## Mathematics Level 6

## Set B: Paper I

6. Look at this table of information about the Solar System.

| Planet | Average <br> distance <br> from the Sun <br> (millions of km) | Diameter <br> (kilometres) | Day length <br> (Farth hours) | Orbit time <br> (Earth days) |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Mercury | 57 | 4878 | 1407 | 88 |
| Venus | 108 | 12104 | 5832 | 225 |
| Earth | 150 | 12756 | 24 | 365 |
| Mars | 228 | 6787 | 24.5 | 687 |
| Jupiter | 778 | 142800 | 10 | 10.5 |
| Saturn | 2871 | 51120 | 17 | 10735 |
| Uranus | 4497 | 49528 | 16 | 30675 |
| Neptune | 14000 | 60152 |  |  |

We can use this data to make approximate statements, such as:

## Venus is nearly twice the distance from the Sun than Mercury is.

Here are five approximations.
one hundred times seven times
fifteeen times five times
one-and-a-half times

Write the correct approximation in each statement below.

Mars' day length is approximately that of Neptune's.
Jupiter is roughly $\qquad$ further away from the Sun than Venus.

Uranus is almost $\qquad$ wider than
Earth.
A day on Mercury is nearly $\qquad$ longer than on Uranus.
Saturn's orbit is around $\qquad$ longer than Mars'.

