

Read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Each of the world's oceans lies in a vast basin (0) **bounded** by continental landmasses. The ocean basins average 3,7 km in (1) \_\_\_\_\_, while the continents average only about 0.8 km in height above sea level. The deepest known (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of the oceans, 11 km below the surface, is found in the Marianas (3) \_\_\_\_\_ southwest of Guam in the Pacific; by contrast, Mt. Everest is only 80 percent as high above sea level.

The topography of the ocean floor, like that of the continents, is marked by mountain ranges and valleys, isolated volcanic peaks and vast plains, many of the exceeding in size their (4) \_\_\_\_\_ counterparts. The Hawaiian Islands, for instance, are volcanoes that rise as much as 30,000 ft above the ocean floor, about half of their (5) \_\_\_\_\_ being above sea level.

Seawater has a salt content, or salinity. In the open ocean the total salt content varies about an average of 3.5 percent but the relative proportions of the various ions are constant. Seawater contains (6) \_\_\_\_\_ gases as well as salt ions. Because of the constant exchange of gases at the sea-air boundary, the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ layer of the oceans is (8) \_\_\_\_\_ with atmospheric gases. Just below the surface layer, the photosynthetic activities of plant life lead to a disproportionately greater oxygen concentration. Deep in the ocean, there is relatively little oxygen because animal life there (9) \_\_\_\_\_ oxygen and there is not enough (10) \_\_\_\_\_ for plants to produce more in photosynthesis.

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|----|---|----------------|---|-------------|---|----------------|---|-----------|
| 0  | A | <b>bounded</b> | B | covered     | C | extended       | D | protected |
| 1  | A | deep           | B | depth       | C | depth          | D | deepest   |
| 2  | A | mark           | B | spot        | C | position       | D | point     |
| 3  | A | valley         | B | trench      | C | depression     | D | slope     |
| 4  | A | terrestrial    | B | earth       | C | global         | D | ground    |
| 5  | A | surface        | B | altitude    | C | motion         | D | tides     |
| 6  | A | accumulated    | B | evaporated  | C | dissolved      | D | melted    |
| 7  | A | middle         | B | thermocline | C | bottom         | D | uppermost |
| 8  | A | concentrated   | B | saturated   | C | disalinated    | D | condensed |
| 9  | A | provides       | B | circulates  | C | consumes       | D | produces  |
| 10 | A | sunlight       | B | heat        | C | carbon dioxide | D | energy    |