

Understanding Key Concepts

Name _____ Date _____

✓ Skill Review **Comparing and Contrasting**

Comparing means thinking about how things are alike.
 Contrasting means thinking about how things are different.

After Watching the Video

Use what you learned from the video to fill in the chart below.
 Write a word or phrase that applies to each segment.

Earth's layers	State of matter	What it's made of	Examples
Atmosphere	gas		
Hydrosphere			ocean, river
Lithosphere		rock	

Copyright © SRA/McGraw-Hill. Permission granted to reproduce this page for classroom use.

Understanding Key Concepts

Name _____ Date _____



Skill Review

Inferring

When you infer, you take what you observe and what you know. Then you put them together to make a new idea.

After Watching the Video

Use the scientific observations below and what you learned from the video to make an inference.

Observation:

Plates on Earth are constantly moving.



What You Know:



Inference:

Observation:

The mantle near the core heats up.



What You Know:



Inference:

Observation:

South America and Africa have similar fossils and rock formations.



What You Know:



Inference:

Copyright © SRA/McGraw-Hill. Permission granted to reproduce this page for classroom use.

Understanding Key Concepts

Name _____ Date _____

✓ Skill Review **Taking Notes**

Taking notes means writing ideas as you learn them. Notes help you use the ideas later.

After Watching the Video

In the left column, write the main ideas from the video. In the right column, list some important details about each main idea.

Main Idea	Details
Plate movements cause gradual changes and sudden changes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A fault shows evidence of movement.• Earthquakes let us feel when Earth moves.• A tsunami is a wave caused by an undersea earthquake.

Copyright © SRA/McGraw-Hill. Permission granted to reproduce this page for classroom use.

Building Your Science Vocabulary

Name _____ Date _____

New Vocabulary

atmosphere a mixture of gases that surrounds Earth

fault a crack in Earth's crust whose sides show evidence of movement

hydrosphere Earth's water, including oceans, lakes, rivers, underground water, and glaciers

lithosphere the hard outer layer of Earth, about 100 km thick

plate one of the slowly moving pieces of Earth's broken crust

tsunami a giant ocean wave caused by an undersea earthquake



Academic Vocabulary

evidence
something that helps you form a conclusion or make a judgment

km abbreviation for kilometer

Using Your Words

Complete each idea with a word or phrase.

1. The atmosphere is held close to Earth by _____.
2. A tsunami can change the shape of Earth's surface by _____.
3. Earth's crust has been broken into plates by _____.
4. Faults are generally located along boundaries between plates because _____.
5. A part of Earth's hydrosphere near you is _____.