

**When was the Moon formed?**

- a. At the same time as Earth, around 4.5 billion years ago
- b. At the same time the dinosaurs went extinct, around 65 million years ago
- c. At the same time as the first human appeared, about 300 000 years ago
- d. At the same time your grandparents were born, around 60 years ago

**What causes the alternation between day and night?**

- a. The Sun revolving around Earth
- b. Earth revolving around the Sun
- c. Earth rotating on its axis
- d. The Sun needing to recharge its batteries

**How long does Earth's rotation last?**

- a. 12 hours
- b. 23 h 56 min
- c. 27.3 days
- d. 1 week

**Why does the Moon have a hidden side that cannot be seen from Earth?**

- a. Because it is too timid to show us
- b. Because it does not rotate on its axis
- c. Because that side is never lit
- d. Because the time it takes to complete one rotation on its axis is exactly the same time it needs to complete one revolution around Earth

**How long does the Moon's rotation last?**

- a. 27.3 days
- b. 23 h 56 min
- c. 24 hours
- d. 1 year

**How long does it take for the Moon to complete one revolution around Earth?**

- a. 24 hours
- b. 27.3 days
- c. 29.5 days
- d. 1 year

**What shape is the Moon's orbit?**

- a. It is shaped like a potato
- b. A very long oval
- c. An almost perfect circle
- d. A perfect square

**What causes the phases of the Moon?**

- a. Earth's shadow on the Moon
- b. Our perspective of the visible portion of the Moon, which changes during its orbit
- c. Earth's orbit
- d. Clouds

**How long is one cycle of Moon phases?**

- a. 24 hours
- b. 27.3 days
- c. 29.5 days
- d. 1 year

**During what phase is the near side of the Moon completely black in the sky?**

- a. Full moon
- b. First quarter
- c. Last quarter
- d. New moon

**During what phase is the near side of the Moon completely visible in the sky?**

- a. Full moon
- b. First quarter
- c. Last quarter
- d. New moon

**Which phase comes after the waning crescent?**

- a. Full moon
- b. New moon
- c. First quarter
- d. Waning gibbous

b)

c)

a)

b)

a)

d)

c)

b)

c)

b)

a)

d)

**Which phase comes after the new moon?**

- a. Waxing crescent
- b. Full moon
- c. Waning gibbous
- d. First quarter

**Which phase comes after the waxing gibbous?**

- a. New moon
- b. Full moon
- c. Waxing crescent
- d. Last quarter

**Which phase comes after the last quarter?**

- a. Waxing crescent
- b. New moon
- c. Waxing gibbous
- d. Waning crescent

**Which phase comes before the last quarter?**

- a. Full moon
- b. Waxing crescent
- c. Waxing gibbous
- d. Waning gibbous

**Which phase comes before the full moon?**

- a. New moon
- b. First quarter
- c. Waxing gibbous
- d. Waning gibbous

**Which phase comes before the waxing gibbous?**

- a. Full moon
- b. First quarter
- c. Waxing crescent
- d. Waning crescent

**Which phase comes before the waning crescent?**

- a. Last quarter
- b. First quarter
- c. Waxing gibbous
- d. New moon

**During which of these phases does the Moon have the largest visible portion?**

- a. Last quarter
- b. Waxing crescent
- c. Waxing gibbous
- d. New moon

**During which of these phases does the Moon have the smallest visible portion?**

- a. Full moon
- b. Waxing crescent
- c. Waning gibbous
- d. New moon

**What is a blue moon?**

- a. It is a second full moon during the same month
- b. It is when the Moon turns blue
- c. It is a full moon during the month of January
- d. It is a full moon seen during the day

**During which Moon phase is it possible for a lunar eclipse to occur?**

- a. Any phase
- b. First quarter
- c. Full moon
- d. New moon

**During which Moon phase is it possible for a solar eclipse to occur?**

- a. Any phase
- b. Last quarter
- c. Full moon
- d. New moon

d)

b)

a)

b)

c)

d)

d)

c)

a)

d)

c)

a)

**During what type of eclipse is the Moon between Earth and the Sun?**

- a. Lunar eclipse
- b. Solar eclipse
- c. Terrestrial eclipse
- d. Martian eclipse

**During what type of eclipse is Earth between the Moon and the Sun?**

- a. Lunar eclipse
- b. Polar eclipse
- c. Terrestrial eclipse
- d. Solar eclipse

**During what type of eclipse is the Sun completely hidden by the Moon?**

- a. Partial lunar eclipse
- b. Annular solar eclipse
- c. Total lunar eclipse
- d. Total solar eclipse

**During what type of eclipse does the Moon appear red?**

- a. Partial solar eclipse
- b. Annular solar eclipse
- c. Total lunar eclipse
- d. Partial lunar eclipse

**During what type of eclipse is only a portion of the Sun hidden by the Moon?**

- a. Partial lunar eclipse
- b. Total lunar eclipse
- c. Partial solar eclipse
- d. Total solar eclipse

**During what type of eclipse does the Moon not entirely cover the Sun even if it is centred over it?**

- a. Partial solar eclipse
- b. Annular solar eclipse
- c. Partial lunar eclipse
- d. Total solar eclipse

**During what type of eclipse is there only a part of the Moon hidden by Earth's shadow?**

- a. Partial lunar eclipse
- b. Annular solar eclipse
- c. Total lunar eclipse
- d. Partial solar eclipse

**How many eclipses (solar and lunar) happen in one year?**

- a. 24 (2 eclipses per month)
- b. Between 4 and 7
- c. 1 or 2
- d. 12 (1 eclipse per month)

**What causes solar eclipses?**

- a. Earth's shadow covering part or all of the Moon
- b. The dark side of the Sun
- c. Venus's shadow covering part of Earth
- d. The Moon's shadow covering part of Earth

**What causes lunar eclipses?**

- a. Earth's shadow covering part or all of the Moon
- b. The appearance of the far side of the Moon
- c. The Sun's shadow covering part or all of the Moon
- d. The Moon's shadow covering part of Earth

**Which planet has the most known moons?**

- a. Jupiter
- b. Saturn
- c. Uranus
- d. Neptune

**Which of these planets does not have a moon?**

- a. Earth
- b. Mars
- c. Mercury
- d. Neptune

d)

a)

b)

b)

c)

c)

d)

b)

a)

c)

b)

a)

**Which is the largest moon in our solar system?**

- a. The Moon
- b. Titan, one of Saturn's moons
- c. Triton, one of Neptune's moons
- d. Ganymede, one of Jupiter's moons

**Which moon is covered in volcanoes?**

- a. Io, one of Jupiter's moons
- b. Titan, one of Saturn's moons
- c. Phobos, one of Mars's moons
- d. The Moon

**On which moon does it rain methane?**

- a. The Moon
- b. Europa, one of Jupiter's moons
- c. Titan, one of Saturn's moons
- d. Triton, one of Neptune's moons

**Which is the hottest moon in the solar system?**

- a. Titan, one of Saturn's moons
- b. Io, one of Jupiter's moons
- c. The Moon
- d. Triton, one of Neptune's moons

**Which moon has a thick atmosphere?**

- a. The Moon
- b. Io, one of Jupiter's moons
- c. Ganymede, one of Jupiter's moons
- d. Titan, one of Saturn's moons

**How many people have been to the Moon?**

- a. 2
- b. 12
- c. 100
- d. 1000

**How does the Moon shine?**

- a. It produces light like the Sun
- b. Because of the Sun's light reflecting on Earth
- c. It reflects the Sun's light
- d. Because the little men on the Moon do not turn off their lights

**Why is the sky always dark on the Moon?**

- a. Because the Moon does not have an atmosphere
- b. Because the Moon does not have a magnetic field
- c. Because there is no gravity on the Moon
- d. Because the Moon is not lit by the Sun

**The strength of gravity on the Moon is:**

- a. Stronger than on the Sun
- b. Equal to the gravity on Mars
- c. Around one sixth the strength it is on Earth
- d. Inexistent: there is no gravity on the Moon

**If you can jump a maximum height of one metre on Earth, what is the maximum height you could jump on the Moon?**

- a. Around 30 centimetres
- b. Around one metre
- c. Around three metres
- d. Around six metres

**How would your weight on the Moon compare to your weight on Earth?**

- a. Around six times lighter on the Moon
- b. Around three times lighter on the Moon
- c. Around six times heavier on the Moon
- d. It would be the same

**How many times larger or smaller would a person's mass be on the Moon compared to their mass on Earth?**

- a. Around six times smaller
- b. Around three times smaller
- c. Around six times larger
- d. It would be the same

c)

a)

d)

b)

d)

b)

c)

a)

c)

d)

a)

c)



**What caused the numerous craters (holes) on the surface of the Moon?**

- a. Rocks of various sizes that hit its surface at very high speeds
- b. Volcanoes that became extinct a long time ago
- c. Giant worms of all sizes that dug holes in the ground over millions of years
- d. Weapons used by the little men on the Moon during an ancient war that completely destroyed the surface

**What size are the craters on the Moon?**

- a. They all have a diameter of around 100 metres
- b. They vary in size from a few dozen metres in diameter to 150 kilometres in diameter
- c. They all have a diameter of around 10 kilometres
- d. Their size varies greatly: they can be microscopic, but also thousands of kilometres in diameter

**Why did we name the large, dark expanses on the Moon “seas”?**

- a. Because they were seas of liquid water that dried up over time
- b. Because the first astronomers thought they were large expanses of liquid water
- c. Because they are seas of sand
- d. Because we are planning to fill them with water one day

**Why are there so many more visible craters on the Moon than on Earth?**

- a. Because the Moon serves as a shield to protect Earth
- b. Because there are many more volcanoes on the Moon
- c. Because there is no atmosphere, liquid water or geological activity on the Moon
- d. Because the Moon's stronger gravity pulls objects towards it with more strength

**What do we call a moon of a moon?**

- a. Dwarf moon
- b. Subsatellite
- c. Mini moon
- d. Exomoon

**Which of these celestial bodies is the largest?**

- a. The Moon
- b. Earth
- c. The Sun
- d. Jupiter

b)

d)

a)

c)

b)

c)