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What is Moon

Discover the Moon: Earth's Fascinating Natural Satellite

DEFINITION

> The Moon is Earth's only natural satellite, orbiting our planet and influencing tides. It is a rocky body that reflects sunlight, making it visible at night.

KEY CONCEPTS

Phases of the Moon

The Moon goes through different phases, such as new moon and full moon, based on its position relative to Earth and the Sun.

Lunar Surface

The Moon's surface has craters, mountains, and flat plains called maria, formed by impacts and volcanic activity.

Tidal Effects

The Moon's gravity affects Earth's tides, causing the rise and fall of ocean levels.

Distance from Earth

The Moon is about 238,855 miles away from Earth, making it the closest celestial body to us.

Exploration

Humans first landed on the Moon during the Apollo 11 mission in 1969, marking a significant achievement in space exploration.

EXAMPLES

→ The Moon appears as a crescent shape during its first quarter.

→ High tides occur when the Moon is directly above the Earth.

→ Astronauts walked on the Moon during the Apollo missions.

MEMORY TIPS

★ Remember 'My Very Educated Mother Just Served Us Noodles' for the order of planets, including the Moon's role.

★ Think of the Moon as a giant nightlight reflecting the Sun's light.

★ Use the acronym 'LITE' to recall Lunar phases: New, Waxing, Full, Waning.

COMMON MISTAKES

✗ Confusing the Moon with a planet.

✗ Not knowing that the Moon affects tides.

✗ Overlooking the Moon's phases and their names.

QUICK RECAP

The Moon is Earth's natural satellite that influences tides and has distinct phases. It is about 238,855 miles away and was first explored by humans in 1969. Remember its key features and effects to ace your exam!