



Name _____

Oceans cover nearly three quarters of the planet earth! And deep below the surface, there lives an entire world of weird, wonderful creatures. Learn more at WWW.SCHOLASTIC.COM/CYBERHUNTKIDS.

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DEEP-SEA MONSTERS



1. Ocean depths are divided based on how far down sunlight can reach. The first layer is the *sunlit zone*, which extends to 200 meters below the surface. This is where we find the most familiar _____. WWW.OCEANLINK.ISLAND.NET/OINFO/DEEPSEA/DEEPSEA.HTML
2. Below the sunlit zone is a region of the sea that is so dimly lit, scientists call it the *twilight zone*! Reaching as deep as _____ below the surface, this zone receives some light from the sun, but not enough for _____. WWW.MOS.ORG/OCEANS/LIFE/INDEX.HTML
3. Many of the creatures that live in and below the twilight zone can create their own light from a _____ reaction in their bodies called _____. In the deepest part of the ocean, this eerie glow is the only light. WWW.SEASKY.ORG/MONSTERS/SEA7A3.HTML
4. Most twilight zone fish look very ferocious and scary because they have _____ and expandable _____ to catch their prey, which can be several times bigger than they are! WWW.OCEANLINK.ISLAND.NET/OINFO/DEEPSEA/MESO.HTML
5. One of the fiercest deep-sea predators is the *viper fish*. It has fang-like teeth that are so large they poke out of its mouth. It hunts prey by dangling a glowing _____ (an organ attached to its _____) in front of its mouth. WWW.SEASKY.ORG/MONSTERS/SEA7A1D.HTML
6. Another famous resident of the twilight zone is the *angler fish*, which also hunts with a glowing lure. It gets its name from the way it waves the lure back and forth—like a _____! Some call this fish the _____. WWW.SEASKY.ORG/MONSTERS/SEA7A1M.HTML
7. About 1,000 meters below the surface, there is no sunlight. Nearly all the creatures here in the *midnight zone* have strangely shaped, glowing bodies. Amazingly, giant _____ sometimes dive here searching for food. WWW.SEASKY.ORG/MONSTERS/SEA7A4.HTML
8. One of the strangest midnight zone creatures is the *gulper eel*. It is sometimes called a(n) _____ because of its giant, hinged mouth and pouch-like _____. It also has a long tail that looks like a whip. WWW.SEASKY.ORG/MONSTERS/SEA7A1J.HTML
9. Many of the scariest-looking deep-sea creatures are surprisingly small—except for the *giant squid*! This monstrous invertebrate can grow to as long as _____. It grasps prey with _____ attached to its tentacles. WWW.SEASKY.ORG/MONSTERS/SEA7A1M.HTML