



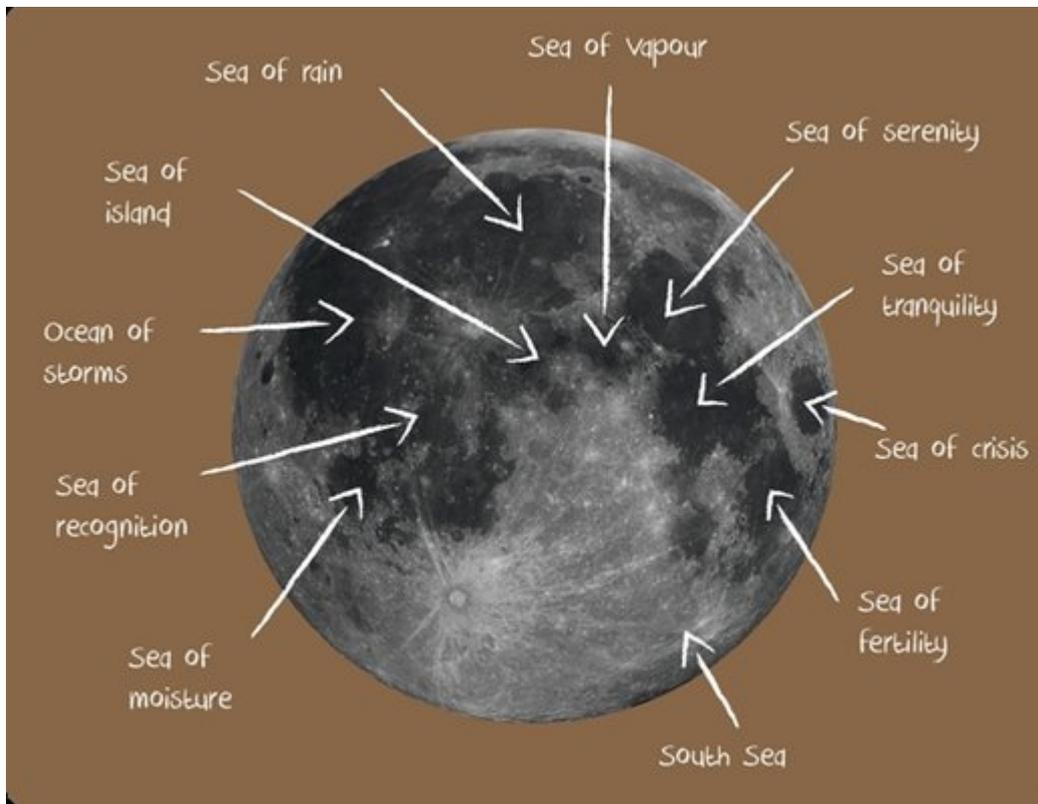
**ASTROEDU**

Peer-reviewed Astronomy Education Activities

# Lunar Landscape

**Create craters and explore the lunar landscape with this hands-on activity.**

**Author:** Jaya Ramchandani



#### KEYWORDS

Lunar landscape, Moon, Craters



#### LOCATION

Does not matter



#### AGE

4 - 10



#### LEVEL

Middle School, Primary, Secondary



#### TIME

45min



## GROUP

Group



## SUPERVISED

Yes



## COST

Medium Cost



## SKILLS

Asking questions, Developing and using models, Communicating information



## TYPE OF LEARNING

Modelling, Fun activity



## GOALS

To learn about craters and how the surface of the Moon got its features.

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## LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Students will be able to: - Use a model to describe how the Moon got its features. - Consider how some of the parameters affect crater shape and size, including projectile size, weight, height and angle.

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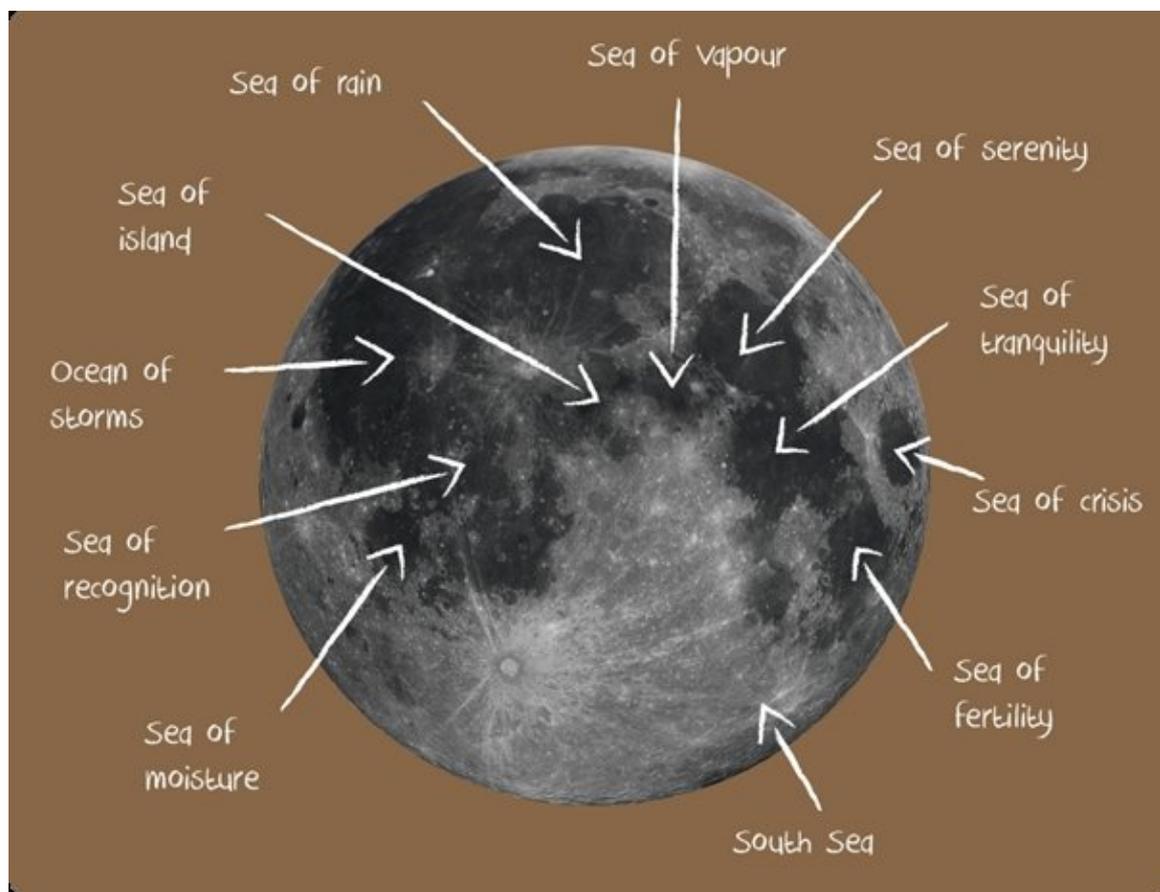
## BACKGROUND

Galileo Galilei, an Italian astronomer and mathematician from the 16th century, was the first man to take a close look at the Moon with a telescope. As he stared through the telescope for the first time, he couldn't believe what he saw. Huge mountains, craters, highlands and valleys made up the breathtakingly beautiful lunar landscape.

Several years after Galilei's discovery, another Italian astronomer named Giovanni Battista Riccioli created a map on which he named the largest 'seas' of the Moon (see image below). In reality, these seas are dark valleys that look like seas. No liquid water exists on the lunar surface, just some ice in deep craters. Because Riccioli believed that the Moon was directly influencing the weather on Earth, he called some of the seas 'Sea of Tranquillity', 'Sea of Serenity', 'Sea of Rain', 'Sea of Clouds' and 'Ocean of Storms'.

The many craters on the Moon were created a long time ago by meteorite impacts. They all have different sizes and some of them have bright rays around them, an indication of their relatively young age (the dark zones are older). On Earth, the impacts of meteorites disappear over time because of erosion: rain, wind and water smooth the surface by wearing away irregularities until only the most recent ones are still visible. On top of that, the Earth's atmosphere burns most meteorites before they crash onto the surface. The Moon, however, has no atmosphere, which means that all craters stay intact. This is why the Moon is scarred with so many craters—and they keep increasing in number as time goes by!

Credit moon image: Gregory H.Revera / graphic: C. Provot (UNAWE)



FULL DESCRIPTION

## Step 1

Spread out a thick layer of flour on a baking tin, followed by a thin layer of cocoa on top of it, using a sieve.

## Step 2

Ask the students to collect stones and other projectiles of different sizes and throw them on the tin at different speeds and different angles and from different heights. In this way, many different craters will appear.

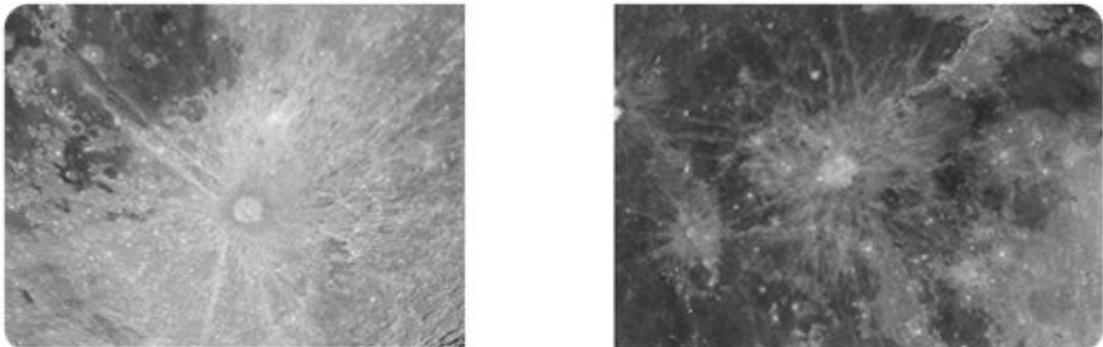
Credit: Cecilia Scorza (House of Astronomy, Germany)



## Step 3

Next, ask the students to compare real lunar craters on a picture of the Moon with their own findings.

Credit: NASA



## Step 4

Ask students to consider the following questions. What does the crater size depend on? How does the height affect the shape? What does the star-like shape of the throw-offs tell about the direction and velocity of the projectile? For example, in the above picture, when the projectile hits our lunar landscape from the left, one can clearly recognise the star-shaped throw-off of white flour, which is more pronounced in the direction of flight (to the right).

## Step 5

To facilitate this discussion, you can also let each group of students experiment to explore the answers. For example, one group could drop the same projectile from different heights and from different angles and another group can drop projectiles of different weights and sizes from the same height and angle. Now reverse the task of the groups. Ask the students to document their findings for each throw by drawing (to scale) the result of the throw.

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## EVALUATION

Ask students what features are on the Moon and what caused them.

Give each student, or one between two, double sided cards, the first with 'bigger' on one side and 'smaller' on the other, the second with 'circular' and 'irregular'. Alternatively you can ask the students to write the word on white boards and hold it up to show you. Ask students the following questions and ask them to hold up one card: - If the projectile size increases is the size of the crater bigger or smaller?(Answer: bigger) - If the projectile mass decreases is the size of the crater bigger or smaller? (Answer: smaller) - If the height the projectile is dropped from increases, is the size of the crater bigger or smaller? (Answer: bigger) - When we dropped the projectile, some of the flour flew up and landed around the crater. On the Moon, these bright features are called rays. If we drop the projectile from directly above does the flour fly all around the crater, so it is circular, or is it irregular, only in one or two directions? (Answer: circular) - If we drop the projectile from an angle, does the flour fly all around the crater, are the rays all around the crater, so circular, or is it irregular? (Answer: irregular) - If we decrease the angle the projectile is dropped from so it is closer to horizontal, do the rays of flour become more circular or irregular? (Answer: irregular)



## CURRICULUM

Country	Level	Subject	Exam Board	Section
UK	KS2: Year 5	Science	-	Earth and Space; Forces
UK	KS2	Science	-	Working Scientifically



## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A similar activity has been documented by the Lunar and Planetary institute (USA): <http://www.lpi.usra.edu/education/explore/LRO/activities/craterCreations/>

Images of lunar craters that can be used as reference in the classroom: - [http://oldsite.david-tyler.com/barbados2006\\_moon.asp](http://oldsite.david-tyler.com/barbados2006_moon.asp) - <http://apollo.sese.asu.edu/LIW/20071204.html> - <http://target.lroc.asu.edu/q3/>

This activity is a part of "Universe in a Box Activity Book" (activity 1.4): [http://www.unawe.org/static/archives/education/pdf/Universe\\_in\\_Box\\_activitybook.pdf](http://www.unawe.org/static/archives/education/pdf/Universe_in_Box_activitybook.pdf)



## CONCLUSION

In this activity, students learn about how the moon got its features and what factors influence crater size and shape. Through this activity, students also learn about the variety of asteroids and comets, the lack of atmosphere on the moon's surface in comparison to the Earth, and gain an insight into scientific modelling.

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#### **CITATION**

Ramchandani, J., , *Lunar Landscape*, [astroEDU, 1311](#) [doi:10.11588/astroedu.2013.1.81223](#)

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