Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period# \_\_\_

Crash Course #8 The Lunar Surface

Back to when Galileo first pointed his telescope at the Moon, he could only make out two differing types of landscapes – a brighter highland area and darker lowlands. He formed a (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ based on his knowledge of his own planet, and figured that the darker areas were seas. This darker area was later named Maria, which comes from the Latin work for (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*.* Today we know that the Moon has no (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water. Let’s list a few of the other things we now know about the Moon: #1 –It has no (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. #2- Therefore, it also no longer has any active (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. We also know that the Moon no longer has a molten living (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which means it cannot create an (8\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Because the (9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is not protected and shielded by an Atmosphere, it is constantly bombarded by (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**IMPACT CRATERS** – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the surface of the moon that were usually created by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of rapidly moving debris or meteoroids

**EJECTA RAYS** – material from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the surface of a planet or moon that is ejected during the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a meteor or large object in a ray-like pattern

**REGOLITH** - A soil-like layer is composed of igneous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, glass beads, and fine \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ left from the impacts of meteoroids

**MARE (MARIA)** – Dark, somewhat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ancient beds of basaltic \_\_\_\_\_\_, originated when asteroids punctured the lunar surface, letting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “bleed” out

**RILLES** – Long channels that look similar to valleys or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and are associated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They are believed to be the remnants of ancient \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flows