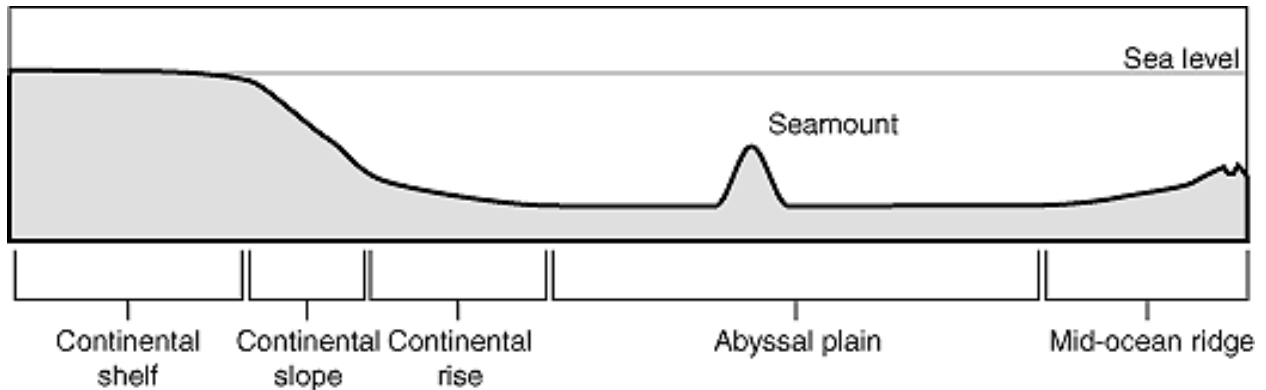


Make a Model of the Ocean Floor!



Materials:

- shoebox with a lid - 1 per group of 2-3
- paper mache materials (flour, water, glue mixed in a bowl)
- strips of newspaper or newsprint
- plastic straw
- pencil
- scissors
- graphing paper

Procedure:

1. Draw a quick plan of an ocean floor as seen from the side; including the edge of a continent, continental shelf, continental slope, continental rise, abyssal plain, trench, seamount and mid-ocean ridge. Be sure to label your sketch! (BONUS POINTS for adding more features, such as guyot, rift valley, coral reef, volcano.)



2. When your plan is approved by your teacher, create the ocean floor in your shoebox with paper mache.
3. When the paper mache is dry, cut or punch about 10 holes slightly bigger than a large straw spaced evenly apart down the center of the shoebox lid. Be sure the holes stretch across the entire box lid! Put on the box, hiding your ocean floor. Tape the lid securely to the box.
4. On graph paper create a graph with the numbers one to ten along the bottom (number of holes) and about 1-25 (measurement in cm) up the other side. Label the graph. (Example: Distance from Shore vs. Depth of Ocean)
5. Trade your shoe box with another group's shoe box.
6. Once the graph is set up properly, put the straw in hole #1 until it hits "bottom". Record the measurement on the graph with a simple dot. This continues for holes #2-10.
7. When all of the holes have been graphed, join your dots using a ruler. Label the parts of the ocean floor on your graph.
8. Open the shoe box and compare your graph with the actual ocean floor. Then return the shoe box to the group who made it.
9. When you get your shoe box back, make small labels for each of the ocean floor features and add to your shoe box. Make sure to add all the names of your group to the box lid AND box and hand in for a grade.

SUMMARY QUESTIONS:

1. The boundary between continental crust and oceanic crust occurs at the base of the
 - A. continental shelf
 - B. abyssal plain
 - C. continental slope
 - D. mid-ocean ridge
2. Which feature is formed where oceanic plates are separating?
 - A. trench
 - B. submarine canyon
 - C. rift
 - D. abyssal plain
3. Which of the following describes a seamount?
 - A. ocean floor at the edge of a continental margin
 - B. underwater mountain range
 - C. sediment piled at the base of the continental slope
 - D. isolated mid-ocean volcano
4. A small area of ocean that is partially surrounded by land is called a(n)
 - A. abyssal plain
 - B. sea
 - C. bathyscaph
 - D. continental shelf
5. A large flat area on the ocean floor is called a(n)
 - A. guyot
 - B. rift valley
 - C. abyssal plain
 - D. coral reef