



Inside Earth

Contents

<i>Preview the Book</i>	2
What Is Earth Made Of?	3
Earth's Layers	4
Earth's Surface	5
<i>How to Read Diagrams</i>	8
How Does Earth Change?	9
Earth's Plates	10
How Mountains Form	12
Studying Earth	14
<i>Cause and Effect</i>	16
What Are Volcanoes and Earthquakes?	17
Volcanoes	18
Earthquakes	21
Glossary	24



Glossary

abyssal plain (uh-BIS-uhl PLAYN) a very wide, flat area of the deep-ocean floor (6)

continental rise (kon-tuh-NEN-tl RYZE) the underwater section of land that lies at the bottom of the continental slope, where the land starts to flatten out (6)

continental shelf (kon-tuh-NEN-tl SHELF) the gently sloping underwater edge of a continent (6)

continental slope (kon-tuh-NEN-tl SLOHP) the steeply sloping underwater section of land that lies between the continental shelf and the continental rise (6)

core (KOR) the center part of Earth, composed mostly of metals; the outer core is liquid and the inner core is solid (5)

crust (KRUHST) the outer layer of Earth, composed of solid rock (4)

earthquake (URTH-kwayk) vibrations of the ground that occur when rock beneath Earth's surface suddenly shifts (21)

fault (FAWLT) a break in Earth's crust along which movement can occur (13)

fossil (FOS-uhl) the remains or traces of a living thing from long ago (14)

landform (LAND-form) a natural feature of Earth's surface, such as a mountain, valley, plain, or plateau (5)

lava (LAH-vuh) magma that has reached Earth's surface (18)

magma (MAG-muh) hot, molten rock that is below Earth's surface (18)

mantle (MAN-tl) the layer of Earth between the crust and the core; some of the rock in the mantle flows extremely slowly because of the high temperature and pressure there (4)

plate (PLAYT) a thick, moving slab of Earth's crust and part of the upper mantle (10)

volcano (vol-KAY-noh) a vent, or opening, in Earth's crust through which lava, ash, and other materials erupt; also the mountain formed from these materials (18)

