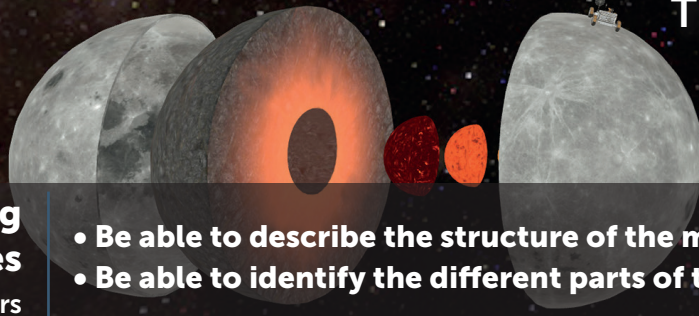




Anatomy of the Moon

TEACHER INFORMATION



Learning Objectives

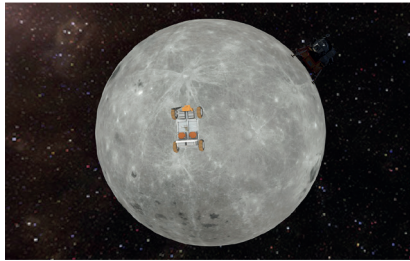
11-16 years

- Be able to describe the structure of the moon
- Be able to identify the different parts of the moon

Overview & Key Elements:

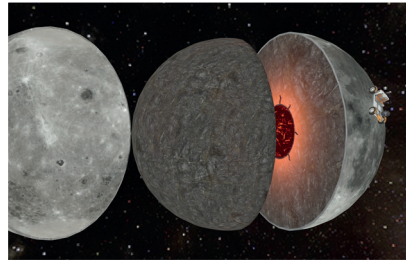
This scene explores the structure of the moon. By interacting with the moon, and moving the various components of the moon, its structure can be observed.

• Describing the surface of the moon



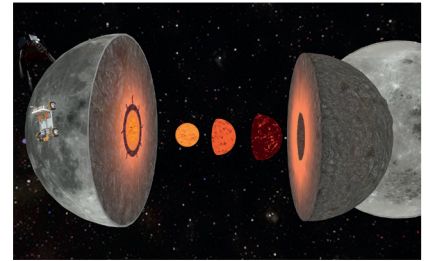
The moon, like many if not all space bodies, is a product of The Big Bang.

• Exploring just below the moon's surface



Scientists think that part of the moon has inner components also found under the Earth's crust.

• The moon's inner most structures



Most planets' cores are about 50% of the size of the actual planets they belong to.

Student Information and Scene Tasks:



The Surface

1

- In this section, students can learn about volcanic activity and crater collisions that shaped the crust of the moon.
- Students will be asked to identify clues the moon has a crust and to describe the appearance of the surface.

Just Below the Surface

2

- This section will outline the layer below the surface, the mantle. A comparison to Earth mantle will be provided and a theory of its formation will be outlined. As the moon is believed to have formed after a giant collision of a space object and Earth, the fragments collapsed together to form the moon, which included fragments of the Earth.
- Students will be asked to explore the scene and interact with it. By moving the parts of the moon, students will be asked to identify the mantle and compare it to the crust.

Inner Most Structures

3

- This section outlines the structure of the inner most parts of the moon: The partial melt, outer core and inner core.
- Students will be asked to interact with the moon and move the remaining inner structures. They will be asked to compare the inner structures to the other outer one.