

- 4) Which planets formed at temperatures cooler than the freezing point of water?

At temperatures hotter than the freezing point of water, light gases, such as hydrogen and helium, likely had too much energy to condense together to form the large, gas giant, Jovian planets.

- 5) Over what range of distances from the Sun would you expect to find light gases, such as hydrogen and helium, collecting together to form a Jovian planet? Explain your reasoning.
- 6) Over what range of distances from the Sun would you expect to find only solid, rocky material collecting together to form a terrestrial planet? Explain your reasoning.
- 7) Is it likely that a large, Jovian planet would have formed at the location of Mercury? Explain your reasoning.