

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Section 4: Marine Ecosystems

Study Guide A**KEY CONCEPT**

Marine ecosystems are global.

VOCABULARY

intertidal zone	abyssal zone	phytoplankton
neritic zone	plankton	coral reef
bathyal zone	zooplankton	kelp forest

MAIN IDEA: The ocean can be divided into zones.**Complete the following table by filling in the name of the ocean zone that best fits each description.**

Zone	Depth	Description
1. _____	Between high and low tide lines	Organisms adapted to tolerate changing water levels, temperature, and salinity
2. _____	0 to 200 meters	Extends from the intertidal zone to the edge of the continental shelf
3. _____	200 to 2000 meters	Murky water; fish adapted to high pressure; little or no sunlight
4. _____	Below 2000 meters	No sunlight; deep sea vents with chemosynthetic organisms; some organisms make their own light

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The Biosphere
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Study Guide A continued**Circle the letter of the phrase that best completes the sentence.**

5. The ocean zone that has the most biomass is the _____.
a. intertidal
b. neritic
c. bathyal
d. abyssal
6. The organisms that carry out most of the photosynthesis on Earth are _____.
a. intertidal
b. zooplankton
c. phytoplankton
d. bathyal

MAIN IDEA: Coastal waters contain unique habitats.**Circle the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.**

7. *Warm / Cool* temperatures are a primary characteristic of coral reef habitat.
8. *Warm / Cool* temperatures are a primary characteristic of kelp forests.
9. Kelp is a *seaweed / type of plankton*.

Vocabulary Check**Fill in the blank with the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.**

10. Photosynthetic plankton are called _____.
11. Animal plankton are called _____.