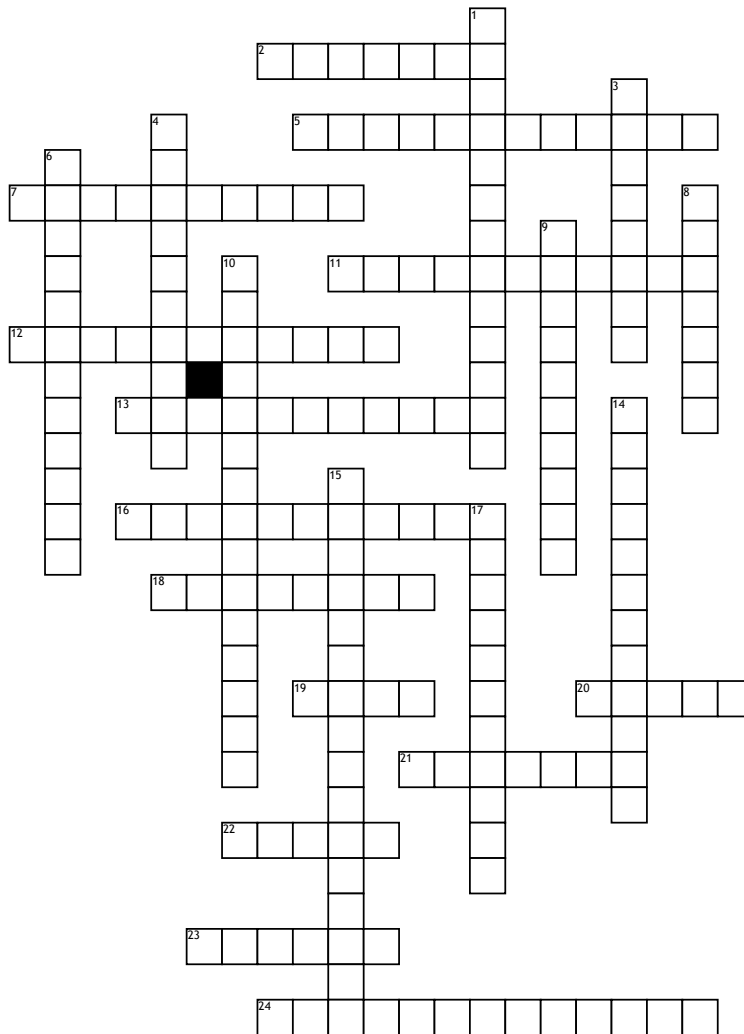


Name: _____

Our Oceans & Water on Earth



Across

2. The zone near the ocean's surface and at the middle depths of the ocean is called the _____ environment.
5. A large, flat, almost level area of the deep-ocean basin.
7. An underwater airplane used to explore the deep ocean.
11. When water vapor changes from a gas to a liquid.
12. Energy generated from the movement of tides.
13. The zone that covers the continental shelf.
16. Pollution that comes from a specific site.
18. The mass of mostly microscopic organisms that float or drift freely in freshwater and marine environments.

19. Used as a thickener in jellies, ice cream, and similar products.
20. The deepest benthic zone is the _____ zone.
21. The _____ zone extends from the edge of the continental shelf to the abyssal plain.
22. The gently sloping section of the continental margin located between the shoreline and the continental slope.
23. All organisms that swim actively in open water, independent of currents.
24. Solid or liquid water that falls to Earth.
- Down**
1. Huge cracks in the deep-ocean basin.
3. A measure of the amount of dissolved solids in a given amount of liquid is called.

4. A long, narrow valley that forms as tectonic plates separate.
6. The process of removing salt from ocean water.
8. The organisms that live at the bottom of the sea or ocean.
9. The continuous movement from the ocean to the atmosphere to the land and back to the Earth.
10. The gently sloping section of the continental margin.
14. _____ resources are used up faster than they can be replenished.
15. The steeply inclined section of the continental margin.
17. The physical change from a liquid to a gas.

Word Bank

abyssal-plain	tidal-energy	Nonrenewable	evaporation	kelp
rift-valley	DeepFlight	condensation	neritic-zone	benthos
continental-slope	water-cycle	pelagic	plankton	bathyal
point-source	salinity	precipitation	shelf	nekton
ocean-trenches	hadal	desalination	continental-rise	