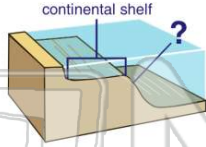




Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

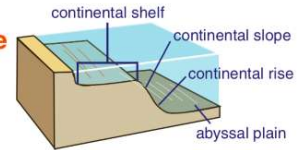
1 If you were to follow the solid bottom of the ocean underwater on the continental shelf, the land beneath the water would gradually go downward. This would eventually lead to a sharp drop known as the _____.

- A continental shelf
- B the abyssal plain
- C shoreline
- D continental slope



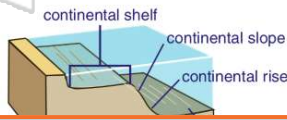
2 Where can the **continental rise** be found?

- A under the abyssal plain
- B above the continental shelf
- C just beyond the continental slope
- D just beyond the continental shelf



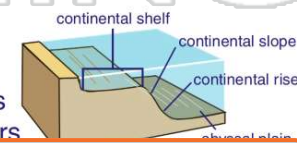
3 What **covers** most of the **flat abyssal plains** in the ocean?

- A mountains
- B seamounts
- C a thick layer of sediment



4 The **flat abyssal plains** can be found in depths of _____ deep.

- A 60 meters
- B 600 meters
- C 6,000 meters
- D 60,000 meters



PREVIEW

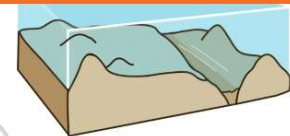
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7

A abyssal plains
B seamounts
C trenches
D slopes

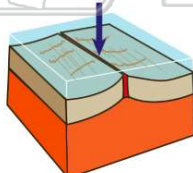


- B seamount
- C trench
- D mid-ocean ridge



9 The arrow is pointing to an area of the ocean floor where **new oceanic crust** is formed by the quick cooling of **magma** coming from a crack. What is the name of this area?

- A abyssal plain
- B seamount
- C trench
- D mid-ocean ridge



10 A **mid-ocean ridge** can be described as _____.

- A a tall seamount
- B an underwater crater
- C an underwater mountain peak
- D an underwater mountain chain

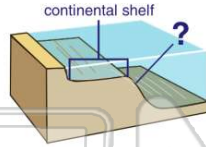




ANSWER KEY

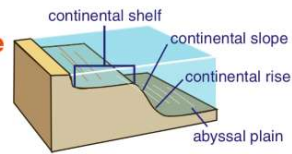
If you were to follow the solid bottom of the ocean underwater on the continental shelf, the land beneath the water would gradually go downward. This would eventually lead to a sharp drop known as the _____.

- A continental shelf
- B the abyssal plain
- C shoreline
- D continental slope



(d)

Where can the **continental rise** be found?

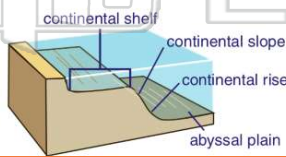


(c)

- A under the abyssal plain
- B above the continental shelf
- C just beyond the continental slope
- D just beyond the continental shelf

What **covers** most of the **flat abyssal plains** in the ocean?

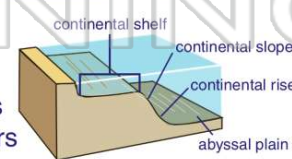
- A mountains
- B seamounts
- C a thick layer of sediment
- D trenches



(c)

The **flat abyssal plains** can be found in depths of _____ deep.

- A 60 meters
- B 600 meters
- C 6,000 meters
- D 60,000 meters



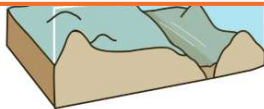
(c)



PREVIEW

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- B seamounts
- C trenches
- D slopes

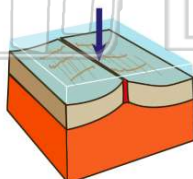


- C trench
- D mid-ocean ridge



The arrow is pointing to an area of the ocean floor where **new oceanic crust** is formed by the quick cooling of **magma** coming from a crack. What is the name of this area?

- A abyssal plain
- B seamount
- C trench
- D mid-ocean ridge



(d)

A **mid-ocean ridge** can be described as _____.

- A a tall seamount
- B an underwater crater
- C an underwater mountain peak
- D an underwater mountain chain



(d)