Earth Science Unit C – Chapter 4 Review

1. Characteristics: constantly changing conditions; organisms: crabs, mussels, seaweeds
2. Characteristics: mixture of fresh and salt water; organisms: worms, shellfish
3. Characteristics: made of build-up limestone deposits; organisms: corals, algae, moray eels
4. Characteristics: large community of tall kelp seaweed; organisms: lobsters, sea otters
5. Characteristics: heated water gushes out from vent on ocean floor; organisms: tubeworms, bacteria, fish
6. C
7. A
8. B
9. A
10. B
11. D
12. B
13. A
14. Human activities such as construction, pollution, recreation and shipping can disturb shoreline environments
15. Bottom dwellers: crab; swimmers: fish; floaters: phytoplankton
16. Living and nonliving resources, such as fish, seaweed, energy sources, and mineral resources
17. Solid waste, sewage, and fertilizers
18. The ocean is interconnected; pollution in one place is carried by currents around the world
19. Populations have decreased
20. Perhaps the fishing boats had to travel farther to find fish to catch
21. A current map would be similar to the 1999 map, but would have even less red, yellow, purple, and blue areas and more green areas.
22. Both are found near shore. Both support a wide variety of organisms. Kelp forests are found in cooler waters; coral reefs are found in tropical waters.
23. Intertidal zone or near shore, in a place where sunlight can reach the bottom; alternatively, students may infer that life first appeared at hydrothermal vents.
24. Intertidal zone or near shore; not in the open ocean; if it lives on algae that are attached to the ocean floor, then it must live in an environment where sunlight reaches all the way to the ocean floor.