#### THE MOON 뭐'지

#### The moon has no atmosphere 夏'བ་ནང་ནུང་ཁམས་མེད།

The Moon is about 384'000 km from the Earth. The Moon is much smaller than the Earth. Its mass is only 1.2% of the Earth's mass. Its diameter is 3480 km, compared with the Earth's diameter of 12'756 km.

त्रायाक्षे स्वते विष्णां स्वर्धायम् विष्णा विष्णां स्वर्धायम् अर्थ १०००० स्वर्धायम् विष्णां स्वर्धायम् स्वर्धायम्यस्यम् स्वर्यम् स्वर्धायम् स्वर्धायम् स्वर्धायम् स्वर्यम् स्वर्धायम् स्वर्धायम् स्वर्धायम् स्वर्धायम् स्वर्धायम् स्वर्धायम् स्वर्धायम् स्वर्धायम् स्वर्यम् स्वर्धायम् स्वर्धायम् स्वर्धायम् स्वर्धायम् स्वर्यम् स्वर्यम्यस्यम्यस्यम् स्वर्यम् स्वर्यम्यस्यम्यस्यस्यम् स्वर्यम्यस्यस्यम्यस्यस्यस्यस्यस्यस्यस्यस्यस्यस्यस्यस्

As the mass of the Moon is much smaller than the mass of the Earth, the force of gravity is much less on the Moon. The Moon's gravity is much less on the Moon. The Moon's gravity is not strong enough to hold an atmosphere. Any gases on the Moon can just drift away into space. Gravity is too weak to hold them.

ब्रायते मिर्द्र अक्षेत्र विषया त्या प्रवास क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्रवास क्षेत्र क्



Figure: The Moon seen from Earth. The dark areas are the 'seas', and the light areas the highlands.

স্ব্ৰস্থাবন্ধী নথা অথ স্থাবিশ্বৰ্থা ব্ৰাম্থাৰ্থিত কুলু বিশ্বৰ্থা ব্ৰাম্থাৰ্থিত কুলু বিশ্বৰ্থা ব্ৰাম্থাৰ্থিত কুলু বিশ্বৰ্থাৰ কুলু বিশ্বৰ্থাৰ কুলু বিশ্বৰ্থাৰ কুলু বিশ্বৰ্থাৰ কিন্তু ব

Even without a telescope, you can see quite a lot of detail on the Moon's surface on a clear night. Much of the surface is covered with light areas. These are the highlands. They are covered with thousands of craters. The craters have been caused by meteorites (chunks of rock from the space) hitting the Moon. Other areas of the Moon's surface look dark. They are called seas, although there is no water on the Moon. These dark areas are flat plains. They are thought to have formed from lava, which lowed from volcanoes a very long time ago. There are no active volcanoes on the Moon now.

दार्स्वश्चान्त्रः वित्याचित्रः वित्य



Figure 지종기작'주원지자]: Meteor Crater, in Arizona, United States

## The moon always keeps the same face towards the Earth ह्रापदे 'यह्य'क्र प्र'च्य'त् घ'ह्य'ह्य'ह्य'ह्य'क्र प्राच्या क्रिया क्री प्राच्या कर्

The Moon orbits around the Earth once every 28 days. As it travels, it spins on its axis. The time for one spin is also 28 days, the same time as the moon takes for one orbit around the Earth. Therefore the Moon has always the same side facing Earth. Until 1959, when a spacecraft orbited the Moon, no-one had ever seen the far side.

दे श्रु त्वे मा गुट अर्थेट र्स्सेट प्या के प्राप्त के

#### Moon phases – the different shapes of the moon គួ'ជα '៤៧ অ'៤១ ជា ប់ក្នា 'វី ស'ជ| គ្នូ'ជα 'វី ក្នា ជស់ '៤ភ្'ជ' ត្រង់ ស្ប

The Moon does not have any light of its own. The Moon shines because sunlight is reflected off it. In the daytime, this reflected light does not seem very bright, and we may not even notice the Moon. But at night, although the light form the Moon is not brighter, it seems much more obvious in comparison with the dark night sky.

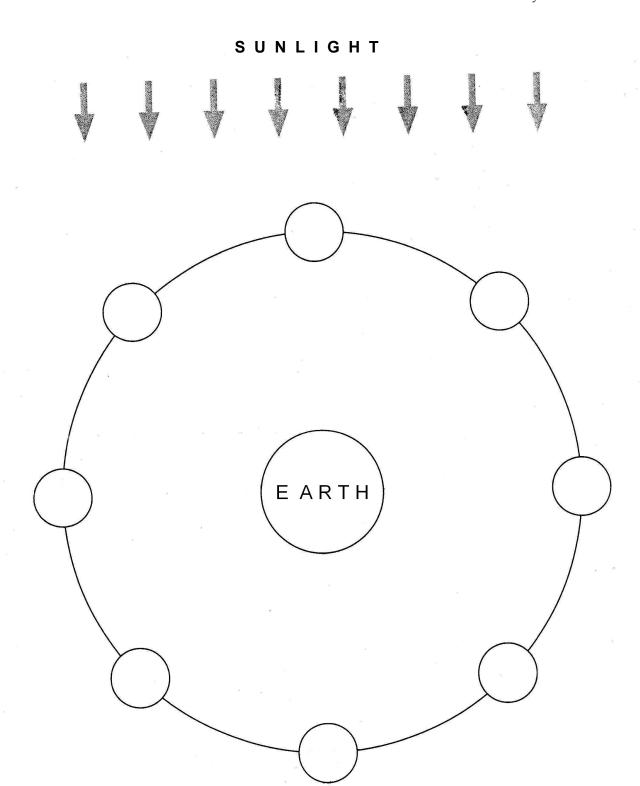
ૹાવતઃશ્રુક'ક્ષા'ન્દ'અર્દ્ધું સંત્રુક્ષ સંત્રુક્ય સંત્રુક્ષ સંત્રુક સંત્રુક્ષ સંત્રુક્ષ સંત્રુક સંત્રુક સંત્રુક સંત્રુક સંત્ર

One half of the Moon is always lit by the Sun and the other half is in darkness. In the same way, Earth always has one half in daylight and one in the darkness of night. As the Moon travels around us we see differing amounts of the sunlit half. In this way, the Moon appears to change shape.

स्रम्यायां स्ति । दे. तर् क्ष्रां कर मार्थित्या के स्वाप्ति क्ष्रां के स्वाप्ति के स्वाप्ति के स्वाप्ति के स्वाप्ति क्ष्रां के स्वाप्ति के स्वाप्

These different shapes are the phases of the Moon. A complete cycle of the Moon's phases takes 29.5 days. It starts from new Moon, when the side facing us is completely dark. About a week later, at the first quarter, we can see half of the part of the Moon that is in sunlight, and at Full Moon we can see all of it. By the last quarter we can again see only half of the lit part. Back at new Moon, the cycle of the Moon's phases starts all over again.

यान्तरायान्तर्भायत्वरात्वरात्वेत्वर्भावत्वेत्वर्भावत्वर्भाव्यक्ष्यात्वेत्वर्भावत्वेत्वर्भावत्वेत्वर्भावत्वेत्व स्वायान्तर्भावत्वरात्वरात्वरात्वेत्वर्भावः स्वायाः स्वायः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वयः स्वायः स्वायः स्वयः स्वायः स्वायः स्वयः स्वयः



#### Eclipses म्बद्द्रिंग

When the Moon is in Earth's shadow the Moon is eclipsed. When the Moon covers the Sun and stops its light reaching Earth, the Sun is eclipsed.

त्तुं प्रत्रं अत्त्रे प्रत्ये प्रत्ये



Total Solar Eclipse 11.7.1991 in Mexico

From Earth, the Moon is sometimes in the sky at the same time as the Sun. Although the Sun is four hundred times larger than the Moon, they appear roughly the same size in our sky. This is because the Moon is four hundred times closer to Earth than the Sun. यहं अञ्चाद अञ्च अञ्चाद अञ्य अञ्चाद अञ

#### Solar Eclipses के 'वहें की

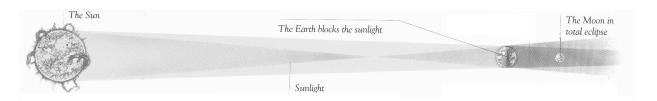
When the Moon is directly in line with the Sun it will eclipse the Sun. If the Sun's disc has been completely covered by the Moon's, the Sun is totally eclipsed. When the Moon partially covers the Sun it is a partial eclipse. Solar eclipses happen only once or twice each year, and then are only visible form the parts of Earth covered by the Moon's shadow.

द्वयामायम् अति व्यापायद्वान्यस्य द्वान्यस्य द्वान्यस्य



#### Lunar Eclipses 👼 प्र

When the Moon is on the opposite side of the Earth to the Sun, it might pass through Earth's shadow and be eclipsed itself. Lunar eclipse happen only up to three times each year.



#### Questions \$ '7|

1.	Why do eclipses not happen each month?  म्बदःदह्र्यं बुःचःरे 'रे 'द्रा' मृर्थं 'द्रुद्र' में 'बेर्' र्था
2.	During which moon phase can occur: ज्ञुप्तदे 'दबेव्य'दन्चेप' के 'संयाप' न् रूप्त्युप्त' में 'र्थ्य प्
	a) lunar eclipses \$ '\( \frac{1}{2} \)
	b) solar eclipses 3'9551

#### Days, Seasons and Years গ মা ব্যাস্থান্য

The cycles of day and night, and the seasons, are caused by the movements of the Earth and Sun.

#### Early astronomer thought that the Sun revolved around the Earth मृद्द'स्'र्थे दे 'मृत्रद'सूर'र्घुर'ढ़े घ'यश'है 'अदे 'द्र्य'त्रे द'अवद'द्र्ये र'्रु' स्रोरिंग्य कुर्या है 'प्रदे 'वश्रथं द्र्य' हुर्

Everyone is aware that the Sun moves across the sky in the course of a day. It rises in the east, and sinks in the west. The Moon and stars also seem to move across the sky. They too appear to move from east to west.

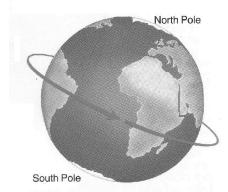
द्वेम्बास्य त्यीयाः भ्वेत्वास्य त्यां त्य

Early astronomers believed that the Earth was flat. They thought that the stars and planets were all the same distance from Earth, and moved around the Earth in circular orbits. Then, in about 280 BC, a Greek astronomer proved that the Earth was not flat, but a globe. But the Greek astronomers still thought that the Earth was at the centre of the universe. They believed that the Sun, Moon, planets and stars all revolved around the Earth.

### Days – The Earth revolves on its axis ବିଷ୍ୟ ଓ ବିଷ୍ୟ ବିଷ୍ଠ ବିଷ୍ୟ ବିଷ୍ୟ ବିଷ୍ୟ ବିଷ୍ଠ ବିଷ୍ଠ

The sun appears to move across the sky because of the Earth is revolving. The Earth spins on an axis running from the North Pole to the South Pole. It spins in an anticlockwise direction. So the sun appears to move from east to west. It takes 24 hours for the Earth to spin completely around. This length of time is one day.

वह्याच्ची दाविक्ता क्षेत्राचित्रा प्रदेश क्षेत्राची प्रवासी प



# Years and Seasons – The Earth takes 365 1/4 days to orbit the Sun व 'ব্দ'ৰ্ম'ৰ্মা বহুমান্ত্ৰী দেলী 'ল্লামা' প্ৰ ব্বাধী বিল্লামা প্ৰ ব্বাধী বিল্লামান্ত্ৰী ব

As well as spinning on its axis every 24 hours, the Earth moves around the Sun. It takes it 365 1/4 days to do this. This length of time is one year.

रुषःम्मानुःकुःर्केनः १६ द्वरःस्रःकेन्रक्षस्यः भ्रमाय्विसः र्श्केन् निन्धःन्यः अ६५ न्दः केदः स्त्री रामे के स्व स्वतः सम्वतः विविधः स्त्रीतः र्श्केन् रामेन्द्रीतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः अ६५ न्दः केदः स्त्रीः स्वतः स्वतः स म्वतः सम्बद्धः स्वतः स्वतः

The north-south axis on which the Earth spins is not at right angles to the Earth's orbit around the Sun. The axis is tilted at an angle of nearly 24°. It is this tilt which causes the seasons.

वर्ष्विम् अर्थे । वर्ष्याञ्चि दः वर्ष्विम् अपवे म्ब्री दः वर्षि म्ब्री देश म्बर्धा मुद्दे । वर्ष्य मुद्दे देश मुद्दे । वर्ष्य मुद्दे देश मुद्दे । वर्ष्य मुद्दे देश मुद्दे । वर्ष्य मुद्दे । वर्य मुद्दे । वर

Figure 1 shows what happens as the Earth orbits around the Sun. At position B, the Northern Hemisphere (the part of the Earth to the north of the equator) is tipped away from the Sun. Imagine what happens as the Earth spins round on its axis. The North Pole will not get any sunlight at all. It will be in permanent darkness. The South Pole will get sunlight all the time. The Sun will never set.

म्बान्त्रान्त्र्वः १ वहंश्रञ्चीद्योः के स्वाय्वेद्यः क्षेत्रः कषेत्रः कषेत् कषेत्रः कषेत्

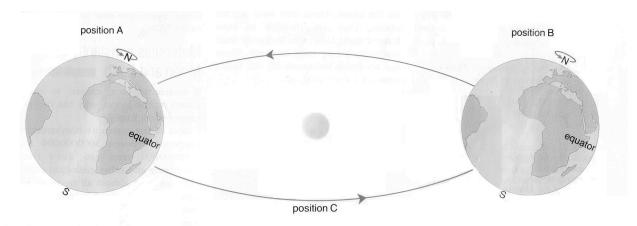


Figure 1: At position A, it is summer in the Northern Hemisphere and winter in the Southern Hemisphere. At position B, it is winter in the Northern Hemisphere and summer in the Southern Hemisphere.

A country somewhere between the equator and the North Pole will get sunlight for part of the 24 hour period. But it will be for less than 12 hours. The further north you go, the shorter the days will be.

So when the Earth is in this position in its orbit around the Sun, the Northern Hemisphere has short days and long nights. The Southern Hemisphere has long days and short nights. In the Northern Hemisphere, it is winter. In the Southern Hemisphere it is summer.

दिन्द्रियः विद्रां श्रीत्र मित्र स्ट्रियः द्रियः द्रियः स्ट्रियः स्ट्रियः

#### Questions \$ 'A|

1.	Why does the Sun appear to move across the sky from east to west?  के 'अदे 'इअ' अविदास के 'इ' के अंदे
2.	Why does a day last 24 hours? দ্বীৰ'অ'শ্বিশ'ঝ''ক্ড'ৰ্কিন'ন্ উ'শ্বীন'শ্বৰূষ'শ্বী'ৰ্মেন্স্ব্ৰা 
3.	In which direction revolves the Earth on its axis হের্মস্ম ন'মন'র ন'স্ট্রাজনেম'ইনা'ষ্ট্রন'নাস্থ্রিনাম'না'রম'ক্ত্রাস্ট্রাম্নান্ত্র্বাস্ট্রাম্বাস্ট্রাম্নান্ত্র্বাস্ট্রাম্ব্রাম্নান্ত্র্বাস্ট্রাম্নান্ত্র্বাস্ট্রাম্নান্ত্র্বাস্ট্রাম্নান্ত্র্বাস্ট্রাম্নান্ত্র্বাস্ট্রাম্ব্রাম্ব্রাম্ব্রাম্ব্রাম্ব্রাম্বর্বাস্ট্রাম্ব্রাম্বর্বাস্ট্রাম্বর্বাস্ট্রাম্বর্বাস্ট্রাম্বর্বাস্ট্রাম্বর্বাস্ট্রাম্বর্বাস্ট্রাম্বর্বাস্ট্রাম্বর্বাস্ট্রাম্বর্বাস্ট্রাম্বর্বাস্ট্রাম্বর্বাস্ট্রাম্বর্বাস্ট্রাম্বর্বাস্ট্রাম্বর্বাস্ট্রাম্বর্বাস্ট্রাম্বর্বাস্ট্রাম্বর্বাস্ট্রাম্বর্বাস্ট্রাম্বর্ব্বাস্ট্রাম্বর্বাস্ট্রাম্বর্ব্বাস্ট্রাম্বর্বাস্ট্রাম্বর্বাস্ট্রাম্ব্রাম্বর্বাস্ট্রাম্বর্বাস্ট্রাম্বর্বাস্ট্রাম্বর্বাস্ট্রাম্বর্বাস্ট্রাম্ব্রাম্ব্রাম্বর্বাস্ট্রাম্ব্রাম্ব্রাম্ব্রাম্ব্রাম্ব্রাম্বর্বাস্ট্রাম্বর্বাস্ট্রাম্ব্রাম্বর্ব্বাস্ট্র্ব্রাম্বর্ব্বাস্ট্র্ব্রাম্ব্রাম্বর্ব্বাস্ট্র্ব্রাম্ব্রাম্ব্রাম্ব্র্ব্বাস্ট্র্ব্রাম্ব্র্ব্রাম্ব্র্ব্র্ব্রাম্ব্রাম্ব্র্ব্রাম্ব্র্ব্রাম্ব্র্ব্রাম্ব্র্ব্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্রাম্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্
4.	Why does a year last 365 1/4 days? ঐ'বের্নিম'লাউল্'ঝ'ন্বল্'ঝ' প্রধ্য বৃদ্ধের বিশ্বনি'ক'লাউল্'ল্'মি'নুষ্ধ্বম'লার্ম'শ্রী'র্থের্'ব্যা

5.	Why do we have every fourth year a leap year? ราชิราสูสารูาพิวาลิ นิพาพูวคิณาพิวชิมราณีรารมา
6.	In which direction the Earth orbits around the Sun? বের্ছঅ'ক্স্রীন'দ্বী'ক্ট'অন'স্ট্রিদাঅ'দা'র অ'দার্শ্লীন'দ্বীন্ট্রিদ্যাটির্দ্যাট্রিদ্যাটির্দ্যাট্রিদ্যাটির্দ্যাটির্দ্যাটির্দ্রিদ্যাটির্দ্যাটির দ্বিদ্যাটির দ্বানির দ
7.	When the Earth is in position C in its orbit around the Sun what season is it in: तह्यान्त्रीट मी मान्या सूट्या ना है अदे अवद दिन्द रूट है द मी दिन्द स्था सूट्या ना है अदे अवद दिन्द रूट है द मी दिन्द स्था सूट्या है द स्था है है स्था है द स्था है स्था
	a) in the Northern Hemisphere? নুন'ম্ব্ৰিন'শ্বন'ৰ্বা
	b) in the Southern Hemisphere? শ্লু ষ্ট্ৰে শ্ৰেম ৰুদ্
8.	Why do we have in Tibet long nights in winter and short nights in summer? สัรสุราสุสาคลารูสาสุราสุราสุราสุราสุราสุราสุราสุราสุราสุ