

Name: _____

ID: A

- ____ 13. What is density?
- a. mass-per-unit volume
 - b. mass-per-unit area
 - c. weight-per-unit mass
 - d. weight-per-unit volume
- ____ 14. In addition to salinity, what factor affects the density of seawater?
- a. depth
 - b. latitude
 - c. temperature
 - d. salt content
- ____ 15. The energy that drives surface ocean currents comes from ____.
- a. salinity variations
 - b. wind
 - c. temperature differences
 - d. wave action
- ____ 16. What causes surface ocean currents to be deflected?
- a. deep currents
 - b. the Coriolis effect
 - c. Earth's revolution
 - d. global winds
- ____ 17. The rising of cold water from deeper layers to replace warmer surface water is called ____.
- a. the Coriolis effect
 - b. a surface current
 - c. upwelling
 - d. reflection
- ____ 18. The horizontal distance between two successive crests is called the ____.
- a. fetch
 - b. wave period
 - c. wavelength
 - d. wave height
- ____ 19. Which of the following is visible evidence of energy passing through water?
- a. wave
 - b. sea arch
 - c. Coriolis effect
 - d. density tide
- ____ 20. The height, length, and period of a wave does NOT depend upon which of the following?
- a. the length of time the wind has blown
 - b. wind speed
 - c. tidal range
 - d. fetch

Completion

Complete each statement.

21. The ocean floor contains mountain ranges, trenches, and flat regions called _____.
22. New _____ is formed at mid-ocean ridges as magma rises between diverging plates and cools.
23. A thermocline is not present in high latitudes; instead, the water column is _____.
24. The ocean's surface water temperature varies with the amount of solar radiation received, which is primarily a function of _____.
25. Most ocean waves obtain their energy and motion from the _____.
26. _____ is the time it takes one wavelength to pass a fixed position.

Short Answer

27. Describe temperature and light conditions on the deep-ocean floor.
28. What causes a density current?