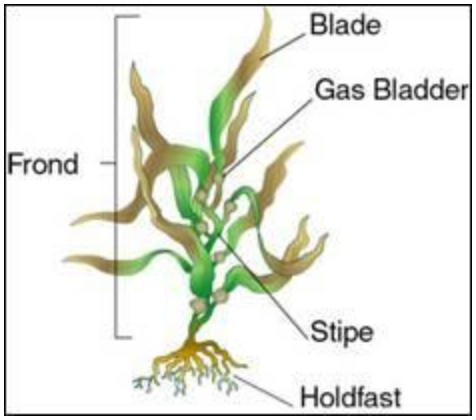
1. What is kelp?
    a. Long, green, algae.
    b. Long, brown, algae.
    c. Large, brown, algae.
    d. Large, green, algae.
    e. None of the above.

Use the following image to answer questions 2, 3, and 4.



2. Look at the picture. Explain how the holdfast helps the kelp survive in the ocean.

3. Look at the picture. What part of the kelp is similar to a plant's "stem?" What is this part used for?

4. Look at the picture. Explain what would happen to the kelp if it loses all of its gas bladders.

5. What problems would a young kelp face if the bottom of the ocean floor is covered in algae and invertebrates?
    a. The kelp may be eaten by other algae.

b. The kelp may not have space to photosynthesize.
c. The kelp may not be able to settle and grow.
d. The kelp might be dragged down to the bottom by the invertebrates.
e. Both a and b.

6. Explain how marine fish use the middle area of the kelp forests.

7. How is the canopy area of the kelp forests formed?
    a. The stipes stick close together to form the canopy.
    b. The tops of the kelp float to the surface to form a blanket.
    c. The holdfasts of the kelp detach so they float to the surface.
    d. Marine fish chew the blades of the kelp off so they float to the surface to form the canopy.
    e. None of the above.

8. Explain why the canopy is a suitable breeding ground for many marine fish.
9. Why does the kelp need to float to the top of the sea?
    a. So it can be warm.
    b. So it can draw oxygen from the air.
    c. So it can photosynthesize.
    d. So it can provide a breeding ground for marine fish.
    e. All of the above.