Moon Rocks: How Lunar Samples Connect the Past, Present, & Future

Archive Webinar Knowledge Log

Webinar link: https://go.nasa.gov/2WyOLDs

STUDENT INSTRUCTIONS: Listen to the Webinar archive and answer the questions below to log your knowledge and thoughts on the NASA science and work being shared. Pause the video as necessary to log your answers.

1. Who was the speaker for this event: _____

2. Describe at least 3 facts about the background and/or career path of the speaker:

   A.

   B.

   C.

3. The scientist asked the question, "Why do we care about the Moon?" Pause the video and then in the space below describe why you think we should care about the Moon. After you log your answer, listen to the answers provided by others and reflect on how your answer compares.

4. Describe why is it helpful to study rocks from the Moon rather than rocks from Earth to learn about early Earth and the history of our solar system?

5. How many kilograms of rocks and soil (regolith or fine grain material) were collected during the Apollo missions to the Moon?

6. Describe what it means when a planetary object, like the Moon, is differentiated?

7. TRUE OR FALSE - The light or white colored rocks on the Moon are made of a mineral called plagioclase and are thought to make up the original lunar crust.

   True

8. TRUE OR FALSE - When you look up at the Moon in the night sky, the dark areas of the Moon are areas where large impact basins were filled in by lava.

   True

9. The scientist asked the question, “Why should we go back to the Moon? Pause the video and then in the space below describe why you think we should go back to the Moon. After you log your answer, listen to the answers provided by others and reflect on how your answer compares.

10. Why did NASA wait ~50 years to open some of the lunar samples that were collected during the Apollo Missions as part of the ANGSA (Apollo Next Generation Sample Analysis) Program?

11. Describe at least 3 details about the area where scientists work and store the Apollo lunar samples:

    A.

    B.

    C.

12. How did the NASA scientists prepare to open the Apollo 17 drill core?

13. Where on Earth do meteorites fall?

14. Where on Earth do teams of scientists go to search for meteorites?

15. Describe at least 3 details related to the Antarctic Search for Meteorite (ANSMET) expeditions and how teams search for meteorites in Antarctica.

A.

B.

C.

16. TRUE OR FALSE – When a scientist finds a meteorite in Antarctica, they pick it up with their hands and put it into their pockets.

True

17. List and describe at least 2 ways scientists can study lunar meteorites:

A.

B.

18. Describe which part of this presentation you found to be the most interesting and why.