# MOON PHASES

# Science Experiment

# **Skills**

This project involves the following skills in Science:

- Predicting
- Following a procedure
- Considering safety aspects when working
- Processing and analysing data
- Evaluating
- Communicating







In His days shall the righteous flourish; and abundance of peace so long as the moon endureth.

Pslam 72:7

# Materials you need



**Dim room** 



Lamp

Any strong light source will work, for example a powerful torch, desk lamp or spotlight.



Two plain, light coloured balls

One larger and one smaller, such as a ping pong ball, soft ball, or plain soccer ball. Actual sizes do not matter.



Pencil and paper

Sketch your observations.

## **Instructions**

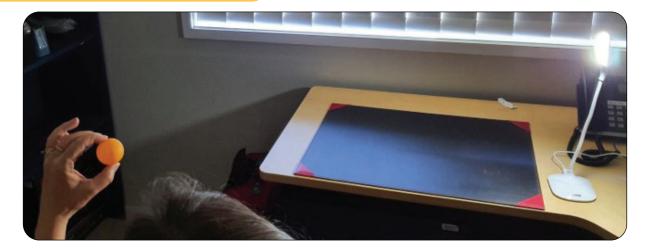
In this experiment, we will see what causes phases on the moon.

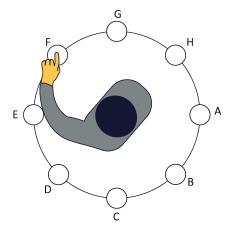
The lamp will be the "sun", our source of light, off to one side of the room. It should be about the level of your head.

You will be "Earth", near the centre of the room, holding the smaller ball, the "moon". Later, the larger ball will be "Earth".

Make sure the "sun" shines brightly on the face of the "moon," and there is not too much light coming from other light sources, such as windows or doorways.

# Setup





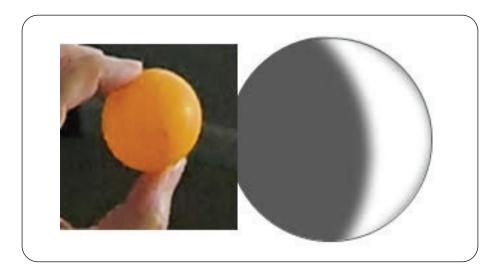


Your task will be to sketch your "moon" when you hold it at each position shown above.

# Think ahead!

# Do the experiment

1. Hold the moon in each position. Carefully use a **pencil** to draw the light and shade in the circles. If there is something in the way that stops you seeing properly, hold the moon a little higher to clear the shadow.



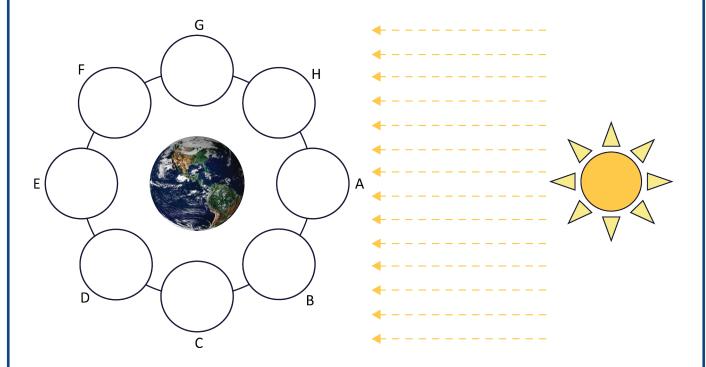
### Remember:

**Position A** is when the moon is between you (Earth) and the sun.

**Position C** is to your right when you are facing the sun. **Position G** is to your left.

**Position B** is between positions **A** and **C**.

**Position E** is straight in front of you when you have your back to the sun.

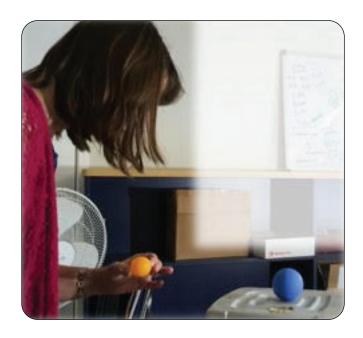


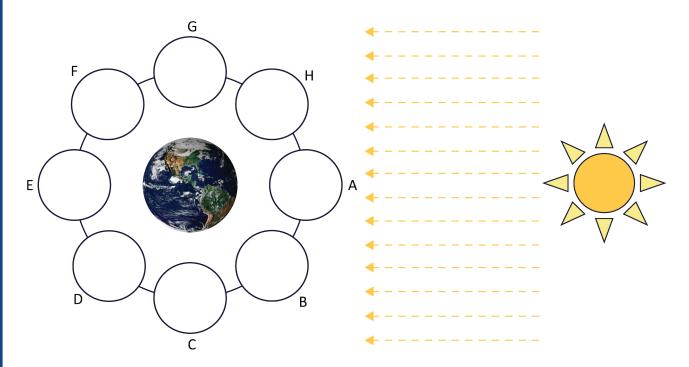
How the moon looks from **Earth** in each position.

2. Now place "Earth" (the larger ball) on a stand, where you stood when you did the first part.

Move the moon around Earth, at about the same distance from it as you held it away from you in the first part.

Look at the moon from **above**, and draw the light and shade in each position.





How the moon looks from **above** in each position.

He appointed the moon for seasons: the sun knoweth his going down. Psalm 104:19

# Questions

| 1. | Are the results what you expected?   |
|----|--|
| 2. | Briefly describe what causes the phases of the Moon.   |
| 3. | As you move the moon around the Earth, does the Earth also appear to have phases?  |
| 4. | The word <b>eclipse</b> means to hide or block out light. At which position do you think the <b>sun</b> is eclipsed for people on earth? |
| 5. | At which position do you think the <b>moon</b> is eclipsed for people on Earth?  |
| 6. | Can you think of ways to improve the way you did the experiment so that you can see the results better?                                  |
|    |  |











Praise ye Him, sun and moon: praise Him, all ye stars of light.
Psalm 148:3

# **Experiment Notes**

# Did you know?

Earth isn't the only planet to have a moon. Mercury and Venus do not have any moons, but all of the other planets have more than just one moon!

Does that mean our moon is not special?

"God made the two great lights, the greater light to govern the day, and the lesser light to govern the night." Genesis 1:16

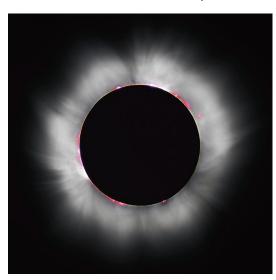
Earth has just one moon, and it is not particularly huge, **BUT...** 

Because of its size and its distance from Earth, compared with the sun's size and distance from Earth, they both appear to be the same size!



The sun and the moon appear to be the same size!

This means that our moon is the only one that will exactly block the sun in a solar eclipse, leaving the sun's glowing atmosphere visible and easier for scientists to study.



The moon fits exactly over the sun in a solar eclipse.

No other planet has a moon like that!

Image credits. *LEFT*: Luc Viatour, CC BY-SA 2.5 (moon); N.A.S.A, public domain (sun); Victor Malyushev/Unsplash, public domain (ocean)

RIGHT: Luc Viatour, CC BY-SA 3.0

### **PACE Levels**

### The activity is suitable for all ages, but relates specifically to some PACE levels.

- Level 1: Science 1005 teaches about the sun, moon and stars.

  Science 1006 expands on the sun, moon and stars, and teaches about Earth's movements.
- Level 2: Science 1015 teaches about "heavenly bodies," naming the sun, moon and stars.
- Level 3: Science 1027 teaches about the sun, moon and stars.

  Science 1028 expands on the sun, moon and stars, and teaches about light and shadows.
- Level 5: Science 1054 teaches about the Solar System.
- Level 6: Science 1065 teaches about light.
- Level 8: Science 1085 teaches about the Earth , and the sun's effect on Earth. Science 1095 teaches about Earth in space.

