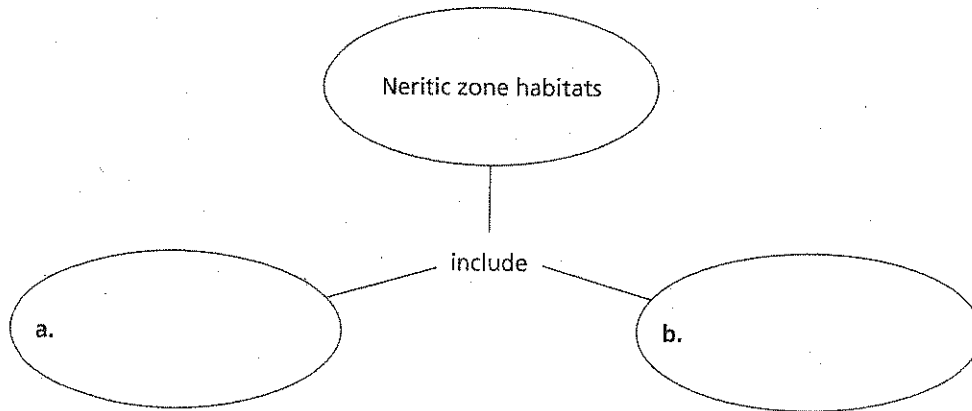


The Neritic Zone and Open Ocean

Conditions in the Neritic Zone

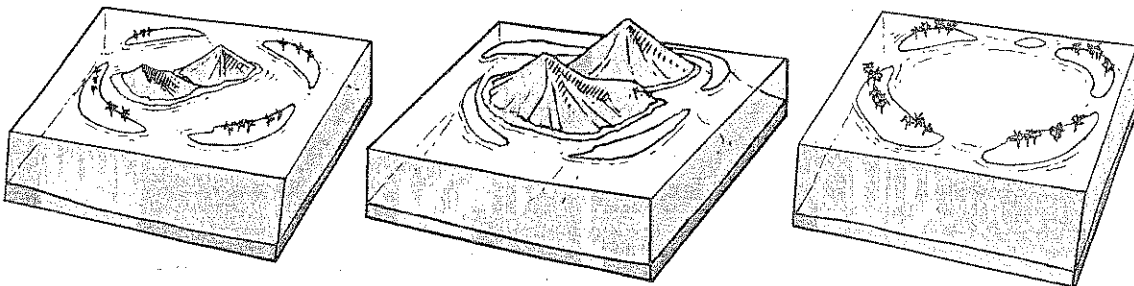
1. The part of the ocean that extends from the low-tide line out to the edge of the continental shelf is called the _____. The part of the ocean that extends beyond the edge of the continental shelf is called the _____.
2. Circle the letter of each sentence that helps explain why there is so much life in the neritic zone.
 - a. The water is shallow.
 - b. The water is high in nutrients.
 - c. Large, plantlike algae grow there.
 - d. Upwelling never occurs there.
3. Complete the concept map.



Ocean Zones

Coral Reefs

4. Is the following sentence true or false? A coral reef is made of living things. _____
5. Number the drawings to show the correct sequence of steps in the formation of an atoll.



Match the type of coral reef with its description.

Type of Reef	Description
___ 6. atoll	a. Reef that is separated from land by a lagoon
___ 7. fringing reef	b. Ring-shaped reef that surrounds a shallow lagoon
___ 8. barrier reef	c. Reef that closely surrounds the edges of an island

9. Is the following sentence true or false? Reefs protect coastlines during violent storms. _____

Life in a Kelp Forest

10. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about kelp.

- a. They are algae.
- b. They produce their own food.
- c. They provide food for sea otters.
- d. They provide a home for sea slugs.

11. What important role do sea otters play in a kelp forest?

Conditions in the Open Ocean

12. Is the following sentence true or false? The open ocean supports fewer organisms than the neritic zone. _____

13. Is the following sentence true or false? The surface zone is the only part of the open ocean that receives enough sunlight to support the growth of algae. _____

14. How is the deep zone like a desert?

15. The production of light by living things is called _____.

16. An area in which heated ocean water rises through cracks in the ocean floor is a(n) _____.

17. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about organisms around hydrothermal vents.

- a. Bacteria produce food from chemicals in the hot water.
- b. Tubeworms get their food from the bacteria inside them.
- c. Algae form the base of the food web.
- d. Giant clams feed on the algae.