

Questions

1. How deep is the Twilight Zone? Tick **one**.

- up to 200m below the surface of the ocean
- up to 1000m below the surface of the ocean
- up to 4000m below the surface of the ocean
- up to 6000m below the surface of the ocean

2. Which creatures are found in the Abyss? Tick **three**.

- sea stars
- amphipods
- jellyfish
- squid

3. How much of the ocean bed is contained within the Abyss?

4. How do creatures feed in the Twilight Zone?

5. **Find** and **copy** an adjective which tells you that the Abyss is dark.

6. Summarise what you have learned about the Trenches, in 30 words or less.

7. In your own words, explain why the Sunlight Zone was given that name.

8. Which layer of the ocean would you most like to visit? Give **two** reasons to explain your choice.

Answers

1. How deep is the Twilight Zone? Tick **one**.

- up to 200m below the surface of the ocean
- up to 1000m below the surface of the ocean**
- up to 4000m below the surface of the ocean
- up to 6000m below the surface of the ocean

2. Which creatures are found in the Abyss? Tick **three**.

- sea stars**
- amphipods**
- jellyfish
- squid**

3. How much of the ocean bed is contained within the Abyss?

Three quarters of the ocean bed is contained within the Abyss.

4. How do creatures feed in the Twilight Zone?

Filtering the water; hunting other creatures at speed.

5. **Find** and **copy** an adjective which tells you that the Abyss is dark.

Pitch-black

6. Summarise what you have learned about the Trenches, in 30 words or less.

Pupils' own responses, such as: Also called the ocean floor, the Trench is up to 11,000m below the surface. High pressure and extreme cold mean it can only be explored with scientific equipment. Some creatures are found here even though there is no natural light.

7. In your own words, explain why the Sunlight Zone was given that name.

Pupils' own responses, such as: The Sunlight Zone has that name because it is closest to the surface so is the layer that gets the most sunlight.

8. Which layer of the ocean would you most like to visit? Give **two** reasons to explain your choice.

Pupils' own responses, such as: I would like to visit the Midnight Zone because I'd like to see that creatures that produce their own light and I'd also love to see a huge sperm whale diving for food.

Questions

1. How deep is the Bathypelagic Zone? Tick **one**.

- up to 200m below the surface of the ocean
- up to 1000m below the surface of the ocean
- up to 4000m below the surface of the ocean
- up to 6000m below the surface of the ocean

2. Match the zone to the animals found within it.

Mesopelagic Zone	sea stars, amphipods (shrimps) and squid
Bathypelagic Zone	sea cucumber, swordfish, wolf eel and octopus
Abyssopelagic Zone	anglerfish, viperfish and jellyfish

3. **Find** and **copy** a word that means the same as narrow valleys.

4. Name **two** conditions that mean it is only possible to explore the Twilight Zone wearing protective clothing.

- _____
- _____

5. Describe **two** reasons why oceanographers wish to explore the oceans more.

6. Summarise what you have learned about the Abyss, in 40 words or less.

7. In your own words, explain why the Twilight Zone was given that name.

8. How do you think that bioluminescent creatures use light to hunt their prey?

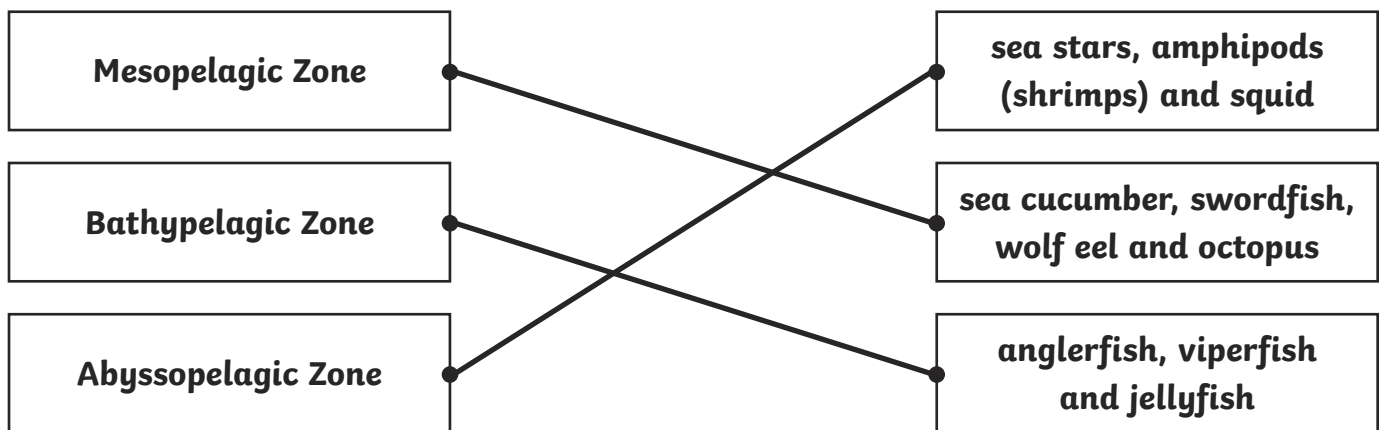
9. Which layer do you think is the most interesting? Give **two** reasons for your choice.

Answers

1. How deep is the Bathypelagic Zone? Tick **one**.

- up to 200m below the surface of the ocean
- up to 1000m below the surface of the ocean
- up to 4000m below the surface of the ocean**
- up to 6000m below the surface of the ocean

2. Match the zone to the animals found within it.



3. **Find** and **copy** a word that means the same as narrow valleys.
canyons

4. Name **two** conditions that mean it is only possible to explore the Twilight Zone wearing protective clothing.

Extreme pressure; lack of warmth.

5. Describe **two** reasons why oceanographers wish to explore the oceans more.

Oceanographers wish to explore the oceans more to increase our knowledge and enable us to protect the oceans for future generations.

6. Summarise what you have learned about the Abyss, in 40 words or less.

Pupils' own responses, such as: Up to 6000m below the surface and containing 75% of the ocean bed, no sunlight reaches this layer so it is totally dark and nearly freezing with very few creatures.

7. In your own words, explain why the Twilight Zone was given that name.
Pupils' own responses, such as: The Twilight Zone was given that name because it is nearly dark due to very little sunlight reaching it and twilight is the time of day when the sun has nearly set and it is getting close to being dark.
8. How do you think that bioluminescent creatures use light to hunt their prey?
Pupils' own responses, such as: I think that bioluminescent creatures use light as a lure to entice their prey towards them because they might think that the light is something good to eat (a plant).
9. Which layer do you think is the most interesting? Give **two** reasons for your choice.
Pupils' own responses, such as: I think that the Hadalpelagic Zone is the most interesting layer because it is the one which has been studied the least (meaning there is the most still to find out) but oceanographers have already discovered that some creatures are able to live in the difficult conditions within the Trenches.

Questions

1. Which of these are true facts about oceans? Tick **two**.

- Oceans cover two thirds of the Earth's surface.
- The five oceans are all separate.
- The Atlantic Ocean is the deepest ocean.
- Oceans are made of five distinct layers.

2. Which of these is another name for the Mesopelagic Zone? Tick **one**.

- Sunlight Zone
- Twilight Zone
- Midnight Zone
- Abyss

3. Due to the **absence** of plants growing within this layer...

What does **absence** mean?

4. What is the depth of the Abyss?

5. **Find** and **copy** a word from the text which shows that creatures found in the Trenches are one of a kind.

6. In your own words, explain why the Midnight Zone was given that name.

7. Summarise what you have read about the Epipelagic Zone in 40 words or less.

8. Why do you think that the creatures in the Abyss are usually blind?

9. Why do plants not grow in the Twilight Zone?

10. Why is it important to protect the oceans for future generations? Give evidence to support your answer.

Answers

- Which of these are true facts about oceans? Tick **two**.
 - Oceans cover two thirds of the Earth's surface.**
 - The five oceans are all separate.
 - The Atlantic Ocean is the deepest ocean.
 - Oceans are made of five distinct layers.**
- Which of these is another name for the Mesopelagic Zone? Tick **one**.
 - Sunlight Zone
 - Twilight Zone**
 - Midnight Zone
 - Abyss
- Due to the absence of plants growing within this layer...
What does absence mean?
Absence means non-existence or lack of.
- What is the depth of the Abyss?
The Abyss is up to 6000m below the surface of the ocean.
- Find** and **copy** a word from the text which shows that creatures found in the Trenches are one of a kind.
unique
- In your own words, explain why the Midnight Zone was given that name.
Pupils' own responses, such as: The Midnight Zone was given that name because it is (almost) totally dark as it would be at midnight due to a total lack of sunlight.
- Summarise what you have read about the Epipelagic Zone in 40 words or less.
Pupils' own responses, such as: From the surface to 200m below there is plenty of light and heat (which decrease with depth) so much life in this layer; humans also use this layer for leisure activities and travel.
- Why do you think that the creatures in the Abyss are usually blind?
Pupils' own responses, such as: There is no light at all in this layer so even if creatures had eyes, it would be impossible to see.

9. Why do plants not grow in the Twilight Zone?

Pupils' own responses, such as: Only faint rays of sunlight penetrate the Twilight Zone and as plants need sunlight to grow, they will be unable to do so within this layer.

10. Why is it important to protect the oceans for future generations? Give evidence to support your answer.

Pupils' own responses, such as: It is important to protect the oceans for future generations because they make up two thirds of our Earth and contain myriad plants and animals (some of which are yet to be discovered!). Humans also enjoy using the oceans for pleasure and to make travel easier.