



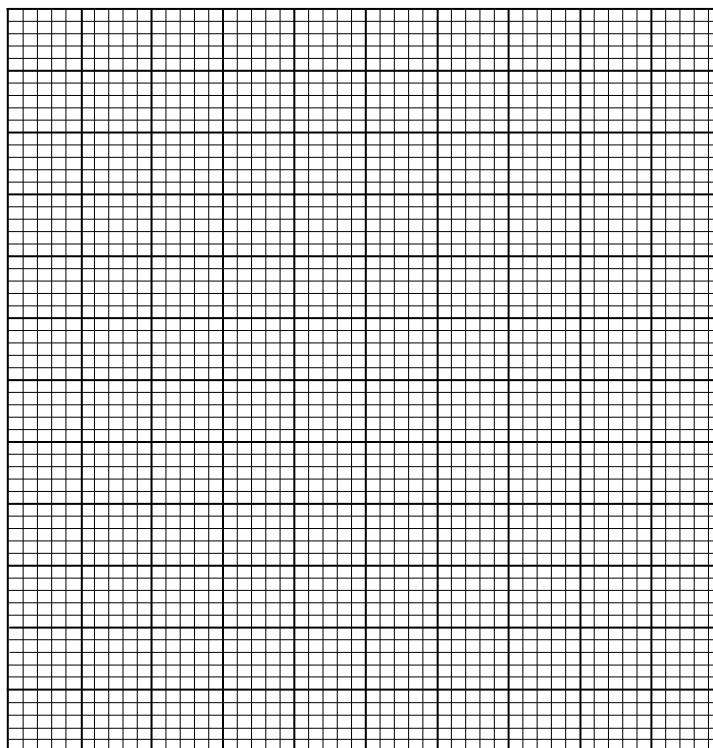
Diameter and Mass of the Planets



The table shows the diameter, mass and density of each planet in the solar system. The diameter and mass measurements are relative to those of the earth, where the earth has been given a value of 1 (e.g. a diameter of 2 indicates that its diameter is twice as big as the earth's).

| Planet | Diameter (Earth = 1) | Mass (Earth = 1) | Density (g/cm ³) |
|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Mercury | 0.4 | 0.06 | 5.4 |
| Venus | 0.9 | 0.8 | 5.3 |
| Earth | 1.0 | 1.0 | 5.5 |
| Mars | 0.5 | 0.4 | 4.0 |
| Jupiter | 11.2 | 318 | 1.3 |
| Saturn | 9.4 | 95 | 0.7 |
| Uranus | 4.1 | 14.6 | 1.2 |
| Neptune | 3.9 | 17.2 | 1.7 |
| Pluto (Dwarf Planet) | 0.2 | 0.002 | 0.4 |

Draw a bar chart to show the diameter of each planet relative to that of the Earths.



Questions

1. List the planets in order of diameter, starting with the biggest.

2. If you were to list the planets in order of mass, starting with the biggest, would the order be the same as the list in question 1. If not, where would it be different?

3. The volume of a sphere is equal to $\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$ where $\pi = 3.14$ and $r = 0.5 \times \text{diameter}$. Calculate the volume of the Earth and Jupiter separately (no units are needed), and find the ratio of their volumes (volume of Jupiter \div volume of Earth).

4. The mass of Jupiter is 318 times the mass of Earth. How does this compare to the ratio of volumes?

5. Jupiter is lighter than perhaps expected because it is made mainly of gases, whereas the Earth is a rocky planet. Gases have a lower density than solids. Explain what this means.

6. Use the density data in the table to make a judgment about which planets may be rocky, and which are gaseous. Find out if you are correct.
