Earth Science Chapter 15 Section 2 Review

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Which of the following is NOT a category of marine organisms?
   a. plankton  c. aphotic
   b. nekton  d. benthos

2. Organisms that drift with ocean currents are called ______.
   a. nekton  c. benthos
   b. plankton  d. photic

3. What term describes organisms that live on or in the ocean floor?
   a. benthos  c. nekton
   b. pelagic  d. plankton

4. Marine organisms are classified according to how they ______.
   a. live  c. eat
   b. move  d. live and move

5. Which of the following is a type of plankton?
   a. shark  c. squid
   b. algae  d. crab

6. Which of the following is a type of nekton?
   a. shark  c. bacteria
   b. zooplankton  d. sea star

7. Nekton include all animals that ______.
   a. move independently of ocean currents  c. live at or in the ocean bottom
   b. drift with ocean currents  d. live both on land and in the water

8. How do plankton differ from nekton?
   a. Plankton are strong swimmers.  c. Plankton are carnivores.
   b. Plankton are floaters.  d. Plankton live on the ocean bottom.

9. Which of the following best describes the ocean bottom?
   a. cold  c. dark
   b. quiet  d. all of the above

10. What is true about the deepest parts of the ocean floor?
    a. Animals live in constant darkness.
    b. Algae thrive.
    c. Temperatures are moderate to high.
    d. Nekton are more common than benthos.

11. Algae can survive on the seafloor only in ______.
    a. polar areas  c. shallow areas
    b. deep areas  d. high-density areas
12. How do animals survive in the deeper parts of the seafloor?
   a. They feed on each other.  
   b. They feed at the surface.  
   c. They photosynthesize.  
   d. none of the above

13. Which ocean zone is characterized by high water pressure, low temperatures, and no sunlight?
   a. intertidal zone  
   b. pelagic zone  
   c. abyssal zone  
   d. neritic zone

14. The open ocean of any depth is called the.
   a. neritic zone  
   b. pelagic zone  
   c. benthic zone  
   d. abyssal zone

15. Which ocean zone does sunlight penetrate?
   a. neritic zone  
   b. aphotic zone  
   c. photic zone  
   d. abyssal zone

16. Which of the following is NOT a factor used to divide the ocean into distinct marine life zones?
   a. availability of sunlight  
   b. distance from shore  
   c. water depth  
   d. latitude

Completion

Complete each statement.

17. Another name for floating marine organisms is ________________.

18. The term ________________ describes organisms living on or in the ocean bottom.

19. Marine animals that swim freely are examples of ________________.

20. The temperature of the deep-sea bottom is very ________________.

21. Photosynthesis cannot occur much below ________________ meters.

22. The area where land and ocean meet and overlap is called the ________________ zone.

Short Answer: Complete TWO questions for FIVE points each. Each additional correct answer is worth one point extra credit.

23. What are the three classifications of marine organisms?

24. How do the movements of plankton and nekton differ?
25. Describe temperature and light conditions on the deep-ocean floor.

26. Which marine zone supports 90 percent of the world’s commercial fisheries?

27. What are black smokers?

**Essay:** Complete ONE question for FIVE point. Each additional correct answer is worth one point extra credit.

28. How are marine organisms classified? Describe the classifications and give examples of organisms in each category.
Earth Science Chapter 15 Section 2 Review
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: L1 OBJ: 15.5
2. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: L1 OBJ: 15.5
3. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: L1 OBJ: 15.5
4. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: L2 OBJ: 15.5
5. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: L1 OBJ: 15.6
6. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: L1 OBJ: 15.6
7. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: L1 OBJ: 15.6
8. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: L2 OBJ: 15.6
9. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: L1 OBJ: 15.7
10. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: L2 OBJ: 15.7
11. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: L2 OBJ: 15.7
12. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: L2 OBJ: 15.7
13. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: L1 OBJ: 15.8
14. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: L1 OBJ: 15.8
15. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: L1 OBJ: 15.8
16. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: L1 OBJ: 15.8

COMPLETION

17. ANS: plankton
   PTS: 1 DIF: L1 OBJ: 15.5
18. ANS: benthos
   PTS: 1 DIF: L1 OBJ: 15.5
19. ANS: nekton
   PTS: 1 DIF: L1 OBJ: 15.6
20. ANS: low cold
   PTS: 1 DIF: L1 OBJ: 15.7
21. ANS: 100
   PTS: 1 DIF: L1 OBJ: 15.8
22. ANS: intertidal
   PTS: 1 DIF: L1 OBJ: 15.8
SHORT ANSWER

23. ANS:
   plankton, nekton, and benthos

   PTS: 1     DIF: L1     OBJ: 15.5

24. ANS:
   Plankton drift with ocean currents and nekton move independently of ocean currents.

   PTS: 1     DIF: L2     OBJ: 15.6

25. ANS:
   The deep-ocean floor is cold and dark.

   PTS: 1     DIF: L1     OBJ: 15.7

26. ANS:
   neritic zone

   PTS: 1     DIF: L1     OBJ: 15.8

27. ANS:
   geysers of hot water associated with hydrothermal vents

   PTS: 1     DIF: L1     OBJ: 15.8

ESSAY

28. ANS:
   Marine organisms are classified according to where they live and how they move. The three classifications are
   plankton, nekton, and benthos. Plankton include all organisms, such as bacteria, that drift with ocean currents.
   Nekton include all animals, such as fish, that move independently of ocean currents. Benthos include
   organisms, such as sea stars, that live on or in the ocean bottom.

   PTS: 1     DIF: L2     OBJ: 15.5