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♥ Marie



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Layers of the Earth Guided Notes

- What do scientists use to understand the interior of the Earth?
 - Scientists record and study _____ to help them understand the interior of the Earth.
 - Seismic waves are caused by _____, explosions, and ocean movements.
- There are two types of seismic waves.
 - Pressure wave (p-wave) which _____ through _____ and _____.
 - Shear wave (s-wave) which _____ through _____.
 - P waves travel through solid and liquid, but S waves do not travel through liquid. By observing seismic waves, scientists deduced that Earth's _____ is _____.
- What are the layers of the Earth?
 - Through studying seismic waves, scientists have determined 5 distinctive layers.
 - Crust, Upper Mantle, Lower Mantle, Outer Core, and Inner Core
- What is the crust?
 - The _____ outer layer of the Earth that we live on
 - It is the _____ layer.
 - It is either _____ crust or _____ crust.
 - Temperature is around 22 C
- What is Continental Crust?
 - Continental crust is the _____.
 - 8km to 70km thick
 - Mostly made of _____
- What is Oceanic Crust?
 - Oceanic crust is _____.
 - 8km thick
 - _____ than continental crust due to pressure compacting it.
 - Mainly made of _____

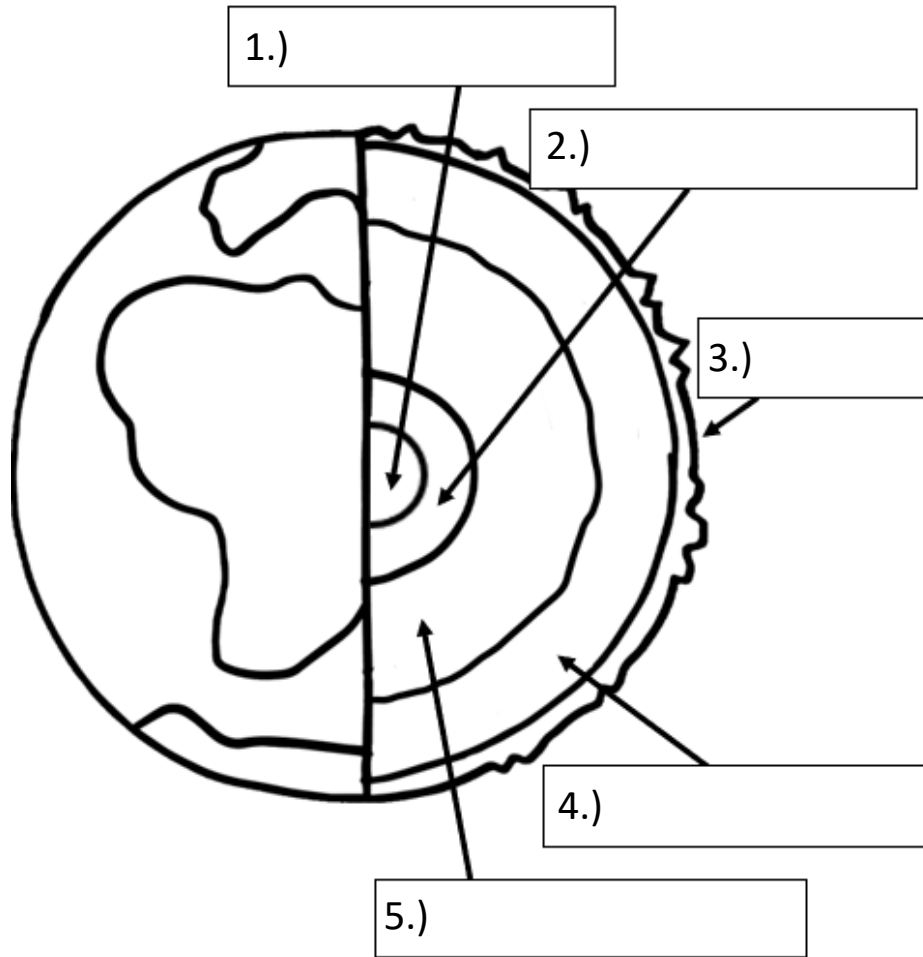
- What is the upper mantle?
 - It is more solid near the surface since temperatures are cooler.
 - As depth increases, it is _____ or _____.
 - Its texture is like a _____.
 - Temperature: 1,400 - 3,000 C
 - Includes distinctive regions: _____ and _____.
- What is the lithosphere?
 - It is the _____ layer at the top of the Earth.
 - It includes the crust and the top part of the upper mantle.
- What is the asthenosphere?
 - This is the more _____ layer under the lithosphere.
 - It is thought to be molten rock, or magma.
 - _____ currents in this layer are thought to move the solid rock above it.
- What is the lower mantle?
 - Surrounds the outer core.
 - The rock is hot enough to melt but is _____ because of the immense _____.
 - Temperature 3,000 C
- What is the outer core?
 - _____ layer of _____, _____, sulphur, and oxygen around the inner core
 - Its movement around the inner core is thought to create our planet's magnetic field.
 - Temperature 4,000 - 6,000 C
- What is the inner core?
 - Hot _____ of mostly _____
 - It is spinning.
 - Hot enough to melt metal but stays a solid due to the immense pressure surrounding it.
 - Temperature 5,000 to 6,000 C
 - 2500 km wide

Layers of the Earth Guided Notes

- What do scientists use to understand the interior of the Earth?
 - Scientists record and study seismic waves to help them understand the interior of the Earth.
 - Seismic waves are caused by earthquakes, explosions, and ocean movements.
- There are two types of seismic waves.
 - Pressure wave (p-wave) which moves through liquids and solids.
 - Shear wave (s-wave) which won't travel through liquids.
 - P waves travel through solid and liquid, but S waves do not travel through liquid. By observing seismic waves, scientists deduced that Earth's outer core is liquid.
- What are the layers of the Earth?
 - Through studying seismic waves, scientists have determined 5 distinctive layers.
 - Crust, Upper Mantle, Lower Mantle, Outer Core, and Inner Core
- What is the crust?
 - The solid outer layer of the Earth that we live on
 - It is the thinnest layer.
 - It is either continental crust or oceanic crust.
 - Temperature is around 22 C
- What is Continental Crust?
 - Continental crust is the ground we walk on
 - 8km to 70km thick
 - Mostly made of granite
- What is Oceanic Crust?
 - Oceanic crust is land under the oceans.
 - 8km thick
 - More dense than continental crust due to pressure compacting it.
 - Mainly made of basalt
- What is the upper mantle?

- It is more solid near the surface since temperatures are cooler.
- As depth increases, it is molten rock or magma.
- Its texture is like a thick fluid.
- Temperature: 1,400 - 3,000 C
- Includes distinctive regions: lithosphere and asthenosphere.
- What is the lithosphere?
 - It is the solid rock layer at the top of the Earth.
 - It includes the crust and the top part of the upper mantle.
- What is the asthenosphere?
 - This is the more pliable layer under the lithosphere.
 - It is thought to be molten rock, or magma.
 - Convection currents in this layer are thought to move the solid rock above it.
- What is the lower mantle?
 - Surrounds the outer core.
 - The rock is hot enough to melt but is solid because of the immense pressure.
 - Temperature 3,000 C
- What is the outer core?
 - Liquid layer of iron, nickel, sulphur, and oxygen around the inner core
 - Its movement around the inner core is thought to create our planet's magnetic field.
 - Temperature 4,000 - 6,000 C
- What is the inner core?
 - Hot dense ball of mostly iron
 - It is spinning.
 - Hot enough to melt metal but stays a solid due to the immense pressure surrounding it.
 - Temperature 5,000 to 6,000 C
 - 2500 km wide

CAN YOU IDENTIFY THE LAYERS?



6.) This layer is hotter than the upper mantle but is solid due to the immense amount of pressure. _____

7.) This layer can be continental or oceanic. _____

8.) This layer is a dense solid ball made of iron. _____

9.) This layer is solid and the thinnest layer. It is the one we walk on. _____

10.) This layer contains magma. It has a texture of thick liquid. _____

11.) This liquid layer surrounds the inner core. _____

12.) This layer is primarily made up of granite and basalt. _____