
ACTIVITY 18 TO EACH ITS HOME

Name _____

Can you be a word detective? A scientific word often has the definition of the word hidden within it in the ancient languages of Greek or Latin which make up its parts. For example, the word *photosynthesis* may scare you unless you know that *photo* is Greek for light and *synthesis* means put together in Greek.

Photosynthesis means put together with light and is a chemical process in which small chemicals are put together to make bigger ones using energy supplied by light. Here is a list of Greek and Latin roots which make up the scientific terms used in the Animal Homes flow chart or key. Parts written with a hyphen (for example: epi-) are prefixes and appear only at the beginning of a word. (Words with Gr are from Greek; those with L are from the language of the ancient Romans called Latin. A few are from old English and have roots in the languages of tribes that invaded England, the Anglo-Saxons. These are AS.)

benthos (benthic): Gr depth of sea or bottom

e-: L out of, from

epi-: Gr upon, on

fauna: L groups of animals; Fauna was the sister of the god of agriculture

flora: L groups of plants; Flora was the goddess of flowers

in-: AS same as English word in

merge: L to plunge

mobile: L moves or movable

nekton: Gr swimmer or swimming

neuston: Gr swimmer or floater

photo-: Gr light

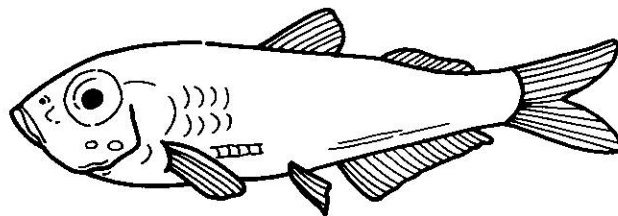
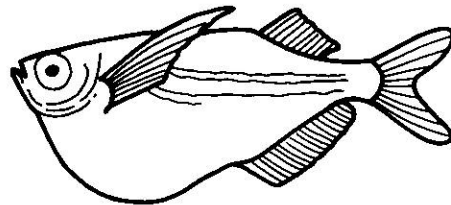
phyto-: Gr plant

plankton: Gr wandering or drifting

sessile: L sitting or sit

sub-: L under

zoo-: Gr animal



Using these pieces, can you write the words whose definitions appear below?

plants that drift with the currents and waves _____

an organism that lives on the surface of the bottom _____

an organism that lives attached and does not move is _____

an organism that lives under the surface is said to be _____

animals that drift with the currents and waves _____

animals that swim actively in the water _____

Can you think of some other words that use some of these Greek and Latin parts that you use?

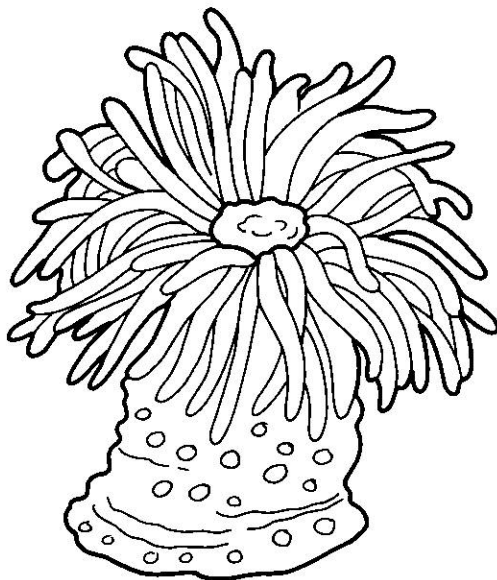
a boat that goes way down under salt water _____

a place where wild animals live that you can visit _____

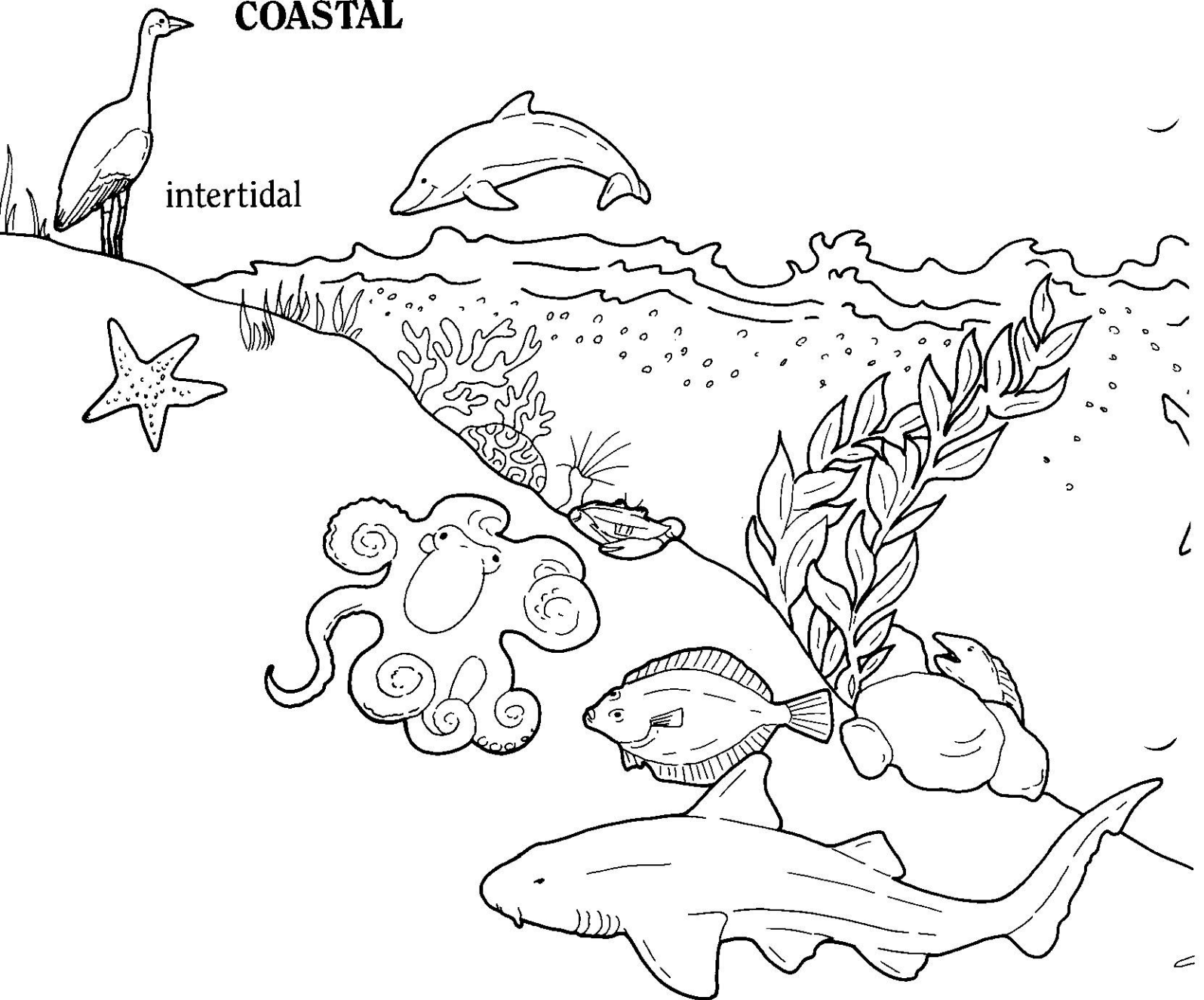
using light and film to make a record of a scene _____

the things written on a tomb (Greek for tomb is taphos) _____

a machine that you yourself can drive _____



COASTAL



Continental shelf 200m

benthic - bottom

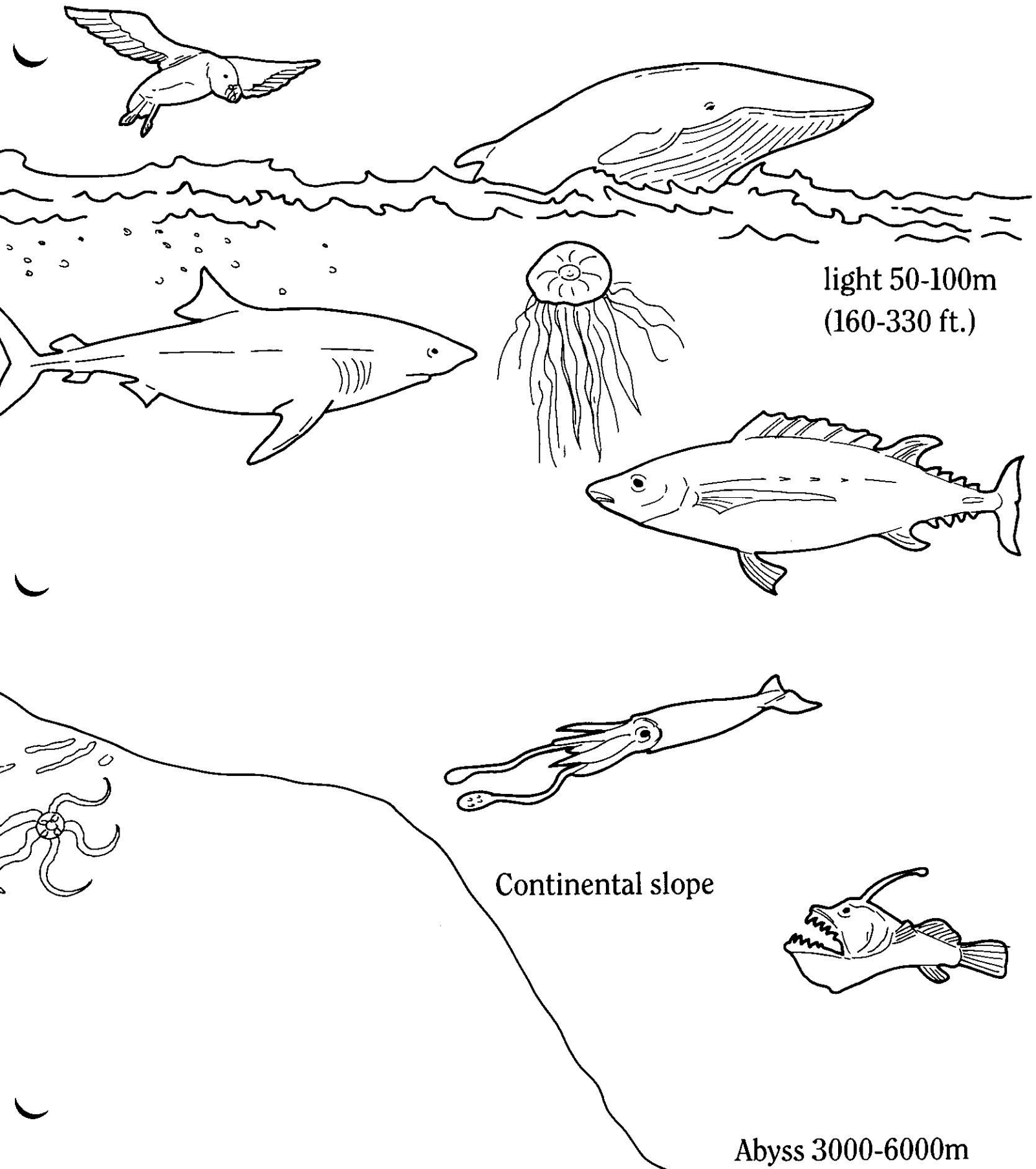
nekton - swimming

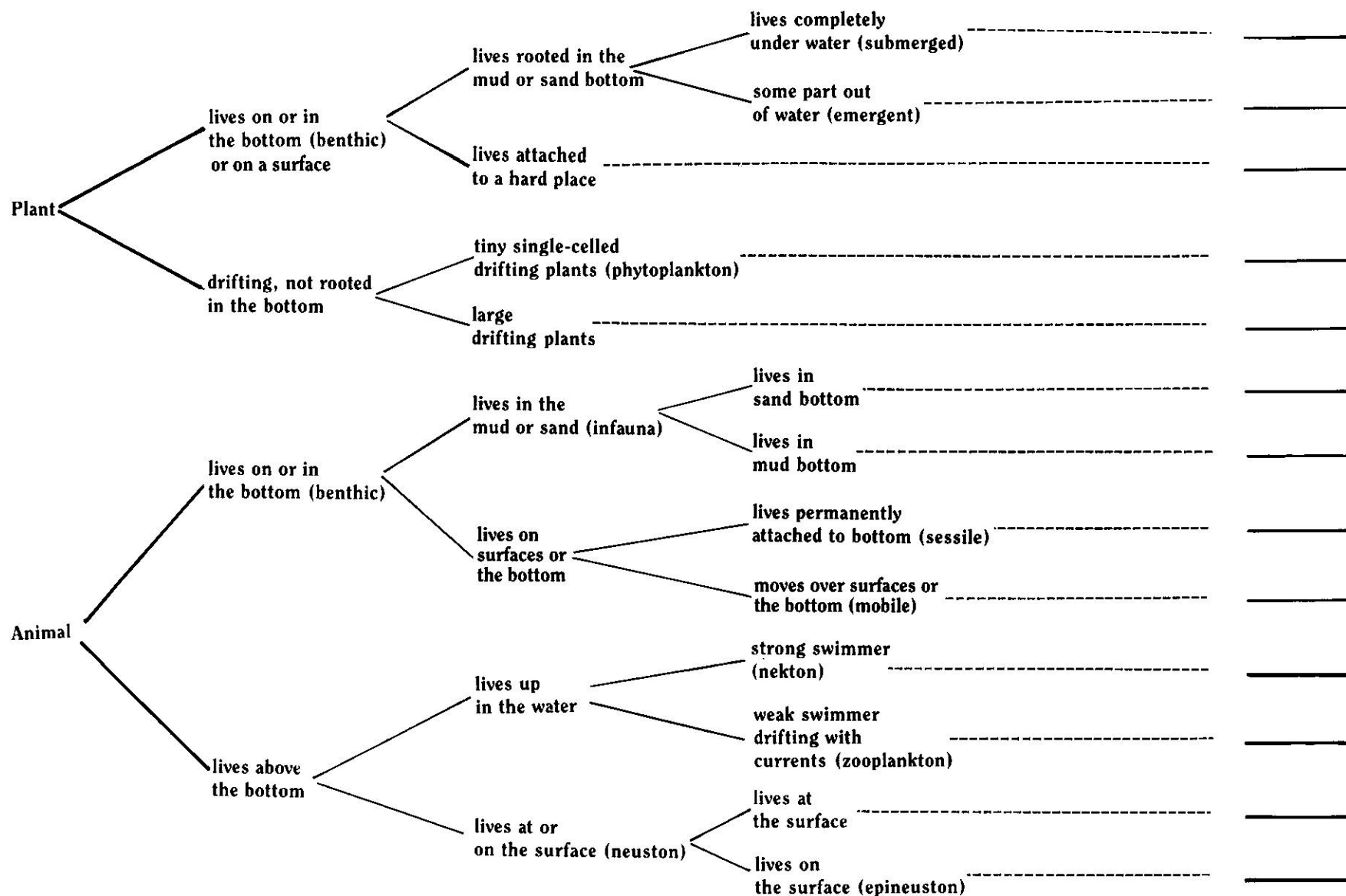
plankton - drifting

phytoplankton - plants

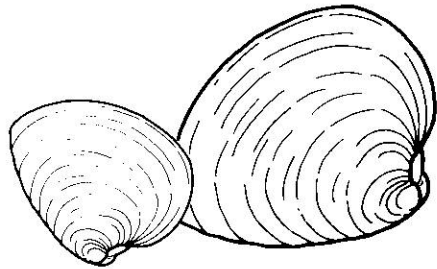
zooplankton - animals

PELAGIC OCEANIC

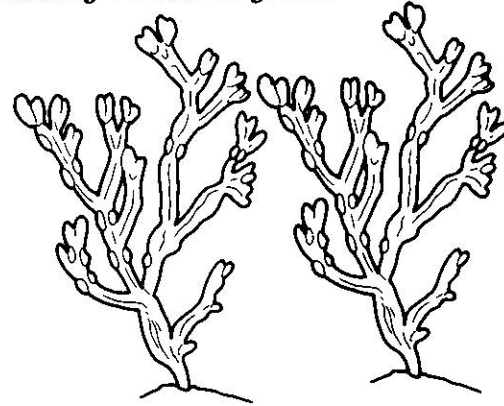




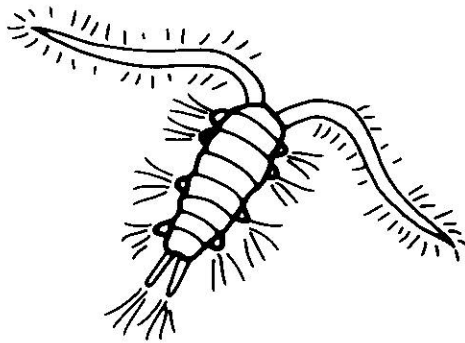
1. You are surrounded by dark mucky mud. Bacteria and fungi are working to decompose (rot) all of the dead animals and plants that sink to the bottom. You have tubes that reach into the water to get oxygen and filter food.



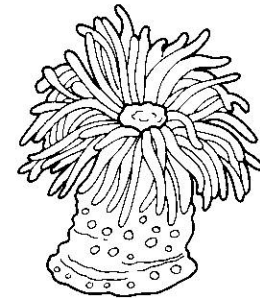
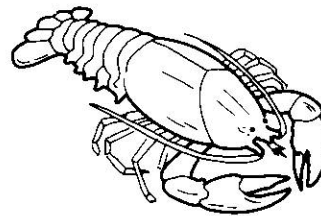
2. You look like green hair waving in the water and feel very slippery. Wherever there is an available space on rocks or logs, where the sunlight reaches through the water, you may be able to grow.



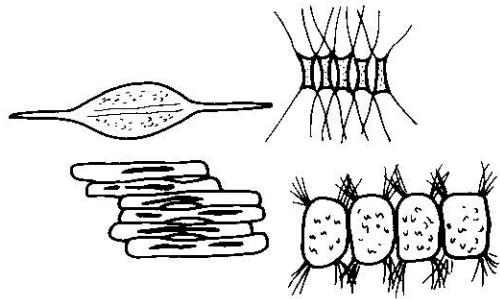
3. You are a very weak swimmer now, but you may grow out of this stage. Or you may spend your whole life in this community, drifting through the water from one meal to the next.



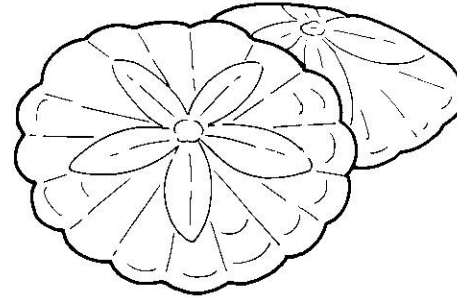
4. You are not speedy. A hard shell, camouflage, stinging cells, or a place to hide may keep you safe as you move along the bottom looking for food. If you were dropped, you might sink like a rock or might swim to hide on the bottom.



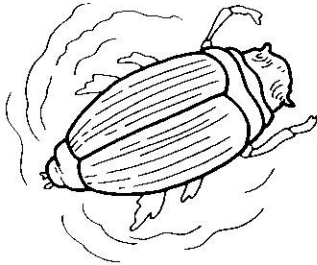
5. You live in areas where sunlight shines through the water. When water looks very green, it is because of you. You are tiny, but you are not alone. Others like you are also slowly sinking and are an important food source for small animals and filter feeders.



6. If you are on a beach, you may get uncovered by waves. You live between the sand grains of your home. Other animals may dig in the sand searching for you as a meal.



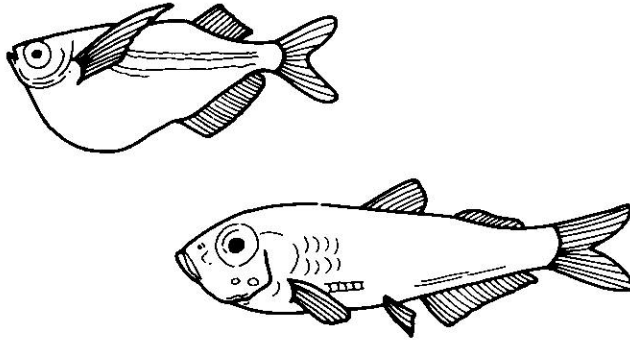
7. Special structures and body shapes help you to "walk on water." Wherever you step, you make small dimples on the water surface. You look down on things you might eat, but also have to watch out for animals in the air that might eat you.



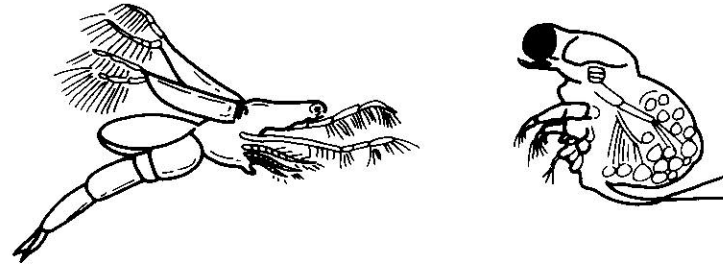
8. Many animals hide in your stalks or swim over the tips of your stems. You must live in shallow or clear water so that sunlight can reach you. You may be green or brown in color or even reddish.



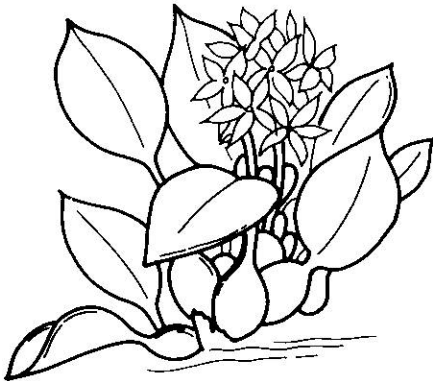
9. You swim in the deep. It is too dark to see, so you will have to use another sense. If you spend your whole life here, you may even carry your own "light."



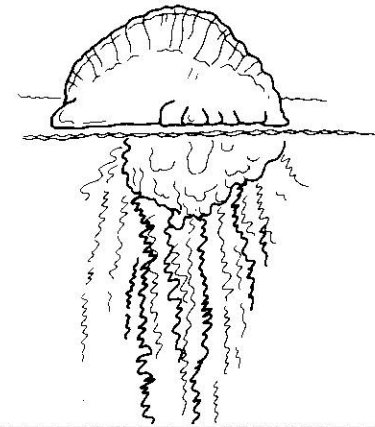
10. Although you cannot swim actively, you are able to rise or sink in the water. Your food is near the surface, but so are animals that might eat you, so you sink in the day to hide in dark waters and make your way up later to feed.



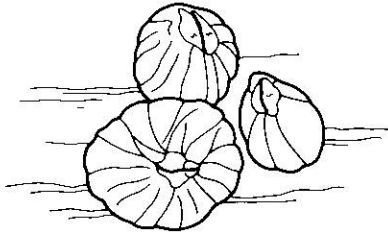
11. Without roots to hold you to the bottom you float wherever the currents or winds move you. Because of this, you often end up in a clump in quiet water, where you use sunlight to grow.



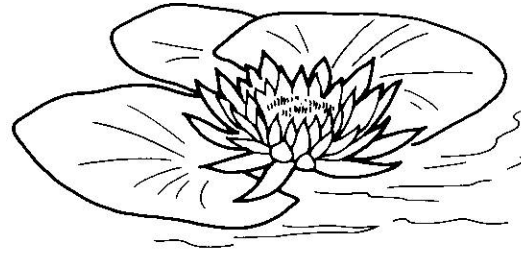
12. Your bubbles of air or oil are lighter than water and help you to stay floating at the surface, where you find food to eat.



13. You might be found on everything from pier pilings to rocks and coral beds. Wherever you are, you're there to stay and must wait for food to come to you for the rest of your life.



14. Waves or breezes may make your leaves move in the air but your roots in the water help to hold you in place, while your leaves are in sun to grow.



15. You can see the food you eat and can swim after it if it moves. You may live by yourself or travel in schools.

