

Name Key

Date _____

Core _____

Label the Earth Diagram

Read the definitions, then label the diagram below.

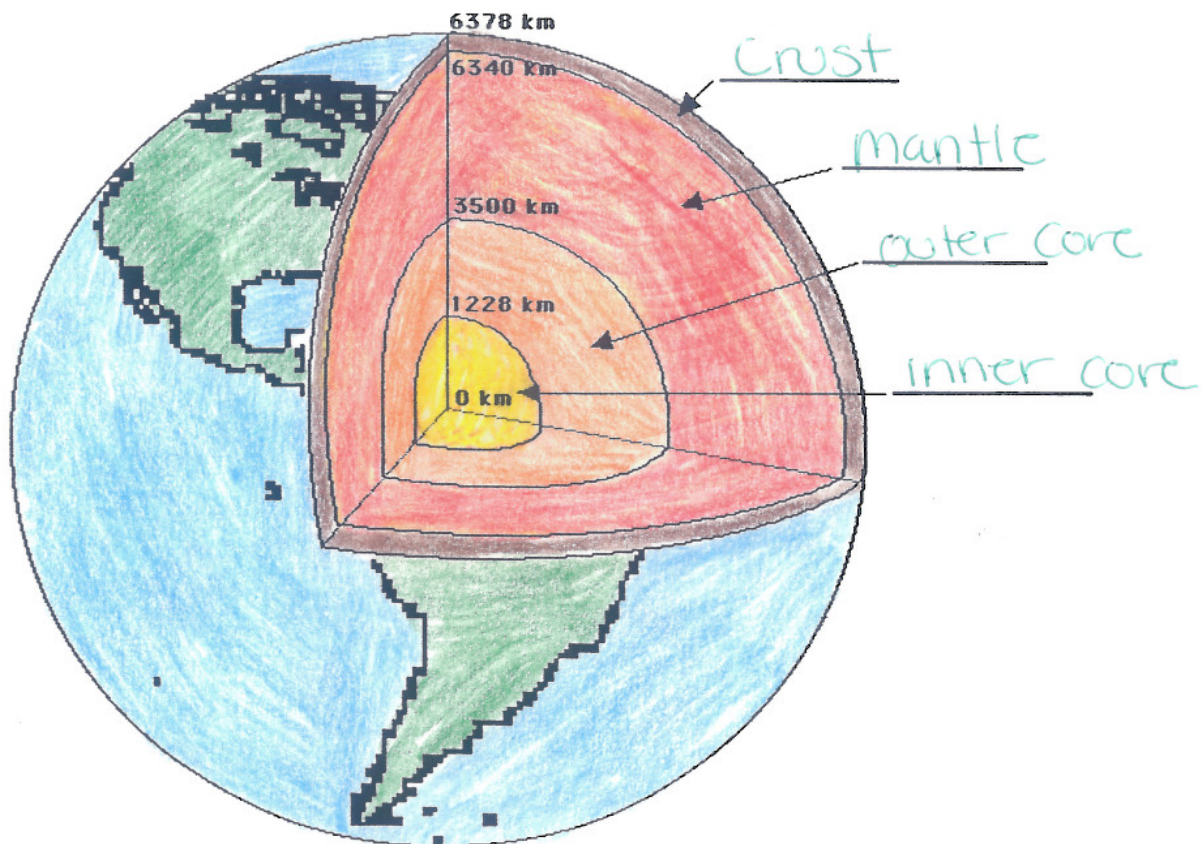
Definitions

crust - the rigid, rocky outer surface of the Earth, composed mostly of basalt and granite. The crust is thinner under the oceans.

inner core - the solid iron-nickel center of the Earth that is very hot and under great pressure.

mantle - a rocky layer located under the crust - it is composed of silicon, oxygen, magnesium, iron, aluminum, and calcium. Convection (heat) currents carry heat from the hot inner mantle to the cooler outer mantle.

outer core - the molten iron-nickel layer that surrounds the inner core.



4 words

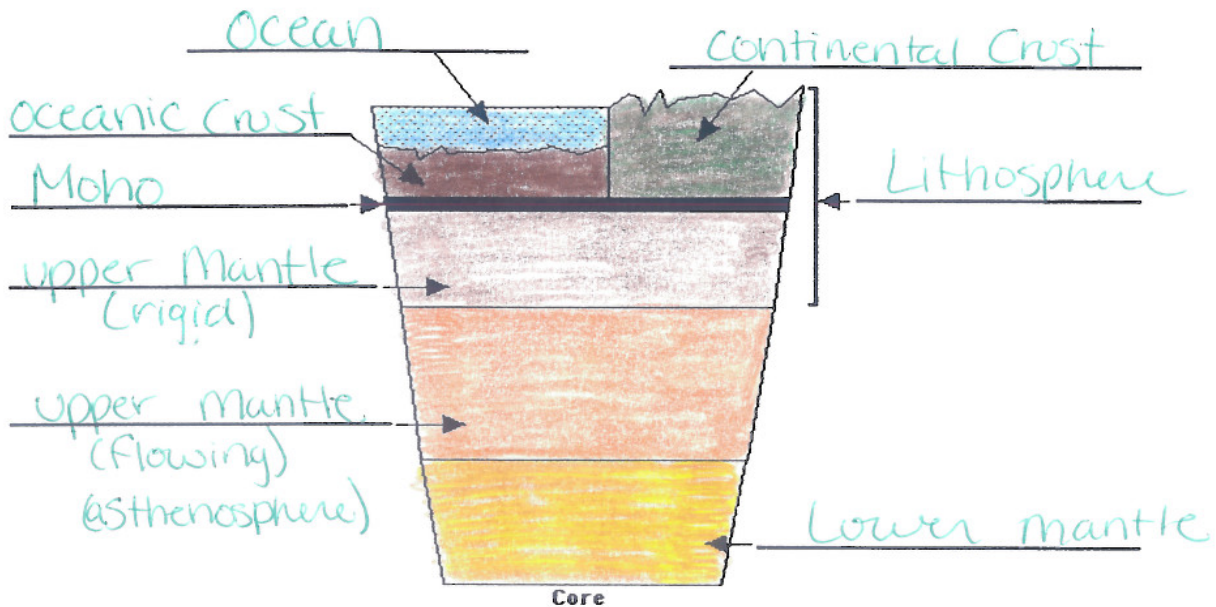
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Label the Outer Layers of the Earth

Read the definitions below, then label the outer layers of the Earth.



Continental Crust - the thick parts of the Earth's crust, not located under the ocean.

Lithosphere - the crust plus the rigid, upper mantle.

Lower Mantle (semi-rigid) - the deepest parts of the mantle, just above the core.

Mohorovicic discontinuity - separates the crust and the upper mantle.

Ocean - large bodies of water sitting atop oceanic crust.

Oceanic Crust - thin parts of the Earth's crust located under the oceans.

Upper Mantle (rigid) - the uppermost part of the mantle, part of the Lithosphere.

Upper Mantle (flowing) = Asthenosphere - the lower part of the upper mantle that exhibits plastic (flowing) properties. It is located below the lithosphere (the crust and upper mantle).

8 words

Name _____

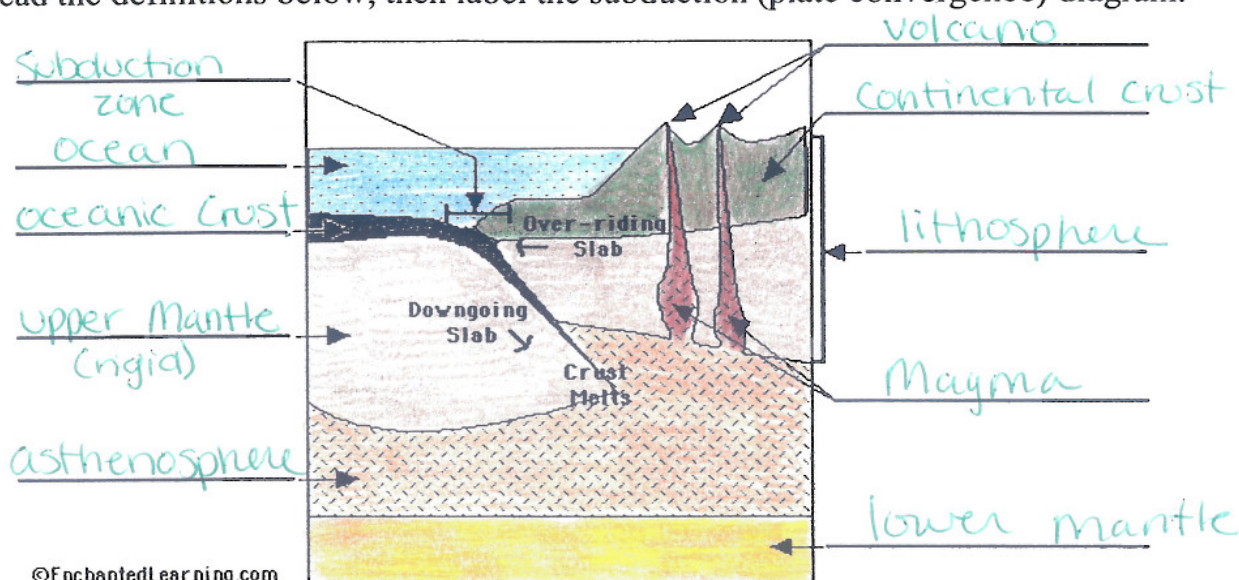
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Label Subduction Diagram

Where an oceanic and continental plate converge.

Read the definitions below, then label the subduction (plate convergence) diagram.



Asthenosphere = Upper Mantle (flowing) - the lower part of the upper mantle that exhibits plastic (flowing) properties. It is located below the lithosphere (the crust and upper mantle).

Continental Crust - thick parts of the Earth's crust, not located under the oceans.

Lithosphere - the crust plus the rigid, upper mantle.

Lower Mantle (semi-rigid) - the deepest parts of the mantle, just above the core.

Magma - molten rock within the Earth's mantle. In seafloor spreading, magma moves from the asthenosphere to the crust.

Ocean - large bodies of water sitting atop oceanic crust.

Oceanic Crust - thin parts of the Earth's crust located under the oceans.

Subduction Zone - the area in which one part of the Earth's crust (a plate) is pushed underneath another plate as the two plates collide.

Upper Mantle (rigid) - the uppermost part of the mantle, part of the lithosphere.

Volcanos - a place on the Earth's surface where molten rock, gases and pyroclastic debris erupt through the earth's crust.

3 words

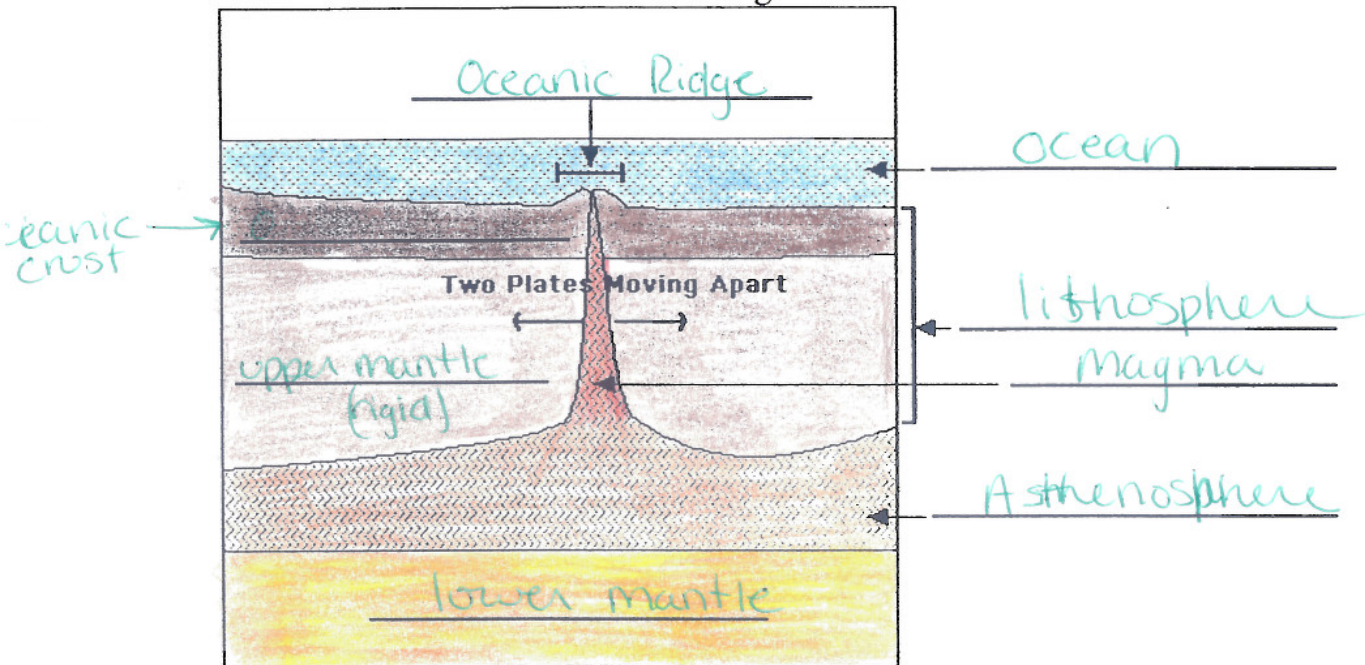
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Label Seafloor Spreading

Read the definitions below, then label the seafloor spreading (plate divergence) diagram.



Lithosphere - the crust plus the rigid, upper mantle.

Lower Mantle (semi-rigid) - the deepest parts of the mantle, just above the core.

Magma - molten rock within the Earth's mantle. In seafloor spreading, magma moves from the asthenosphere to the crust.

Ocean - large bodies of water sitting atop oceanic crust.

Oceanic Crust - thin parts of the Earth's crust located under the oceans.

Oceanic Ridge - newly-formed region of the oceanic crust.

Upper Mantle (rigid) - the uppermost part of the mantle, part of the lithosphere.

Asthenosphere = Upper Mantle (flowing) - the lower part of the upper mantle that exhibits plastic (flowing) properties. It is located below the lithosphere (the crust and upper mantle).

