Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Schmidt Science 8

electromagnetic spectrum interferometry reflecting telescope refracting telescope

albedo ejecta highland impact crater mare

ray regolith rille apogee ecliptic plane

equinox lunar eclipse perigee solar eclipse solstice

synchronous rotation

1. Albedo – percentage of sunlight that is reflected by the surface of a planet or a satellite, such as the Moon.
2. Apogee – farthest point in the Moon’s elliptical orbit to Earth.
3. Ecliptic plane – plane of Earth’s orbit around the Sun.
4. Ejecta – material that falls back to the lunar surface after being blasted out by the impact of a space object.
5. Electromagnetic spectrum – all types of electromagnetic radiation arranged according to wavelength and frequency.
6. Equinox – axis is at a 90 degree angle.
7. Highland – light-colored, mountainous, heavily cratered area of the Moon, composed mostly of lunar breccias.
8. Impact crater – crater formed when space material impacted the Moon’s surface.
9. Interferometry – process that links separate telescopes so they act as one telescope, producing more detailed images as the distance between them increases.
10. Lunar eclipse – when Earth passes between the Sun and the Moon, and Earth’s shadow falls on the Moon; occurs only during a full moon.
11. Mare – dark-colored, smooth plains on the Moon surface.
12. Perigee – closest point in the Moon’s elliptical orbit to Earth.
13. Ray – long trail of ejecta that radiates outward from a Moon crater.
14. Reflecting telescope – telescope that uses mirrors to focus visible light.
15. Refracting telescope – telescope that uses lenses to focus visible light.
16. Regolith – layer of loose, ground-up rock on the lunar surface.
17. Rille – valleylike structure that meanders across some regions of the Moon’s maria.
18. Solar eclipse – when the Moon passes between Earth and the Sun and the Moon casts a shadow on Earth, blocking Earth’s view of the Sun; can be partial or total.
19. Solstice – period when the Sun is overhead at its farthest distance either north or south of the equator.
20. Synchronous rotation – the state at which the Moon’s orbital and rotational periods are equal.