

### **Sequence / steps for your paper.**

1. Select topic of interest.
2. Identify three (or more) sources.
3. Type citations (APA) for each source.
4. Find one or two quotes from each source. Quotes should be no longer than one sentence each.
5. Create a “note taking” document either on paper or as a “DOC.” Type or write several highly summarized “bullet points” from each research source identified.
6. Draft the outline and content for your paper.
7. Confirm your paper’s total length is two (or more pages – 450 to 500 words.
8. Eliminate informal expression, pronouns, and contractions.
9. Confirm/correct spelling errors. Correct capitalization and grammar.
10. Finalize and submit your final paper.

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### **Reminders**

- Use Times New Roman font 12, double spaced.
- Make text left justified with a tab placed on the first line of each paragraph.
- Do not include titles about paragraphs or to separate paragraphs.
- You make include a “centered” bold title at the topic of first page in Times New Roman 12 – Bold.
- DO NOT PLAGIARIZE

## Cover Page Format

The image shows a cover page template for a book titled "EARTH'S PAST-PRESENT". The title is centered at the top in a bold, serif font. Below the title is a large, light beige rectangular box with a dark blue border, containing the text "Put your name here" in a white, sans-serif font. Below this box, the text "An Essay Presented to Mr. John Honeycutt" is centered in a smaller, italicized serif font. At the bottom of the page, the date "January 8, 2020" is centered in a small, italicized serif font. The entire page is enclosed in a thin grey border.

EARTH'S PAST-PRESENT

Put your name here

*An Essay Presented to  
Mr. John Honeycutt*

*January 8, 2020*

## Two Pages of Content (450-500 words)

atmosphere. X Rays and UV radiation are absorbed from the Sun in this layer and can raise the temp to hundreds, even thousands, of degrees. But since the air is so thin, it would feel freezing

### EARTH'S PAST

The Earth is 4.5 billion years old. Because our home is this old, scientists have set up a chronological time scale to lay out the specific order and time of each era and period to help us understand what led us to Earth today. The early atmosphere plays a large role in what shaped Earth today. Our atmosphere has a series of layers, all with different traits. The bottom layer, closest to us, is called the troposphere. Moving upward from the troposphere is the stratosphere, mesosphere and lastly, thermosphere.

The troposphere is the closest layer of the atmosphere. It extends up about 6.2 miles above sea level. We live in this level. As you travel to the next atmosphere level, air pressure drops and the temperature gets colder. "Tropos" means change. This level is called troposphere because of the ever changing weather in it. The troposphere is thinnest at the North and South pole.

The stratosphere is the next layer up. The top of the troposphere and 31 miles from ground level is considered the stratosphere. The ozone layer is found within this level. In the ozone layer, molecules in this level absorb UV light from the Sun and convert it to heat, hence how we feel warmth when the sun is out. As you go up into the next level, it gets warmer not colder.

Next, we have the mesosphere. This layer extends 53 miles out. When you see a meteor, it is in this layer of the atmosphere. In the top of this level, you can find the coldest temperature all in all in Earth's atmosphere. The air here is too thin to breathe.

The fourth level is the thermosphere, or the level with very rare air. This is between 311 to 621 miles above the ground. You can see the Northern and Southern lights in this level of

At least three citations on separate page

## Citations

1. "Layers of Earth's Atmosphere." *UCAR Center for Science Education*,  
[scied.ucar.edu/atmosphere-layers](http://scied.ucar.edu/atmosphere-layers)
2. Cain, Fraser. "Earth's Early Atmosphere." *Universe Today*, 25 Dec. 2015,  
[www.universetoday.com/26659/earths-early-atmosphere/](http://www.universetoday.com/26659/earths-early-atmosphere/).
3. "Why Does Earth Have an Atmosphere?" *LiveScience*, Purch,  
[www.livescience.com/64825-why-earth-has-an-atmosphere.html](http://www.livescience.com/64825-why-earth-has-an-atmosphere.html).

## Plagium Results Must be Low, Unlikely, or No Risk

**Risk:** low

Similarity: 16.7%

Risk: low

max. similarity:

27.7%

The Earth is 4.5 billion years old. Because our home is this old, scientists have set up a chronological time scale to lay out the specific order and time of each era and period to help us understand what led us to Earth today. The early atmosphere plays a large role in what shaped Earth today. Our atmosphere has a series of layers, all with different traits. The bottom layer, closest to us, is called the troposphere. Moving upward from the troposphere is the stratosphere, mesosphere and lastly, thermosphere. The troposphere is the closest layer of the atmosphere. It extends up about 6.2 miles above sea level. We live in this level. As you travel to the next atmosphere level, air pressure drops and the temperature gets colder. "Tropos" means change. This level is called troposphere because of the ever changing weather in it. The troposphere is thinnest at the North and South pole. The stratosphere is the next layer up. The top of the troposphere and 31 miles from ground level is considered the stratosphere. The ozone layer is found within this level. In the ozone layer, molecules in this level absorb UV light from the Sun and convert it to heat, hence how we feel warmth when the sun is out. As you go up into the next level, it gets warmer not colder. Next, we have the mesosphere. This layer extends 53 miles out. When you see a meteor, it is in this layer of the