

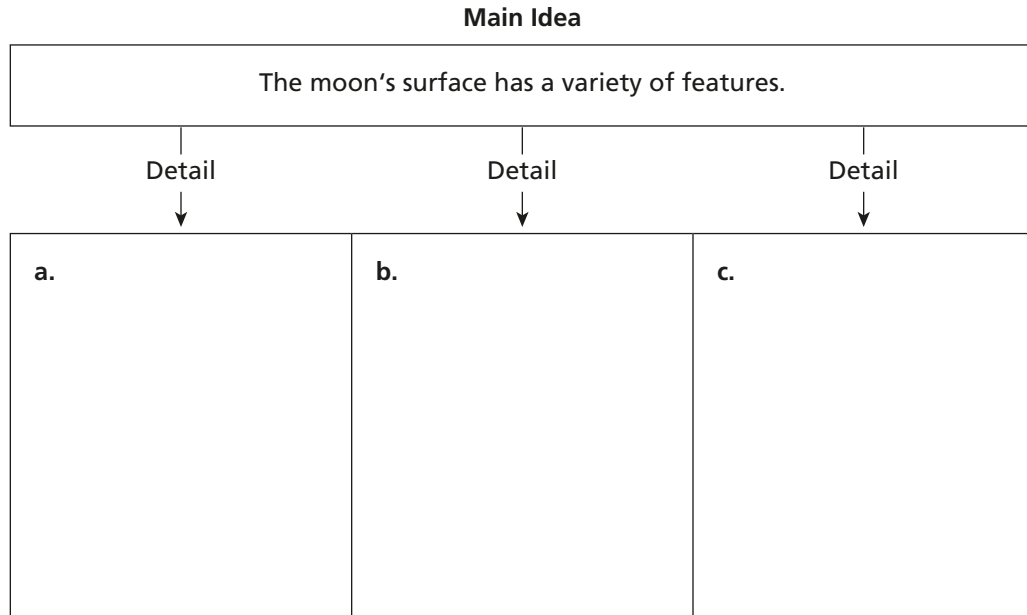
Earth, Moon, and Sun ▪ *Reading/Notetaking Guide*

Earth's Moon (pp. 488–491)

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.



Introduction (p. 488)

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

The Moon's Surface (p. 489)

- Name three features on the moon's surface.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

- Round pits on the surface of the moon are called

_____.

Earth, Moon, and Sun ▪ *Reading/Notetaking Guide*

4. What were craters on the moon caused by?

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 (p. 490)

7. Circle the letter of the relative 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?

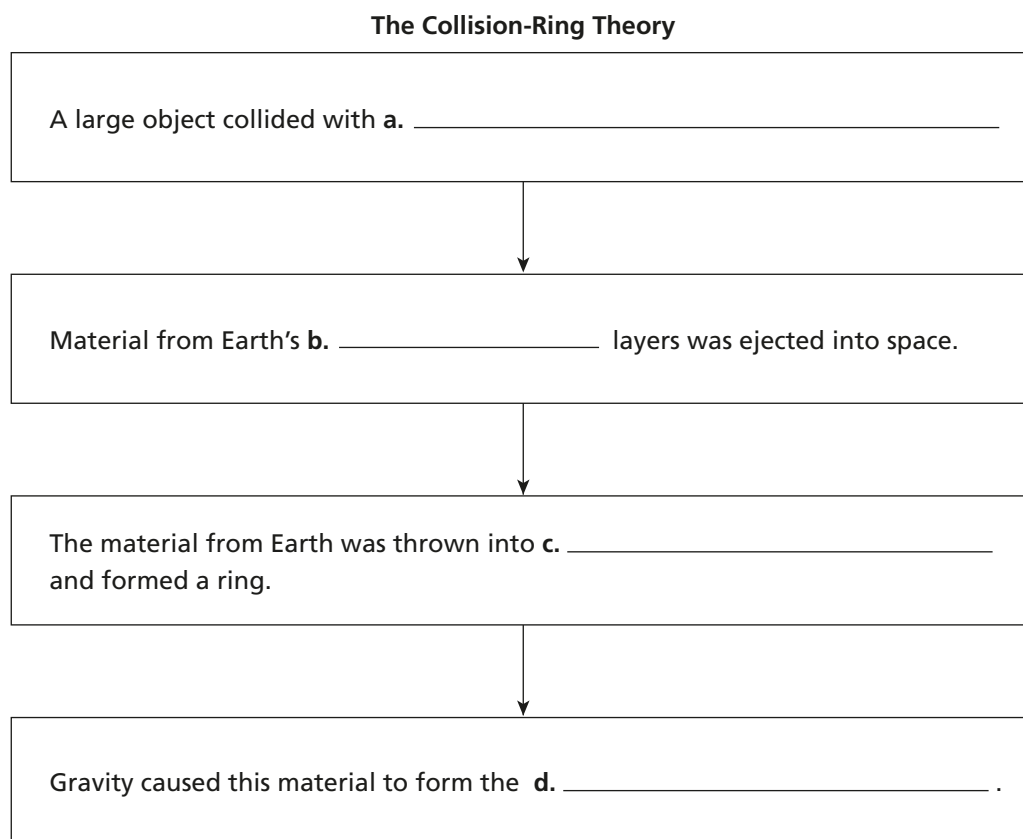
10. There is evidence that the moon has ice. Explain where the ice is thought to exist and why it remains frozen.

Earth, Moon, and Sun ▪ *Reading/Notetaking Guide*

Earth's Moon *(continued)*

The Origin of the Moon (p. 491)

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.
