**DEFINITIONS**

UNIVERSE: The Universe is everything that exist, matter, energy, time.

STAR: An star is a mass of gas made up of Helium and Hydrogen that emise luminic and thermal energy, due to a nuclear reaction between Helium and Hydrogen. The Sun is the star of the Solar System.

PLANET: Objet that doesn’t emit energy and orbits a star.

SOLAR SYSTEM: System of spacial objets that is made up of an star, the Sun, 4 interior or terrestrial planets , 4 exterior or gaseous planets, satelites, metorites, etc. The order is: Sun – Mercury – Venus - Earth – Mars – Kuiper Belt – Jupiter – Saturn – Uranus – Neptune – Dwarf Planets

GRAVITY: force of attraction of an object over another. The most massive object attracts the smaller one, that’s why the Sun, which is the most massive objet in the Solar System, attract all the planets.

INERTIA: force that makes objects continue their movement when they are moving. Itkeeps the planets in orbit.

ROTATION: movement by which objects spin on thier axis. On Earth, this movement produces day and night according to the zone that is exposed to the Sun.

REVOLUTION: movement by which a planet orbits around a star, or a satellite around a planet. Orbits have different shapes, but the most common one is an ellipse. On Earth this movement produces the seasons due to the different angle of the sunrays.

ECLIPSE: Situaion in which three objects are in line and one blocks the view of another. From the Earth we can see solar and lunar eclipses-