

SECTION 28.2 *The Moon*

In your textbook, read about the characteristics and history of the Moon.

Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

1. Temperatures on the Moon's surface are
 - a. always very hot.
 - b. either very hot or very cold.
 - c. always very cold.
 - d. moderate.
2. The light-colored, mountainous regions of the Moon are called
 - a. maria.
 - b. impact craters.
 - c. rilles.
 - d. highlands.
3. The dark, smooth plains on the Moon are called
 - a. maria.
 - b. impact craters.
 - c. rilles.
 - d. highlands.
4. The features on the Moon formed by objects crashing into its surface are
 - a. rilles.
 - b. mountain ranges.
 - c. impact craters.
 - d. regolith.
5. The material that falls back to the Moon's surface after an impact blast is
 - a. regolith.
 - b. feldspar.
 - c. ejecta.
 - d. lava.
6. Long trails of ejecta on the Moon's surface are called
 - a. rilles.
 - b. rays.
 - c. plains.
 - d. highlands.
7. Meandering valleylike features on the Moon's surface are called
 - a. rays.
 - b. ejecta.
 - c. rilles.
 - d. craters.
8. There is no erosion, other than surface creep and erosion due to impacts, on the Moon because there is no
 - a. lava or flowing water.
 - b. atmosphere or flowing water.
 - c. ejecta or lava.
 - d. ejecta or atmosphere.
9. After a long period of impacts, the Moon's impact basins filled with
 - a. water.
 - b. lava.
 - c. feldspar.
 - d. breccia.
10. Scientists hypothesize that the Moon's crust is twice as thick
 - a. in the highlands.
 - b. in the maria.
 - c. on the side seen from Earth.
 - d. on the far side.
11. The layers of the Moon, from the surface inward, are the
 - a. upper mantle, lower mantle, crust, and core.
 - b. crust, core, upper mantle, and lower mantle.
 - c. core, crust, upper mantle, and lower mantle.
 - d. crust, upper mantle, lower mantle, and core.
12. According to the most commonly accepted theory of the Moon's formation, the Moon is made from
 - a. materials from asteroids and comets.
 - b. materials from Earth only.
 - c. materials from Mars.
 - d. materials from Earth and the body that hit it.
13. The most commonly accepted theory about the origin of the Moon explains why the
 - a. the Moon and Earth have similar compositions.
 - b. the Moon is so far away from Earth.
 - c. the same side of the Moon is always seen from Earth.
 - d. the Moon has very little regolith.

SECTION 28.2 *The Moon, continued*

In your textbook, read about explorations of the Moon.

Number the following events in chronological order from 1 to 6.

- _____ 14. Project *Gemini* launches two-person crews into space.
- _____ 15. *Sputnik 1* is launched into space by the Soviet Union.
- _____ 16. *Apollo 11* lands on the Moon.
- _____ 17. Cosmonaut Yuri A. Gagarin becomes the first human in space.
- _____ 18. American Alan B. Shepard, Jr., is launched into space.

In your textbook, read about the theories of the Moon's formation.

Answer the following questions.

19. Explain the capture theory of the origin of the Moon. Then describe the problems with this theory.

20. Explain the simultaneous formation theory of the Moon's origin. Then describe the problem with this theory.

21. Explain the most commonly accepted theory of the origin of the Moon. Then describe why this theory is currently the accepted theory.
