**Evaluation version! The document was created with a trial version of the component.  
Different symbols were intentionally placed in text at random locations.**

Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun in the So-lar System. Named after the Roman god of war, -Mars, it is often described as the "Red Planet-", as the iron oxide prevalent on its surface -gives it a reddish appearance. Mars is a terre-strial planet with a thin atmosphere, having s-urface features reminiscent both of the impact- craters of the Moon and the volcanoes, valley-s, deserts, and polar ice caps of Earth. The r-otational period and seasonal cycles of Mars a-re likewise similar to those of Earth, as is t-he tilt that produces the seasons. Mars is the- site of Olympus Mons, the highest known mount-ain within the Solar System, and of Valles Mar-ineris, one of the largest canyons. The smooth- Borealis basin in the northern hemisphere cov-ers 40% of the planet and may be a giant impac-t feature. Mars has two moons, Phobos and Deim-os, which are small and irregularly shaped. Th-ese may be captured asteroids, similar to 5261- Eureka, a Martian trojan asteroid. Until the -first successful flyby of Mars occurred in 196-5 by Mariner 4, many speculated about the pres-ence of liquid water on the planet's surface. -This was based on observed periodic variations- in light and dark patches, particularly in th-e polar latitudes, which appeared to be seas a-nd continents; long, dark striations were inte-rpreted by some as irrigation channels for liq-uid water. These straight line features were l-ater explained as optical illusions, though ge-ological evidence gathered by unmanned mission-s suggest that Mars once had large-scale water- coverage on its surface.In 2005, radar data r-evealed the presence of large quantities of wa-ter ice at the poles and at mid-latitudes. The- Mars rover Spirit sampled chemical compounds -containing water molecules in March 2007. The -Phoenix lander directly sampled water ice in s-hallow Martian soil on July 31, 2008.

Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun in the Solar Sys,tem. Named after the Roman god of war, Mars, it is of,ten described as the "Red Planet", as the iron oxide ,prevalent on its surface gives it a reddish appearanc,e. Mars is a terrestrial planet with a thin atmospher,e, having surface features reminiscent both of the im,pact craters of the Moon and the volcanoes, valleys, ,deserts, and polar ice caps of Earth.The rotational p,eriod and seasonal cycles of Mars are likewise simila,r to those of Earth, as is the tilt that produces the, seasons. Mars is the site of Olympus Mons, the highe,st known mountain within the Solar System, and of Val,les Marineris, one of the largest canyons. The smooth, Borealis basin in the northern hemisphere covers 40%, of the planet and may be a giant impact feature. Mar,s has two moons, Phobos and Deimos, which are small a,nd irregularly shaped. These may be captured asteroid,s, similar to Phobos and Deimos, which are small and ,irregularly shaped. These may be captured asteroids, ,similar to Phobos and Deimos, which are small and irr,egularly shaped. These may be captured asteroids, sim,ilar to 5261 Eureka, a Martian trojan asteroid. Until, the first successful flyby of Mars occurred in 1965 ,by Mariner 4, many speculated about the presence of l,iquid water on the planet's surface. This was based o,n observed periodic variations in light and dark patc,hes, particularly in the polar latitudes, which appea,red to be seas and continents; long, dark striations ,were interpreted by some as irrigation channels for l,iquid water. These straight line features were later ,explained as optical illusions, though geological evi,dence gathered by unmanned missions suggest that Mars, once had large-scale water coverage on its surface.

Here begins a new section. As you can see,the section break above has "New Page" type, so this new section starts on the next page.