# YEAR 7 TERM 3: THE EARTH

#### Key Words

**Recycling** - The process of collecting and processing materials that have been used so that the materials can be used again.

**Sedimentary Rock** - Rocks formed from the accumulation and compression of sediment, such as sand or mud, over time.

Igneous Rock - Rocks formed from the cooling and solidification of molten lava or magma.

**Metamorphic Rock** - Rocks that result from the alteration of existing rocks due to heat, pressure, or mineral activity.

**Troposphere** - The lowest layer of the Earth's atmosphere, where weather events occur, and it contains the air we breathe.

**Photosynthesis** - The process by which green plants and some other organisms use sunlight to synthesize food from carbon dioxide and water.

**Condensation** - The process by which a gas or vapor changes into a liquid state, often forming clouds in the atmosphere.

**Evaporation** - The process by which a liquid, such as water, transforms into a gas or vapor, usually due to heat.





#### THE EARTHS ATMOSPHERE

The gases that make up the atmosphere are present in the following amounts: about 21% is oxygen about 78% is nitrogen



THE CARBON CYCLE

Carbon is put into the atmosphere by combustion and

respiration. Photosynthesis and dissolving into the oceans

removes carbon from the atmosphere. Marine animals use carbon for their shells. When they die they can over time form into sedimentary rock or fossil fuels which can be burnt releasing carbon back into

the atmosphere.

Scan the QR code with your mobile phone to access a 5 minute video on the water and carbon cycle



The Earth's **early atmosphere** is believed to be formed by **volcanic activity.** 

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It probably was composed of high levels of carbon dioxide. - There may also have been nitrogen and water vapour and probably trace amounts of ammonia and methane.

As photosynthesising organisms spread across the earth oxygen levels increased in the atmosphere.



### WATER CYCLE









Condensation is when water vapour gas cools down and turns into liquid water. Precipitation is any product of the condensation of atmospheric water vapor that falls from clouds due to gravitation

## **PRACTICE KNOWLEDGE QUIZ** QUESTIONS

- What was formed from the water vapour in the Earth's early atmosphere?
- 2. How can countries reduce carbon dioxide emissions?
- Give two effects of climate 3. change.
- Create a table to show the 4 advantages and disadvantages of recycling
- What are ores? 5.
- Give examples of greenhouse 6.

gases.

	(c) Plants take in carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.			
4		The diagram shows part of the carbon cycle.		
	9	Microorganisms		

Describe how carbon from the atmosphere is cycled through living organisms.

Each of the numbers on the diagram represent a process that you need to wr about.

When answering this question, you need to look at the process that plants us to make food, what eats the plants and what happens when organisms die. You also need to mention the other process plants and animals both do to increase carbon dioxide levels. Each of the numbers on the diagram represent a process that you need to write about.

1.	Carbon dioxide is used in the process of to make
2.	Plants are by animals which use compounds to make
3.	When plants and animals they are de by
4.	Microorganisms
5.	Animals which releases into back into the

This question is about the atmospheres of Earth and Mars.

(a) What was formed from the water vapour in the Earth's early atmosphere?

Tick (√) one box.



Keywords:	This question is about gases in the Earth's atmosphere.			
Respiration	(a) Draw one line from each gas to the approximate percentage of the gas in the Earth's atmosphere today.			
Photosynthesis	Ga	Approximate percentage of as gas in the Earth's		
Decompose				
Carbon				
Microorganisms	Carb	bon		
	dioxi	10		
living organisms.	Nitrog	ogen 20		
that you need to write		50		
rocess that plants use en organisms die.	Охуд	rgen		
nimals both do to the diagram represent		80		
to make		>90		