

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Ocean Test Study Guide

Dry	New	evaporation	Pacific	Indian	Solar
Sodium Chloride		cold	day	salty	Arctic
Southern		Underwater earthquakes		closer	Atlantic
decreases		increases	Spring	colder	denser

Label the 5 Major Oceans:

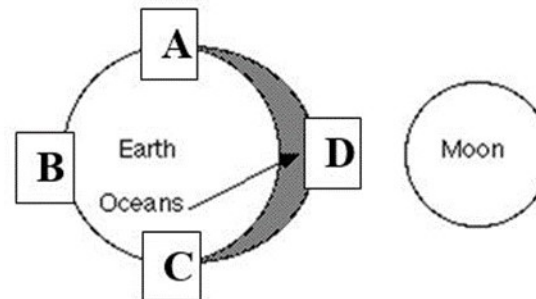


- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

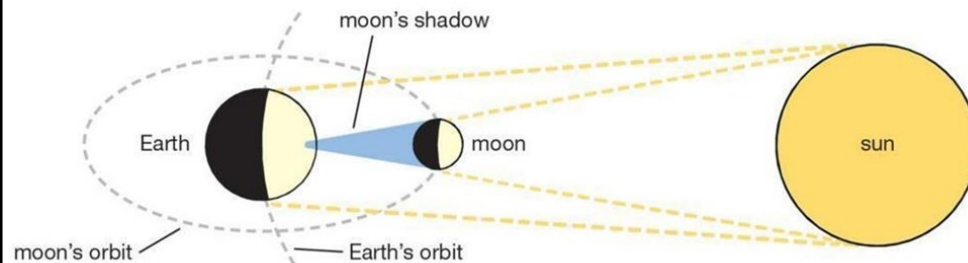
6. Which ocean is the smallest? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Which ocean is the deepest? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Which ocean is the largest? \_\_\_\_\_
9. What is the main salt in our oceans? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Coastal waters in a \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ area would be most salty.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ water is most dense.
12. What process of the water cycle increases the salinity of ocean water?  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. What makes ocean water salty? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

14. As you go deeper in the ocean, salinity \_\_\_\_\_.
15. As you go deeper in the ocean, temperature \_\_\_\_\_.
16. What causes a tsunami? \_\_\_\_\_

ie)



17. Which two letters represent a high tide? \_\_\_\_\_
18. Which two letters represent a low tide? \_\_\_\_\_
19. The sun is much more massive than the moon. Why does the Moon affect the Earth's tides more than the Sun? Because the moon is \_\_\_\_\_ to the Earth than the sun.
20. What three events are happening in the picture below?



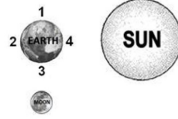
- A. \_\_\_\_\_ moon
- B. \_\_\_\_\_ eclipse
- C. \_\_\_\_\_ tide
21. Two high tides and two low tides occur every \_\_\_\_\_.
22. If a low tide occurs at 12 pm, what kind of tide will occur at 6 pm?  
\_\_\_\_\_ tide

Wind	North Equatorial	colder	minimum	El Nino
Near	warm sun	Earth	saltier Gulf Stream	continental shelf
Mid-ocean ridge	Far	clockwise	moon	neap

23. In the picture to the right, a \_\_\_\_\_ tide is pictured and it has a \_\_\_\_\_ tidal range.



24. Spring tides and neap tides occur in patterns governed by the relative positions of the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.



25. What kind of tide is pictured in the photo to the right?  
A \_\_\_\_\_ tide.

26. Compared with surface currents, deep currents are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

27. Ocean currents in the Northern Hemisphere turn \_\_\_\_\_.

28. What is the primary driving force for surface currents? \_\_\_\_\_

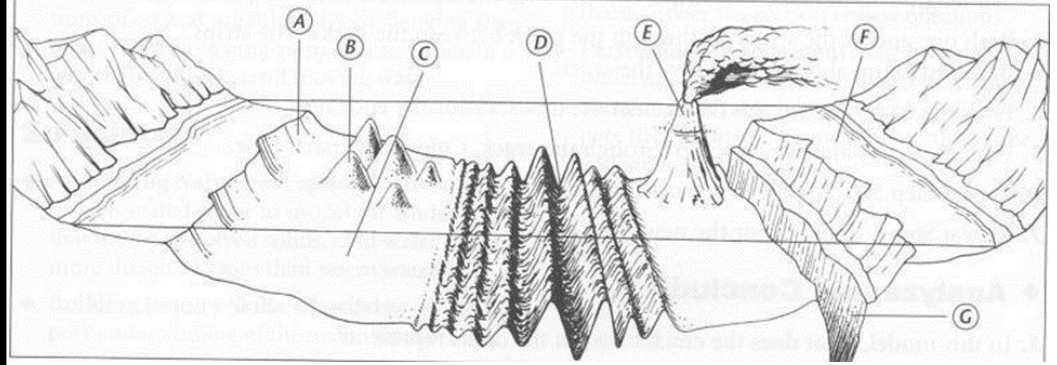
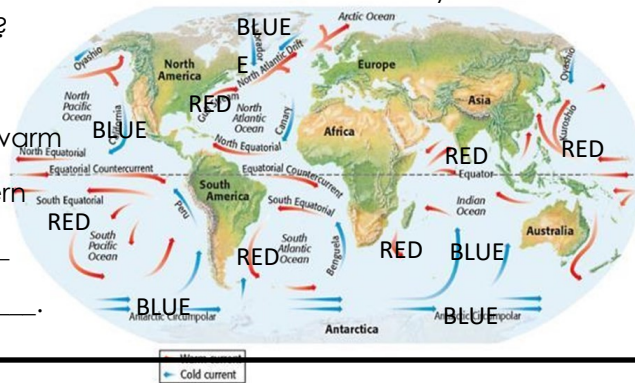
29. Warm water currents create unusually \_\_\_\_\_ climates for the latitude they flow to.

30. \_\_\_\_\_ is a phenomenon that causes a warm current and stops upwelling in the Pacific.

31. El Nino causes rain, flash-floods and mudslides in area where there is usually little rain, and causes wet areas to suffer from \_\_\_\_\_.

32. Using the map, which surface current is deflected by the continent of South America?  
\_\_\_\_\_

33. Two examples of warm currents in the Northern Hemisphere: \_\_\_\_\_  
And \_\_\_\_\_.

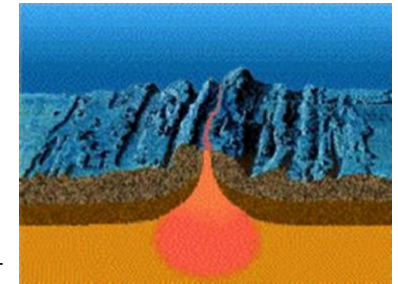


Identify each of the following seafloor structures by writing the letter next to the name:

- 34. \_\_\_\_\_ Seamount    35. \_\_\_\_\_ Continental Shelf    36. \_\_\_\_\_ Abyssal Plain
- 37. \_\_\_\_\_ Trench    38. \_\_\_\_\_ mid-ocean ridge
- 39. \_\_\_\_\_ Volcanic Island    40. \_\_\_\_\_ Continental Slope

41. What ocean floor feature (see photo at right) is found at divergent plate boundaries? \_\_\_\_\_

42. What is the name of the area between the shoreline and continental slope (gradually sloping end of a continent that extends out under water)?  
\_\_\_\_\_



43. The new crust is found \_\_\_\_\_ the mid-ocean ridge and the old crust is found \_\_\_\_\_ from the mid-ocean ridge.