

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/cm³.
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.