Date

Chapter 15 Ocean Water and Ocean Life

Section 15.1 The Composition of Seawater

This section describes substances found in seawater, the temperature profiles of oceans, and the density profiles of oceans.

Reading Strategy

Previewing Before you read, preview the figures in this section and add three more questions to the table. As you read, write the answers to your questions. For more information on this Reading Strategy, see the **Reading and Study Skills** in the **Skills and Reference Handbook** at the end of your textbook.

Questions About Seawater	Answers
What processes affect seawater salinity?	a.
b.	C.
d.	е.
f.	g.

- 1. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about seawater.
 - a. Seawater contains dissolved substances that give it a salty taste.
 - b. Sodium chloride, other salts, metals, and gases are dissolved in seawater.
 - c. Every known naturally occurring element is found in at least trace amounts in seawater.
 - d. Seawater is suitable for drinking and irrigation of crops.

Salinity

- 2. Is the following sentence true or false? The average salinity of seawater is 35 percent.
- 3. So Most of the salt in seawater is _____, or common table salt.
- 2 pts
- ocean?_____

4. So What are two sources of dissolved substances in the

5. How do elements from Earth's interior get into seawater?

7 pts

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- 6. What are four ways in which fresh water is naturally added
 - to seawater, decreasing its salinity?
- pts

4pts

7. What are two natural processes that increase the salinity of seawater?

Ocean Temperature Variation

- surface water temperature varies with the amount of solar radiation received, which is primarily a function of longitude.
- 9. Using the following graph, what temperature is seawater below 1500 m in the low latitudes?



10. What is the temperature profile of seawater in the high latitudes, according to the graph?

Ocean Density Variation

- 11. Circle the letters of the two main factors that influence density of seawater.
 - a. salinity b. temperature
 - d. thermocline c. pycnocline
- 12. Circle the letter of the ocean layer where there is a rapid change of density with depth.
 - a. surface zone b. thermocline
 - c. pycnocline d. transition zone

Ocean Layering

13. S the following sentence true or false? Oceanographers generally recognize a three-layered structure in most parts of the open ocean: a shallow surface mixed zone, a transition zone, and a deep zone.

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Section 15.2 The Diversity of Ocean Life

This section describes the diversity of organisms found in the ocean.

Reading Strategy

Building Vocabulary As you read, add definitions and examples to complete the table below. For more information on this Reading Strategy, see the Reading and Study Skills in the Skills and Reference Handbook at the end of your textbook.

Definitions	Examples				
Plankton: organisms that drift with ocean currents	bacteria				
Phytoplankton: a.	b.				
Zooplankton: c.	d.				
Nekton: e.	f.				
Benthos: g.	h.				

1. What organism directly or indirectly provides food for the majority of organisms?

Classification of Marine Organisms

2. Some How are marine organisms classified?

Match each classification to its example.

Classification

- 3. plankton _____
- 4. nekton ____
- 5. benthos

Example a. adult sea star

- b. diatom
- c. salmon

Marine Life Zones

3pts

8pts

6. So What are the three factors used to divide the ocean into distinct

marine life zones?

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7. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about life in the ocean.

- a. In the euphotic zone, phytoplankton use sunlight to produce food.
- b. Phytoplankton is the basis of most oceanic food webs.
- c. Photosynthesis occurs from the surface to deep into the abyssal zone of the ocean.
- d. The neritic zone covers about 5 percent of the world's ocean, but supports 90 percent of the world's commercial fisheries.
- 8. Using the figure, select the letter that identifies each of the following marine life zones.



Hydrothermal Vents

9. What is a hydrothermal vent?

10. What is unusual about life and these hydrothermal vents?

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Section 15.3 Oceanic Productivity

This section explains the productivity of different regions of the ocean.

Reading Strategy

Identifying Main Ideas As you read this section, write the main idea of each topic below. For more information on this Reading Strategy, see the Reading and Study Skills in the Skills and Reference Handbook at the end of your textbook.

	Торіс	Main Idea				
	Productivity in polar oceans	a.				
3pts	Productivity in tropical oceans	b.				
	Productivity in temperate oceans	С.				

1. What are two examples of marine producers and six examples of marine consumers?

Producers: _____

8pts

Consumers:

Primary Productivity

Match each description to its term.

Description

- 2. the use of light energy to convert water and carbon dioxide into energy-rich glucose molecules
- 3. the production of organic compounds from inorganic substances through photosynthesis or chemosynthesis
- 4. the process by which certain microorganisms create organic molecules from inorganic nutrients, using chemical energy

Term

- a. primary productivity
- b. photosynthesis
- c. chemosynthesis



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ots 5. 👁 v produ	Vhat two factors influence a region's photosynthet ctivity?	tic								
6. 🗢 V	What limits photosynthetic productivity in polar are	eas?								
7. C Isregion	the following sentence true or false? Productivity is is unlimited because of the abundance of nutries	y in tropical nts.								
8. What	limits productivity in tropical oceans?									
Oceani	c Feeding Relationships									
9. Appro is cha	eximately what percentage of light energy absorbe nged into food and made available to herbivores?	d by algae								
10. Using follow	Using the figure, select the letter that identifies each of the following transfer efficiencies in the eccevater shown									
5pts	1 unit becomes tropic level 5 (human) bioma	ISS								
	 10,000 units of radiant energy are converted 1 (phytoplankton) biomass 	to tropic level								
	100 units become tropic level 3 biomass									
	1000 units become tropic level 2 (zooplankto	on) biomass								
	10 units become tropic level 4 biomass									
9		T								
	For every 500,000 units of energy received E	5								
	Sol Sin									
	BCDCD									
11. What	percentage of energy is transferred from the sun to	o level 5?								

WordWise

Solve the clues to determine which vocabulary terms from Chapter 15 are hidden in the puzzle. Then find and circle the terms in the puzzle. The terms may occur vertically, horizontally, diagonally, or backward.

F	Р	Ζ	Υ	А	R	U	Μ	Q	G	Е	F	D	F	G
Ο	Ι	Y	Т	Ζ	0	V	F	Ζ	Ν	Р	S	Р	V	D
0	Е	Μ	С	Т	R	0	Р	Ι	С	L	Е	V	Е	L
D	Т	В	R	Ν	Κ	U	L	S	S	Μ	V	Κ	L	В
С	Е	D	Ζ	G	0	С	Е	Α	Т	U	F	Ι	J	Ζ
Н	Х	Х	В	W	0	С	L	Q	Х	Q	Q	С	L	0
А	В	Κ	J	М	Н	Ι	L	Ι	G	J	Т	Υ	W	М
Ι	Q	Е	R	Р	Ν	С	Ν	Ι	V	Х	S	Ι	S	S
Ν	Н	Е	W	Ι	Y	Ι	Т	W	Ν	Ο	Q	R	Q	V
0	Н	L	Т	D	S	G	S	Q	U	Е	Κ	J	S	Х
Т	J	Y	А	Ο	0	Х	U	0	Ν	Μ	D	Y	0	Е
Κ	Т	А	V	Е	R	0	Ν	0	Т	Κ	Ν	А	L	Р
Е	S	L	R	Р	F	L	F	Ζ	S	U	F	U	Μ	Н
Ν	S	М	Υ	М	0	Х	W	G	W	J	S	Н	Μ	U
В	Т	Р	В	J	М	Ν	А	S	Ι	Р	В	Ζ	R	0

Clues

The total amount of solid material dissolved in water

The layer of ocean where there is a rapid change of temperature with depth

Organisms that drift with ocean currents

Animals capable of moving independently of the ocean currents, by swimming or other means of propulsion

A sequence of organisms through which energy is transferred

Feeding relationships in which organisms feed on a variety of organisms

A feeding stage

The layer of ocean water where there is a rapid change of density with depth

Hidden Words

