

## Part 1.

1. With the exception of \_\_\_\_\_ and its satellite \_\_\_\_\_, the Earth and the moon are closest in size.
2. The moon's density is about \_\_\_\_\_ g/cm<sup>3</sup>.
3. The gravity of the moon is about \_\_\_\_\_ that of the Earth.

## Part 2.

4. The moon always keeps the same side facing the Earth because it turns on its \_\_\_\_\_ in the same \_\_\_\_\_ it orbits once around the earth.
5. Telescopes reveal the moon's landscape is made of highlands of rugged \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, and the dark \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Because Galileo thought the dark plains were seas, he named them \_\_\_\_\_.

## Part 3

7. It is believed that the moon formed about \_\_\_\_\_ years ago, from a collision between the Earth and an object the size of \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The surface of the moon then was \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. As it cooled, it formed a \_\_\_\_\_ many \_\_\_\_\_ thick.
9. In the second stage of lunar landscape formation, millions of \_\_\_\_\_ bombarded the surface, gouging out the \_\_\_\_\_.
10. This bombardment lasted for \_\_\_\_\_ of years.
11. In the third stage, \_\_\_\_\_ poured from \_\_\_\_\_ in the rock. Volcanic activity ended about \_\_\_\_\_ years ago.
12. Now, the moon is geologically \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The tiny grains of sand that bombard the moon now are called \_\_\_\_\_.

## Part 4.

14. The lunar maria \_\_\_\_\_ contained \_\_\_\_\_. They are smooth plains with roughly \_\_\_\_\_ basins.
15. They appear dark because they are formed from smooth dark \_\_\_\_\_ rock.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ are long deep clefts or \_\_\_\_\_ running through the bedrock. The most famous is \_\_\_\_\_ Rille.
17. It is believed that they were formed when the roof of a \_\_\_\_\_ caved in.

**Part 5.**

18. The rocks which form the lunar \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_ in colour than those which form the maria. This means that they \_\_\_\_\_ more sunlight.
19. Scientists believe that most of the lunar mountains that border maria were formed by \_\_\_\_\_ impact.
20. The lunar mountain ranges are named after mountains on the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Part 6.**

21. The largest crater on the moon is \_\_\_\_\_. It is about \_\_\_\_\_ km across.
22. The smallest craters are \_\_\_\_\_ pits.
23. Craters are roughly \_\_\_\_\_. Their rims are rugged \_\_\_\_\_.
24. In a large crater the \_\_\_\_\_ may be thousands of metres above the \_\_\_\_\_ and the floor may be thousands of metres below the level of the surrounding \_\_\_\_\_.
25. Lunar craters are named after great \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
26. \_\_\_\_\_ are bright streaks radiating from craters. Some are \_\_\_\_\_ of kilometres long.
27. They are formed from shattered \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ from the craters.

UNIT 4 (CH. 24) → EARTH'S MOON

1. MARIA

2. MICROMETEORIDS

3. MASCONS

4. RILLES

5. CRATERS

6. RAYS



# Earth Science 11 Unit 4 Test A Review

Which other planet/moon is similar in size to the Earth/Moon?

How does the gravity of the moon compare to the gravity of the earth?

The period of rotation is \_\_\_\_\_ the period of the moon.

What are the light coloured areas of the moon when viewed through a telescope?

How was the surface of the moon when it was first formed?

Why are the dark areas of the moon called *maria*?

What is the name of the largest crater on the moon measuring about 240km across?

What happens to the moon because of its weak gravity?

What forms when the roof of a lava tunnel collapses?

Why is the *maria* darker than the surrounding highlands?

How old is the moon believed to be?

How does the escape velocity of the moon compare to that of the earth?

What is the moon's core thought to be made of?

Is the moon bombarded by micrometeorites which form microscopic pits?

Has gas escaped from the moon due to its high gravity?

Is there evidence of weathering and erosion from water on the moon?

What shape are craters?

What is another name for craters formed by meteorites?

What are Lunar craters named after?

How does the moon's size compare in relation to the earth?

