

Super English Unit 10 - Earth Lesson 1







Englie



The cake had six layers with different colors and flavors.



Earth - Vocabulary

erode: to wear or be worn away gradually by wind or water (v)



The ground was slowly eroding away under the tree.





dissolve: to cause a solid to become part of a liquid and form a solution (v)



The sugar dissolves when it is mixed with the hot coffee.





runoff: the draining away of water (or substances carried in it) from the surface land to bodies of water (n)



There is a lot of **runoff** into the river after a heavy rainfall.

vent: a small opening that allows air, smoke, or gas to enter or leave a closed space (n) nglis



Can you please open the vent to let the smoke go outside.





why are the Oceans Salty?

Did you know that the oceans are like a massive blanket around our planet? They take up 70% of Earth's surface. That's a lot! If you could gather all the water on Earth, 97% of it would be from the oceans. But here's a surprising fact: about 3.5% of the ocean's water is just salt. Imagine, for every cubic mile of seawater, you would find 120 million tons of salt. If you tried to count all the salt in the oceans, it would add up to a mind-boggling 38.5 quadrillion tons!







Why are the Oceans Salty?



So, what if we took all this salt out of the oceans and spread it evenly over Earth's land? Well, it would create a salt layer more than 500 feet (166 meters) thick. That's as tall as a 40-story skyscraper. Pretty amazing, isn't it?

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Why are the Oceans Salty?

Image: state stat

Now, you might be wondering, where does all this salt come from? Our story starts with the rain. As rain falls through the air, it picks up a gas called carbon dioxide, which makes the water a bit acidic. This rain then hits the ground and starts to erode, or wear away, the rocks. It's like the rain is a super-slow rockmelter! The acids in the rain can even dissolve parts of the rocks, turning them into salts and minerals.



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These dissolved salts and minerals get washed into streams and rivers in a process we call runoff. Just like a great river journey, they're carried all the way to the ocean. Even though some creatures in the water use these minerals, a lot of the salt stays behind, piling up over thousands of years.



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But, hold on, there's more to the story! The rivers and runoff aren't the only ones bringing in the salt. The ocean floor has vents, kind of like little chimneys, which add even more salt. Here's how it works: Ocean water slips into the Earth's crust through cracks. Deep below, the water gets heated by super-hot magma, and it dissolves even more salts and minerals from the rocks. With all the heat and pressure, the water shoots back up through the vents, bringing the salts and minerals with it into the ocean.

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Why are the Oceans Salty?



Lastly, let's not forget about the exciting ocean volcanoes! They're another source of salt in the ocean, adding a spicy touch to this salty ocean soup. So next time you're at the beach, think about the grand journey each grain of salt in the water has made to be there!

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Let's do Grammar!





The girl rides her bike.



Silent T

In some words, "t" doesn't make a sound. We call it a "silent t." In the letter combinations "tch" and "stle," the "t" is silent.

> watch match witch butcher listen fasten moisten



castle rustle hustle apostle whistle mortgage Christmas Englis



Super English

See You Next time!



