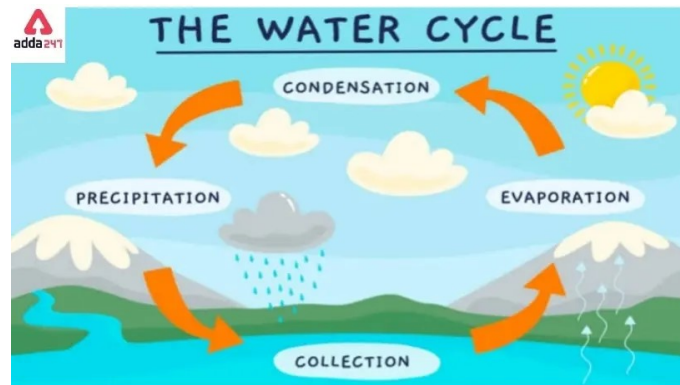


A river is a body of water with bank sides and bed bottom. A river is a stream of water that flows through a channel.

By Laura

The Wonderful Water Cycle

There are four stages in the water cycle; the four stages are : evaporation , condensation, precipitation and collection.



Evaporation

Evaporation is the process of turning liquid water into vapour. This happens when heat or energy forces the bonds that hold the water molecules together to break. This happens when you boil water on the stove , which causes the water to change to its gaseous forms which we call steam.

Condensation

Condensation is the process by which water vapour in the air is turned into liquid water, so it is basically the opposite of evaporation. Condensation is crucial to the water cycle because it is responsible for the formation of clouds.

Precipitation

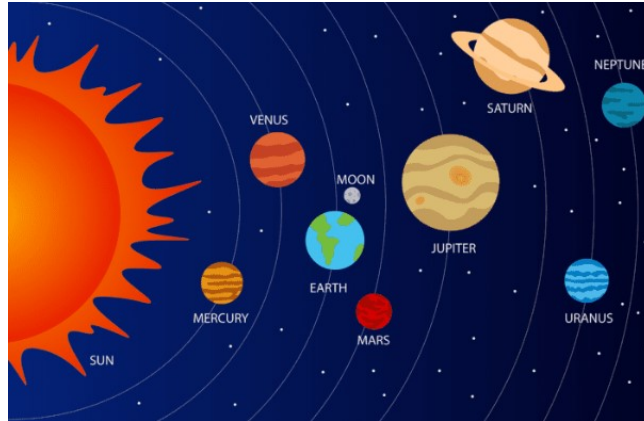
Precipitation is water that falls from the atmosphere to the Earth's surface because there is so much water the air cannot hold it any-more the water falls to the ground as rain , hail , snow or sleet.

Collection

A lot of the Earth's water does not take part in the water cycle very often. Much of it is stored. The Earth stores water in a number of places. The ocean is the largest storage of water. Around 96% of the Earth's water is stored in the ocean. We can't drink the salty ocean water, so fortunately for us, freshwater is also stored in lakes, glaciers, snow caps, rivers, and below the ground in groundwater storage.

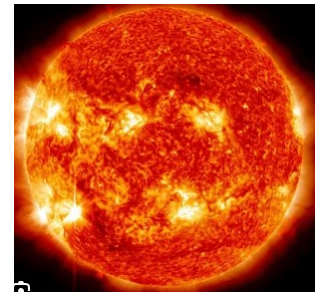
By Gajana .

The Solar System by Gajana



Sun

1. The sun is actually a star not a planet
2. It is the hottest planet
3. More than a million earths can fit in the earth
4. The sun is over 4.5 million years old
5. The sunlight reaches the earth in 8 minutes



Mercury

1. Mercury is the smallest planet in the solar system but it's only a bit larger than the moon.
2. It is the fastest planet
3. It is impossible to breathe there
4. It has no moons or rings
5. It has had 2 robotic visitors



Venus

1. Venus is the the hottest planet (the Sun is a star)
2. There are yellow clouds on Venus
3. Venus is the second closest planet to the Sun
4. A day on Venus lasts 243 Earth days
5. The pressure on Venus could crush you

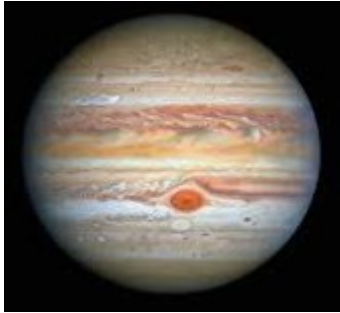
Earth

1. Earth is the only planet where humans could survive
2. Earth is not perfectly round because of more gravity in different areas
3. The days on Earth are getting longer
4. Earth is mostly Iron and Oxygen
5. Earth used to be the colour purple

Mars

1. Mars is also known as the red planet
2. Mars was named after the Roman God Mars
3. It has a very thin atmosphere
4. Mars is actually cold not warm
5. Mars has dust storms that can last for months and cover the whole planet

Jupiter



1. It is the biggest planet
2. It has 80 moons
3. Jupiter has 2 rings but they are too faint to see
4. A day on Jupiter is about 9 hours
5. It is a gas giant

Saturn

1. You can not stand on Saturn
2. Saturn has a moon bigger than mercury
3. It is very windy there
4. Saturn beautiful rings are not solid
5. Saturn has the most moons in the solar system. It has 124 moons



Uranus

1. It was the first planet found with a telescope
2. It spins on its side
3. It contains methane gas
4. Although it contains gas it is not a gas giant
5. It is 4 times bigger than earth#



Neptune

1. It is the final planet in the solar system
2. Neptune is more than 30 times as far from the Sun as Earth
3. Neptune is a Ice Giant
4. Neptune has atleast 5 rings
5. There is a argument about who discovered the planet

Ancient Egyptians

Who are the Ancient Egyptians ?



The Ancient Egyptians were good farmers and builders. They made paper a writing system called hieroglyphics. Kings and Queens were called pharaohs. They believed in lots of gods and goddesses and the afterlife.



What did they invent?

They invented :

Toothbrushes

1. Toothpaste

2. Ink

3. Cosmetics

4. Paper

5. Bowling

By Gajana

Rocks, Relics **s** and **Rumbles**

Rocks, Relics and Rumbles is the year 3 topic. It is all about the layers of Earth, Fossils, rocks and more. The layers of the Earth are the Crust, Mantle, Outer core and Inner core. We live on the crust that's why it's hard in some places. Every layer of the is all natural so no one put it there. There are all so different types of soil like topsoil, not very high quality, rocky soil and rocks. There are much more things that you can learn about the world.

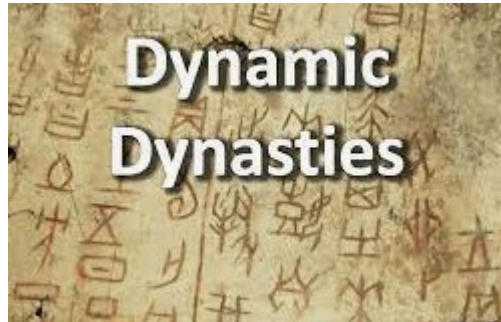
ART

There are lots of types of art in the school but at the moment year 3s art is very interesting because they are printing fossils that they made and traced using polystyrene. They also painted them.

By Mahreen

Dynamic dynasties

In year 5 we are learning about a topic called Dynamic Dynasties ,this is basically Ancient China.A dynasty is a period of a family ruling Ancient China and a new dynasty starts by another family from another state has a war with the current ruling family if they win the war they become the new ruler.



Qin Dynasty

The Qin occupied the Wei River valley in the extreme northwestern area of the region.It started in 221 -206 BCE.The Qin dynasty was an organised and powerful state ,they gradually began to conquer their neighbours and soon became a major power.Qin Shi Huang the first emperor of the Qin dynasty was known for his brutal techniques and tyranny .His mistreatment of farmers and conscripted peasants ultimately results in a revolt that put a end to the dynasty.They started to construct the great wall of China which costed a million lives.They improved bronze swords by replacing them by strong,durable iron swords,The Qin Dynasty was China 's first unified state whose power was centralised instead of spread among different kingdoms among the north and the south.Warland Xing Yu in quick succession defeated the Qin dynasty ,executed the emperor , destroyed the capital and split the whole empire into eighteen states.



West-Zhou

The Zhou Dynasty was split into 2 periods the first period was called the Western Zhou Dynasty and the second is called the Eastern Zhou.The Zhou dynasty was the longest dynasty.The Zhou Dynasty made significant cultural contributions to agriculture,education,military organisation.

Shang Dynasty

The Shang dynasty is a part of ancient China and was the second dynasty of China. It was a very famous and well known dynasty. The Shang dynasty also was the first civilization to develop a writing system. Shang dynasty people were Polytheistic, meaning they worshipped more than one God, but had a supreme God named Shang Di. Historians believe that's where the name 'Shang Dynasty' came from. But they also prayed to other lesser Gods, such as the wind, sun and rain Gods. In the Shang dynasty they had an unusual invention called oracle bones. They were animal bones which were written on in divination ceremonies telling the 'future'. The bones were mostly turtle shells, pieces of sheep or cow bone. In the divination ceremonies they would light holes in the back of the bone making lines and codes come on the other side. These codes were presumed to be messages from the Gods, so when the person with the oracle read it they would close their eyes and somehow see the future writing what they saw down on the bone. Some of their most popular materials were bronze, silk and jade. I have other facts but there's too many. A war fact is that they took bronze daggers, axes and arrows and a bow to the war ground.

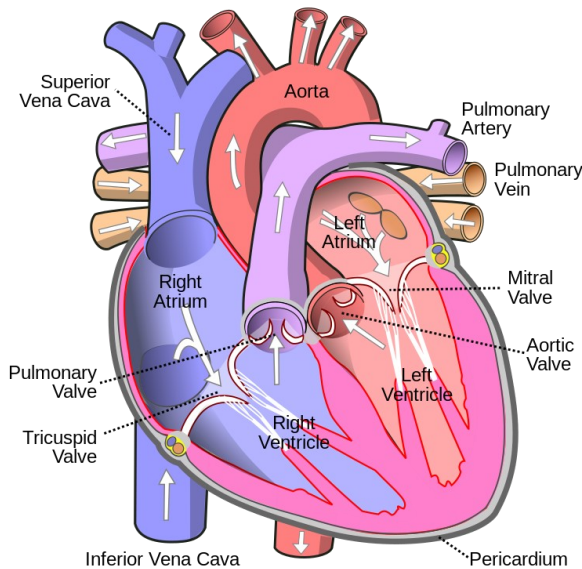


Xia Dynasty

The Shang Dynasty was the earliest, ruling Dynasty in the recorded history of Ancient China. The Xia Dynasty is thought to have gone before, however there is no recorded evidence to support this. The legendary Yu the Great founded the Xia Dynasty in c2070 BC and was overthrown by the first Shang leader called Cheng Tang in c1600 BC. The Xia Dynasty invented bronze-casting but their everyday tools were made out of bone and stone. The Xia Dynasty developed new agricultural including irrigation. They also developed a calendar which is also considered to be the origin of the traditional Chinese calendar. Xi Zhong is credited in the legend of making a wheeled vehicle.

♥Blood Heart ♥

Last half term in Year 6, we studied blood heart. In blood heart we learned about the circulatory system like the heart and the arteries and veins. This article will give you a rough idea of our topic.



The Heart:

The heart is made up of cardiac muscle. This organ pumps blood through blood vessels. Your heart is the size of your fist so you can see how big your heart is! The heart is one of the most important organs in the human body. It sits in the chest cavity, sandwiched between the lungs. The heart is separated into 4 chambers : Left ventricle and atrium and right ventricle and atrium. The left side carries

deoxygenated blood and the right side carries oxygenated blood.

The blood:

Blood is a bodily fluid that delivers necessary nutrients and oxygen to cells and takes waste products away from the same cells. The blood consists of red blood cells (RBC) , White blood cells (WBC), Platelets and Plasma.

Plasma

Plasma is the main component of blood. Plasma does not contain any blood cells but they do contain proteins, nutrients and hormones. Plasma is 95% water so plasma makes the blood liquid.

WBC

White blood cells protect organs and blood against bacteria and viruses. It protects against foreign substances like a blood type which is not the same as blood or an organ from a different species. That is why you need to know your blood type as it could be fatal within hours if you get a blood transfusion which does not contain the same blood type as yours.

Platelets

Platelets are small colorless cell fragments in our blood that clots and prevent wounds from excessive bleeding.

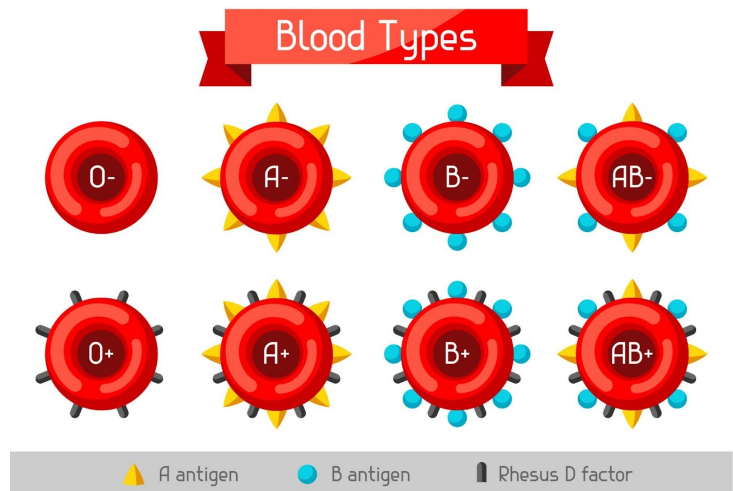
RBC

Red Blood cells contain a protein named Haemoglobin that carries nutrients for cells and organs. They also carry oxygen from the lungs and send carbon dioxide back to the lungs to get pumped out of the body.

Blood donations and blood types

Blood or components of blood, including WBC, RBC, Platelets and plasma. Each of these can help loads of diseases. Around two thirds of blood donated in England is used to treat medical conditions including anaemia (shortage of rbc), blood cancer and blood disorder.

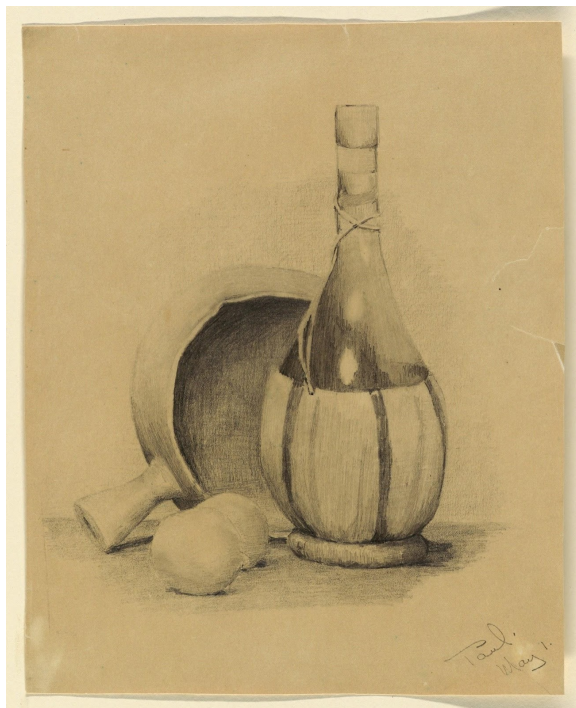
And to have blood donated into your body, You need the same blood type. People have different blood types and if you get a blood transfusion and you don't get the same blood, It can be FATAL! That's why it is very important to know your blood type. A man named Karl Landsteiner discovered blood type, enabling doctors to transplant blood if someone lost blood.



By Arjun

Year 2 School Projects: Movers and Shakers

Hi! My name is Amelia.
Year 2 are learning a new project. The name is...
Movers and Shakers.
That's really interesting!
Actually, they are doing art in their project. They are doing Still Life drawings.
Wow, that is pretty tricky!
Here's an example of a Still Life drawing.



It is pretty tricky by the look of it.

This is called hyper realistic. It's something so, SO realistic but it's not the actual item. Pretty cool, right? They can be using pencils, paint, kaleidoscope, watercolour, stickers and colouring pencils. They could be using anything. But, it looks like we've run out of time.

Bye!

SCHOOL LIFE

Find out what is happening in school

Playtime

In playtime if your in year two this is the thing your looking for. If you like football the days you can play is Tuesday and Thursday. If you like basketball in front of the hall is two basketball hoops. If you walk through the two courts there is a mini play-ground called the trimtrail.. If you want to play minigames go to the courts .If you want to gymnastics go to the hall and then go to the right of the field—it,s the side without goals. If you want to climb trees there are three hills and those are the trees you can climb on but there is a small tree that you can also climb on. If you go to the two courts there is a fort. If you want to play tennis there are four boxes if you read the labels the big box will say rackets and small balls.

By Iago

Diversity in Manorcroft

As many people have come from different corners of the world, they have also brought their culture with themselves. In the UK there are a fair amount of people from abroad, some for living, some for studying or just travel! In our school, we can notice this diversity everywhere . I am not from here! I am from India, a huge country in Asia . Are you from a different country? Where are you from?



So now, I will interview people from different countries:.

Uganda

Uganda or the Republic of Uganda is a small African country in East Africa. It borders 5 countries and it also borders Africa's biggest lake, Lake Victoria. The capital city is Kampala where my friend Gaby used to live. His parents are from different tribes. His mom is from Muganda or Banganda and his dad is from Muchiga. Baganda is the biggest tribe in Uganda. It holds 16.5 % of the ethnicity. Muchiga is a tribe in north Uganda and north Rwanda.



Pakistan

and

India

ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ

ਭਾਰਤ

This is Punjabi, a language spoken by the punjabs. The Punjabs are an ethnic group in Pakistan and India but mostly in Pakistan. My friend Kiyana's Her mom is a Pakistani sikh who is from the Punjab region but her dad is from India. She is also a Sikh, A religion made by the founder, Guru Nanak Ji, He was actually born in Pakistan and died in Pakistan but Pakistan and India were not countries. A few festivals she celebrates is Vaisakhi which is when people celebrate the first day of the second month of their own calendar which is April-May in the normal calendar we use.

Shqipëria (Albania)

Albania is a small country in the Balkans, a region in south west Europe. Their capital city is Tirana. Albania is the country where Alvaro is from. Albania is so hot that their average temperature there is 21 c! While the UK average temperature is 6 c! One type of food he likes is Baklava, it's a sweet pastry I tried and it

was AMAZING!! It contains nuts and is sweetened with honey or syrup. But the best part is, HOW COOL IS THIS FLAG.



This was only year 6! Imagine how many more different cultures there are? You also need to show them respect no matter what race they are, they are still human. Thank you so much for reading and toodles!

By Arjun

ALL ABOUT RECEPTION

The reception children's next project is called Once upon a time. In Once upon a time they are also going to the forest school to find some fairy tail clues, the clues will be a peeces of Goldilock's hair and the ginger bred mans buttons. After half term reception is going to start practicing for the nativity. It's

The big little nativity about the christmas story. They're going to sing songs and dance. Also they're going to do the sparkle and shine festival of light.

HOPE YOU ENJOYE D!!!

By Kiah



School life

Y3



In this article, I will talk about all the subjects we do regularly.

Music

With music, we are doing the human bones. We sing songs about the human bones and dance to them.

English

We do a 'do now' that is different every day. Then in the opening we recap about conjunctions. The 3 main conjunctions we were looking at are causal conjunctions, time conjunctions and place conjunctions. In the main part of our lesson we are writing an explanation text about how do you assemble an Iron man.

Break

Break is 15 minutes. It's basically where the children get to run around and play. Each year group has to share a playground with another year group. Reception, Year 1 and 2. Then year 3 and 6. Then year 4 and 5 share the trim trail.

Whole Class Reading

We are also reading Iron man but we just finished chapter 3 and we sometimes do questions.

Maths

In Maths mixed word problems multiplication and division. We are also doing 2 digit numbers by a 1. digit number.

But before anything we do Fluency lessons without power maths.

Lunch

At lunch we play for a bit and then we go in to eat a year group at a time. After we finish our food {if it's not wet play and if there's time} we can go back out to play again.

Project

During the project Mighty Metals we went to the science museum. It was so fun. We watched a show called feel the force and there were these two helpers called Phil and Fiona. We got to play and bring a packed lunch.

By Mahreen



Super school trips

At Manorcroft school we go on amazing school trips. In Year3 we will go to the science museum in London for a whole day! We get to see 2 amazing shows!

Also in year 3 you can go to a school sleepover! Where you are sleeping in the classrooms for 1 night!



In year 4 we go to London aquarium for a whole day and you can look at all the sea life and everything else! Also in year 4 we go to Hooke court for 2 nights. You get to sleep in a room with your friends in bunk beds.



We do some amazing -
activities like dressing up
and olden day writing



In year 1 we go to the
London zoo and see
all the animals for a
whole day.

Like, tigers, lions, penguins
and snakes.

By Sofia

PLAYTIME THINGS TO DO WHEN YOU'RE BORED

First find a tree that
tests your grip (KS1
playground). Then
find a small tree to
climb and then a me-
dium tree and then a
large tree. Now you

are a pro!

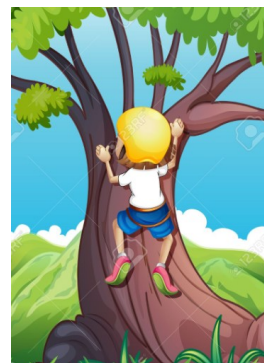
Second, have a chat
with your friend.

Third play with a hula
hoop - all you have to
do is shake your hips!

Fourth do cartwheel,
handstands
and MORE!!!!!!!!!!!!

Basketball, football,
tennis, skipping ropes
and more!

By KIAH



DID YOU KNOW?

Articles on current events and topics of interest

Super sea animals

The sea contains many animals but we have only explored and discovered 5% of it, leaving 95% undiscovered. In this newspaper article, we will explore and learn about 20 fascinating creatures.



Narwhals

Narwhals weigh 1.3 tonnes and is 5 meters long. They are known for being one of the deepest diving marine mammals. People call narwhals 'the unicorn of the sea' because hunters chase nar-



whals for their tusks. Did you know that the horn is actually a long tooth which grows their lip two meters long and eat by sucking? Narwhals are whales that live in the cold Artic Seas around Canada, Russia and Norway. Even though narwhals are whales, they have predators such as orcas (killer

Beluga Whale

Beluga whales' scientific name is *delphinapterus leucas*. The male weighs 1100-1600 kilograms and the female weighs 1200 kilograms. It is one of the two members of the Monodontidae, the other member is the narwhal and the lifespan of the beluga whale is 30-50 years. In the world, there are between 150,000 - 200,000 left. Beluga whales have a varied diet of oc-



topus, squid, crabs, shrimp, clams, snails and sandworms and live in the Arctic Ocean and the nearby seas in the Northern hemisphere. Being the same as narwhals, beluga whales' predators are polar bears and orcas.

TURTLE

Turtles are green reptiles that are mostly seen in southern North America and South Asia. Living in small or big body's of water ranging from lakes, rivers, ponds or bogs in any size. Turtles are mostly omnivores meaning they eat both meat and plants. Baby turtles (7-10) usually need a larger share of animal sourced food and adults should eat animal products and vegetables. Some predators of turtles may include carnivorous fish such as: snapper, grouper and a barracuda.



Shark

Sharks (selachimorpha) are creatures that can move 19 kilometers per an hour. Some species are harmful and are carnivores whereas others are harmless and are herbivores. They are fish characterized by a cartilaginous skeleton, five to seven gills and fins that are not on the head. Sharks' subclass is Elasmobranchii and their clade is Neoselachii.

The three biggest species of sharks are a whale shark at the size of 55 feet, the basking shark at the size of 50 feet and the megamouth at the size of 25 feet. Even though the shark is a predator to many animals, it has got many predators such as orcas, cape clawless otters, Nile crocodiles, seals, sea lions and sperm whales. Did you know that sharks are afraid of dolphins because they are made of very strong and thick bones?



Walrus

Walruses are 1000 kilograms in weight. The walrus is a large pinniped marine mammal that lives in the North Pole, Arctic Ocean and the Northern Hemisphere. Their length is 3.6 meters. The estimated guess of how many walruses are left on the planet is 129,000. Did you know that on land walruses can run as fast as humans? Walruses have a diet of a variety of small invertebrates found below the seafloor.



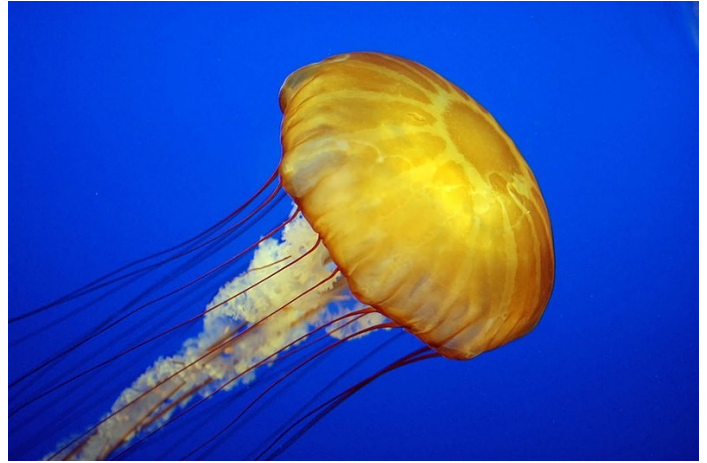
Jellyfish

Jellyfish are sea animals which come under the species name of cnidarians. Cnidarians are an Aquatic (sea) invertebrate animal of the phylum which comprises coelenterates. Jellyfish habitats are in cold and warm waters around the world and drift along the oceans currents. Jellyfish are not picky eaters but their diets normally depend on the type of jellyfish they are and what size they are but some main things they eat are: zooplankton, small crustaceans and sometimes (for the larger types) they eat fish, crabs and shrimp.

FUN FACTS:

Some species of jellyfish can glow in the dark.

Over 150 million people are stung by jellyfish every year. They are the oldest multi-organ animal in the world.



SEAL

Seals are a type of sea animal in a species called 'pinnipeds', another type of pinnipeds are sea lions. The word pinniped is Latin for fin or flipper-footed. Their diets vary from different species, though most of them have large portions of fish. Seals eat: squid, mollusca, krill, shellfish and crustaceans (main food).



BY SUHANI AND CHLOE

All about cats



If you do not like cats then there is something wrong with you. But if you do then keep reading!!

Cats are adorable and loving creatures that anyone would love to have (unless you don't like cats or if you are allergic to them).



Things that cats do not like!!

Number 1: Although you love your cats, cats do not like too much attention.

Number 2 : Your cats may be a little mischievous but unfortunately they do not understand punishment so if they do mischief then DON'T and I repeat DON'T punish them.

Number 3 : Cats are like humans, no one likes a dirty toilet! So they don't like dirty litter boxes. You should clean them daily.

Number 4 : Although you love to enjoy eating bananas, cats absolutely hate them like I hate tomatoes.

Number 5 : You know how your mom always becomes so pushy sometimes and it's very annoying. Cats are like this. They are very independent pets and petting them will get them aggressive.

Number 6 : No one likes a 5 hour car ride so why give your cat the same treatment. Cats do not enjoy car rides. Well I don't think that this cat is happy.



Things that cats love

Naps are amazing like me because who doesn't like a quick power nap?!

Cats love long, cozy naps.

Everyone loves a chat and we all love to interact with each other except introverts. Well, so does your cat or cats !!!!



Cats love scratching objects as it is a normal behaviour of them to sharpen their claws. They don't want to scratch your furniture because of your mother's terrible taste. They're just behaving like normal cats. You can train them to scratch certain places.

Cats love eating nutritious, good and fresh food. Like you won't eat plain food, cats don't like it either. Cats like fresh food like salmon and tuna.



Cats love toys like us. Cats are natural hunters and love to play with toy that mimic their natural hunter instincts , such as string, feathers and balls.

Funny facts about cats!

- 18% of households in the UK own a cat.
- A cat(whose name is Stubbs) was a mayor in Alaskan town for 20 years
- The oldest pet cat was 2500 years ago in Cyprus.
- The richest cat in the world had £7 million
- The oldest cat in the work was 38 years old
- House cats share 95% of their DNA with Tigers.

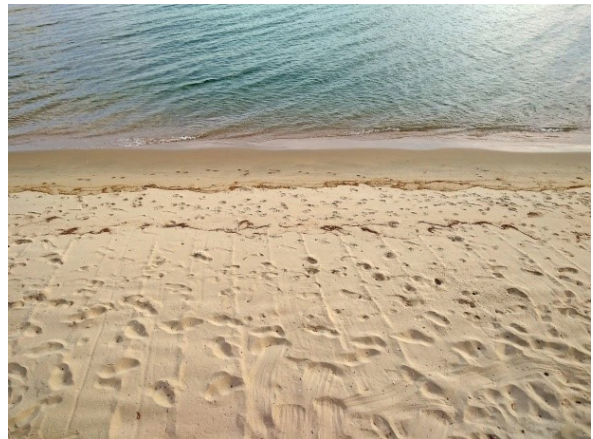
By Arjun and Abi



Rocks and stones by Jennifer

Rocks can be small and stones can be big. Stones and prettier than rocks.

Some stones have sparkles. Some rocks are dirty and shiny. Some rocks are from the beach.



Here is a sparkly rock.



Striking Space

By Suhani, Gajana and Chloe

In this amazing fact file about space, you will be able to feel like you're actually there. You will discover new dwarf planets and all about the stars, you will feel like you are looking through a telescope as your body lifts up and away to the sky. Just keep on reading and learn all about SPACE.

Mercury

Mercury is the smallest and fastest planet in the solar system. It is the closest planet to the Sun. It's a rocky planet. It's a little bigger than our moon and one year on Mercury is 88 earth days and one day is 59 earth days. It's the second hottest planet. Did you know that Dr Seuss has a crater of Mercury named after him. The surface temperature can decrease to -180 to -430 celcius. It's a tough place to live on and you can not live there it has no moon or ring at all and also has a thin exosphere. It was formed 4.5 billion years ago before the dinosaurs!

Jupiter

Jupiter is a gas giant and the biggest planet in the solar system. It is so big it has a red spot the size of our earth. It's the fifth planet from the sun. One day on Jupiter lasts 10 earth years and one year lasts 12 earth years. It has no flat surface and is extremely mountainous. It has a thick atmosphere and has rings but they are very hard to see.

Saturn

Saturn is the sixth planet from the big, huge, fiery ball, the SUN. It is the second largest planet in the solar system, after Jupiter of course! Saturn has a large, round ring around it, which was made from water, ice, with a small trace of rocky material but also has other materials such as dust collecting on it. Saturn has been believed to be created about 4.5 billion years ago (that's so long before us.) Saturn, like Jupiter, is a gas giant. This means that Saturn is not suitable for humans or you can't go that close because it's surrounded with gases that are basically poison. Some interesting facts might include: if Saturn was in the

water it would not sink, you can't stand on Saturn and some others that may not fit here. Saturn has made a whole 62 moons while it has survived. It takes Saturn 29.4 Earth years (10,756 Earth days) to orbit the Sun but a year in Saturnian years.

Earth

Earth is the planet you are sitting on or standing on right this second. Earth is the third planet from the sun and the only astronomical object known to harbour life. This is enabled by Earth being a water world, the only one in the Solar System sustaining liquid surface water. Almost all of the water is contained in Earth's global ocean covering 70.8% of Earth's surface. The landscape on Earth is beautiful; it has mountains, rivers, lakes, meadows, forests and many more natural features. Did you know that coral reefs are Earth's largest structure and Antarctica has the largest ice sheet on Earth? Scientists believe that Earth has a squishy interior. Earth is around 4.543 billion years old. Earth rotates about 1000 miles per an hour!

Neptune

Neptune is the eighth planet from the sun and the final planet in the solar system. It is one of the two ice giants (the other one is Uranus) in the solar system and is the densest planet. When Neptune was discovered, many people argued that they had found Neptune and led quite a big fight. Neptune has a whole five rings and has fourteen moons named after various Greek gods and nymphs! An interesting fact about Neptune is that if you were on Neptune for a year (not like you could be on Neptune for a year) it would count as 164.81 years on Earth! Isn't that crazy!

The Moon

The Moon is Earth's only natural satellite and orbits at an average distance of 384400 km, about 30 times the Earth's diameter. The Moon's near side always faces Earth because tidally locked, it rotates exactly once per orbit. The Moon's radius is 1373.4 kilometres. 1373.4 kilometres is 1373400 metres. The Moon is 384400 kilometres or 238855 miles from Earth. In volume terms, the

Moon is 2% the size of Earth. The first man on the Moon was Neil Armstrong who was the first person to touch the moon in 21st of July 1969. Theories say that Neil Armstrong was not the first man on the Moon but it was the person who took the photo of Neil Armstrong coming out of his spacecraft.

Uranus

Uranus is the seventh planet from the Sun and is one of the two gaseous, icy planets (the other one is Neptune). Most of the planet is made up of water, ammonia and methane in a supercritical phase of matter, which in astronomy is called 'ice' or volatiles. The Roman god Uranus is the god of the heavens and sky. As it is the seventh planet from the sun with the third largest diameter in our Solar System, Uranus is very cold and windy. The ice giant is surrounded by 13 faint rings and 27 small moons as it rotates a 90-degree angle from the plane of its orbit. Some organisms, called cryophiles, can survive in low temperatures. Still, these are believed to undergo vitrification once the temperatures drop under -13 fahrenheit. Given that Uranus has an average surface temperature of -353 fahrenheit, no organism or animal can survive there.

Mars

Mars is named after the Roman god of War, it is the fourth planet away from the moon. Mars is also known as the 'Red planet' because it's red, this signature colour comes from the chemical called iron oxide in easier words rust. It is the second smallest planet in the solar system after Mercury. It can get pretty cold on Mars. At the equator it can reach up to 20 celsius and at the poles it can reach -140 celsius. Mars is home to the biggest mountain in the solar system called Olympus Mons, standing a whopping 24 kilometres. That's 3 times higher than Mount Everest.

Sun

The sun is the hottest planet in the solar system. The sun's gravity holds the solar system together. The sun is about 93 million miles away from the earth. Nothing (I

mean nothing) could survive on the sun. It is also the centre of our solar system. Our sun is average in size and middle aged compared to the universe. Without the sun there would be no solar system.

Dwarf planets

Dwarf planets are not really planets. Some of them were planets in the solar system but claimed to not be, by scientists. This is because they were clarified to be 'too small' for our solar system. This was also why they are called dwarf planets because dwarf means very small. The dwarf planets most likely not come back.

Countries from A-C

A-Argentina



Argentina, officially called Argentine Republic, is a country in the Southern half of South America.

Argentina covers an area of 2,780,400 km or 1,727,660.463 miles making it the fourth largest country in America and the eighth largest country in the world. Their currency is Peso and their official language is Spanish. Argentina's population is 45.81 million.

B-Belgium

Belgium is a Western, European country known for its medieval towns and Renaissance architecture.



Many foods also come from Belgium like chocolate and Belgian waffles. Belgium's capital city is Brussels near the towns of Ghent, Bruges and Damme. Belgium has three official languages. The languages are German, Dutch and French. Their currency is Euros. Belgium's population is 11.67 million

people. Belgium is two hundred and eight-one hundred and ninety-three human years old. Cuberdons (a type of sweet) is only available in Belgium.

C- Canada

Canada is a North American country with a population of 38,781,291



people. Canada's capital city is Ottawa. Canada's area is a size of 9,984,670 km² which makes it the second largest country on the whole planet Earth. The two official languages of Canada are American English and French. Did you know that despite Canada being the second largest country in the world, it only contains 0.50% of the world's population! But Canada also contains 10% of the world's forests.

By Chloe

