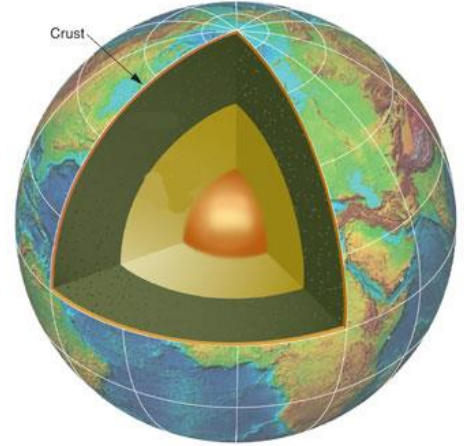


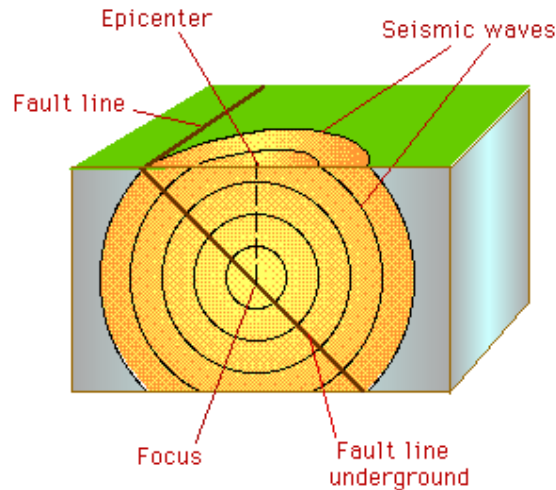
Earth's Crust – Observation

****Circle or fill in the blank to correctly complete the sentences below****

1. Bill Nye The Science Guy, "Earth's Crust" is brought to you by _____.
2. You and I live on the Earth's (**crust, mantle, core**) a thin layer of solid rock that's all around the Earth.
3. The core is solid (**dirt, ice, iron**).
4. Earth's core is around (**500, 1500, 5000**) degrees Celsius.
5. Earth's mantle is around (**2000, 1000, 1200**) degrees Celsius.
6. Volcanoes give us a _____ to what's underneath the Earth's crust.
7. Scientists believe that Earth's crust is made of tectonic _____.
8. The plates are floating on the Earth's (**crust, mantle, core**).
9. Scientists believed that at one time all the plates of the Earth's crust were one piece called _____.
10. Where the tectonic plates are spreading apart we get (**volcanoes, lakes, mountains**).
11. Where the plates are coming together we get (**volcanoes, lakes, mountains**).
12. North America is moving away from Europe at about _____ every year.
13. Shifting tectonic plates cause _____.
14. Earth's core is about (**1200, 2800, 3600**) km. across.
15. Earth's _____ is the thinnest part of the planet.



Earthquakes – Observation



1. Every year there are _____ of earthquakes all around the world.
2. Earth's surface is floating on _____ or _____ rock.
3. As the plates move, the plate movement causes cracks, and the cracks are called _____.
4. The faults can store _____ like a spring.
5. When energy stored in the plates is released, sometimes we get an _____.
6. Scientists measure movement of Earth's surface with _____.
7. Movement of lava makes small _____ happen.
8. The _____ is the center of the earthquake.
9. The _____ Scale is a way to compare the size of one earthquake with the size of another.
10. An earthquake of magnitude 3 has _____ times the ground motion of a magnitude 1, and it has a lot more energy.