

Name \_\_\_\_\_



## Deep-Sea Scan Race

**Directions:** Work with a partner. One student reads the question aloud while the other **scans** the passage to find the answer **as quickly as possible**.

When the answer is found, the scanner must **point to the line** and read it aloud clearly. Switch roles after each question: take turns being the “reader” and the “scanner.” Continue until all **six questions** are completed.

### “The Deep Sea’s Hidden Light”

Far below the ocean’s surface, sunlight fades into complete darkness. Yet many sea creatures produce their own light through a process called **bioluminescence**. This glowing effect helps animals **attract mates, lure prey, and hide from predators**.

Some species, like the **anglerfish**, use a glowing lure that dangles in front of their mouths to attract curious fish. The **vampire squid**, on the other hand, releases glowing mucus to confuse attackers. Even tiny plankton light up the water when disturbed, creating **sparkling waves** that can be seen from boats at night.

Scientists estimate that more than **80 percent** of deep-sea creatures have some form of bioluminescence. The light they create isn’t hot—it’s a **cold light** made by a chemical reaction inside their bodies. Research into these glowing creatures may one day help humans develop new **medical imaging and lighting technologies**.

1. What is the name of the process that allows sea creatures to make their own light?
2. How does the anglerfish use its light?
3. What glowing defense does the vampire squid use?
4. How do plankton create a visual effect in the water?
5. What percentage of deep-sea creatures are believed to use bioluminescence?
6. What human uses might come from studying glowing sea creatures?