

MODERN EARTH SCIENCE

Section 21.2

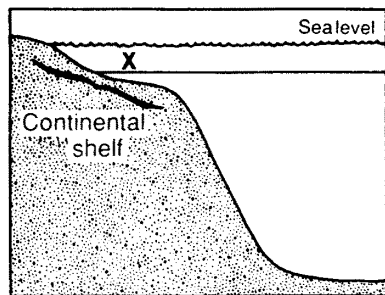
Life in the Oceans

Choose the one best response. Write the letter of that choice in the space provided.

- _____ 1. Nearly all ocean life is regulated by the:
- a. life processes of plants.
 - b. type of sediment on the ocean floor.
 - c. addition of substances to ocean water.
 - d. abundance of swimming ocean animals.
- _____ 2. The process by which deep, nutrient-rich water moves upward to replace surface water that has blown farther offshore is called:
- a. thermocline.
 - b. distilling.
 - c. desalination.
 - d. upwelling.
- _____ 3. Plant growth in the ocean is restricted to a depth that extends no more than:
- a. 50 m below the surface.
 - b. 100 m below the surface.
 - c. 200 m below the surface.
 - d. 300 m below the surface.
- _____ 4. Which benthic environment begins at the end of the continental slope?
- a. sublittoral
 - b. intertidal
 - c. neritic
 - d. bathyal
- _____ 5. Large ocean animals that swim and eat microscopic plants and animals are:
- a. nekton.
 - b. zooplankton.
 - c. aquaculture.
 - d. anemones.

Complete each statement by writing the correct term or phrase in the space provided.

6. The general name for free-floating microscopic plants and animals is _____ .
7. The process by which microscopic plants produce food from sunlight is _____ .
8. Organisms that live on the ocean floor, such as oysters and sea stars, are examples of the general group of organisms called _____ .



9. The pelagic zone labeled X in the diagram is the _____ .

10. The benthic zone characterized by exposure at low tides and breaking waves is the _____ .