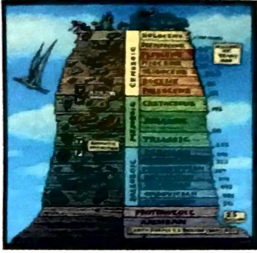
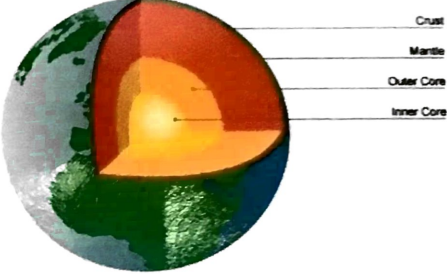
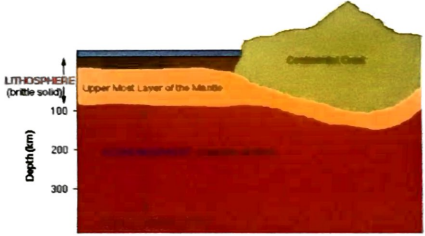
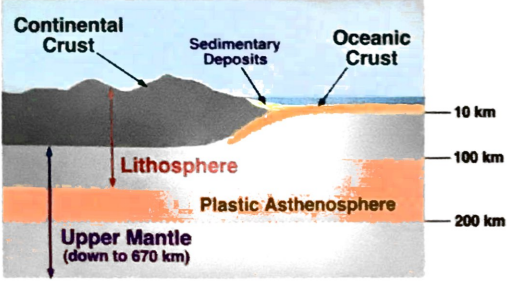
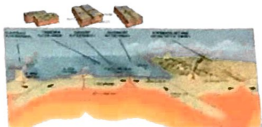


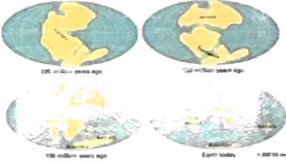

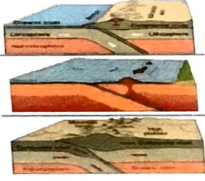
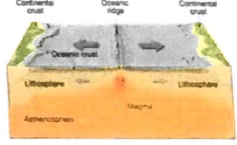
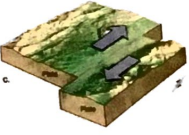


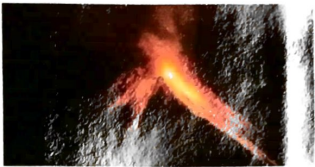
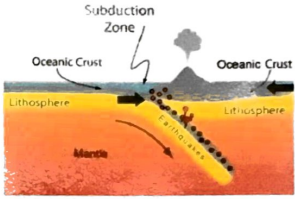

EARTH VOCABULARY

<p>Geology</p>	<p>the study of Earth's physical structure and substance</p>	
<p>Layers of the Earth</p>	<p>layers of the earth are defined by their composition and density which impacts their position in the earth (crust, mantle, outer core, inner core)</p>	
<p>Asthenosphere</p>	<p>a layer of the earth that includes the upper part of the mantle (below the lithosphere)</p>	
<p>Lithosphere</p>	<p>a layer of the earth that includes the crust and the upper mantle</p>	

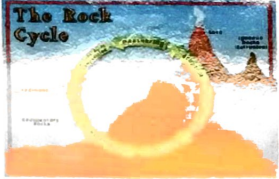
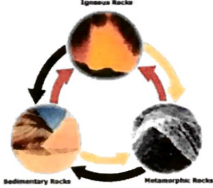

EARTH VOCABULARY

<p>Plate Tectonics</p>	<p>a theory explaining the structure of the earth's crust and many associated phenomena as resulting from the interaction of rigid lithospheric plates that move slowly over the underlying mantle</p>	
<p>Convection Currents</p>	<p>the movement caused within a fluid by the tendency of hotter and therefore less dense material to rise, and colder, denser material to sink under the influence of gravity, which consequently results in transfer of heat</p>	
<p>Tectonic Plates</p>	<p>large pieces of the lithosphere</p>	
<p>Continental Drift</p>	<p>a theory that all the continents were once joined together as the supercontinent, Pangaea.</p>	
<p>Ring of Fire</p>	<p>the area surrounding the Pacific Plate that has a large amount of volcanoes and earthquakes</p>	
<p>Convergent Boundary</p>	<p>when plates move towards each other</p>	<p>CONVERGENT PLATES</p> 
<p>Divergent Boundary</p>	<p>when plates move away from each other</p>	
<p>Transform Boundary</p>	<p>when plates slide past each other</p>	


EARTH VOCABULARY

Earthquakes	a sudden and violent shaking of the ground as a result of movements within the earth's crust or volcanic action.	
Volcano	a mountain or hill that has a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapor, and gas are being or have been erupted from the earth's crust	
Subduction Zone	an area where one plate sinks beneath another plate due to density	
Seismic Waves	energy that is produced by the vibrations of the earth's crust (primary waves, secondary waves, surface waves)	
Lava	molten rock that reaches the earth's surface	
Magma	molten rock that is below the earth's surface	

EARTH VOCABULARY

Rock Cycle	cycle of processes undergone by rocks in the earth's crust, involving igneous intrusion, uplift, erosion, transportation, deposition as sedimentary rock, metamorphism, remelting, and further igneous intrusion	 A circular diagram titled "The Rock Cycle" showing the continuous process of rock transformation. It includes stages like magma, igneous rocks, sedimentary rocks, and metamorphic rocks, connected by arrows representing processes like cooling, erosion, deposition, and metamorphism.
Mechanical Weathering	the process of breaking down rock by physical means (ex. Ice wedging)	 A photograph showing large, dark rocks in a snowy environment. The rocks are partially covered in snow, illustrating the process of ice wedging where water seeps into cracks and expands as it freezes.
Chemical Weathering	the process of breaking down rock through chemical reactions (ex. oxidation)	 A photograph of a clear, blue stream flowing through a forest. The water is surrounded by trees and rocks, illustrating chemical weathering processes like oxidation and dissolution.
Rock Groups	rocks can be categorized into 3 groups based on how they were formed (igneous, metamorphic, sedimentary)	 A circular diagram showing the three main rock groups: Igneous Rocks, Sedimentary Rocks, and Metamorphic Rocks. Arrows indicate the transitions between these groups, such as igneous rocks becoming sedimentary through erosion and deposition, and sedimentary rocks becoming metamorphic through heat and pressure.
Intrusive	igneous rocks that were formed from magma cooling and hardening	 A photograph of a rock sample with a crystalline texture, showing various shades of brown, tan, and black, characteristic of an intrusive igneous rock like granite.
Extrusive	igneous rocks that were formed from lava cooling and hardening	 A photograph of a dark, black, jagged rock sample, characteristic of an extrusive igneous rock like basalt. A small copyright notice "© geology.com" is visible in the bottom right corner.

EARTH VOCABULARY

<p>Soil</p>	<p>the upper layer of earth in which plants grow, a black or dark brown material typically consisting of a mixture of organic remains, clay, and rock particles</p>	
<p>Soil Stewardship</p>	<p>taking care of the land</p>	