

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

National Geographic: Drain the Ocean Part II

1. The Romanche fracture zone fault valley is _____ miles long, 20 miles wide, and 4 miles deep.
2. The East Pacific Rise is spreading much faster than the mid-Atlantic ridge, up to _____ inches/year.
3. In 1977 _____ discovered deep sea hot springs/hydrothermal vents.
4. Hydrothermal vents gushing out very hot water, black with minerals are called _____.
5. Yellowstone National Park has hot _____ below the surface that creates pools and geysers that erupt with boiling water.
6. Underwater vents are powered by sea water that sinks into the Earth's _____.
7. When vents _____, they form mounds made of sulfide minerals.
8. At the vents life depends on microbes (bacteria) that get their _____ from chemicals in the water.
9. The Pacific black smokers are dominated by _____ several feet long.
10. In the Atlantic, the black smokers are swarming with shrimp, which depend on bacteria living in their _____.
11. Volcanic eruptions can destroy _____ living at the ridges.
12. As some _____ turn off, others open up.
13. A new type of hot springs was discovered in 2000, in a place called _____.
14. Abyssal plains cover about _____ of the whole planet, about as much as all dry land combined.
15. Each time we descend to the depths of the abyssal plain, we find something _____.
16. Mud volcanoes are where hot gas is escaping from under the seabed, liquefying sediments and building mud _____.
17. T or F: Mud volcanoes are only found in the ocean.
18. On the abyssal plain, there are more than _____ mud volcanoes.

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19. In some places _____ emerges onto the ocean floor, forming a blacktop road across the abyssal plain.
20. Tar pits on land are a _____ trap.
21. _____ live off chemicals in the tar.
22. The Great Bahama Bank was built up over _____ of years from limestones, carbonates, the shells and skeletons of countless marine animals.
23. T or F: The Great Bahama Bank can be seen from space.
24. T or F: Very little of the Earth's volcanic activity is underwater.
25. The largest concentration of seamounts is found in the _____ ocean.
26. Tuscaloosa is the size of _____.
27. The Mt. St. Helens eruption in 1980 was triggered by a _____.
28. The landslide from Mt. St. Helens covers 23 square miles, but the Nu'uuanu landslide covers _____ square miles.
29. There have been _____ landslides in the main Hawaiian islands.
30. The deepest trench of all is the Marianas trench in the _____ ocean.
31. Seafloor, created at mid-ocean ridges is destroyed in _____.
32. In deep ocean trenches plates of the Earth's crust _____.
33. Subduction zones are characterized by oceanic _____ coming down into the trench and then being stuffed under other crust.
34. The _____ is deeper than 11000 meters below sea level.
35. Mt. _____ could sit in the Mariana's trench and be covered by 1 mile of water.
36. T or F: The Trieste visited the bottom of the Challenger Deep.