## Earth's Interior – Student Worksheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## The Earth's Interior:

1. Identify the layer that corresponds with each letter:



2. The densest layer of Earth is: \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The thinnest layer of Earth is: \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Which layers of Earth's interior has liquid properties? \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_

5. This layer is thought to be made mostly of iron: \_\_\_\_\_

6. This layer varies in thickness between 5 km and 70 km: \_\_\_\_\_

7. This layer is below the mantle: \_\_\_\_\_

8. The composition of this layer is similar to the igneous rock peridotite:

9. These layers are solid: \_\_\_\_\_.

10. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the boundary between the mantle and the crust.

11. The rigid layer of Earth which consists of the crust and the uppermost mantle is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_.

12. \_\_\_\_\_ crust is lighter than \_\_\_\_\_ crust.

13. The region below the crust is the \_\_\_\_\_.

14. Oceanic crust is made up of a basaltic (mafic) composition. Continental crust is mostly \_\_\_\_\_\_ composition.

15. The top 100 to 350 km of the mantle where hot and flexible rocks are easily deformed is the \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Directions: Using the space provided, answer the following questions.

16. Pretend that it is possible to drill down to the centre of Earth. Your drill hole will start in your school parking lot. As you drill list the layers of Earth that you reach and the composition of each.

Layer:

Composition:

17. Scientists can not really drill right to the centre of Earth; they must learn about Earth's interior in other ways. List four tools or geological phenomena which scientists can use to learn about the interior of Earth.