

RETEACHING ACTIVITY 2

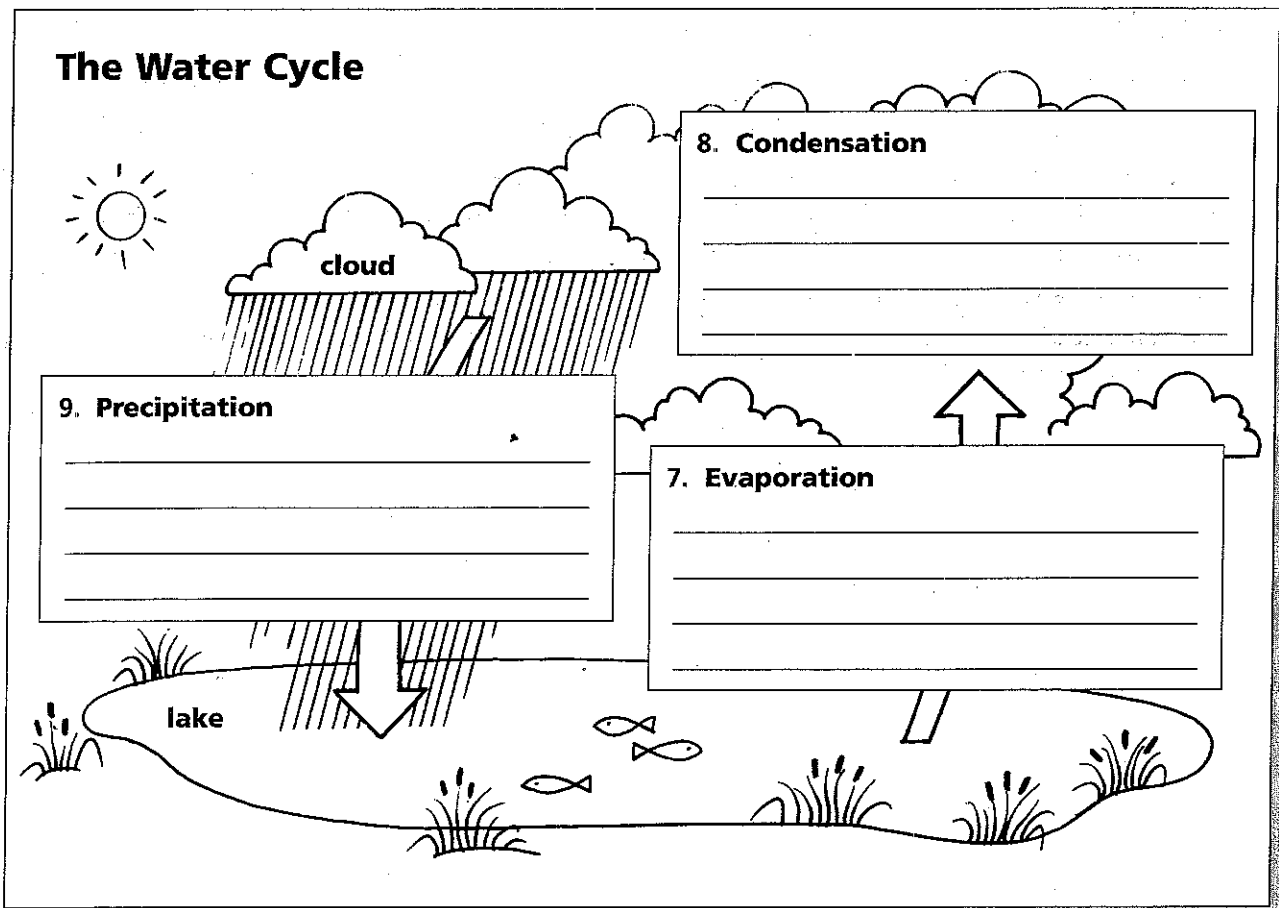
Terms and Concepts

DIRECTIONS: Match each term from Chapter 2 with the correct definition.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. atmosphere | a. molten rock within the Earth |
| _____ 2. fault | b. large, moving mass of ice |
| _____ 3. precipitation | c. crack in the Earth's crust |
| _____ 4. magma | d. moisture that falls as rain, snow, or sleet |
| _____ 5. lithosphere | e. layer of gases extending above the Earth's surface |
| _____ 6. glacier | f. land, including land beneath the oceans |

Visualizing Information

DIRECTIONS: Complete this diagram by explaining the steps in the water cycle in the spaces provided.



RETEACHING ACTIVITY 2**Connecting Ideas**

DIRECTIONS: Answer each question in the space provided.

10. Why is it risky to live in a place located along the Ring of Fire?

11. Why is it more likely that a terrestrial planet, not a gas giant planet, could support human life?

Summarizing Information

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage, and then answer the questions.

The Earth is composed of three layers: the core, the mantle, and the crust. At the very center of the planet is a super-hot but solid inner core. Surrounding the inner core is a liquid outer core, about 1,400 miles (about 2,250 km) thick. Next to the outer core is a thick layer of hot, dense rock called the mantle. The outer layer is the crust, a rocky shell that forms the Earth's surface. The crust ranges from about 2 miles (about 3 km) thick under the oceans to about 75 miles (about 121 km) thick under mountains.

12. What is the main idea of the passage?

13. How do the thicknesses of the different layers compare?

14. How does the crust's thickness vary?
