

Layers of the Earth

Cloze Passage Worksheets

Crust

The _____ comprises _____ up to 70km (44 miles) thick and is made mostly of granite, silicates and aluminium. Temperatures in the crust range from approximately 500 °C (932 °F) to 1,000 °C (1,832 °F). _____ crust is approximately 6 km (4 miles) thick and is primarily made up of silicates, magnesium and basalt.

Mantle

The _____ is much deeper than the crust at almost 2,900 km (1,802 miles) deep and is made up of predominantly silicate rocks and magnesium. The mantle is both solid and liquid in _____ and ranges in temperature from 1,000 °C (1,832 °F) to 3,700 °C (6,692 °F). Convection _____ move material around the mantle.

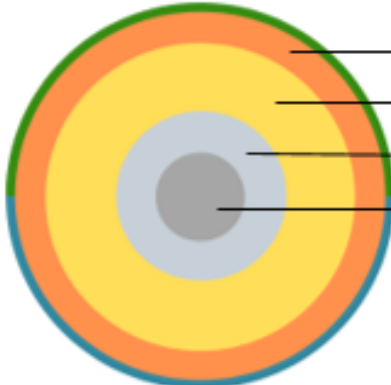
Outer Core

The Earth's outer core is about 2,200 km (1,367 miles) thick and the _____ ranges between 4,500 °C (8,132 °F) to 5,500 °C (9,932 °F). The outer core creates a _____ field, which goes way out into space, forming a protective _____ around the earth. This protective barrier shields us from the sun's damaging _____ wind.

Inner Core

The Earth's inner core is a hot _____ ball made up of solid iron and nickel, with a radius of 1,220 km (758 miles). The inner core stays solid because of the _____ surrounding it. The inner core is the hottest part of the Earth and is about as hot as the surface of the _____, at 5,200 °C (9,392 °F).

Layers of the Earth



Word Bank

approximately, solar, continental, currents, magnetic, sun, barrier, mantle, oceanic, depth, state, liquid, temperature, molten, pressure

Earth Layers Summary

State	Temp. (°C/°F)	Composition
Crust		
Mantle		
Outer Core		
Inner Core		

Crust

The _____ comprises _____ up to 70km (44 miles) thick and is made mostly of granite, silicates and aluminium. Temperatures in the crust range from approximately 500 °C (932 °F) to 1,000 °C (1,832 °F). _____ crust is approximately 6 km (4 miles) thick and is primarily made up of silicates, magnesium and basalt.

Mantle

The _____ is much deeper than the crust at almost 2,900 km (1,802 miles) deep and is made up of predominantly silicate rocks and magnesium. The mantle is both solid and liquid in _____ and ranges in temperature from 1,000 °C (1,832 °F) to 3,700 °C (6,692 °F). Convection _____ move material around the mantle.

Outer Core

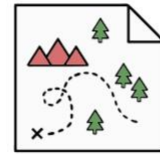
The Earth's outer core is about 2,200 km (1,367 miles) thick and the _____ ranges between 4,500 °C (8,132 °F) to 5,500 °C (9,932 °F). The outer core creates a _____ field, which goes way out into space, forming a protective _____ around the earth. This protective barrier shields us from the sun's damaging _____ wind.

Inner Core

The Earth's inner core is a hot _____ ball made up of solid iron and nickel, with a radius of 1,220 km (758 miles). The inner core stays solid because of the _____ surrounding it. The inner core is the hottest part of the Earth and is about as hot as the surface of the _____, at 5,200 °C (9,392 °F).



Thank you for
your purchase!



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How to use this resource

- Content summary
- Vocabulary building
- Formative assessment

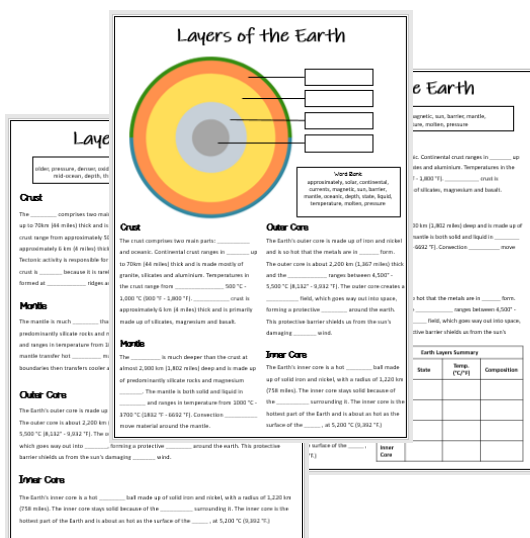
Suitable for Grades 5-10

This resource includes:

- 1 x cloze passage & summary table worksheet (with answer sheet) (difficulty: **easy**)
- 1 x layers of the earth diagram & cloze passage worksheet (with answer sheet) (difficulty: **easy/medium**)
- 1 x close passage worksheet (with answer sheet) (difficulty: **medium/hard**)

Teaching Notes:

A **cloze passage** if used to measure whether students understand parts of speech and sentence structure. A teacher's objective in assigning a cloze activity may be to assess reading comprehension, help students improve their comprehension or to assess understanding of content. The objective for the student is to predict words that belong in the blanks of the cloze passage.



Layers of the Earth

Word Bank

approximately, solar, continental, currents, magnetic, sun, barrier, mantle, oceanic, depth, state, liquid, temperature, molten, pressure

Crust

The crust comprises two main parts: _____ and oceanic. Continental crust ranges in _____ up to 70km (44 miles) thick and is made mostly of granite, silicates and aluminium. Temperatures in the crust range from _____ 500 °C - 1,000 °C (900 °F - 1,800 °F). _____ crust is approximately 6 km (4 miles) thick and is primarily made up of silicates, magnesium and basalt.

Mantle

The _____ is much deeper than the crust at almost 2,900 km (1,802 miles) deep and is made up of predominantly silicate rocks and magnesium _____. The mantle is both solid and liquid in _____ and ranges in temperature from 1000 °C - 3700 °C (1832 °F - 6692 °F). Convection _____ move material around the mantle.

Outer Core

The Earth's outer core is made up of iron and nickel and is so hot that the metals are in _____ form. The outer core is about 2,200 km (1,367 miles) thick and the _____ ranges between 4,500° - 5,500 °C (8,132° - 9,932 °F). The outer core creates a _____ field, which goes way out into space, forming a protective _____ around the earth. This protective barrier shields us from the sun's damaging _____ wind.

Inner Core

The Earth's inner core is a hot _____ ball made up of solid iron and nickel, with a radius of 1,220 km (758 miles). The inner core stays solid because of the _____ surrounding it. The inner core is the hottest part of the Earth and is about as hot as the surface of the _____ , at 5,200 °C (9,392 °F.)

Earth Layers Summary			
	State	Temp. (°C/°F)	Composition
Crust			
Mantle			
Outer Core			
Inner Core			

Word Bank

approximately, solar, continental, currents, magnetic, sun, barrier, mantle, oceanic, depth, oxide, state, liquid, temperature, molten, pressure

Crust

The crust comprises two main parts: continental and oceanic. Continental crust ranges in depth up to 70 km (44 miles) thick and is made mostly of granite, silicates and aluminium. Temperatures in the crust range from approximately 500 °C - 1,000 °C (900 °F - 1,800 °F). Oceanic crust is approximately 6 km (4 miles) thick and is primarily made up of silicates, magnesium and basalt.

Mantle

The mantle is much deeper than the crust at almost 2,900 km (1,802 miles) deep and is made up of predominantly silicate rocks and magnesium oxide. The mantle is both solid and liquid in state and ranges in temperature from 1000 °C - 3700 °C (1832 °F - 6692 °F). Convection currents move material around the mantle.

Outer Core

The Earth's outer core is made up of iron and nickel and is so hot that the metals are in liquid form. The outer core is about 2,200 km (1,367 miles) thick and the temperature ranges between 4,500°C - 5,500 °C (8,132° - 9,932 °F). The outer core creates a magnetic field, which goes way out into space, forming a protective barrier around the earth. This protective barrier shields us from the sun's damaging solar wind.

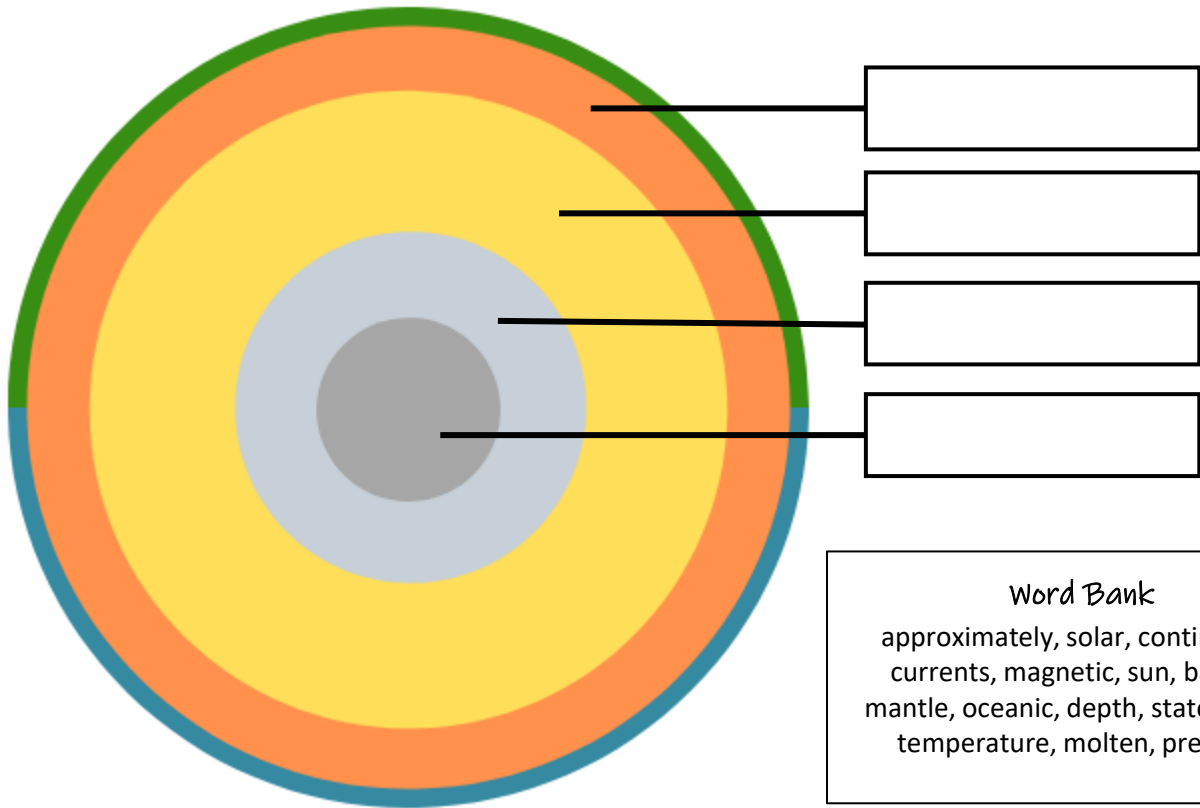
Inner Core

The Earth's inner core is a hot molten ball made up of solid iron and nickel, with a radius of 1,220 km (758 miles). The inner core stays solid because of the pressure surrounding it. The inner core is the hottest part of the Earth and is about as hot as the surface of the SUN, at 5,200 °C (9,392 °F.)

Earth Layers Summary

	State	Temp. (°C/°F)	Composition
Crust	Solid	500 ° - 1,000 °C 900 ° - 1,800 °F	granite, silicates and aluminium
Mantle	Liquid	1000 ° - 3700 °C 1832 ° - 6692 °F	silicate rocks, magnesium oxide
Outer Core	Solid/ Liquid	4,500° - 5,500 °C 8,132° - 9,932 °F	iron and nickel
Inner Core	Solid	5,200 °C 9,392 °F	iron and nickel

Layers of the Earth



Crust

The crust comprises two main parts: _____ and oceanic. Continental crust ranges in _____ up to 70km (44 miles) thick and is made mostly of granite, silicates and aluminium. Temperatures in the crust range from _____ 500 °C - 1,000 °C (900 °F - 1,800 °F). _____ crust is approximately 6 km (4 miles) thick and is primarily made up of silicates, magnesium and basalt.

Mantle

The _____ is much deeper than the crust at almost 2,900 km (1,802 miles) deep and is made up of predominantly silicate rocks and magnesium _____. The mantle is both solid and liquid in _____ and ranges in temperature from 1000 °C - 3700 °C (1832 °F - 6692 °F). Convection _____ move material around the mantle.

Outer Core

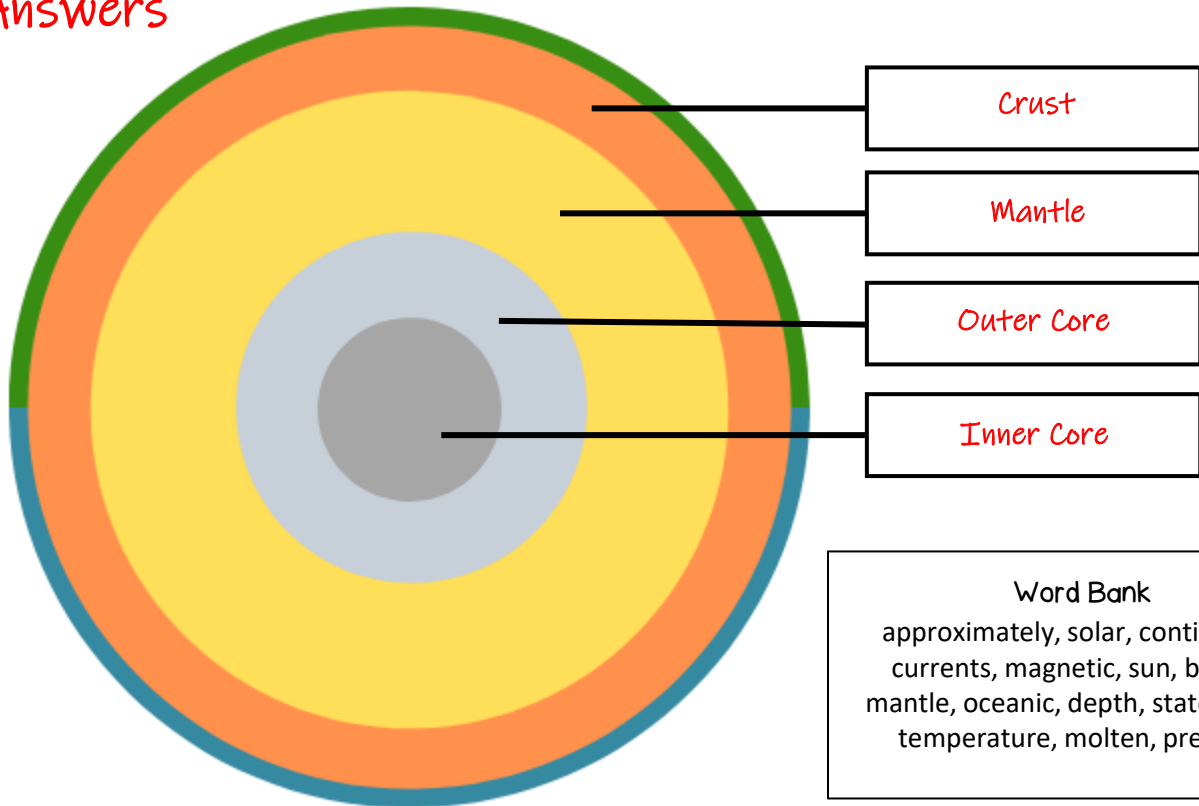
The Earth's outer core is made up of iron and nickel and is so hot that the metals are in _____ form. The outer core is about 2,200 km (1,367 miles) thick and the _____ ranges between 4,500° - 5,500 °C (8,132° - 9,932 °F). The outer core creates a _____ field, which goes way out into space, forming a protective _____ around the earth. This protective barrier shields us from the sun's damaging _____ wind.

Inner Core

The Earth's inner core is a hot _____ ball made up of solid iron and nickel, with a radius of 1,220 km (758 miles). The inner core stays solid because of the _____ surrounding it. The inner core is the hottest part of the Earth and is about as hot as the surface of the _____, at 5,200 °C (9,392 °F.)

Layers of the Earth

Answers



Crust

The crust comprises two main parts: continental and oceanic. Continental crust ranges in depth up to 70km (44 miles) thick and is made mostly of granite, silicates and aluminium. Temperatures in the crust range from approximately 500 °C - 1,000 °C (900 °F - 1,800 °F). Oceanic crust is approximately 6 km (4 miles) thick and is primarily made up of silicates, magnesium and basalt.

Mantle

The mantle is much deeper than the crust at almost 2,900 km (1,802 miles) deep and is made up of predominantly silicate rocks and magnesium oxide. The mantle is both solid and liquid in state and ranges in temperature from 1000 °C - 3700 °C (1832 °F - 6692 °F). Convection currents move material around the mantle.

Outer Core

The Earth's outer core is made up of iron and nickel and is so hot that the metals are in liquid form. The outer core is about 2,200 km (1,367 miles) thick and the temperature ranges between 4,500° - 5,500 °C (8,132° - 9,932 °F). The outer core creates a magnetic field, which goes way out into space, forming a protective barrier around the earth. This protective barrier shields us from the sun's damaging solar wind.

Inner Core

The Earth's inner core is a hot molten ball made up of solid iron and nickel, with a radius of 1,220 km (758 miles). The inner core stays solid because of the pressure surrounding it. The inner core is the hottest part of the Earth and is about as hot as the surface of the sun, at 5,200 °C (9,392 °F.)

Layers of the Earth

Word Bank

older, pressure, denser, oxide, molten, oceanic, magnetic, solar, crust, buoyant, state, metal, mid-ocean, depth, thicker, destruction, liquid, temperature, barrier, space, sun

Crust

The _____ comprises two main parts: continental and oceanic. Continental crust ranges in _____ up to 70km (44 miles) thick and is made mostly of granite, silicates and aluminium. Temperatures in the crust range from approximately 500 °C - 1,000 °C (900 °F - 1,800 °F). _____ crust is approximately 6 km (4 miles) thick and is primarily made up of silicates, magnesium and basalt. Tectonic activity is responsible for the formation and _____ of the earth's crust. Continental crust is _____ because it is rarely destroyed or recycled in the process of subduction. Oceanic crust is formed at _____ ridges and destroyed at subduction zones.

Mantle

The mantle is much _____ than the crust at almost 2,900 km (1,802 miles) deep and is made up of predominantly silicate rocks and magnesium _____. The mantle is both solid and liquid in _____ and ranges in temperature from 1000 °C - 3700 °C (1832 °F - 6692 °F). Convection currents within the mantle transfer hot _____ material from the core to the lithosphere. Subduction at plate boundaries then transfers cooler and _____ material deep into the mantle.

Outer Core

The Earth's outer core is made up of iron and nickel and is so hot that the metals are in _____ form. The outer core is about 2,200 km (1,367 miles) thick and the _____ ranges between 4,500° - 5,500 °C (8,132° - 9,932 °F). The outer core is very important to earth as it creates a _____ field, which goes way out into _____, forming a protective _____ around the earth. This protective barrier shields us from the sun's damaging _____ wind.

Inner Core

The Earth's inner core is a hot _____ ball made up of solid iron and nickel, with a radius of 1,220 km (758 miles). The inner core stays solid because of the _____ surrounding it. The inner core is the hottest part of the Earth and is about as hot as the surface of the _____, at 5,200 °C (9,392 °F.)

Word Bank

older, pressure, denser, oxide, molten, oceanic, magnetic, solar, crust, buoyant, state, metal, mid-ocean, depth, thicker, destruction, liquid, temperature, barrier, space, sun

Crust

The crust comprises two main parts: continental and oceanic. Continental crust ranges in depth up to 70km (44 miles) thick and is made mostly of granite, silicates and aluminium. Temperatures in the crust range from approximately 500 °C - 1,000 °C (900 °F - 1,800 °F). Continental crust is approximately 6 km (4 miles) thick and is primarily made up of silicates, magnesium and basalt. Tectonic activity is responsible for the formation and destruction of the earth's crust. Continental crust is older because it is rarely destroyed or recycled in the process of subduction. Oceanic crust is formed at mid-ocean ridges and destroyed at subduction zones.

Mantle

The mantle is much thicker than the crust at almost 2,900 km (1,802 miles) deep and is made up of predominantly silicate rocks and magnesium oxide. The mantle is both solid and liquid in state and ranges in temperature from 1000 °C - 3700 °C (1832 °F - 6692 °F). Convection currents within the mantle transfer hot buoyant material from the core to the lithosphere. Subduction at plate boundaries then transfers cooler and denser material deep into the mantle.

Outer Core

The Earth's outer core is made up of iron and nickel and is so hot that the metals are in liquid form. The outer core is about 2,200 km (1,367 miles) thick and the temperature ranges between 4,500° - 5,500 °C (8,132° - 9,932 °F). The outer core is very important to earth as it creates a magnetic field, which goes way out into space, forming a protective barrier around the earth. This protective barrier shields us from the sun's damaging solar wind.

Inner Core

The Earth's inner core is a hot molten ball made up of solid iron and nickel, with a radius of 1,220 km (758 miles). The inner core stays solid because of the pressure surrounding it. The inner core is the hottest part of the Earth and is about as hot as the surface of the sun, at 5,200 °C (9,392 °F.)