

Label and Describe the Earth Diagram

Read the definitions then use the information to color code, label and describe IN YOUR OWN WORDS each section of the diagram below.

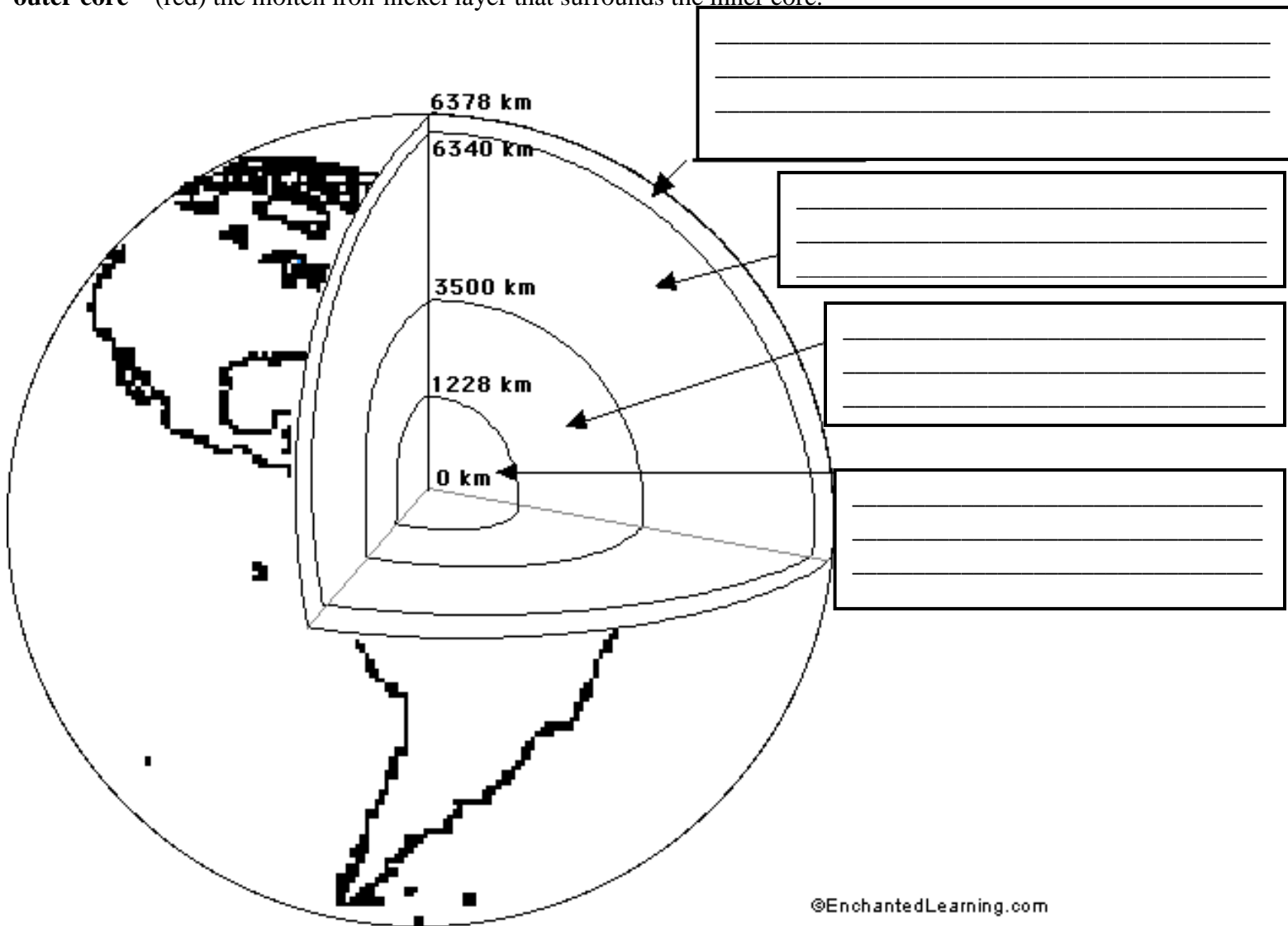
Definitions:

crust – (green) the rigid, rocky outer surface of the Earth, composed mostly of basalt and granite. The crust is the thinnest of all layers. It is thicker on continents & thinner under the oceans.

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

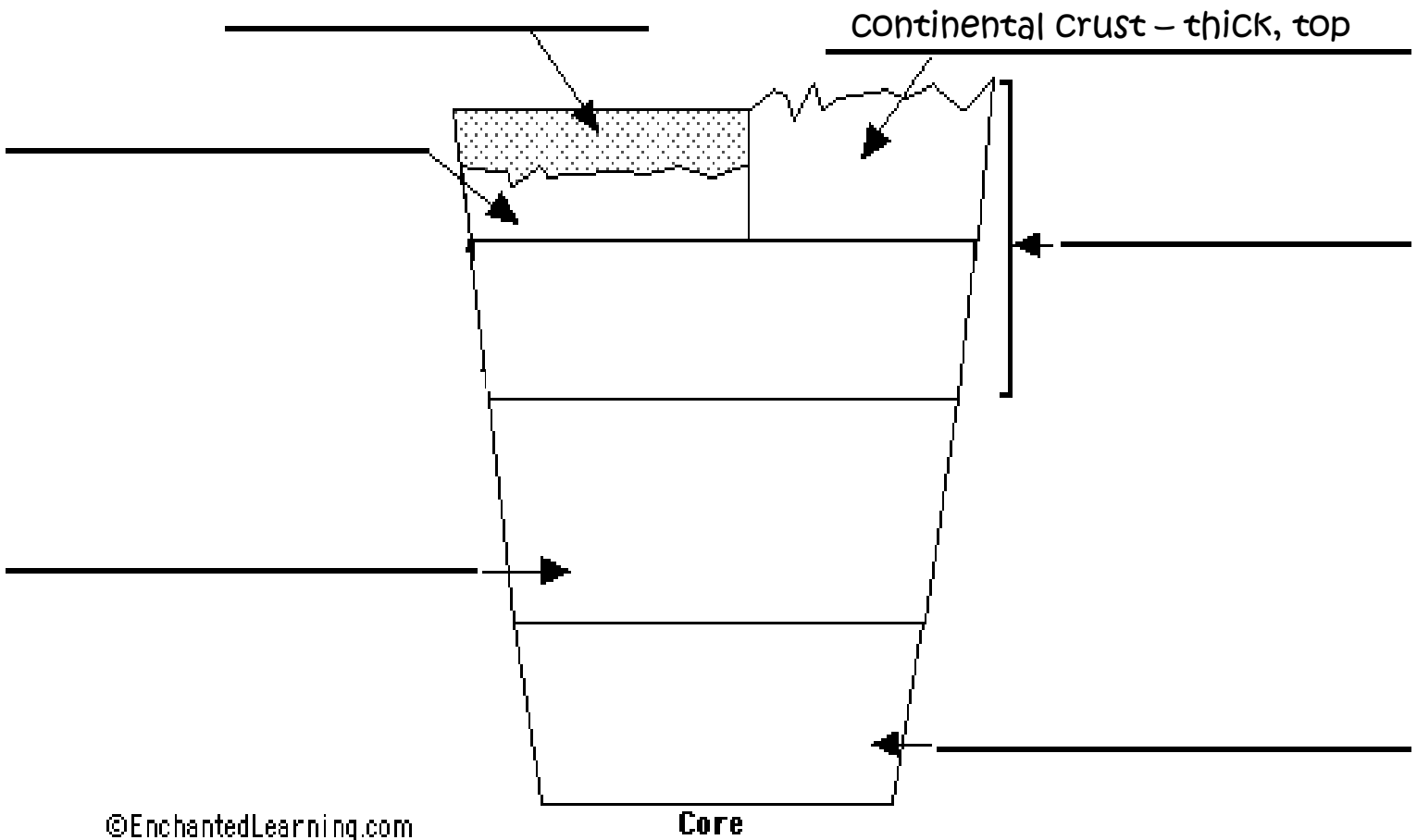
mantle – (orange) a rocky layer located under the crust - it is composed of silicon, oxygen, magnesium, iron, aluminum, and calcium. Convection (heat) currents carry heat from the hot inner mantle to the cooler outer mantle.

outer core – (red) the molten iron-nickel layer that surrounds the inner core.



Label the OUTER LAYERS of the Earth

This is a cross section of only the upper layers of the Earth's surface. Read the definitions below and use the information to locate label and describe IN TWO WORDS the outer layers of the Earth. One has been done for you.



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Core

Continental Crust – (green) the **thick parts** of the Earth's crust, **not located under the ocean**; makes up the continents.

Oceanic Crust – (brown) **thinner** more **dense** parts of the Earth's crust **located under the oceans**.

Ocean – (blue) large bodies of water **sitting atop oceanic crust**.

Lithosphere– (outline in black) made of BOTH the **crust** plus the rigid upper part of the **upper mantle**. This layer makes up the Tectonic Plates.

Mesosphere or Lower Mantle (semi-rigid) – (dark orange) the deepest parts of the mantle that is semi-rigid, **just above the core**.

Asthenosphere - (yellow) the **lower part of the upper mantle** that exhibits plastic (**flowing**) properties. It is located **below the lithosphere**. The Tectonic Plates sit on this layer

