Geology Intro (Part 1)



Summarize main points from each video.

Video Title / topic	
Video Title / topic	
Video Title / topic	

Topic Introduction



Summarize your understanding of each paragraph.

	http://science.jrank.org/kids/pages/212/Common-Elements.html
oxygen. The Earth's oceans a	rimarily made up of nitrogen and are made up primarily of water g with a dissolved ions (originating from hagnesium, and sulfur).
along with the additional ele and sodium make up well ov	kygen, silicon, aluminum, and iron. The ements of calcium, magnesium, potassiver 95% of the Earth's crust. Molecules a ents make rocks and minerals.
	Iron, using the symbol of "Fe" on the vith the metal Nickel make up the

Read/Summarize Text



- 1. Read the passage.
- 2. Underline key expressions in each sentence.
- 3. Re-write each word (or expression) you underlined.
- 4. Summarize the passage.

Re-write words you underlined

Earth Chemistry at a Glance for Earth Day As scientists are not able to visit the Earth's deep interior or place instruments within it, they explore in subtle ways. One approach is to study the Earth with non-material probes, such as seismic waves emitted by earthquakes. As seismic waves pass through the Earth, they undergo sudden changes in direction and velocity at certain depths. These depths mark the major boundaries, also called discontinuities, that divide the Earth into crust, mantle and core.

www.decodedscience.org

					3
Using a complete	sentence, su	ımmarize or	rephrase the	passage	
					4

Read Text for Comprehension

Read this article for deeper understanding. No summary is required, although you may want to circle, underline, or mark key ideas and words.

The Crust. The Earth's crust is the thin outermost layer of the Earth, with an average depth of 24 km (15 mi). The crust accounts for 1.05% of the Earth's volume and 0.5% of its mass. The chemical elements oxygen, silicon and aluminum dominate the crustal composition. The major mineral type – the feldspars – are alumino-silicates of the alkali and alkaline-earth metals. Silicon dioxide is the second most common group.

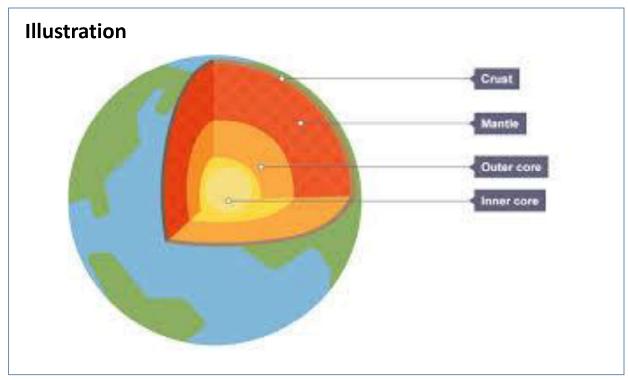
The Mantle. The mantle extends from the base of the crust to the core and is about 2865 km (1780 mi) thick, occupying about 82.5% of the Earth's volume. The upper mantle is rich in olivine and pyroxenes. The major mineral type in the lower mantle appears to be pyroxenes, especially magnesium silicate. Scientists think that the lowest layer of the mantle called "D layer" is richer in aluminum and calcium than the higher layers of the mantle.

The Core. The core extends from the base of the mantle to the Earth's center, and is 6964 km (4327 mi) in diameter – accounting for only 16.3% of the Earth's volume, but 33.5% of its mass. The core is made up of two distinct parts – a liquid outer core, which is 2260 km (1404 mi) thick, and a solid inner core, which has a radius of 1222 km (759 mi). The core is chemically distinct from the mantle and contains about 89% iron and 6% nickel. The remaining 5% is made of lighter elements, possibly sulfur – but we cannot rule out the presence of oxygen and silicon, in light of a 2013 study published in Nature, which calls them "prime candidates" for the lighter elements in the Earth's core.

Draw Illustration



Copy and Label the Illustration in the Space Provided



http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/guides/zysbgk7/revision

Draw (Copy) the Illustration Here

Interpret a Graph



Write the title of the graph							
Circle the type of chart this represents Bar Chart Line Chart Pie Chart Other							
If applicable, What does the X-axis represent							
What does the Y-axis imply							
Summarize what this graph represents or conveys							

http://science.jrank.org/kids/pages/212/Common-Elements.html

