



The Sunless Sea of Rachel Carson

Rachel Carson's ^{"T S S"} ~~the Sunless Sea~~ is a piece about the study of the innermost depths of the oceans, the regions where visible light rays from the sun are not able to reach ~~hence the given~~ title ~~"The Sunless Sea"~~. The piece describes that part of the ocean according to human ^{OK} imagination, the secrets it withholds that man has been able to uncover and the evidence collected and learned by scientists. The author augments details vis-à-vis life found at various levels of the abysmal. She defines occurrence in particulars, so we have a further concrete understanding of what is recognized about the obscurest atmosphere of the ocean (Carson ^X 616). ^{consider rewording}

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For the longest time ^{OK} man believed that the dark abyss of the sea was uninhabited by any living creatures as they could not possibly withstand the conditions of that part of the sea. The author continually disproves that theory by showing us evidence gathered from years of exploration gathered by scientists from the sea (Carson ^X 618). The author piques our curiosity about the kind of life that exists within the deepest oceanic layers, and we learn about the conditions of that part of the ocean, the life within and even how those kinds of creatures look like. The brain candy for the readers perhaps is the existence of fauna discovered deep in the ocean: the whales and the seals. ^{yes} The development behaviors of whales and seals recorded their peculiar and uncommon behavior. ^{Develop this position}

Rachel Carson starts off the story by first describing the unique studies of the utmost ^{OK} depths of the ocean and how experts carried out their investigations and research to come up with

valid results. She first talks about the earliest sightings made by the man of the eerie forbidden sea historically throughout the years. In 1818, John Ross discovered animal life in the ocean bed in the form of worms at about 100 fathoms below the sea (Carson, 619). Sometime later a surveying ship called 'the Bulldog' pulled up its sounding line from deep within the sea and it came up with starfish clinging to it. However, researchers thought that the starfish bumped into the cable as it came up. The scientists were later disproved when a cable in the Mediterranean was raised and found encrusted with corals and other sessile that had embedded themselves as small creatures and grew to maturity on the cable.

now analyze this use of information - push this beyond a summary

The Challenger, the first ship with oceanographic exploration tools pored over the weirdest beings of the sea on the ship's decks that man had never seen before (Carson, 620). As technology advances, with the availability of hydrophones and echo-sounding machines (Carson, 620), humans discover more and more about flora and fauna of the sunless sea. Further, into the story, ^{she} ~~the author~~ talks about the theories humans have come up with of what encompasses the utmost level of the ocean. There are three theories: plankton theory, reflectors of sound waves and the organisms are concentrations of squid.

The first which is the most widely accepted and seemingly the most plausible theory is the plankton theory which suggests that plankton lives at the deepest pits of the sea. They come up at night and dive back in early in the morning with the set of the sun's first rays. However, the reason as to which they come up isn't known yet (Carson, 621). The second theory speculated ^{OK} that fish were reflectors of sound waves thus accounting for vertical migrations of the layer suggesting that fish were feeding on planktonic shrimp, which suggests that the organisms at the deepest depths were fish (Carson, 622). The third theory suggests that the organisms are concentrations of squid. Men who fished around the deep seas like Johan Hjort and Thor Hoyer

Hart stated seeing vivid impressions of the abundance and activity of squids in the surface water in darkness (Carson, 622).

avoid ending paragraphs w/ evidence or references to the text →

I would consider condensing summary + instead focus on the effect of

The author then talks about possible solutions to the mystery of the phantom sea. Amongst them are, deep water photography which is an art that hasn't been well and truly mastered by humans. However, it's a promising way to conduct research within the ocean's depths as technology advances. Another possible solution she talks about is direct sampling which is also quite difficult as there aren't large enough nets that can collect the amount of data needed to be studied (Carson, 623).

this information presented

As much as all these solutions come up with major challenges, they are a start and currently help in studying the phantom bottom of the sea. Carson goes further to describe the conditions of life in the deep sea (Carson, 627), which is the immense pressure and the eerie darkness within that part. Humans also thought that part was very silent until various studies disproved that. Echo-sounding instruments were able to isolate various numerous choruses and noises made by schools of fish and other creatures deep within the ocean. Post-war detection machines also identified the fish sounds in the deep. She finally talks about the most interesting creatures discovered by people that were thought to be long extinct and the ones yet to be discovered as it's a large part of the ocean with secrets that cannot be easily exhausted (Carson, 632).

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The purpose of the author writing this ~~article~~ is to inform the audience about the advancement and changes in oceanography in the deepest complexities of the ocean. We can know this by the fact that she provides fact and information in abundance. Carson wants us to know what is going on beneath the deepest darkest layers of the sea not to make us take action

aha! Consider asserting earlier

on anything but simply to show us the vast expanse of the sea and all the information we do not know yet. She opens our minds to the possibilities that are around. She wants us to discard the thought that there is no life in that environment in the sea and change our perspectives on the sea. She wants us to know how abundant it is in life, what it has to offer and all the beauty of it.

Carson's presentation of her work is somewhat chronological and very detailed. She can give a far-reaching depiction of ancient exploration of the deep-sea followed by an evaluation of recent and contemporary reports of encounters and oceanic action. She begins with the most primitive assessment and ends with the present comprehension of explorers and scientists. She mentions scientists like William Beebe, Otis Barton, French divers who have been able to make discoveries in the ocean (Carson, 620). She goes further to give examples of the surveying ship called 'the bulldog' and the ship called 'the challenger.' She mentions Sir John Ross in 1818 and Sir Edward Forbes in the 1950's, scientists who have over time made discoveries to show that people had been gradually learning that life existed at depths of the ocean that seemed highly unlikely. For every argument she makes, we see that the author provides known facts and data that can be corroborated in the case of any doubt. The author can effectively connect with her audience as she uses basic vocabulary terms that allow the reader to understand with ease. This has shown that her techniques cannot go without recognition.

She has included metaphors, imagery, and detail in her description. An example is where she explains squids as "resembling large milky white electric lamps being constantly lit and extinguished" (Carson, 622). Her script is striking by a broad narrative of ancient elucidations of the ocean, supplemented by an analysis of current and contemporary information on sightings and oceanic activity. Her proficiency in explaining and narrating the findings is part of her charm in this composition. She augments particulars concerning the life observed at different altitudes

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of the sea, in which she is capable of explaining spectacles in detail so that the readers have a more palpable comprehension of what is known of the deep dark abyss of the ocean.

She also uses a metaphor when she explains the organisms: "the creatures of thee layer seem almost to be held prisoner at the end or beyond the end of the sun rays throughout the hours of daylight waiting only for the welcome return of darkness" (Carson, 621). Here the author attempts to compare the creatures to prisoners as in a sense they are forced to hide away every morning as the sun comes up. The creatures only show in darkness her method and phrases are very concise so much, so it's very easy for the reader to understand her to connect with her and see her point of view. Her argument is without a doubt very immaculately and precisely laid out. She can make information more accessible by gathering it accordingly and organizing it effectively.

In conclusion, Rachel Carson was able to accomplish her purpose most effectively and more so desirably. She did not disappoint her readers at all. Her oratorical technique even though not explicitly fictional in this composition, is categorized with a careful script, intense description, and allegories intended to move, as well as enlighten her readers. She was very candid, straightforward and holistic in her methodology. She familiarized fresh issues to the reader in a uniquely simple way and the end, left us having learned much more about this topic, and she allowed us to learn with ease.

I'd like to see the thesis asserted earlier rather than midway through. Some summary of a text is fine, but really I limit it + Focus on analysis's comments throughout.

Argument: 21
Organization: 19
Support:
Analysis: 21
Total: 20

81/100