Earth structure

Answers

KS3 science quick questions

This topic online

Activate 2: The Earth | Exploring Science 8H

Q	Answer	Remember
1	crust	Compared with the whole Earth, the crust is as thin as the skin on an apple.
2	mantle	The mantle is solid but can creep like very thick toffee over millions of years.
3	core	The core has a liquid outer part and a solid inner part.
4	minerals	Granite is a mix of minerals - you can see the different coloured crystals.
5	igneous	Igneous comes from the Latin word for fire.
6	sedimentary	Sediment settles in layers, and the weight above squeezes out the water.
7	metamorphic	Metamorphosis means a change of form - like a caterpillar into a butterfly.
8	lava	Magma below, lava above.
9	slowly	Slow cooling deep underground gives crystals time to grow big.
10	sedimentary	Dead plants and animals get buried in the layers of sediment and slowly turn to stone.
11	weathering	Weathering breaks rock down; erosion carries the bits away.
12	freeze-thaw	Water expands when it freezes - the same reason pipes can burst in winter.
13	erosion	Pebbles bash into each other as they travel, so they get smaller and rounder.
14	deposition	Deposited layers of sediment are the start of new sedimentary rock.
15	cycle	The rock cycle has no start or end - the same material gets recycled.
16	limestone	Heat and pressure turn limestone into marble - both are mostly calcium carbonate.
17	chemical	The acid reacts with the rock, so new substances form - that makes it chemical.
18	above ground	Lava cools fast in air or sea, so there is no time for big crystals to grow.
19	bottom	Each new layer settles on top of the older ones.
20	It gets buried deep underground, heated until it melts into magma, then the magma cools and hardens into igneous rock.	Any rock type can melt and become igneous - that is the rock cycle at work.

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