



Our Earth

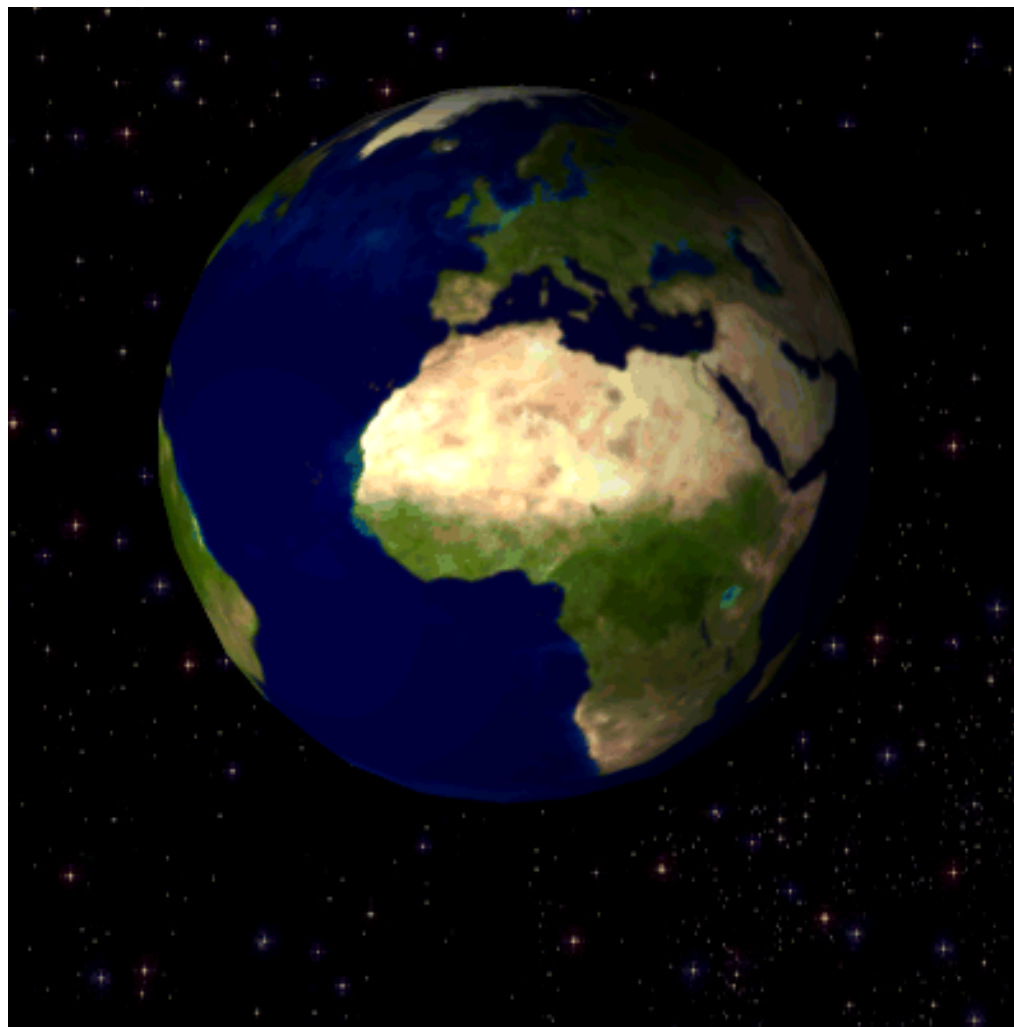
Author: Trisha Bhandoola

Illustrators: Greystroke, Imile Wepener, Karen Vermeulen, Shriya Nulkar, Venkat Krishna, Vijay Adithya, sam s

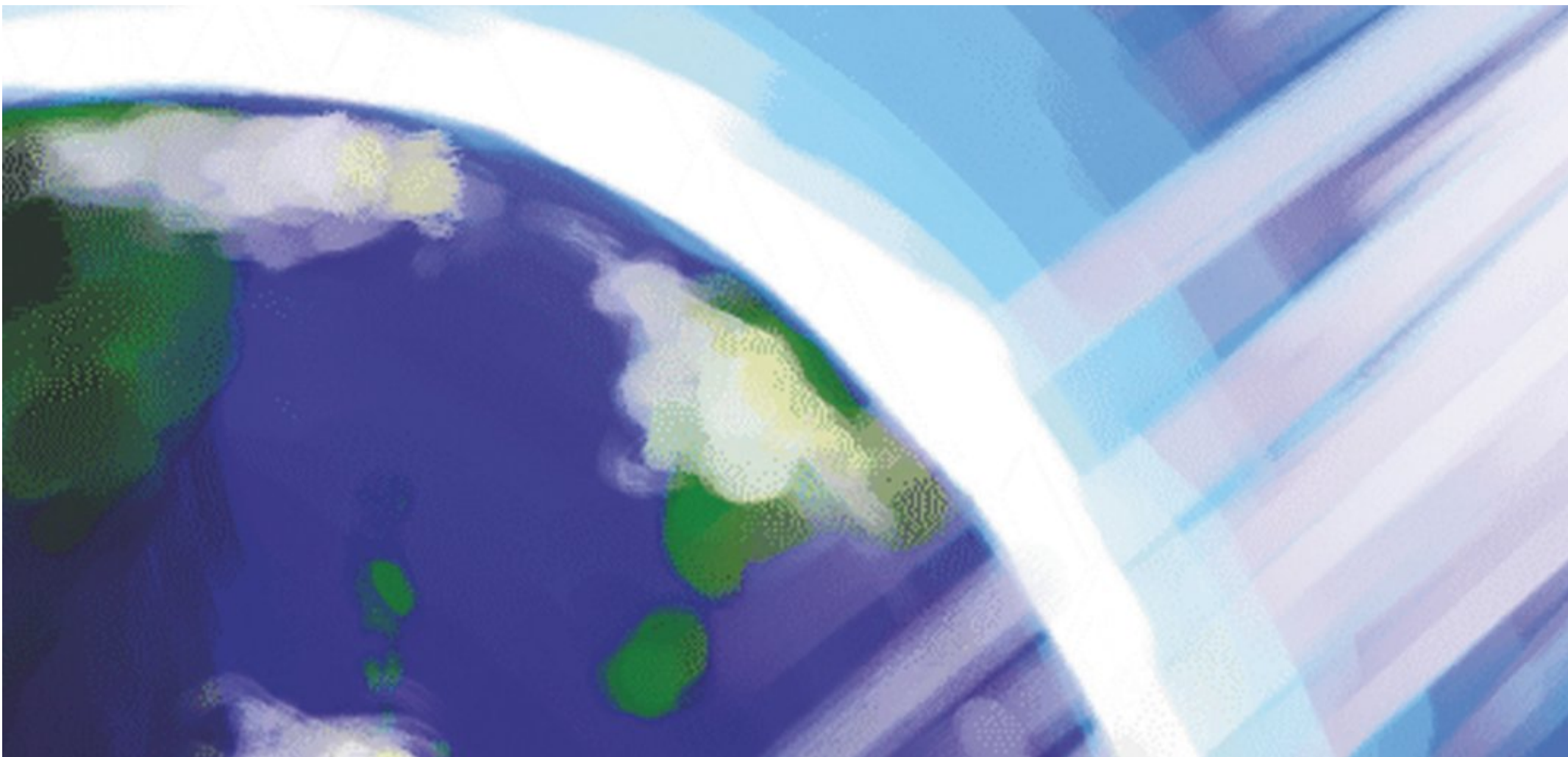
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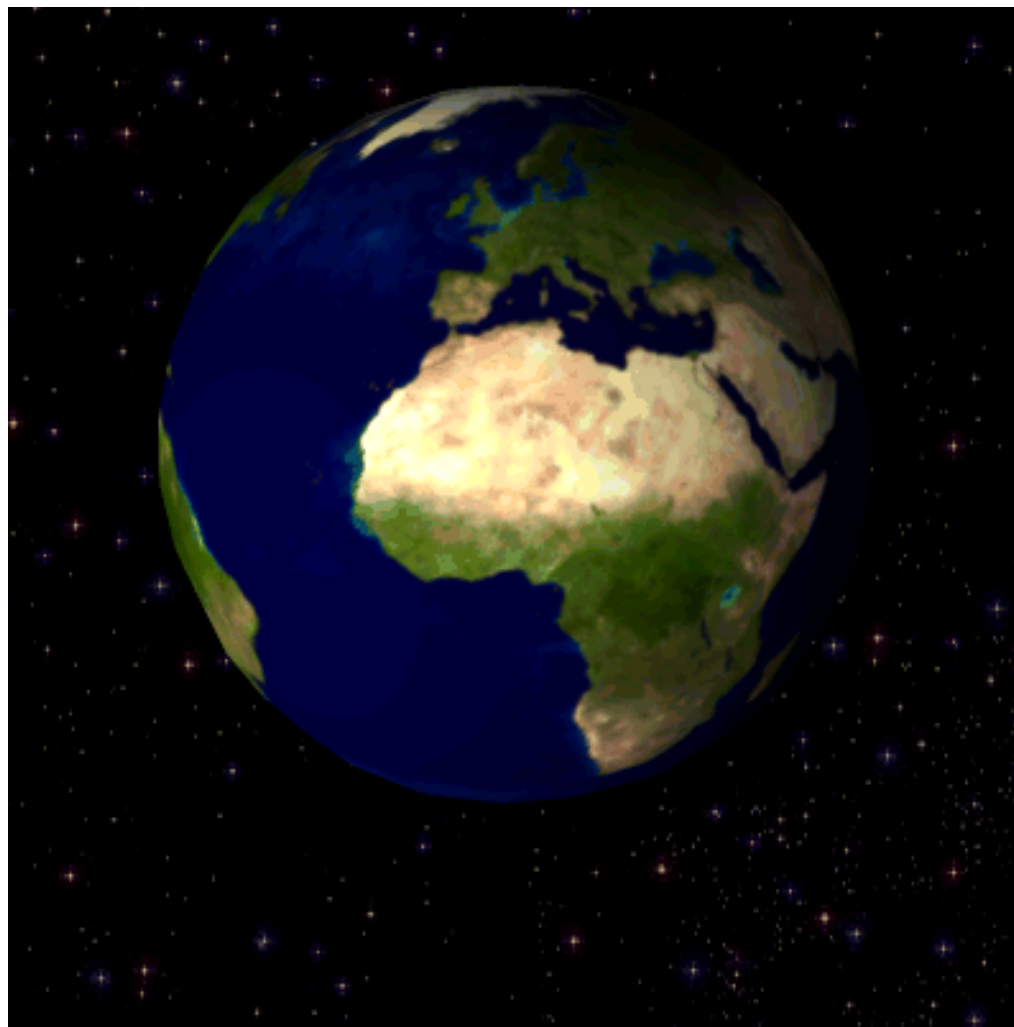
Hello! I am Shila. So I am very interested in our mother earth , so I will gonna tell you some facts and history of our mother earth. Let' begin with the facts. Clouds Help Regulate Earth's Temperature. Earth's Core Is as Hot as the Sun's Surface. Earth Is Radioactive. Life Below the Seafloor. Mosses Are Everywhere. Earthquake Weather Is a Myth. Seas Could Rise 2.5 Feet By 2100.



Earth formed around 4.54 billion years ago, approximately one-third the age of the universe, by accretion from the solar nebula. Volcanic outgassing probably created the primordial atmosphere and then the ocean, but the early atmosphere contained almost no oxygen. Adam was the first person on earth leaving the gods. And first human was born seven millions year ago.



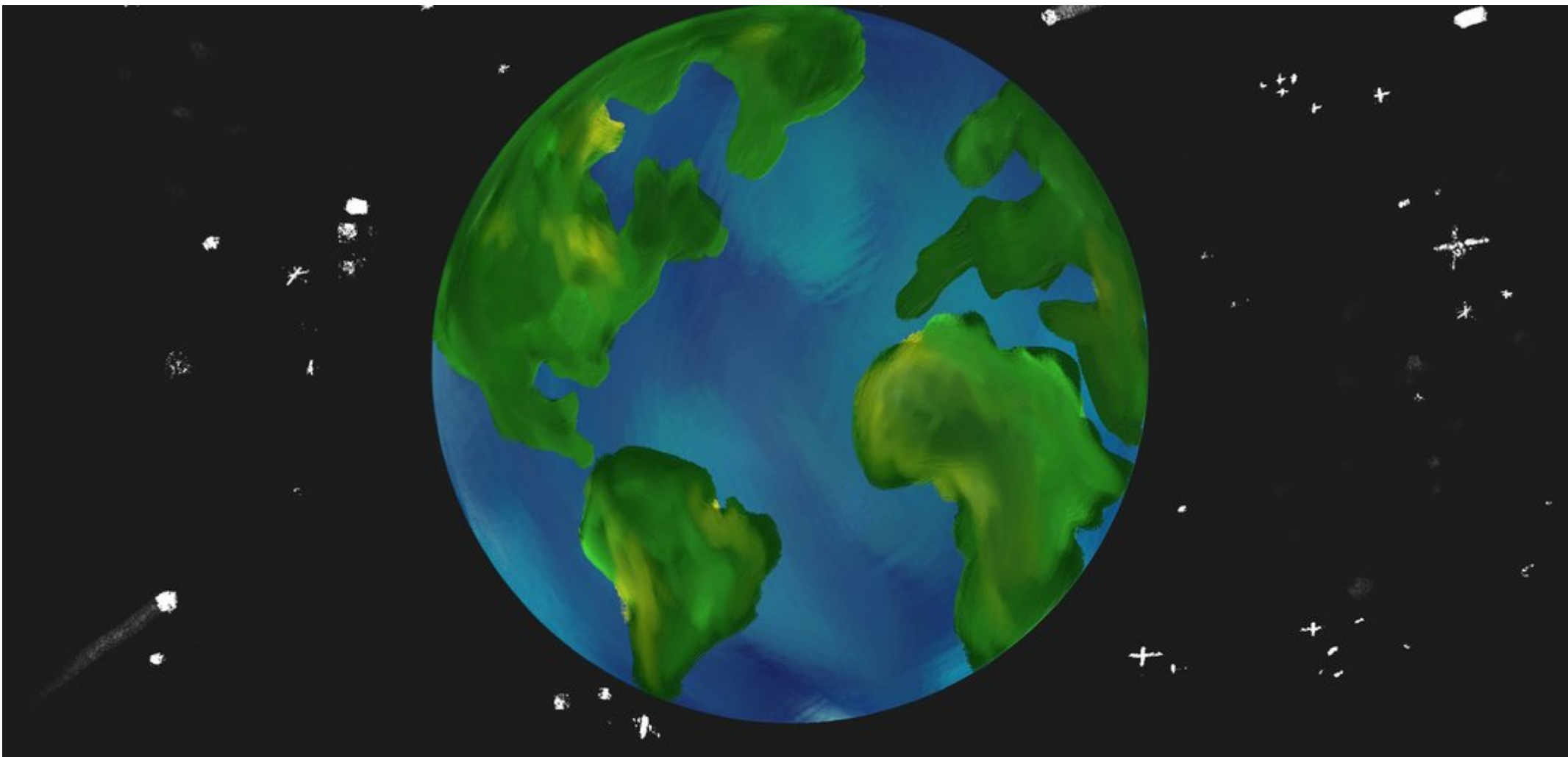
So do you know that who made earth so When the solar system settled into its current layout about 4.5 billion years ago, Earth formed when gravity pulled swirling gas and dust in to become the third planet from the Sun. When the solar system settled into its current layout about 4.5 billion years ago, Earth formed when gravity pulled swirling gas and dust in to become the third planet from the Sun.



So earth is 4.543 billion years old. Now let us explore some more facts The Earth's rotation is gradually slowing. The Earth was once believed to be the center of the universe. Earth has a powerful magnetic field. There is only one natural satellite of the planet Earth. Earth is the only planet not named after a god. The Earth is the densest planet in the Solar System.



Where are you all going now let us have a look at where did earth come from Earth formed from debris orbiting around our sun about 4 ½ billion years ago. That is also the approximate age of the sun, but it is not the beginning of our story. The story really begins with the Big Bang nearly 14 billion years ago, which spewed hydrogen atoms throughout the universe. The hydrogen atoms are not perfectly distributed, leaving some areas that are denser and others that are more rarified.



The denser areas tend to become more dense as gravity brings atoms together. The atoms fall toward each other. Falling objects convert potential energy, the energy of height, into kinetic energy, the energy of motion. When atoms coalesce in the local center of mass, their speed is converted again, this time into heat. Eventually, about 200 million years later, so much heat forms that the atoms start to fuse, forming helium, releasing energy, and a star is born.



So now last but not the least how did scientist trace the earth Isotopic tracers are essential for dating geologic samples, such as layers of volcanic ash that have been deposited throughout Earth's history. After scientists add the tracer to the sample and dissolve it, the spectrometer chemically separates U and Pb from other elements present, and measures their isotopes



So I hope you loved the story. Bye!



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Created by Trisha (9 years old), *with the help of* Trisha Bhandoola.





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Our Earth

(English)

Its a story about Mother earth

This is a Level 4 book for children who can read fluently and with confidence.



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