

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.

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

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

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

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