Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Note-taking Worksheet

Oceanography

Section 1 The Seafloor

A. _____—low areas of Earth filled with water

1. _____—gradually sloping end of a continent that extends under the ocean
2. _____—steeper slope that extends from the outer edge of the continental shelf down to the ocean floor
3. _____—flat seafloor areas from 4,000 m to 6,000 m below the ocean surface

B. As _____ move, the ocean floor changes.

1. _____—new ocean floor is formed.
   a. Eruption of _____ from Earth's interior
   b. Process called _____
2. _____—long, narrow, steep-sided depressions
   a. Form at _____, where one crustal plate sinks beneath another
   b. Example: _____ Trench

C. Many _____ resources can be found in the ocean.

1. Petroleum, natural gas, phosphorite, limestone, sand, and gravel—examples of continental shelf deposits
   a. _____—can be mined
   b. _____—can form where rivers enter oceans
2. Sulfur, iron, copper, zinc, and silver—examples of _____
   a. Too difficult and _____ to mine
   b. _____—deposits that form from seawater

Section 2 Life in the Ocean

A. Ocean organisms carry out life _____ every day.

1. _____—marine plants and algae use energy from the Sun to make food.
   a. _____—organisms that undergo photosynthesis
   b. _____—organisms that feed on producers

Meeting Individual Needs

Note-taking Worksheet (continued)

2. _____—the process of using sulfur or nitrogen compounds as energy to produce food
3. Energy is passed from one organism to another organism in a _____.
4. Complex feeding system of overlapping food chains—_____

B. Varieties of ocean life

1. _____—marine organisms that drift with the current
   a. _____—producers
   b. _____—feed on phytoplankton
2. _____—animals that actively swim rather than drift in the current
   a. Can control their _____
   b. Some deep-dwelling nekton produce their own _____.
3. _____—plants and animals living on or in the seafloor

C. Habitats along the near-shore areas of the continental shelf—_____

1. _____-dwelling organisms are adapted to a constantly changing environment.
2. Tide pools formed in _____ areas contain food and provide protection.
3. _____ provide a lower salt environment with many nutrients.
4. A coral _____ forms in clear, warm water and provides a habitat for many species.

Section 3 Ocean Pollution

A. _____— introduction of harmful waste products, chemicals, and other substances not native to an environment

1. _____—pollutant that acts like fertilizer
   a. Creates algal _____
   b. Uses up oxygen so other organisms die
2. _____—wastes from industrial and agricultural products
3. _____—from tankers and land runoff
4. _____—debris washed up on beaches that can kill or create hazards for animals
5. _____—sediment from erosion that can cover coral reefs or fill marshes

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Note-taking Worksheet (continued)

B. Pollution effects—ocean environments are drastically _____.

C. Pollution control—international organizations and treaties are working to _____ ocean pollution.

1. No international agreement exists to control _____ activities that affect the oceans.
2. Everyone's _____ is needed.
3. Continue to _____ about marine pollution.