Quiz Outline

Scientific Method

Testable Question is one that can be measure
→ know what a hypothesis is

Be able to determine which step of the scientific method is given in an example?

ex) Brayden listed that he will use 1 cup of isoproanol, 2 table spoons of vegetable oil, 13 cotton balls, 2 glass beakers (100ml) _____Materials_____

Know Planet in order from closest to the sun to the farthest from the sun

Matching Definitions of Asteroids, Constellations, Meteoroids, Astronomers, Satellites, Comets

Videos of Astronauts - Know How/What they eat in space, How they clean Teeth, hair face or use the washroom, know how they exercise.

Terms

1) Gravity - an invisible force that pulls thing to the center of the earth

2) Mass - The amount of matter

3) Weight - measure how much gravity pulls down on an object

Gravity of the moon is the force that pulls toward the center of the moon. The gravity on the moon is less than the gravity on Earth. This is why astronauts float on the moon.

The Moon

The moon is closer to the earth than any other object in the solar system. People have visited the moon.

With the pictures and rocks that the astronauts have brought back from the moon during the Apollo Missions, scientist ~~have~~ that travel and study the moon been able to study what the moon is like.

The moon's surface is covered with **craters.** Craters are large, shallow holes in the ground on the moon. They are formed by the impact of meteorites smashing into its surface.

An Italian scientist called Galileo Galilei, in 1609, took a closer look at the moon through a telescope. He drew pictures of the things he saw there. He saw an uneven rough surface full of peaks and valleys.

Robert Hooke, an English scientist, wondered how the craters on the moon were made.

There are two ways to form craters:

1) Something huge hits the surface of the planet and makes an impact (dent)

2) Volcanic Craters - when the top of a volcano collapses

Robert Hooke said that the craters on the Moon were from volcanic craters(Proven wrong later). Many scientists agreed with him but could not prove it until they had samples of the Moon or Lunar, rock. In 1969, Astronauts travelled to the moon on the Apollo missions and bought back samples of the rock in and around the Moon's craters.

↓ proof that craters were caused by metors.

When the scientist on Earth studied these rocks they realized that some were pieces of meteorites. They then realized that the craters on the moon were caused by this impact. The craters are called Impact Craters.

Astronauts Neil Armstrong, Mike Collins and Buzz Aldrin flew on the Apollo 11 mission. Image Credit: NASA

First People to Walk on the Moon

Apollo 11 blasted off on July 16, 1969. Neil Armstrong, Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin and Michael Collins were the astronauts on Apollo 11.

Four days later, July 20, 1969, Armstrong and Aldrin landed on the moon. They landed on the moon in the Lunar Module. It was called the Eagle. Collins stayed in orbit around the moon. He did experiments and took pictures.

On July 20, 1969, Neil Armstrong became the first human to step on the moon. He and Aldrin walked around for three hours. They did experiments. They picked up bits of moon dirt and rocks.

First Moon Landing 1969

First words as he step onto the moon, "One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind"