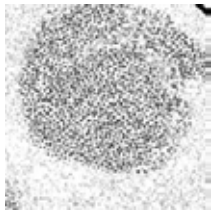


# Characteristics of the Moon

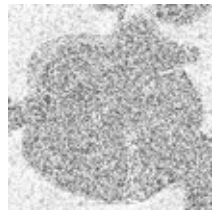
Find these different locations on the surface of the Moon and mark them on your map using initials in brackets.

## SEAS

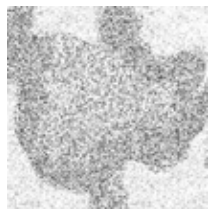
Seas are dark plains of rock, created by ancient lava flows. They are called “seas” because long ago, astronomers mistakenly believed that these dark locations were actual seas, like the ones on Earth!



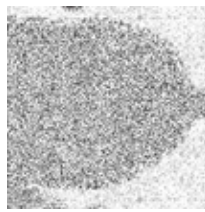
Sea of Crises  
(SC)



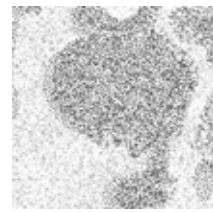
Sea of Serenity  
(SSe)



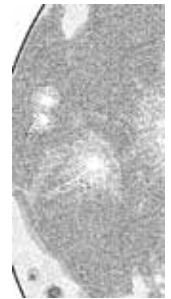
Sea of  
Tranquility (ST)



Sea of Showers  
(SSh)



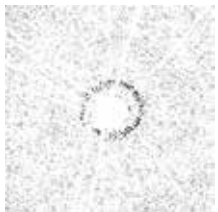
Sea of  
Moisture (SM)



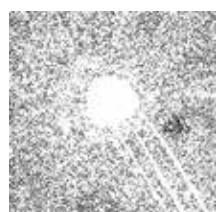
Ocean of  
Storms (OS)

## CRATERS

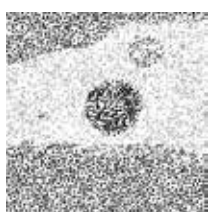
Les cratères sont le résultat d'impacts météoritiques, lorsque des roches provenant de l'espace s'écrasent à la surface de la Lune. On en retrouve des milliers à la surface de la Lune, de toutes les grosseurs.



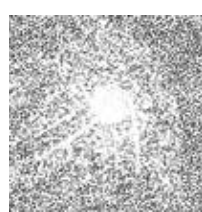
Tycho (T)



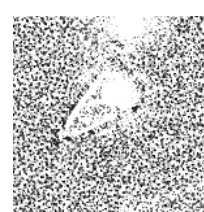
Copernicus (C)



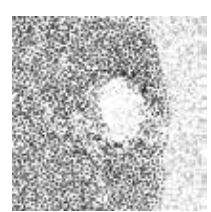
Plato (P)



Kepler (K)



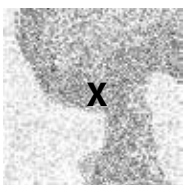
Aristarchus (A)



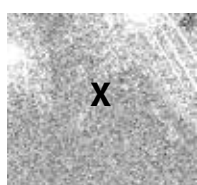
Langrenus (L)

## APOLLO MISSION LANDING SITES (HARDER!)

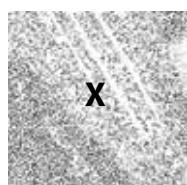
Between 1969 and 1972, six Apollo missions landed on the Moon. Twelve astronauts, two per mission, set foot on the Moon. Unfortunately, the Apollo 13 mission was unable to land on the Moon because of an explosion on board, but the astronauts made it back to Earth safe and sound.



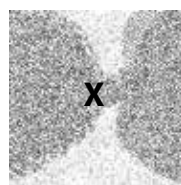
Apollo 11  
(A11)



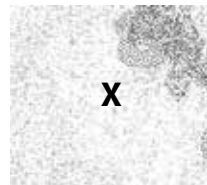
Apollo 12  
(A12)



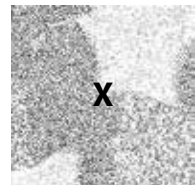
Apollo 14  
(A14)



Apollo 15  
(A15)



Apollo 16  
(A16)



Apollo 17  
(A17)

