GOLDEN PLAYBOX

Moon Trivia



Questions 1-4 | Circle one answer

1. What is Earth's natural satellite called?

A. Polaris
B. The Moon
C. Venus

2. Does the Moon make its own visible sunlight?

A. Yes, by burning
B. Only during eclipses
C. No, it reflects sunlight

3. What causes the familiar changing lunar phases?

A. Clouds covering the Moon
B. Our changing view of its sunlit half
C. Earth's shadow every night

4. What is the round, fully illuminated appearance called?

A. New Moon
B. First crescent
C. Full Moon

Moon Trivia

Questions 5-8 | Circle one answer

5. What is the phase called when the Moon is near the Sun in our sky?

A. Full Moon
B. Last quarter
C. New Moon

6. What created most of the Moon's circular craters?

A. Impacts from space objects
B. Ocean waves
C. Growing tree roots

7. Does the Moon have oceans of liquid water on its surface?

A. No
B. Yes, like Earth
C. Only at full Moon

8. Compared with Earth's gravity, lunar surface gravity is what?

A. Much weaker
B. Exactly the same
C. Much stronger

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Questions 9-12 | Circle one answer

9. Why do we usually see the same lunar side from Earth?

A. Only one side exists
B. Its rotation and orbit are synchronized
C. It never rotates

10. Can the Moon sometimes be seen during daylight?

A. Yes
B. Never
C. Only in winter

11. Which event occurs when Earth casts a shadow on the Moon?

A. A solar eclipse
B. A meteor shower
C. A lunar eclipse

12. Which body's gravity is the main cause of Earth's ocean tides?

A. Polaris
B. The Moon
C. Mars

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Answer guide 1-4 | Keep with host

1. B. The Moon

The Moon is Earth's natural satellite. A satellite is an object orbiting another body; the word does not refer only to human-made equipment.

2. C. No, it reflects sunlight

Moonlight is reflected sunlight. This distinction explains why the Moon can appear bright without being a star or producing light by nuclear fusion.

3. B. Our changing view of its sunlit half

Phases follow the changing geometry of Sun, Earth and Moon. Earth's shadow is involved in a lunar eclipse, a different and less frequent event.

4. C. Full Moon

At full Moon, the side facing Earth appears fully lit. The Moon has not changed shape; our view of its illuminated portion has changed.

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Answer guide 5-8 | Keep with host

5. C. New Moon

At new Moon, the illuminated half faces mostly away from Earth. The Moon is still present even though it is generally difficult to see.

6. A. Impacts from space objects

Many lunar craters were produced by impacts. Without Earth's active weather and widespread surface renewal, ancient marks can remain visible for very long periods.

7. A. No

The dark areas historically called seas are not liquid oceans. Their names preserve an older visual interpretation rather than describing present-day open water.

8. A. Much weaker

Lunar surface gravity is about one-sixth of Earth's. An astronaut's mass stays the same, while the gravitational force felt as weight changes.

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Answer guide 9-12 | Keep with host

9. B. Its rotation and orbit are synchronized

The Moon rotates once in roughly the time it takes to orbit Earth. Saying that it does not rotate would give the wrong explanation.

10. A. Yes

The Moon can be visible in daytime when its position and brightness allow it. Night is not a requirement for seeing this familiar object.

11. C. A lunar eclipse

A lunar eclipse places Earth between the Sun and Moon. A solar eclipse involves the Moon blocking our view of the Sun instead.

12. B. The Moon

The Moon is the main tidal influence, with the Sun also contributing. Local coastlines and ocean conditions help determine the tides people actually observe.