

ASTRO-BINGO - Moon Advanced

CARD

1

Libration

Orbital period

Rotational period

Lunar equator

Lunar pole

Mare

Perigee

Apogee

Mean distance

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2

Perigee

Mean distance

**Lunar
equator**

Mare

**Rotational
period**

Lunar pole

Apogee

Ecliptic

**Synchronous
rotation**

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3

Mare

Crust

Apogee

Ecliptic

Perigee

**Synchronous
rotation**

Mantle

Mean distance

Lunar pole

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4

**Synchronous
orbit**

Perigee

Mantle

Mean distance

Crust

Ecliptic

Impact theory

Core

Apogee

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5

Ecliptic

Crust

Impact Theory

Core

Mantle

Highland

Albedo

**Synchronous
orbit**

Mean distance

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6

Crust

Regolith

Core

Impact theory

Mantle

Mascon

Albedo

Highland

**Synchronous
orbit**

ASTRO-BINGO -Moon Advanced Caller Questions

Just use the words and talk about what they mean, or use the clues for a harder game

1	Libration	The apparent wobble effect of the orbital motion of the Moon-Earth system that allows us to see slightly different views of the Moon at different times
2	Orbital period	The time taken for the Moon to orbit the Earth
3	Rotational period	The time taken for a planet or moon to spin one revolution on its axis
4	Lunar Equator	The intersection of the Moon's surface with the plane perpendicular to the Moon's axis of rotation and midway between the poles
5	Lunar Pole	The point on the surface of the Moon where the axis of rotation intersects the Moon's surface
6	Mare	From the Latin for sea. A flat usually circular dark coloured area of the Moon made from basalt, with relatively few craters.
7	Perigee	The closest approach of the Moon to Earth (there are other Peris: look up Apsis online)
8	Apogee	The farthest position of the Moon from the Earth (There are other Aps: look up Apsis online)
9	Mean distance	The average distance of the Moon from Earth
10	Ecliptic	The plane of the Earth's orbit around the Sun
11	Synchronous rotation	The Moon spins in the same time as it orbits the Earth. That is why we always see the same side.
12	Crust	The solid rock crust that results from cooling of the surface of a planet or moon.
13	Mantle	The layer above the core and below the crust that has a gradient of minerals of varying density
14	Core	The deepest part of a differentiated planetary body consisting of the heaviest metallic minerals.
15	Impact theory	The widely accepted theory that a small planet hit the Earth, creating a mass of debris that formed the Moon.
16	Highland	The oldest parts of the lunar crust that were not impacted to form maria. Smaller impacts overlap to hide the history of early cratering events.
17	Albedo	The reflectance of the surface of a planet, moon or asteroid that gives a clue to its composition. Light areas have a high albedo.
18	Mascon	A concentration of mass beneath the lunar surface big enough to disrupt spacecraft orbits. These have been mapped by the NASA GRAIL spacecraft.
19	Regolith	A layer of rock fragments and fine grained particles, created by billions of years of impacts, which covers most of the Moon.