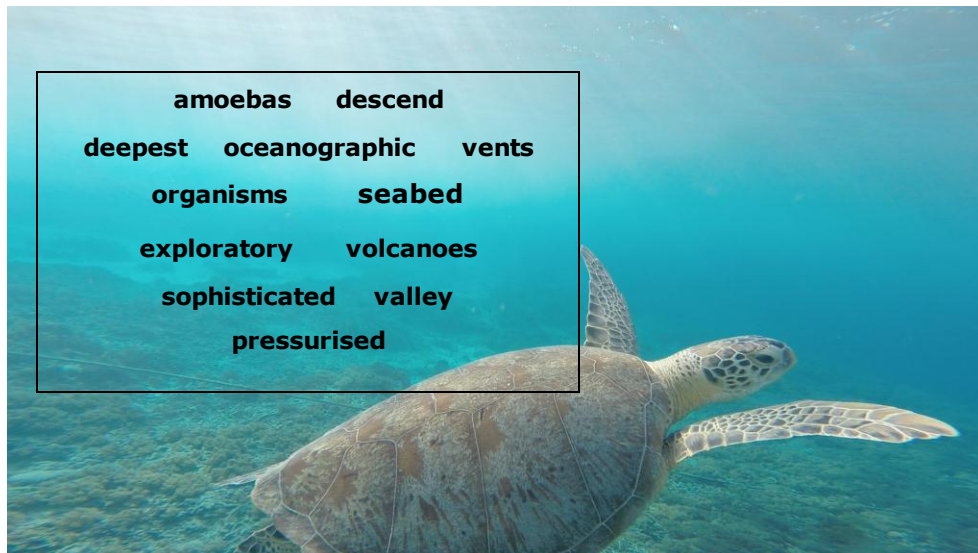


EXERCISE 1

Fill in the blanks with the words in the box. Read the article for hints.



1. The Earth's deepest point is known as the Challenger Deep located in the Mariana Trench.
2. Challenger reached Mariana Trench as part of their first global oceanographic cruise.
3. Mariana reaches a depth of almost eleven thousand metres at a small slot-shaped valley.
4. The Challenger Deep is named after the H.M.S. Challenger exploratory vessel.
5. In 1960, a Swiss scientist, Jacques Piccard and Navy Lt. Don Walsh were the first two people to descend into Challenger Deep.
6. The Kaiko was a rather sophisticated vessel that enabled scientists to gather important data without the need to endanger a human diver.
7. Nereus, remained at the seabed for almost ten hours.
8. The Challenger Deep is highly pressurised due to its extreme depth.
9. The sea floor contains vents that bubble up liquid sulphur and carbon dioxide.
10. There are also active mud volcanoes and marine life that have adapted to pressures a thousand times more than at sea level.
11. The three most common organisms here are xenophyophores, amphipods and holothurians.
12. Xenophyophores look like giant amoebas, while amphipods are shiny, shrimplike scavengers and the holothurians are a new species of translucent sea cucumber.

LEARNING ACTIVITY

Discuss the various underwater submersibles that are used to explore very deep places at the bottom of the Ocean based on the pictures provided below.

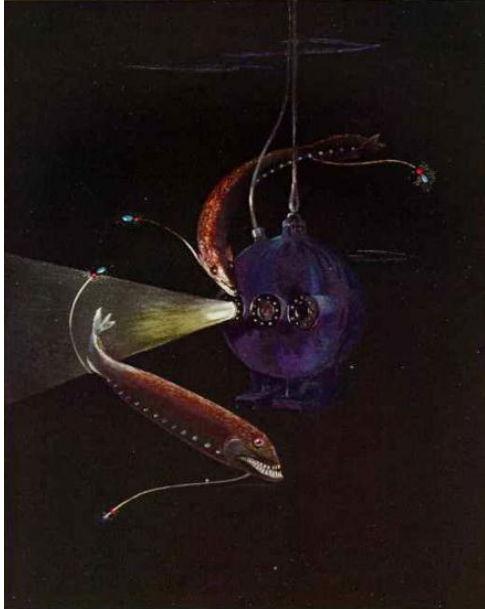


Image via wikipedia commons



Image via ngm.nationalgeographic.com

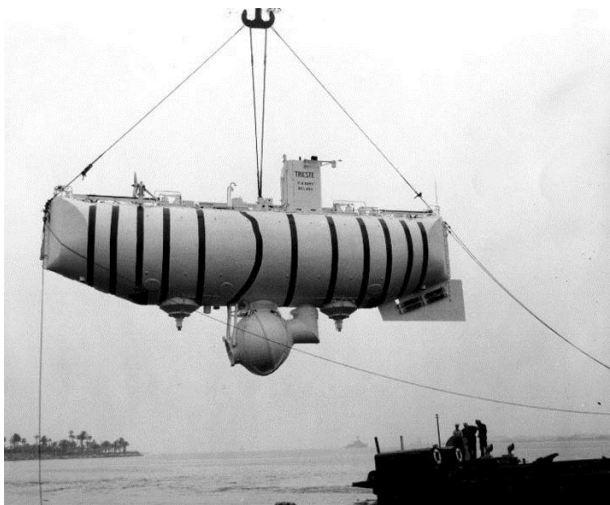
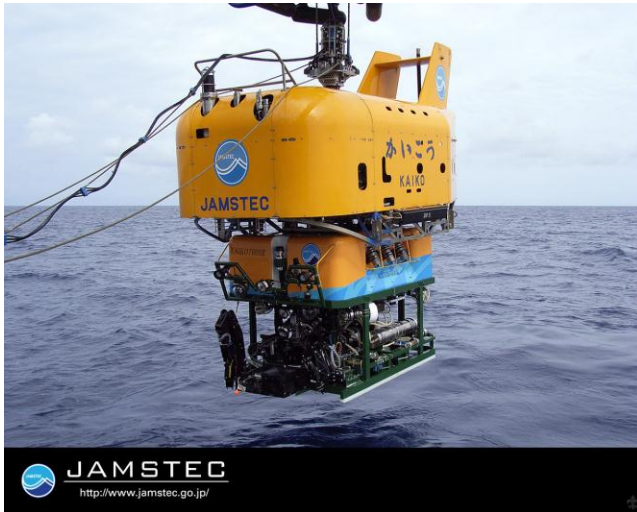


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Image via whoi.edu

Ans

1. Bathysphere
2. Challenger Deep
3. Kaiko
4. Trieste
5. Alvin