



THE REGIONS OF THE OCEAN

Life in the oceans which occupy so much of the Earth's surface is divided into several distinct zones, each with its own group of creatures that feed upon each other and also depend on each other in different ways. There is, first of all, what is known as the tidal zone where land and sea meet. Then comes a zone of shallow seas around continents, which goes down to about 500 feet. This zone is called the continental shelf. It is in these two zones that the vast majority of the types of marine life occur. The deep ocean adds two more regions, the zone of light and the zone of perpetual darkness. In clear ocean water light could still be seen at a depth of 1000 feet through the windows of the *Triest*, a submarine used for scientific research. But for practical purposes for the life forms in the area, the zone supporting life ends at about 600 feet. At depths below that level there is too little light to support the growth of the "grass" of the sea--as are called the single-celled green plants. These plants belong to several different species, all of which have a capability that is extremely important to the other residents of the ocean: with the aid of sunlight they can manufacture sugar and starch. These compounds are necessary for the nutrition of the other life forms and are the base of the great food pyramid of the ocean.

QUESTIONS

1. Answer the following questions according to the text but using your own words:
(2 points)
 - a) What are the different sea zones discussed in the text?

b) What do sea plants need light for?

2- A Fill in the blanks with a correct relative pronoun: (1 point)

a) I have a friend brother is at London University.

b) Have you found the money was lost?

2-B Fill in the gaps with the appropriate preposition: (1 point)

c) My friend Mary is living a third floor apartment the moment.

d) The student blue is very good studying mathematics.

3. Give synonyms or define the words in one of the following sections: (1 point)

a) surface, shallow, darkness, research.

b) belong, aid, capability, manufacture.

4. Summarise the text in no more than 40 words using as many of your own words as possible. (2 points)

5. Write a composition of about 80-100 words on one of the following topics: (3 points)

a) What benefits do we get from the ocean?

b) Discuss a book that you have read.



CRITERIOS ESPECÍFICOS DE CORRECCIÓN

" THE REGIONS OF THE OCEAN "

Pregunta 1. Las dos preguntas de esta sección pretenden evaluar la comprensión global del texto y la habilidad de comentarlo coherentemente.

Pregunta 2. La valoración de 2 puntos tiene como objetivo medir los conocimientos morfosintácticos del alumno.

Pregunta 3. La calificación de 1 punto (0'25 por palabra) pretende medir la riqueza léxica del alumno.

Pregunta 4. En este apartado se valorará preferentemente la capacidad del alumno para sintetizar.

Pregunta 5. En el apartado de la composición se valorarán especialmente los siguientes puntos:

- La corrección morfosintáctica de la producción escrita.

- La riqueza léxica.

- La coherencia y la cohesión del texto (empleo de conectores, organización del texto etc.).

- La aportación de ideas.