

Guided Reading Activity 2-1

For use with textbook pages 30–33.

Planet Earth

Underline the Correct Word

DIRECTIONS: Use the information in your textbook to choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Underline the correct word.

1. The solar system consists of the Earth and the other planets that _____ around the sun. (revolve/gravitate)
2. Each of our solar system's _____ planets has its own orbit around the sun (six/eight)
3. Earth is a solid, terrestrial planet, unlike Saturn, which is a _____ giant planet (molten/gas)
4. The asteroid _____ is a region of space between Mars and Jupiter that contains many small asteroids. (path/belt)
5. Earth is not a perfect sphere; it is wider around the _____ than it is around the poles (Prime Meridian/Equator)
6. About _____ percent of the Earth's surface is water. (50/70)
7. Ocean basins are part of the Earth's _____ (lithosphere/water)
8. The part of the Earth where life exists is called the _____ (ecosystem/biosphere)
9. Natural features of the Earth's surface are _____ (hydrosphere/landforms)
10. There are seven major landmasses on Earth, called _____. (landforms/continents)
11. A continental shelf is the part of land that extends under the _____. (lake/ocean)
12. The highest point on the Earth is _____ (the Andes Mountains/Mount Everest)
13. The lowest point on dry land is the shore of the _____. (Dead Sea/Jordan River)
14. The _____ in the Pacific Ocean is the deepest point on Earth (Bermuda Triangle/Mariana Trench)

Guided Reading**Activity 2-2**

For use with textbook pages 34–40.

Forces of Change

Fill In the Blanks

DIRECTIONS: Use the information in your textbook to fill in the blanks for the following sentences.

1. The three layers of the Earth are the core, the mantle, and the _____
2. The Earth's super-hot inner core is made up of iron and nickel under great _____
3. The _____ outer core is also extremely hot.
4. The mantle is a layer of hot, dense _____
5. The theory that explains how Pangaea broke apart is called _____
6. Plate _____ refers to plates crashing into or pulling away from one another.
7. When continental plates collide, _____ are created
8. When sea plates collide with continental plates, either subduction or _____ occurs
9. At sites of sea plate _____, magma forms underwater mountains
10. The San Andreas fault in California is a place where two plates sliding past each other have created _____ in the Earth
11. The tension built up along faults when two plates move past or against each other is released during _____
12. The area of earthquake and volcanic activity around the rim of the Pacific Ocean is called the _____
13. Volcanoes are formed when _____ or lava breaks through the earth's crust.
14. One type of physical _____ is caused by the wind
15. Huge bodies of ice called _____ move over land and erode soil and rock,
16. Water _____ occurs when quickly moving water wears away soil and rock.

Guided Reading Activity 2-3

For use with textbook pages 41–44.

Earth's Water

Outline

DIRECTIONS: Use the information in your textbook to complete the following outline.

I. The Water Cycle**A. (1.)** _____

1. Oceans
2. Lakes
3. (2.) _____
4. Other bodies of water

B. Water Is Constantly Moving

1. Water evaporates from the oceans.
2. (3.) _____
3. Precipitation sinks into the ground and collects in streams and lakes
4. (4.) _____

II. Bodies of Saltwater**A. (5.)** _____

1. Most of the Earth's water is a large, continuous body covering the Earth.
2. Ocean water is converted to freshwater by desalination.

B. Seas, Gulfs, and Bays

1. Smaller than oceans
2. (6.) _____

III. Bodies of Freshwater**A. Three percent of the Earth's total water is freshwater.**

1. The Antarctic ice cap contains 70 percent of the Earth's freshwater.
2. (7.) _____

B. Lakes, Streams, and Rivers

1. (8.) _____
2. Flowing water forms streams and rivers
3. (9.) _____
4. Rivers may combine to form river systems that may flow thousands of miles.

C. Groundwater

1. From rain, melted snow, rivers, and lakes
2. (10.) _____