

The Earth's Structure and Landforms

Chapter 4: The Earth's Structure and Landforms · Topic 1

Key Concept

The crust is Earth's outermost layer, relatively thin, where we live, while the mantle beneath is thick and partially molten.

The core, at Earth's centre, has an outer liquid layer and an inner solid layer, both primarily made of iron and nickel.

Landforms are shaped by internal processes (like plate tectonics creating mountains) and external processes (like erosion creating valleys).

Understanding Earth's structure and landform formation helps us explain geological events like earthquakes and the diversity of landscapes.

Quick Revision Notes

- The crust is Earth's outermost layer.
- It's relatively thin, where we live.
- The mantle beneath is thick and partially molten.
- The core is at Earth's centre.
- It has liquid outer and solid inner layers.
- Both are mainly iron and nickel.
- Internal processes create mountains via plate tectonics.
- External processes like erosion create valleys.

Practice Questions

- 1 Draw and label Earth's internal layers.
- 2 Discuss how plate tectonics creates mountains.
- 3 Explain how erosion creates valleys.
- 4 Research the composition of Earth's core.
- 5 Discuss why the crust is where we live.
- 6 Create a diagram showing landform formation processes.