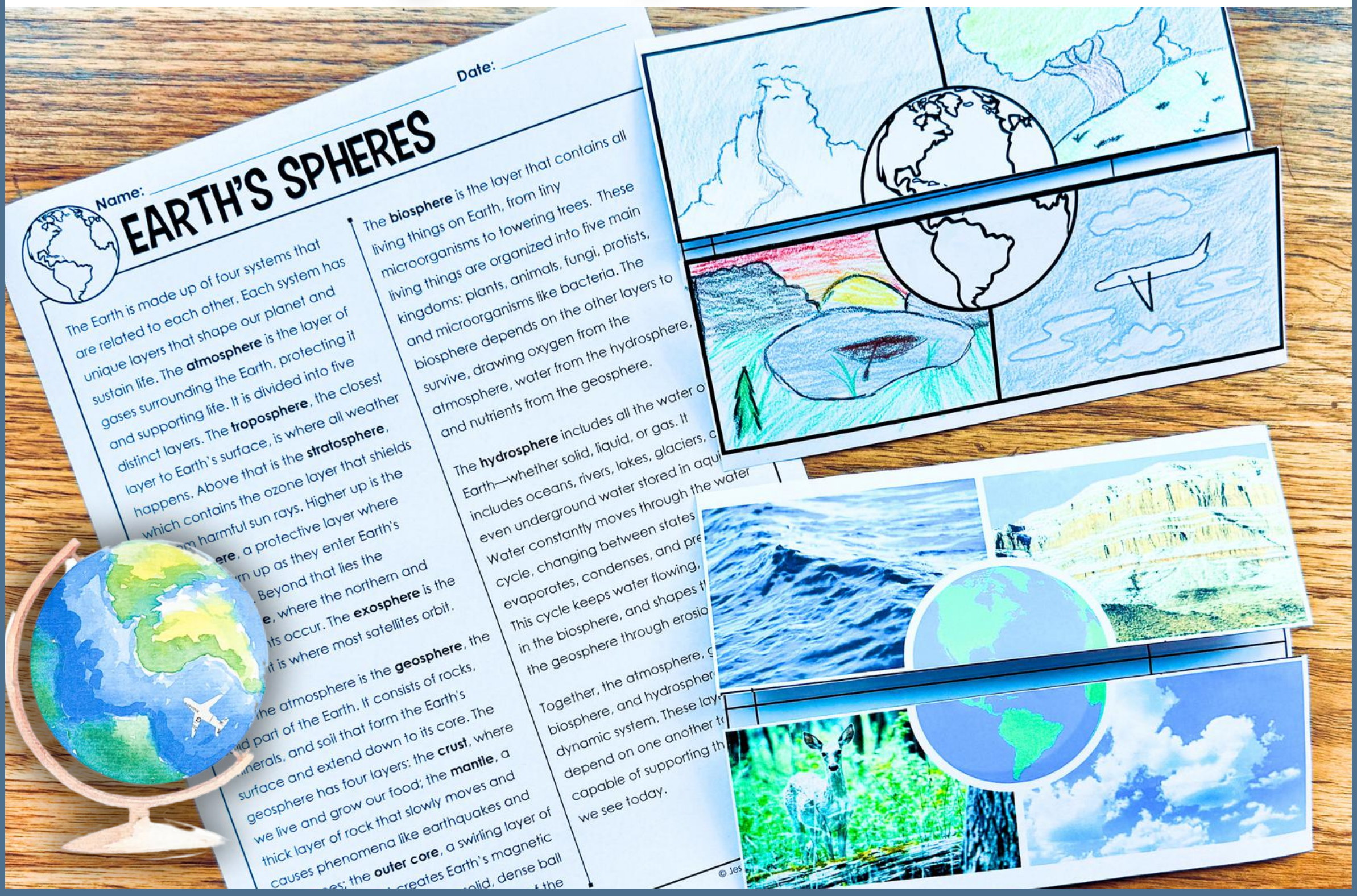
EARTH'S SPHERES

Foldout Book



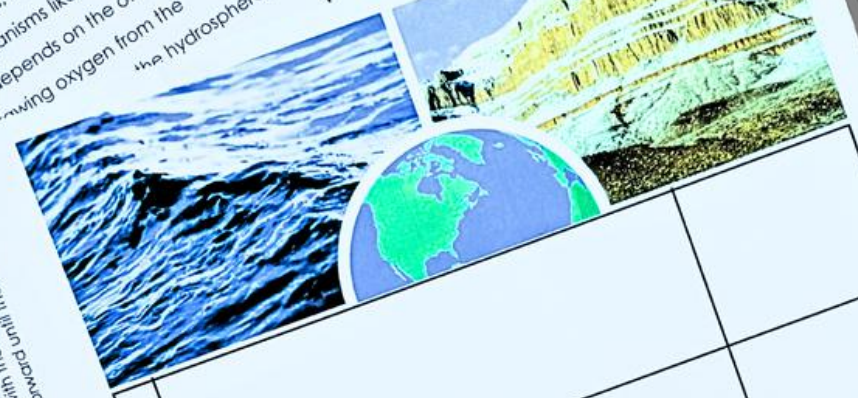
Name: Date:

EARTH'S SPHERES

The Earth is made up of four systems that are related to each other. Each system has unique layers that shape our planet and sustain life. The **atmosphere** is the layer of gases surrounding the Earth, protecting it and supporting life. It is divided into five distinct layers. The **troposphere**, the closest layer to Earth's surface, is where all weathe happens. Above that is the **stratosphere**, which contains the ozone layer that shiel us from harmful sun rays. Higher up is the **mesosphere**, a protective layer where meteors burn up as they enter Earth's atmosphere. Beyond that lies the **thermosphere**, where the northern a southern lights occur. The **exosphere** final layer. It is where most satellites

Below the atmosphere is the **geos** solid part of the Earth. It consists minerals, and soil that form the f surface and extend down to its geosphere has four layers: the we live and grow our food; th thick layer of rock that slowly causes phenomena like ear volcanoes; the **outer core**, liquid metals that creates field; and the **inner core**, of iron and nickel at the planet.

The **biosphere** is the layer that contains all living things on Earth, from tiny microorganisms to towering trees. These living things are organized into five main kingdoms: plants, animals, fungi, protists, and microorganisms like bacteria. The biosphere depends on the other layers to [illegible] oxygen from the [illegible] the hydrosphere,



Atmosphere		
Geosphere	This is the part of the Earth that contains all the organisms, or living things, on Earth. There are five kingdoms, or major categories of organisms, on Earth.	This layer has microorganisms, protists, fungi, plants, and animals.
Biosphere		
Hydrosphere		



Directions: Cut out the attributes of each sphere. Sort and glue the attributes: fold the paper in half on the middle line with the printed pages facing each other. Fold back the lines between the next two sets of spheres. Fold the next line above and below the Earth meet.

This is the part of the Earth that contains all the solid, liquid, and gaseous water. Water on Earth constantly changes from one state of matter (solid, liquid, or gas) to another. It also changes location.

The water cycle occurs in this layer. It has oceans, rivers, lakes, and glaciers.

This is the part of the Earth that contains all the air and other gases that surround the Earth. It exists in layers that extend from the surface of the Earth into space.

The layer has five layers: troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere, and exosphere.

This layer has four layers: crust, mantle, outer core, inner core.

This is the part of the Earth that contains all the minerals and rocks. It is found on the surface of the Earth and extends to the Earth's core.

READ & CUT

SORT, GLUE, FOLD



One version has blank spaces to draw pictures. The other has color photos

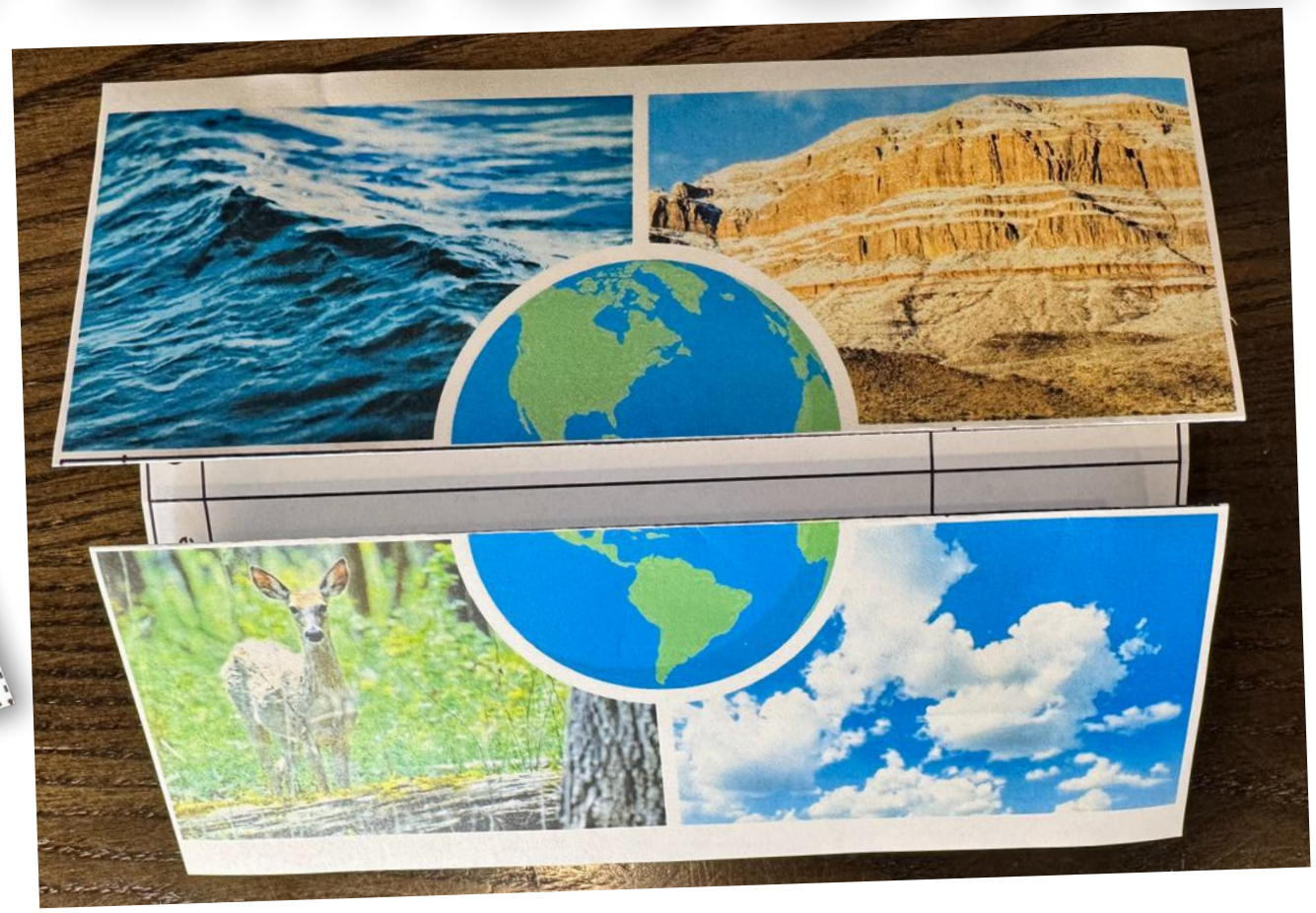
TWO VERSIONS

This is the part of the Earth that contains all the organisms, or living things, on Earth. There are five kingdoms, or major categories of organisms, on Earth.

The layer has five layers: troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere, and exosphere.

This layer has microorganisms, protists, fungi, plants, and animals.

This is the part of the Earth that contains all the solid, liquid, and gaseous water. Water on Earth constantly changes from one state of matter (solid, liquid, or gas) to another. It also changes location.



Name: _____ Date: _____

EARTH'S SPHERES

The Earth is made up of four systems that are related to each other. Each system has unique layers that shape our planet and sustain life. The **atmosphere** is the layer of gases surrounding the Earth, protecting it and supporting life. It is divided into five distinct layers. The **troposphere** is the closest layer to Earth's surface, is where all weather happens. Above that is the **stratosphere**, which contains the ozone layer that shields us from harmful sun rays. Higher up is the **mesosphere**, a protective layer where meteors burn up as they enter Earth's atmosphere. Beyond that lies the **thermosphere**, where the northern and southern lights occur. The **exosphere** is the final layer. It is where most satellites orbit.

Below the atmosphere is the **geosphere**, the solid part of the Earth. It consists of rocks, minerals, and soil that form the Earth's surface and extend down to its core. The geosphere has four layers: the **crust**, where we live and a thin layer of rock that covers the entire planet; the **mantle**, a thick layer of rock that causes phenomena like earthquakes and volcanoes; the **outer core**, a swirling layer of liquid metals that creates Earth's magnetic field; and the **inner core**, a solid, dense ball of iron and nickel at the very center of the planet.

The **biosphere** is the layer that contains all living things on Earth, from tiny microorganisms to towering trees. These living things are organized into five main kingdoms: plants, animals, fungi, protists, and microorganisms like bacteria. The biosphere depends on the other layers to survive, drawing oxygen from the atmosphere, water from the hydrosphere, and nutrients from the geosphere.

The **hydrosphere** includes all the water on Earth—whether solid, liquid, or gas. It includes oceans, rivers, lakes, glaciers, and even the underground water stored in aquifers. Water constantly moves through the hydrosphere in a cycle, changing between states as it evaporates, condenses, and precipitates. This cycle keeps water flowing, supports life in the biosphere, and shapes the surface of the geosphere through erosion.

Together, the atmosphere, geosphere, biosphere, and hydrosphere form a dynamic system. These layers interact and depend on one another to create a planet capable of supporting the diverse life forms we see today.

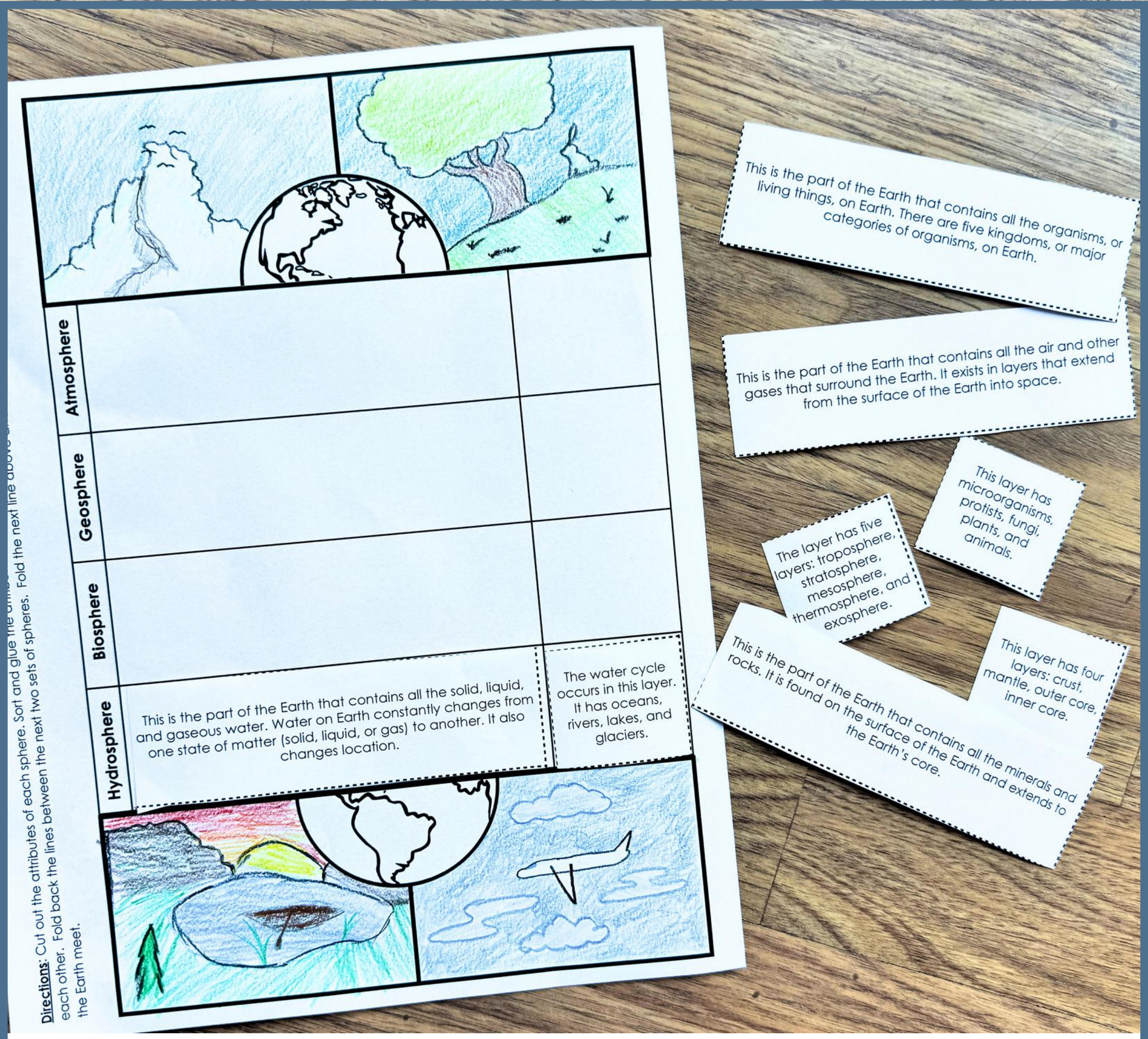
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PREVIEW



Includes a

READING PASSAGE



STUDENTS READ THE PASSAGE, CUT OUT THE ATTRIBUTES, SORT THEM, THEN FOLD THE PAPER TO MAKE A BOOKLET