1. Direct and indirect are two forms of evidence. Indirect is evidence from seismic waves. Direct is evidence from rock samples.

2. The scientists learn about the Earth’s structure and conditions in the Earth where rocks are formed, the rock samples provide clues and more information about Earth’s interior, and they also provide clues on how energy and matter flow there.

3. Seismic waves reveal how they travel through the Earth and the paths reveal where the rocks form and change.

4. P and S waves are both waves. One can go through solid and liquid and one can just go through solid.

5. The heat and pressure the deeper you go the hotter and more pressure goes on you.

6. Inner core, outer core, mantle, and crust.

7. The crust is 5 - 40 km thick made of oxygen and silcoon and it's soft but solid.

8. The mantle is 3,000 kilometers or km thick, is made out of oxygen and silcoon like the crust and it is made out of a layer of hot rock and it’s hard and solid.

9. The outer core is 2,260 km thick and is made out of a layer of molten metal and its solid.

10. The inner core is 1,220 km thick and is a dense ball of solid metal and it is solid and hard.

11. Convection currents are currents that are heating and cooling. Gravity moves them through a circle transferring convection.

12. Heat and cooling are used for the gravity and the density because for the density to start working heating and cooling must be set into motion and there needs to be water and get the process going, then finally gravity will make it into a circle of convection.