

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:

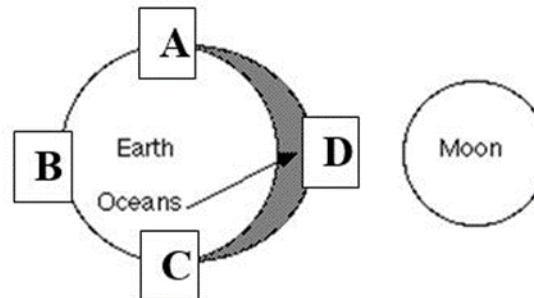


- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- Which ocean is the smallest? _____
- Which ocean is the deepest? _____
- Which ocean is the largest? _____
- What is the main salt in our oceans? _____
- Coastal waters in a _____ and _____ area would be most salty.
- _____ and _____ water is most dense.
- What process of the water cycle increases the salinity of ocean water?

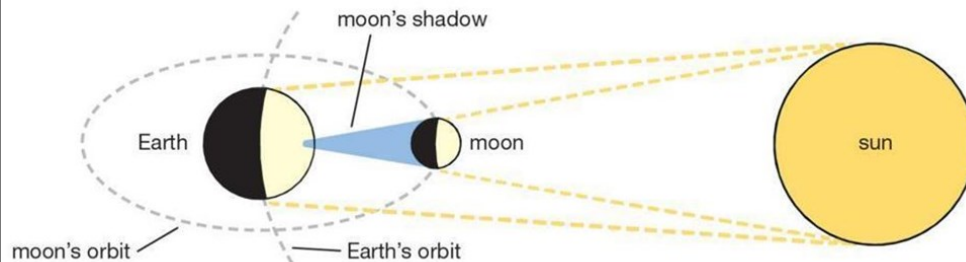
- What makes ocean water salty? _____

- As you go deeper in the ocean, salinity _____.
- As you go deeper in the ocean, temperature _____.
- What causes a tsunami? _____

ie)



- Which two letters represent a high tide? _____
- Which two letters represent a low tide? _____
- 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.
- What three events are happening in the picture below?



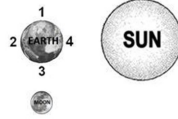
- _____ moon
 - _____ eclipse
 - _____ tide
- Two high tides and two low tides occur every _____.
 - If a low tide occurs at 12 pm, what kind of tide will occur at 6 pm?
_____ tide

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? _____

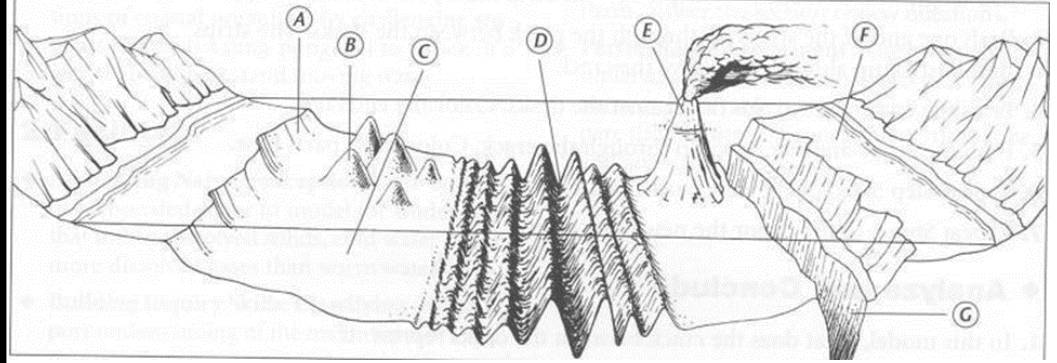
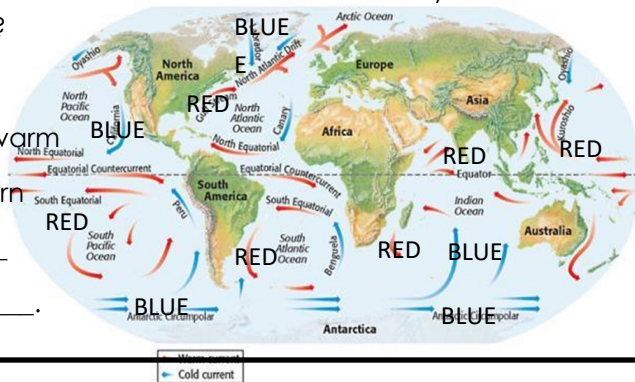
29. Warm water currents create unusually _____ climates for the latitude they flow to.

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 _____.

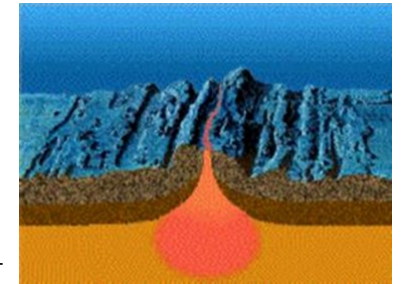


Identify each of the following seafloor structures by writing the letter next to the name:

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.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Ocean Test Study Guide



1. Pacific
2. Atlantic
3. Arctic
4. Indian
5. Southern

6. Which ocean is the smallest? Arctic

7. Which ocean is the deepest? Pacific

8. Which ocean is the largest? Pacific

9. What is the main salt in our oceans? Sodium Chloride

10. Coastal waters in a hot and dry area would be most salty.

11. Cold and salty water is most dense.

12. What process of the water cycle increases the salinity of ocean water?
Evaporation

13. What makes ocean water salty? fresh water dissolves various minerals and carries them to the ocean

B. Water is evaporating from the ocean, leaving the dissolved solids behind