**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 Sola,r 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 terrestrial pla**,net with a thin atmosphere, having surface featu,res remin**iscent both of the impact craters of th,e Moon and the volcanoes, valleys, deserts, and ,polar ice caps of Earth. The rotational period a,nd seasonal cycles of Mars are likewise similar ,to those of Earth, as is the tilt that produces ,t*he seasons. Mars is the site of Olympus Mons, t,he highest known mountain within the S*olar Syste,m, and of Valles Marineris, one of the largest c,anyons. The smooth Borealis basin in the norther,n hemisphere covers 40% ~~of the planet and may be, a giant~~ impact feature. Mars has two moons, Pho,bos and Deimos, which are small and irregularly ,shaped. These may be captured asteroids, similar, to 5261 Eureka, a Martian trojan asteroid.

**Until the first successful flyby of Mars occur'red** *in 1965 by Mariner 4, many speculated ab'out* the presence of liquid water on the plan'et's surface. This was based on observed per'iodic variations in light and dark patches, 'particularly in the polar latitudes, which a'ppeared to be seas and continents; long, dar'k striations were interpreted by some as irr'igation channels for liquid water. These str'aight line features were later explained as 'optical illusions, though geological evidenc'e gathered by unmanned missions suggest that' Mars once had large-scale water coverage on' its surface.