

## *WARM UP –*

*What are some different things you could use that resemble the layers of the Earth?*

*Example: Your skull.*

*It's going to be a good day!*

# *Sample Example*

- The human body can be used to model the layers of the Earth. The skin is like the crust. The muscle is like the mantle. The bone is like the outer core and the bone marrow is like the inner core.



# HOMework

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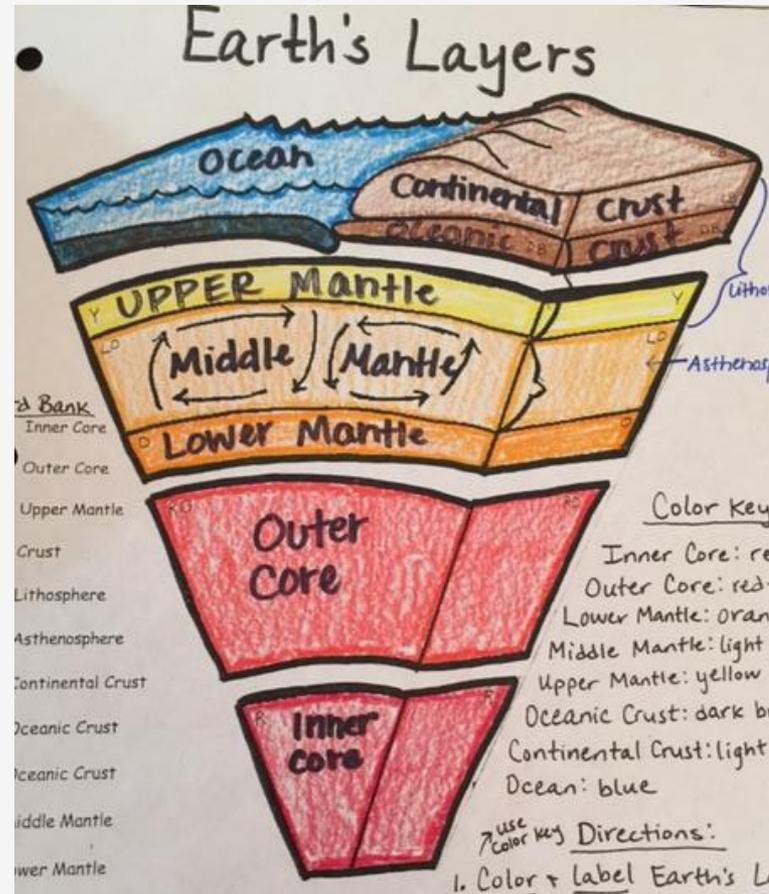
1. Look over your notes that you will take today!
2. If you do not finish the notes, it is homework.
3. YOU MUST CHECK THE BLOG!

# *Walk Around Notes!*

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- You will have this class period to get the notes from around the room. You will not be told to switch, work at a quick pace.
  - There are two sets of notes. They are the same.
  - You can color them after you finish .
  - You get TODAY ONLY! If you do not finish you must check the blog and finish them tonight.
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*Walk  
Around  
Notes! Once  
you have  
collected  
your notes,  
please sit  
down and  
work on  
coloring the  
drawings.*



# *Crust!*

<b>Thickness</b>	<b>5-100 KM</b>
<b>Composition</b>	Mostly Oxygen, Silicon, Aluminum, and Granite
<b>Temperature</b>	Ranges from air temperature to 870 C
<b>Density</b>	2.7 – 3.3 g/cm <sup>3</sup>

- The crust is the thinnest and least dense layer.
- The crust is made up of many broken pieces called tectonic plates.
- There are two kinds Continental and Oceanic.
- All life exists in/ on the crust of the Earth.

# *Mantle!*

<b>Thickness</b>	100km – 3,000 km
<b>Composition</b>	Mostly iron and magnesium
<b>Temperature</b>	870 C – 3,700 C
<b>Density</b>	3.3 – 5.7 g/cm <sup>3</sup>

- The mantle is below the crust.
- The mantle is the **LARGEST** layer of the earth containing about 80% of the Earth's volume.
- The mantle is divided into three regions; the upper, middle and the lower sections.
- The mantle consist of solid rock in the upper region and liquid rock in the lower region.
- Density increases in the mantle as the depth increases.

# *Outer Core!*

<b>Thickness</b>	3,000 km – 5,200 km
<b>Composition</b>	LIQUID iron and nickel
<b>Temperature</b>	3,700 C – 4,300 C
<b>Density</b>	9.9 – 12.2 g/cm <sup>3</sup>

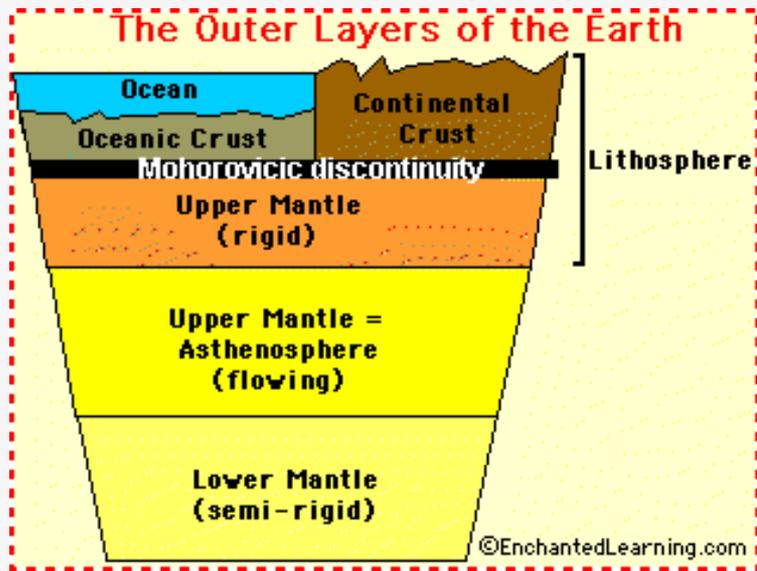
- The core of the Earth is like a ball of very hot metals.
- The outer core is liquid.
- The outer core is made up of iron and is VERY dense.

# *Inner Core!*

<b>Thickness</b>	5,200 km – 6,428 km
<b>Composition</b>	SOLID iron and nickel
<b>Temperature</b>	4,300 C – 7,200 C
<b>Density</b>	12.6 – 13 g/cm <sup>3</sup>

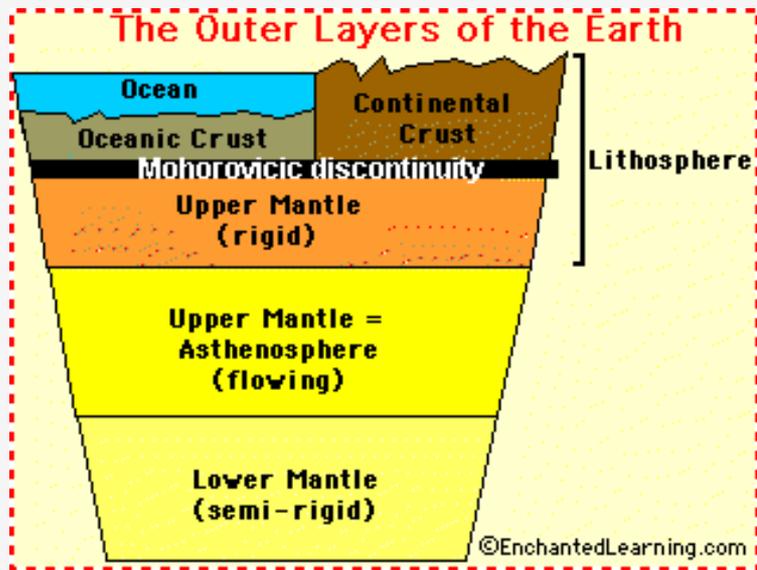
- The inner core of the Earth has temperatures and pressures so great that the metals are squeezed together and are not able to move.
- The inner core is a solid.

# *Lithosphere!*



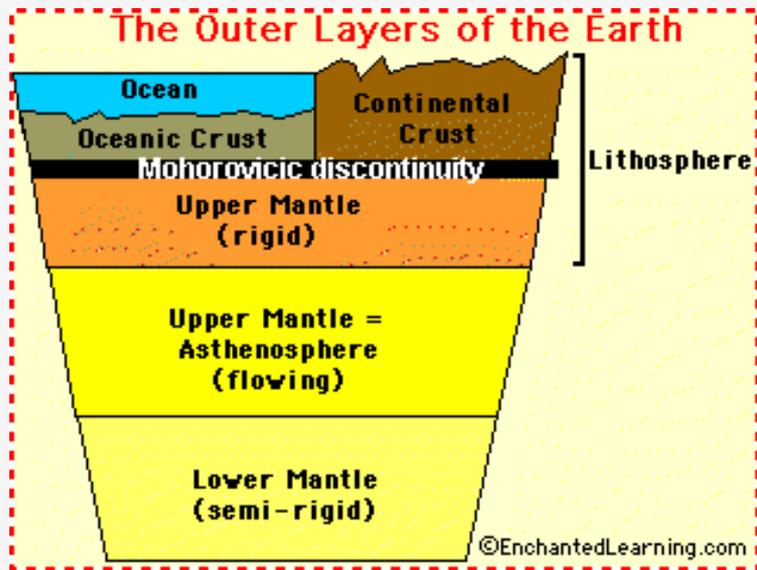
- Consists of the uppermost part of the mantle and the crust.
- This is the part of the layers that contains the tectonic plates.

# *Asthenosphere!*



- More fluid layer of the mantle, but not liquid.
- Temperature increases with the depth as does density
- This layer is where the circulation of heat causes the plates to move.

# *Mesosphere!*



- Lowest layer of mantle
- Solid layer of rock

# *Exit Ticket*

- As you travel farther into the Earth, what two things increase?
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