

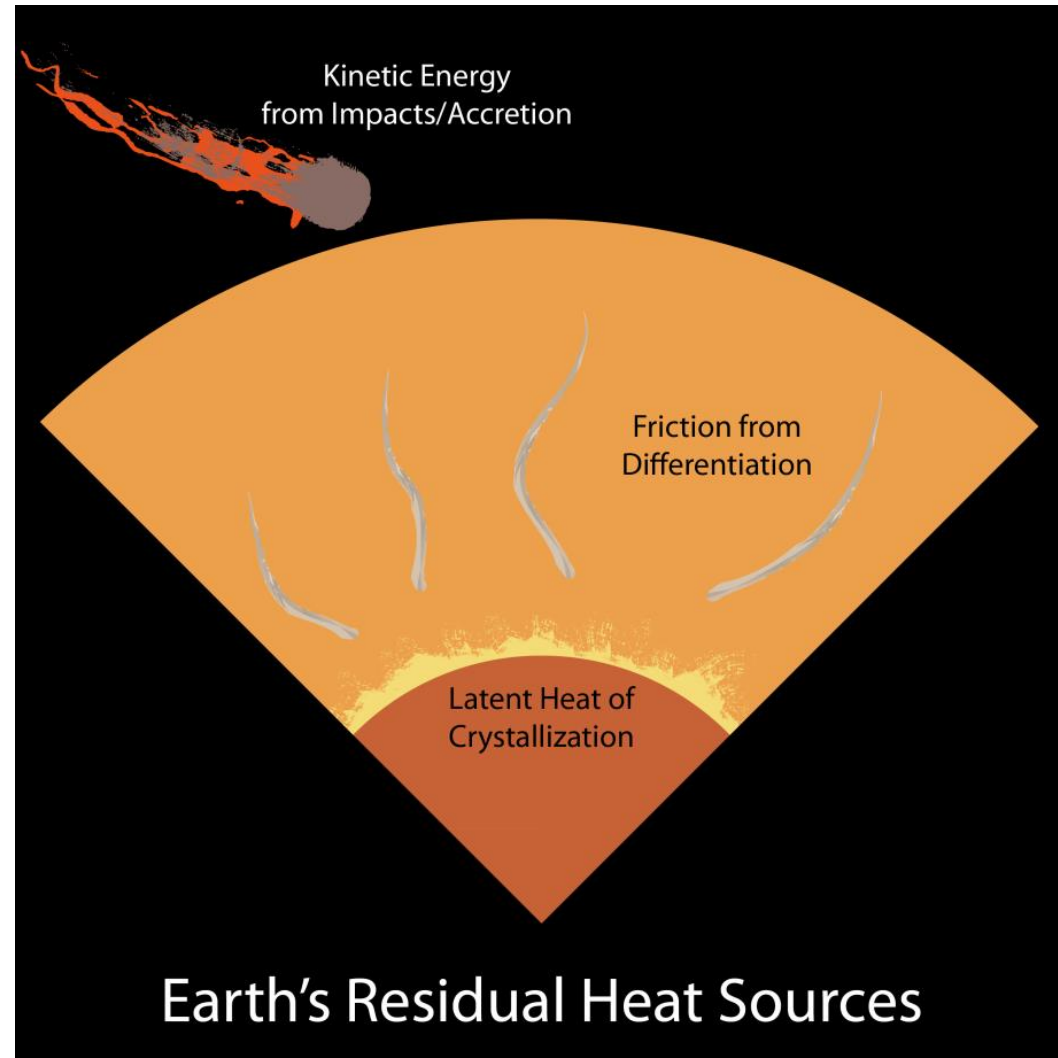
2.2 Earth's Interior Test Review

Handout 1 (green) Earth's Interior

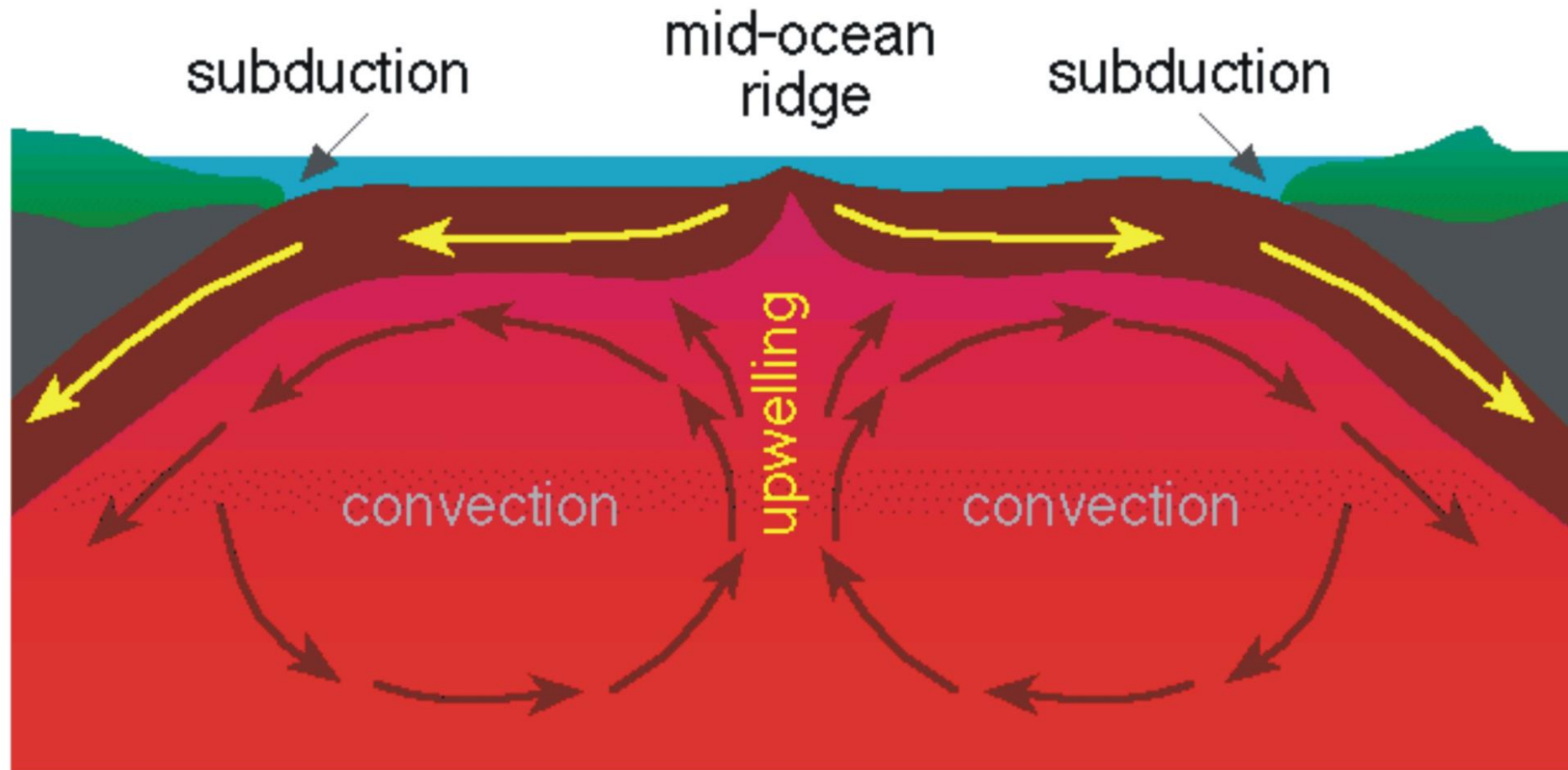
- #'s 1, 2, 9, 10, 12

1. When Earth formed, its interior was heated by what two processes?

- Heat of formation
- Radioactive decay

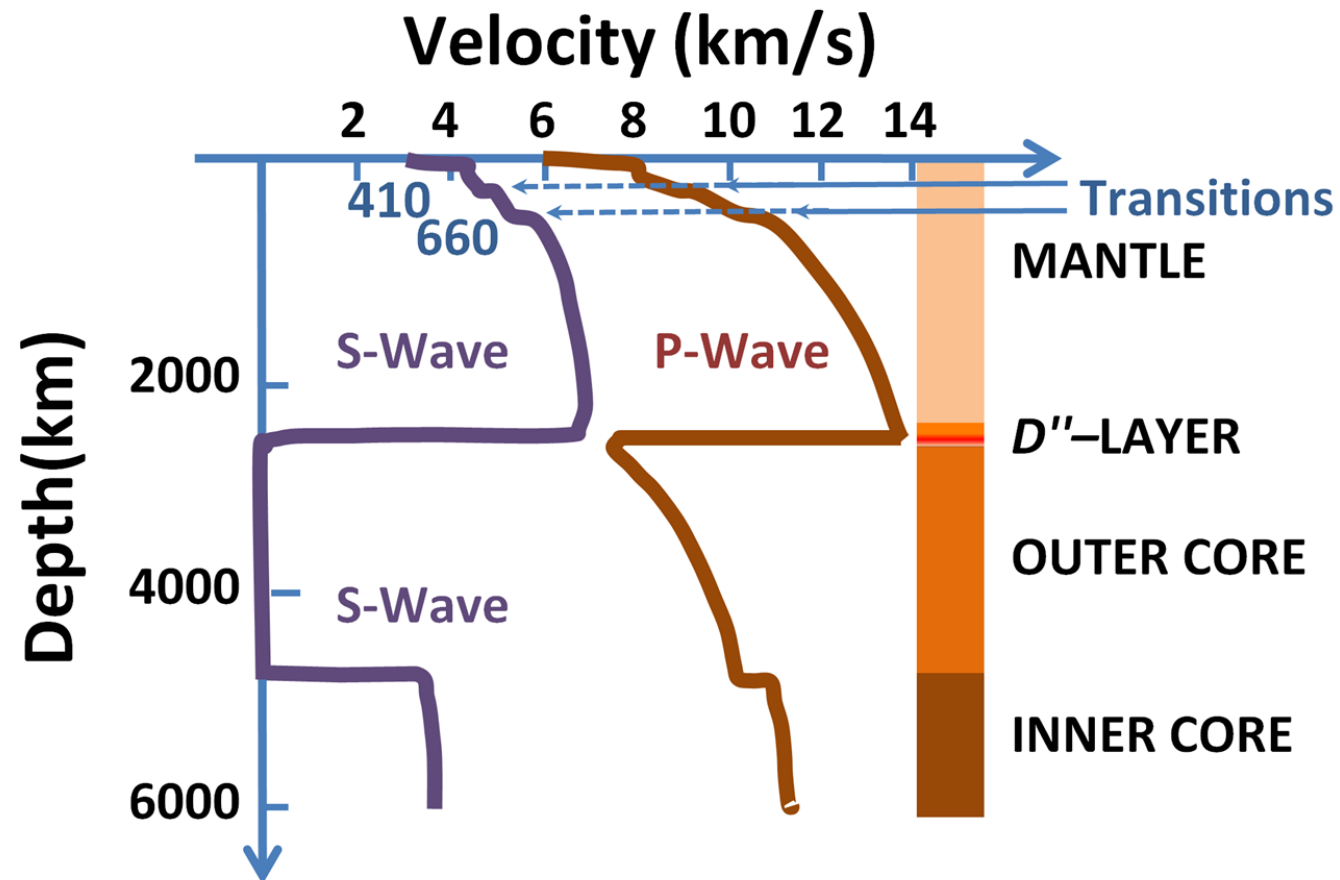


2. Because Earth's interior is warmer than its surface layers, hot materials move toward the surface in a process called convection.



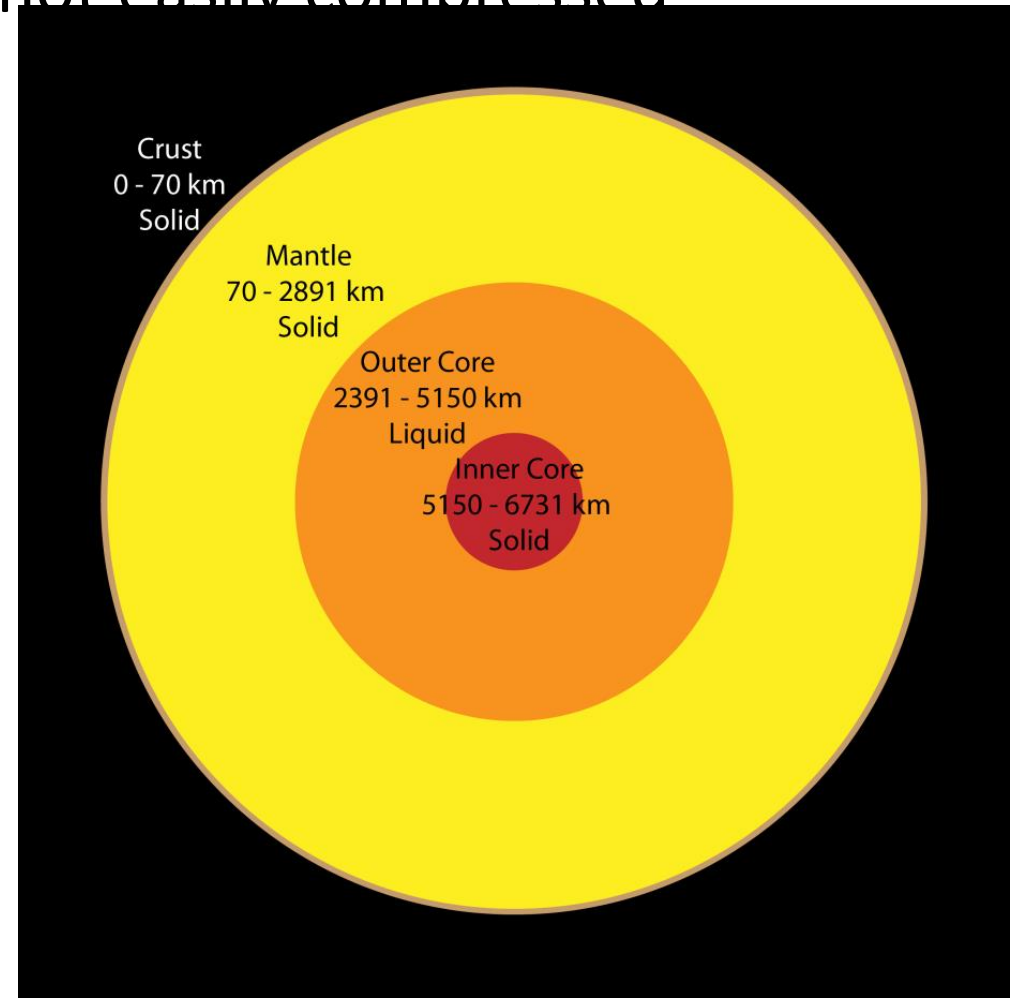
9. The composition of the material through which P waves and S waves travel affects

- the speed and direction of the waves.



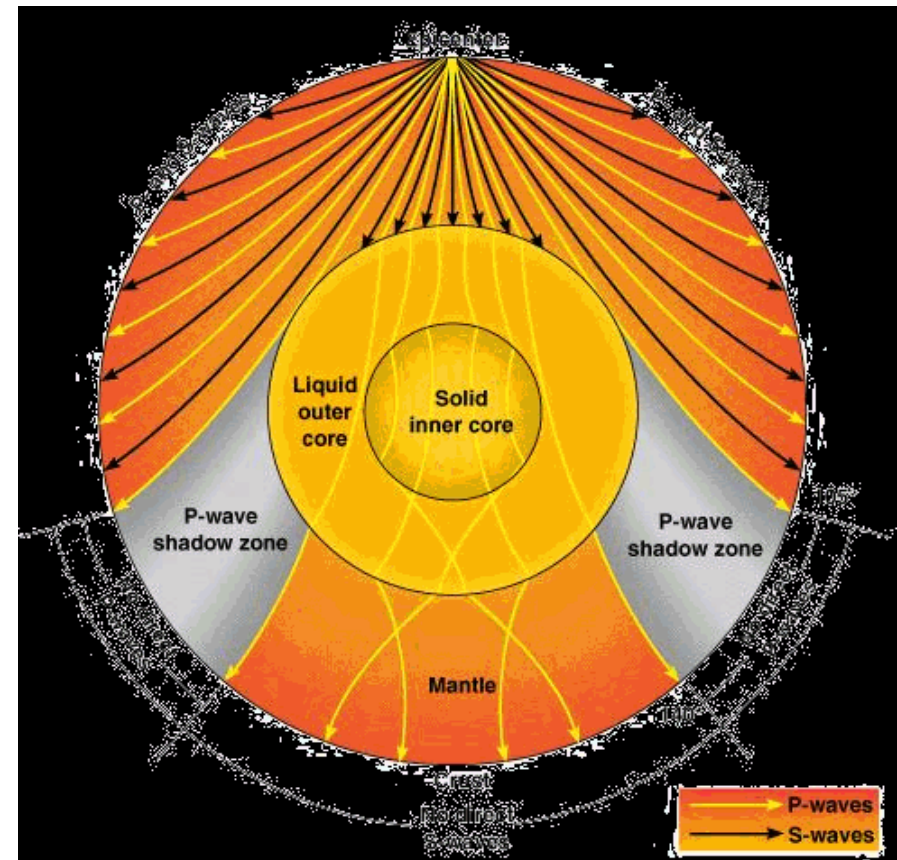
10. What type of materials do P waves travel through fastest?

- materials that are very rigid and not easily compressed

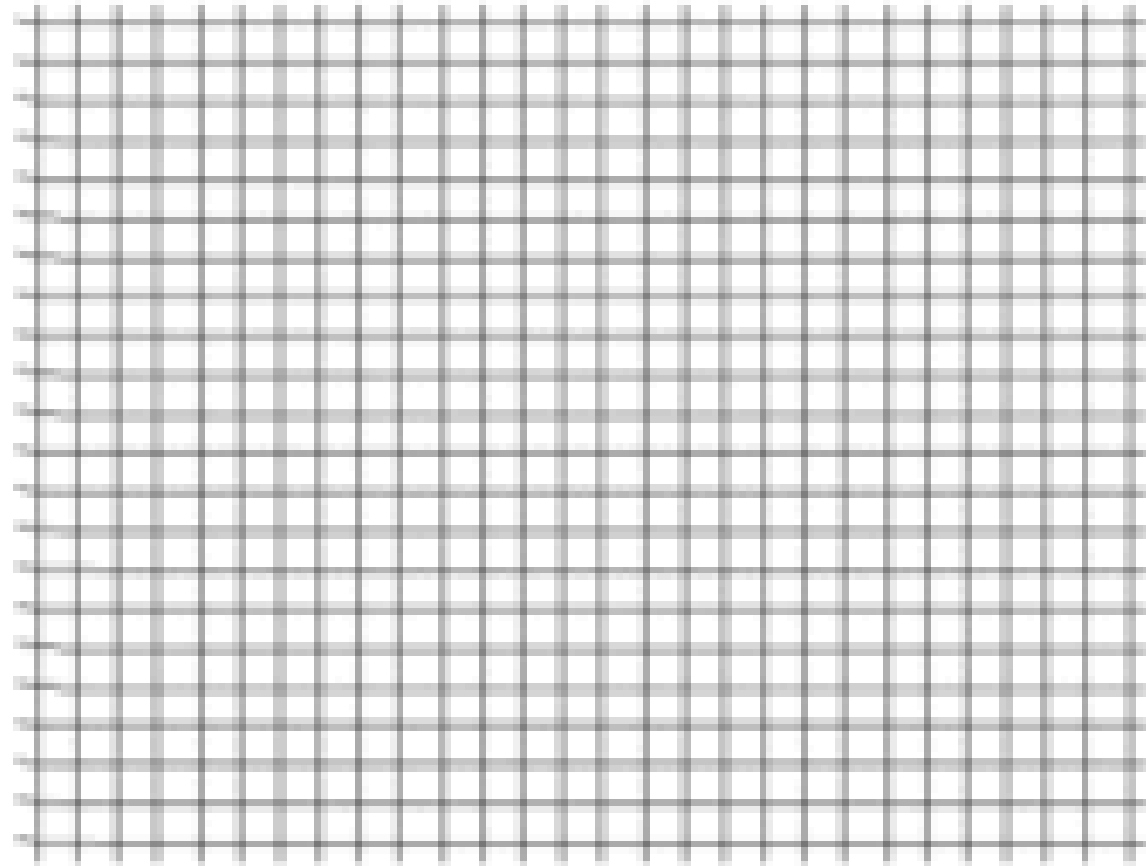


12. Define shadow zone.

- An area on Earth's surface where no direct seismic waves from a particular earthquake can be detected.



P waves and S waves: Which one is Fastest?

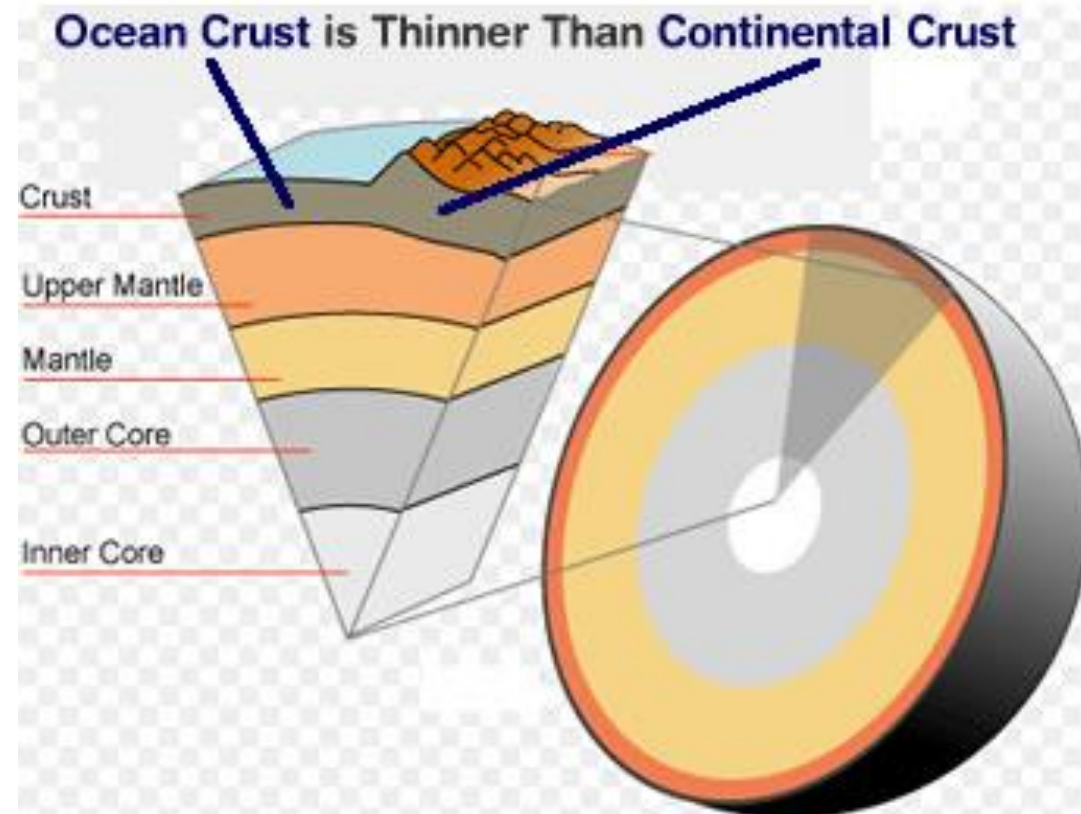


Handout 2 (yellow) Earth's Interior

- #'s 2, 6, 7, 12

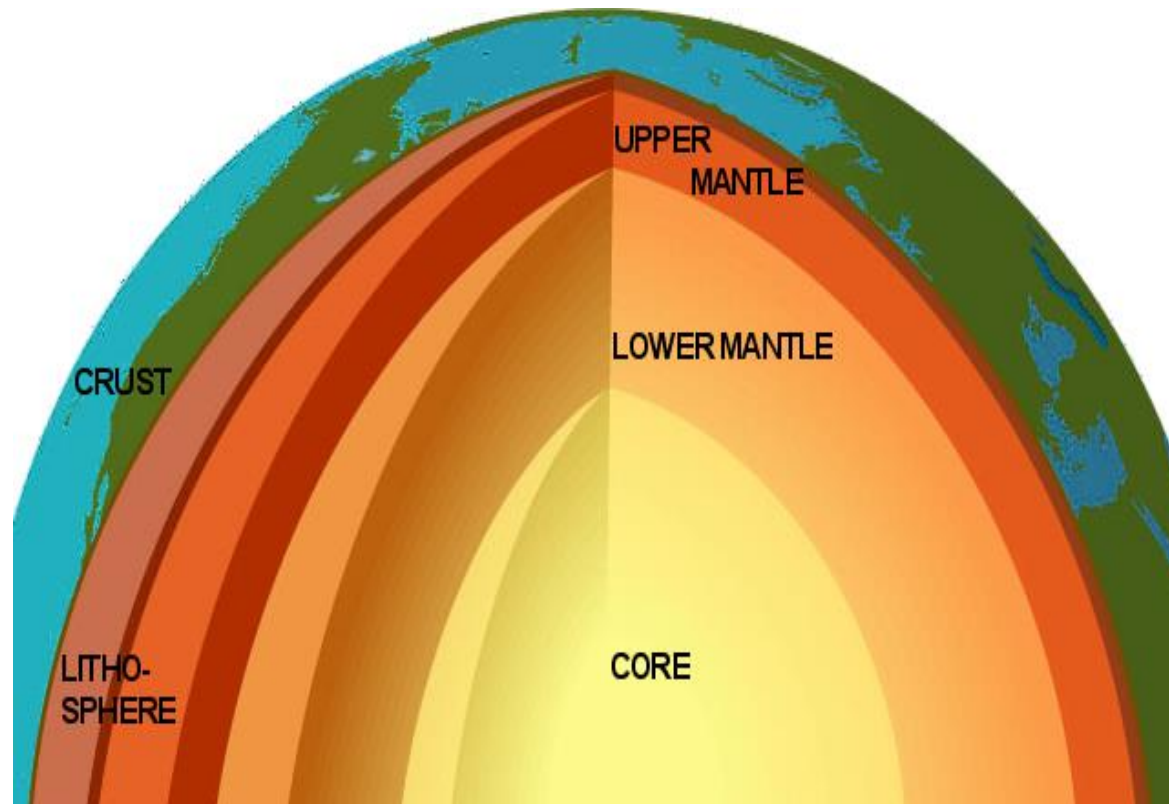
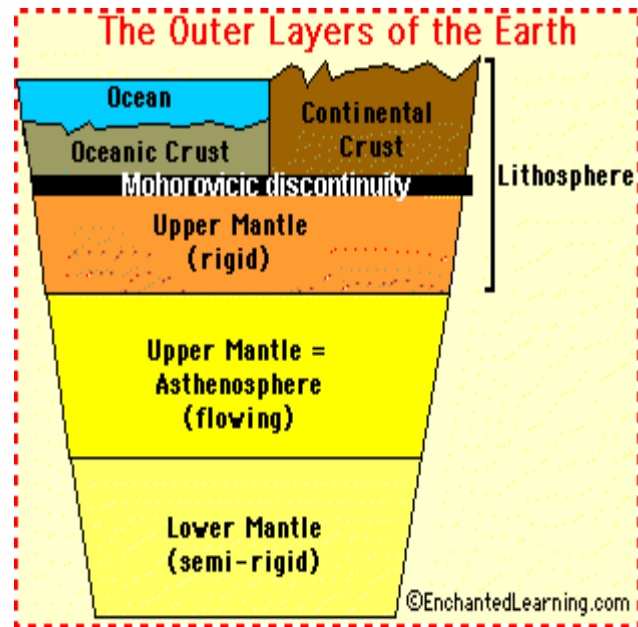
2. crust

- D. the thin, solid, outermost layer of Earth above the mantle



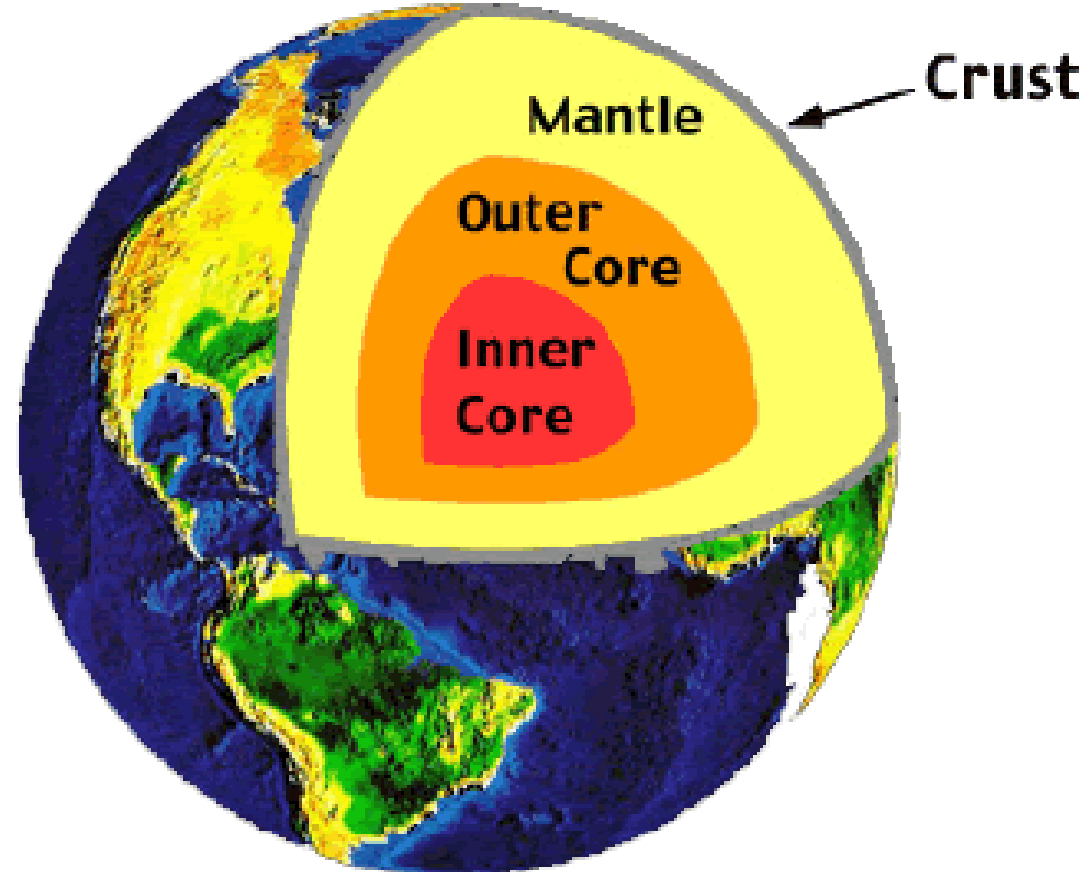
6. mantle

- G. the layer of rock between Earth's crust and core



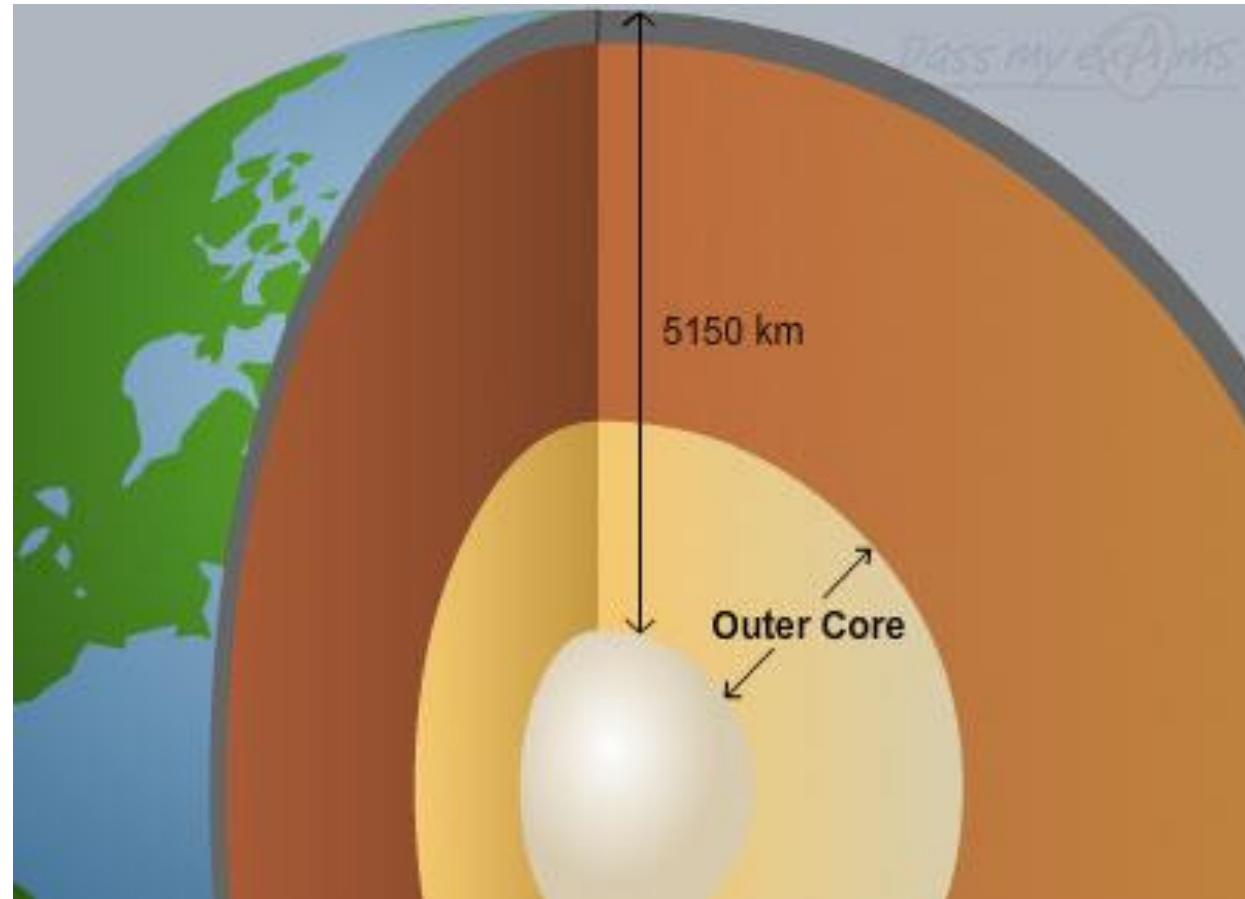
7. Inner core

- B. the central part of Earth below the mantle



12. Outer core

- J. a dense liquid below the mantle



Study your Convection Current Lab

Data:

In the boxes below, draw the beaker of water with the paper dots in it. Be sure to label the beaker, water, paper dots, heat source (if applicable), and the path of movement of the paper dots (if any).

Diagram 1: No Heat Source

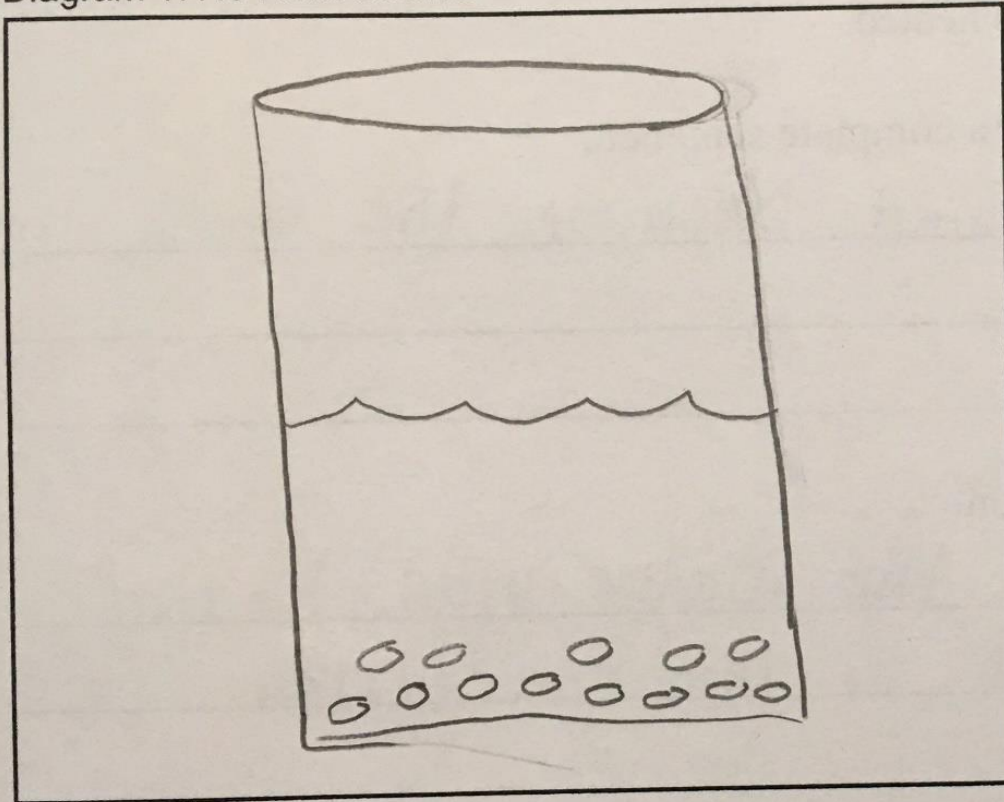
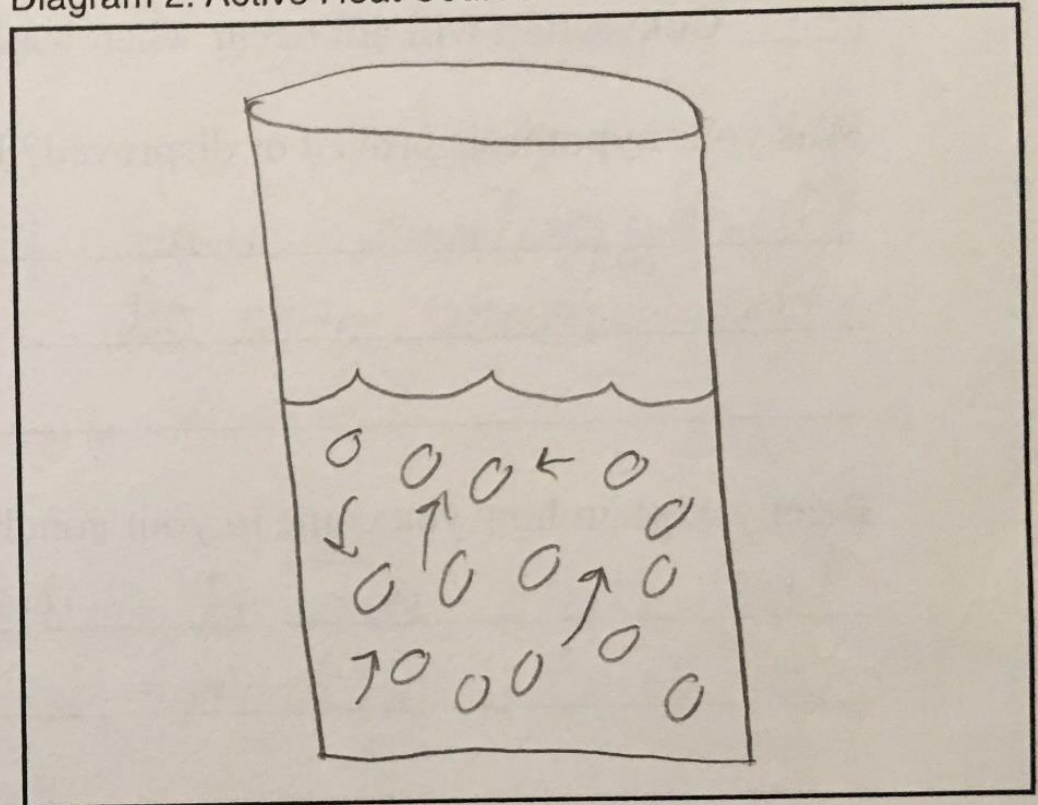


Diagram 2: Active Heat Source

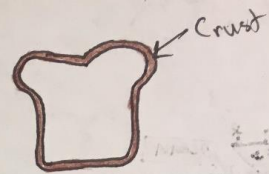


Study your Layers of the Earth Foldable

Name Mr Schisler
 Period All yo!

Directions:

- A) On the right side, write the following information-
- 1- The average thickness of each layer (see Math Practice on page 28)
 - 2, 3, 4- Write 3 other facts about each layer from the class discussion or pages 28-29.
- B) On the left side, use the diagrams on page 28 to label the following-
- lithosphere
 - asthenosphere
 - mesosphere
 - Moho
 - oceanic crust
 - continental crust
- C) Color each of the above items (except Moho) a different color using page 28 as a guide. Color the outer core orange and the inner core red.
- D) On the front page with the labeled layers, draw and color an image that will help you to remember that layer of the Earth. (For instance, drawing and coloring a picture of a slice of bread with the crust may help you to remember that layer is thin and on the outside of Earth.)
- E) Cut the front doors open on the dashed lines. Do not cut past the center fold of the paper.

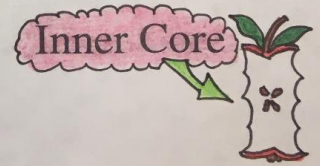


Crust

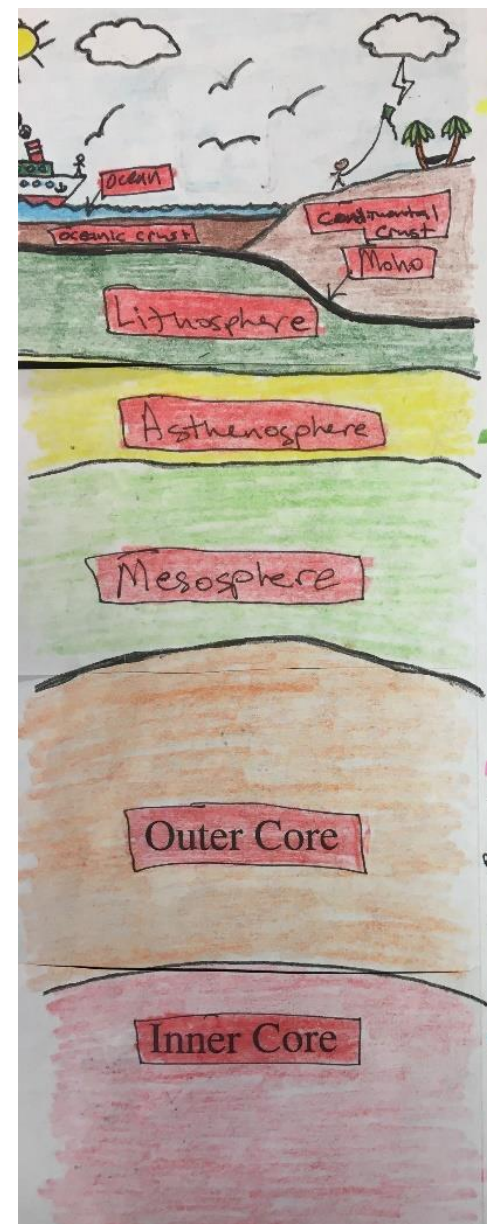
Mantle 3 Layers



Outer Core



Inner Core



- 28.1. The average thickness of the crust is 35 km
 28.2. The crust is the thin, solid outer most zone of Earth
 28.3. The crust is made of oceanic crust and continental crust
 28.4. Continental crust is thickest beneath mountains.

- 28.1. The average thickness of the mantle is 2,900 km
 28.2. The mantle makes up 2/3 of Earth's mass
 29.3. The mantle is made of 3 layers lithosphere, asthenosphere, and mesosphere.
 29.4. The asthenosphere has the ability to flow (plasticity)

- Pg 28 1. The average thickness of the outer core is 2,250 km
 Pg 28 2. The core is made out of iron and nickel.
 Pg 29 3. The outer core is liquid
 Pg 29 4. The source of Earth's magnetic field may be the liquid iron in Earth's outer core.

- Pg 28 1. The average thickness of the inner core is 1,228 km
 Pg 29 2. The inner core is a dense rigid solid.
 Pg 29 3. The inner core and outer core together make up nearly 1/3 of Earth's mass.
 Pg 28 4. The core is at the center of the Earth



Now Study!!!

