

**Chapter 12**

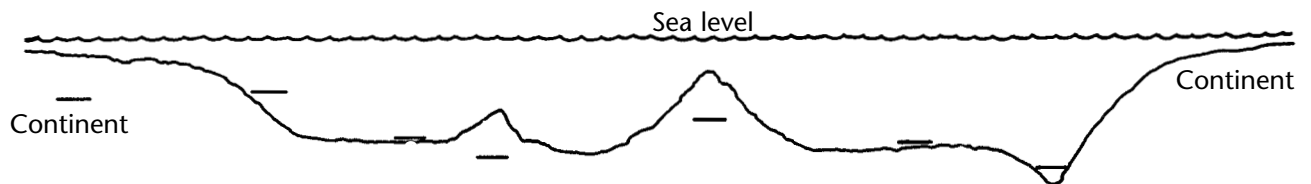
Use with Section 1

**REINFORCEMENT****● The Seafloor**

Define or describe each of the following terms.

1. continental shelf \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. abyssal plain \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. mid-ocean ridge \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. continental slope \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. seamount \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. ocean trench \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Use the numbers of the terms above to label this diagram of the ocean floor. You will use one term twice.



Circle the term in parentheses that best completes each statement.

7. New ocean floor crust is forming at mid-ocean ridges by the activity of (volcanoes, seamounts).
8. Many ocean (plains, trenches) are longer and deeper than valleys on the continents.
9. The flat seafloor in the deep ocean is called the (continental shelf, abyssal plain).
10. At (mid-ocean ridges, ocean trenches), magma becomes solid rock to form new seafloor.
11. The gently sloping part of a continent that extends underwater is the (continental slope, continental shelf).
12. A volcano that rises above the ocean's surface is (an island, a seamount).