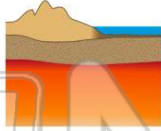




Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

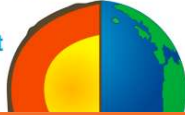
1 The outermost layer of rock on the earth is called the **crust**, which includes the **continental crust** and **oceanic crust**. Why is the **oceanic crust** much thinner than the continental crust, but much **more dense**?

- A it's composed of silica which is high in oxygen and silicon
- B it's composed of basalt which is high in iron and magnesium
- C it's under the ocean
- D it's younger



3 In this cross-section of the earth, notice the different layers: **core**, **mantle**, and **crust**. Each layer is a different composition; the crust has silica and the core is predominantly metals like iron and nickel.

The liquid **core** is the **least dense**, while the **crust** is the **most dense**.



4 Since it is impossible to **physically see** the internal structure of the earth, **how do geologists know** that the earth is composed of three distinct layers of material?

- A from educated conclusions based on studies of the moon and other planets
- B from studies of rock samples from the core and the mantle



PREVIEW

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7 the core
B the less dense portion of the core
C solid, and is the densest of earth's layers
D liquid, and is the densest of earth's layers

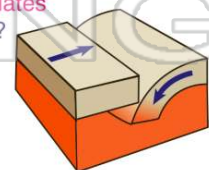


9 The unified **theory** that pieces of the **lithosphere** (crust and upper portion of the mantle) move around the part of the mantle called the **asthenosphere** is called the theory of _____.

- A continental drift
- B sea-floor spreading
- C plate tectonics
- D transform boundaries

10 One can imagine how two tectonic plates can move away from each other. What happens when **two solid tectonic plates** move **toward** each other?

- A They bunch up and fold into mountains.
- B One moves under the other.
- C They create volcanoes and earthquakes.
- D All of the above are true.

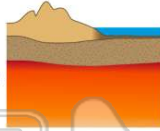




ANSWER KEY

The outermost layer of rock on the earth is called the **crust**, which includes the **continental crust** and **oceanic crust**. Why is the **oceanic crust** much thinner than the continental crust, but much **more dense**?

- A it's composed of silica which is high in oxygen and silicon
- B it's composed of basalt which is high in iron and magnesium
- C it's under the ocean
- D it's younger



(b)

The earth is not a solid ball of rock. It is actually layers of rock material.

The earth's layers, in order from the center to the surface are _____.

- A the crust, the core, the mantle
- B the core, the crust, the mantle
- C the core, the mantle, the crust
- D the mantle, the core, the crust



(c)

In this cross-section of the earth, notice the different layers: **core**, **mantle**, and **crust**. Each layer is a different composition; the crust has silica and the core is predominantly metals like iron and nickel.

The liquid **core** is the **least dense**, while the **crust** is the **most dense**.

True or false?



(b)

Since it is impossible to **physically see** the internal structure of the earth, **how do geologists know** that the earth is composed of three distinct layers of material?

- A from educated conclusions based on studies of the moon and other planets
- B from studies of rock samples from the core and the mantle
- C from studies of seismic waves (that is, energy waves from earthquakes)



(c)

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PREVIEW

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B the less dense portion of the core

C solid, and is the densest of earth's layers

D liquid, and is the densest of earth's layers



- A crustal pieces
- B tectonic plates
- C mantle plates
- D earthquake plates



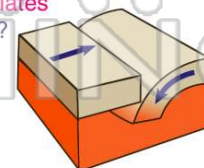
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(c)

One can imagine how two tectonic plates can move away from each other. What happens when **two solid tectonic plates** move **toward** each other?

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(d)