

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



# OCEAN DEEP

## BBC: PLANET EARTH - VIDEO WORKSHEET

1. All life in the oceans is locked in a constant search for \_\_\_\_\_.

### WHALE SHARK AND BAIT FISH

2. The biggest of all fish is \_\_\_\_\_ tons in weight and \_\_\_\_\_ meters long and it is called a \_\_\_\_\_. It eats \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ fish have come to feed on plankton, just like the whale shark. These fish use the whale shark as a \_\_\_\_\_ against their predators, who are yellow fin \_\_\_\_\_.
4. What does the whale shark do to the bait fish? \_\_\_\_\_

### OCEANIC WHITE TIP SHARK

5. Taste in water is equivalent to \_\_\_\_\_ in air.
6. Why do pilot fish swim with the white tip? \_\_\_\_\_

### DOLPHINS, MACKERELS AND SHEARWATERS

7. This school of dolphins contains \_\_\_\_\_ individuals. They are all racing towards \_\_\_\_\_ that is located in the \_\_\_\_\_ which is a group of volcanic islands 1000 miles west of Portugal.
8. The dolphins can scan the water with their \_\_\_\_\_ to search for their target which happens to be scad \_\_\_\_\_.
9. To avoid wasting energy, the dolphins work as a \_\_\_\_\_ to trap the fish at the \_\_\_\_\_ where other predators, like cory shearwaters await them.

### MANTA RAYS

10. As the sun sets \_\_\_\_\_ plankton rise from the depths.
11. Manta rays can grow up to \_\_\_\_\_ meters across and weigh over \_\_\_\_\_ tons.
12. What do the blades at either side of the manta's mouth do for it? \_\_\_\_\_

### THE DEEP OCEAN

13. How does the Planet Earth team follow the descending plankton? \_\_\_\_\_
14. What is "marine snow"? \_\_\_\_\_
15. The sea spider is a relative of \_\_\_\_\_ and crabs.
16. What are two functions for its feathered legs?
- It keeps it from \_\_\_\_\_.
  - It traps \_\_\_\_\_ which it then wipes off into its mouth.
17. A saw tooth \_\_\_\_\_ gazes upwards for the \_\_\_\_\_ of its prey. \_\_\_\_\_ may go by before it has a chance to strike.
18. In the very deep ocean, \_\_\_\_\_ is very scarce and nothing can afford to waste \_\_\_\_\_.
19. A \_\_\_\_\_ simply flaps its fins, unlike its shallow water relatives.
20. *Vampyroteuthis*, means the vampire \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_.
21. The squid contains bioluminescent \_\_\_\_\_ in the pockets of its arms which shine to confuse its \_\_\_\_\_. They mistake them for eyes.

### THE SEA FLOOR

22. The sea floor is found over \_\_\_\_\_ below the surface where the pressure is \_\_\_\_\_ times that of the surface. It takes several \_\_\_\_\_ for marine snow to drift down as far as this.

23. A \_\_\_\_\_ is camouflaged in the sand in which it lies. It can attract prey to itself using a \_\_\_\_\_. It can wait for \_\_\_\_\_ to find the right sized food.
24. \_\_\_\_\_ have to search for their food. Crabs can detect the faintest tastes in the water to help it locate \_\_\_\_\_. There is intense \_\_\_\_\_ between scavengers of all kinds to grab their share.
25. The sperm whale died about \_\_\_\_\_ months ago. \_\_\_\_\_ around a meter across still pick at the remains.

### **HEATED UNDERWATER VENTS**

26. How hot are the waters in these heated underwater vents? \_\_\_\_\_ degrees Fahrenheit.
27. What is feeding on the bacteria that thrive here? \_\_\_\_\_
28. Instead of using sunlight as the source of energy, where does the energy come from to power this ecosystem?  
\_\_\_\_\_
29. In the Galapagos, the heated vents support spectacular displays of giant \_\_\_\_\_ who can reach \_\_\_\_\_ meters in length.
30. Some of the volcanic submarine mountains are taller than \_\_\_\_\_ when measured from the sea floor.
31. The hard rock provides excellent \_\_\_\_\_ for large communities, which are sustained by the nutrients and \_\_\_\_\_ in the icy currents that flow around the peak.

### **NAUTILUS**

32. Its shell contains \_\_\_\_\_ - filled floatation chambers that control its depths, and it is powered by a jet of \_\_\_\_\_ squirting from a siphon.
33. Why can't it see exactly where it's going? \_\_\_\_\_
34. What is one of the nautilus's major predators? \_\_\_\_\_
35. The nautilus's \_\_\_\_\_ contain chemical sensors that can detect both predators and prey.
36. It only needs to eat \_\_\_\_\_ a month.

### **MOLA MOLA**

37. The *Mola Mola* has stopped beside the seamount edge to be \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_ fish.
38. This huge fish eats \_\_\_\_\_.

### **ASCENSION ISLAND, FRIGATE BIRDS, SEA TURTLES**

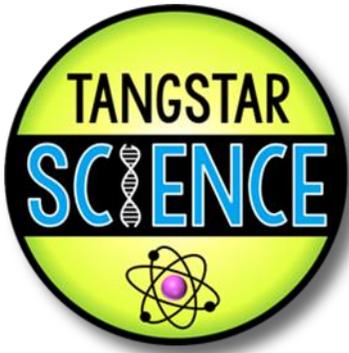
39. Frigate birds are the world's \_\_\_\_\_ birds relative to their wingspan and they can soar for \_\_\_\_\_ on end with minimal effort, seeking remote islands to breed.
40. The green sea turtle has not eaten in \_\_\_\_\_ months and has travelled \_\_\_\_\_ miles.
41. The young turtles are extremely \_\_\_\_\_ and must get to the \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as possible, but many will \_\_\_\_\_ in the pounding waves.
42. Over the next \_\_\_\_\_ years the vast majority will \_\_\_\_\_ but the survivors will \_\_\_\_\_ to the same beach where they were hatched.

### **SAILFISH**

43. Sailfish are \_\_\_\_\_ metres long. To herd their prey, they raise their huge \_\_\_\_\_ and continually change their \_\_\_\_\_ from blue to striped to black to confuse their prey.
44. To survive, the sailfish have to find food \_\_\_\_\_, so they are always on the \_\_\_\_\_.

### **BLUE WHALE**

45. Over \_\_\_\_\_% of the living space for life on our planet is in the \_\_\_\_\_.
46. The blue whale is the \_\_\_\_\_ animal that exists and has ever existed.
47. They can weigh nearly \_\_\_\_\_ tons and are twice the size of the largest \_\_\_\_\_.
48. The blue whale feeds on one of the smallest organisms in the ocean, \_\_\_\_\_, a shrimp-like crustacean.
49. Every day each one swallows \_\_\_\_\_ million krill. \_\_\_\_\_ threaten the great blooms of plankton on which the whales depend.
50. Not long ago \_\_\_\_\_ blue whales roamed the oceans, now less than \_\_\_\_\_% of that remain.
51. It's not only the future of the whale that today lies in our hands, it's the survival of the natural world in all parts of our planet. We can now \_\_\_\_\_ or we can \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ is ours.



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