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.          c. always very cold.
   b. either very hot or 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.  c. ejecta or lava.
   b. atmosphere or flowing water.  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.      c. on the side seen from Earth.
    b. in the maria.         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.  c. core, crust, upper mantle, and lower mantle.
    b. crust, core, 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.  c. materials from Mars.
    b. materials from Earth only.        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.