

What is the Moon's diameter?

What is the average distance between Earth and the Moon?

How old is the Moon?

How long does Earth's rotation last?

What causes the alternation between day and night?

Why do we always see the same side of the Moon?

How long does the Moon's rotation last?

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

What shape is the Moon's orbit?

What causes the phases of the Moon?

How long does it take for the phases of the Moon to repeat?

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

4.5 billion years old

384 400 km

3474 km

Because its rotation period is identical to its revolution period (synchronous rotation)

Earth's rotation

23 h 56 min

An almost perfect circle (it's actually an oval, but very close to a circle)

27.3 days

27.3 days

New Moon

29.5 days

Our changing perspective of the visible portion of the Moon while it revolves around Earth

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

Which phase comes after the waxing crescent?

Which phase comes after the full Moon?

Which phase comes after the last quarter?

Which phase comes after the first quarter?

Which phase comes before the waning gibbous?

Which phase comes before the waxing crescent?

Which phase comes before the first quarter?

Which phase comes before the waning crescent?

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

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

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

Waning gibbous

First quarter

Full Moon

Full Moon

Waxing gibbous

Waning crescent

Last quarter

Waxing crescent

New Moon

Solar eclipse

New Moon

Full Moon

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

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

During what type of eclipse does the Moon appear red?

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

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

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

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

What causes solar eclipses?

What causes lunar eclipses?

Which moon is covered in volcanoes?

Which is the largest moon in the solar system?

On which moon does it rain?

Total lunar eclipse

Total solar eclipse

Lunar eclipse

Partial lunar eclipse

Partial solar eclipse

Annular solar eclipse

Earth's shadow covering part or all of the Moon

The Moon's shadow covering part of Earth

Between 4 and 7

Titan, one of Saturn's moons. It rains methane and other organic compounds

Ganymede, one of Jupiter's moons

Io, one of Jupiter's moons

Which moon has a thick atmosphere?

How does the Moon shine?

Why is the sky always dark on the Moon?

The strength of gravity on the Moon is not as strong as it is on Earth. How much weaker is it?

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

How many times heavier or lighter would a person weigh on the Moon compared to their weight on Earth?

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

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

Why did we name the large, dark expanses on the Moon "seas"?

What size are the craters on the Moon?

What is the diameter of the largest crater on the Moon?

Why are there so many craters on the Moon?

Because the Moon does not have an atmosphere

It reflects the Sun's light

Titan, one of Saturn's moons

Around six times lighter

Six metres (six times higher)

Around 6 times weaker

Because the first astronomers thought they were large expanses of liquid water, like the seas on Earth

Rocks of various sizes that hit its surface at very high speeds

Their mass would stay the same

Because they remain intact due to the fact that the Moon has no atmosphere, liquid water or geological activity. If it did, the craters would disappear in time

Around 2500 km in diameter

Their size varies greatly: they can be microscopic, but also thousands of kilometres in diameter