

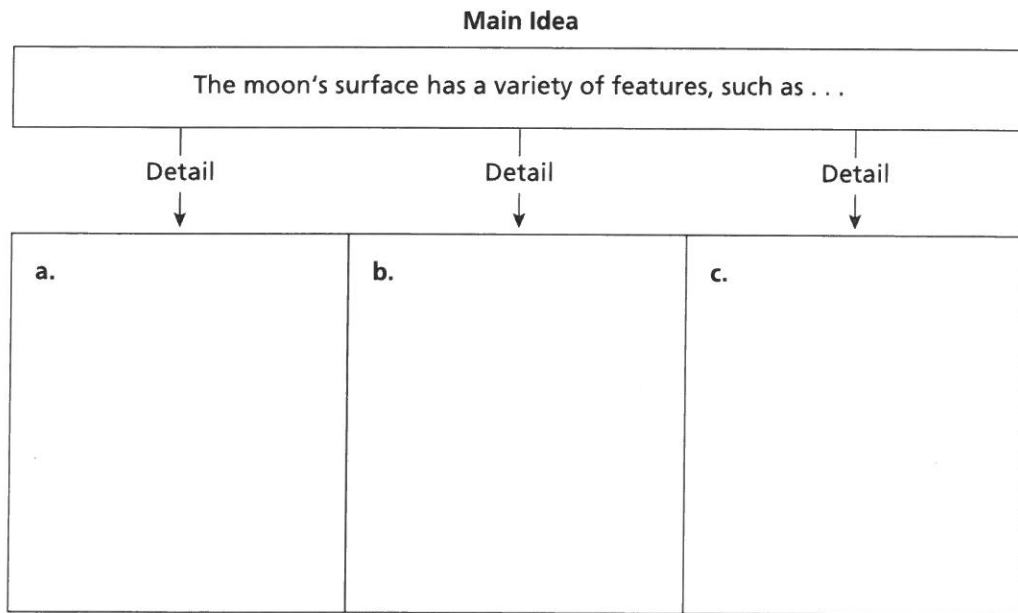
Earth, Moon, and Sun ▪ *Guided Reading and Study*

Earth's Moon

This section describes the features of the moon that can be seen with a telescope. It also describes the characteristics and origin of the moon.

Use Target Reading Skills

As you read about the moon's surface, fill in the detail boxes that explain the main idea in the graphic organizer below.



Earth, Moon, and Sun

The Moon's Surface

1. Who made a telescope in 1609 that allowed him to see details of the moon not seen before?

2. Name three features on the moon's surface.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

3. Round pits on the surface of the moon are called _____.

4. What are craters on the moon caused by?

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Earth's Moon *(continued)*

5. Circle the letter of the phrase that best describes maria.
 - a. highland peaks that cast dark shadows
 - b. dark, flat areas that were formed by huge lava flows
 - c. vast oceans that cover much of the moon
 - d. craters made from exploded volcanoes
6. How did Galileo infer that the moon has highlands?

Characteristics of the Moon

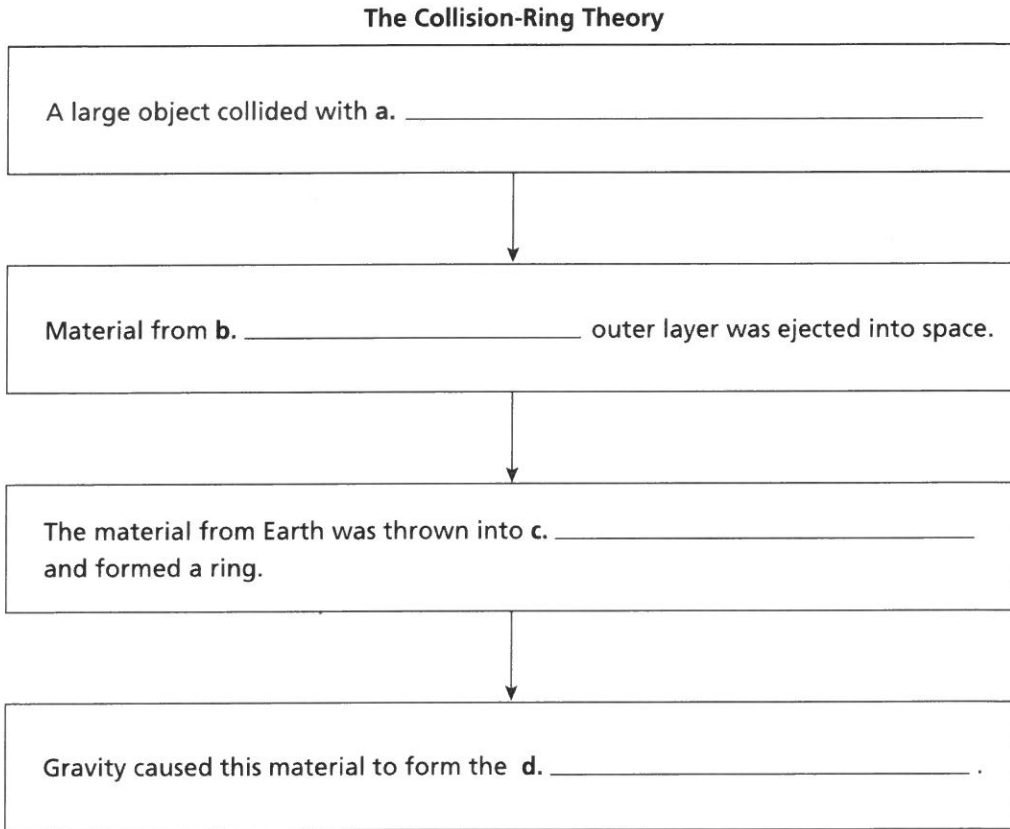
7. Circle the letter of the approximate size of the diameter of the moon.
 - a. about twice the size of Earth
 - b. about half Earth's diameter
 - c. about the distance across the United States, including Hawaii
 - d. about one quarter Earth's diameter
8. Is the following statement true or false? The moon's average density is similar to the density of Earth's core. _____
9. Why do temperatures on the moon vary so much?

10. There is evidence that the moon has water. Explain where the water is and whether it would support life in its present form.

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The Origin of the Moon

11. Complete the flowchart to show the sequence of events in the collision-ring theory.



- e. Use the flowchart to summarize in your own words how the moon was formed.
