

Quiz #4 - Oceans and Currents**Multiple Choice**

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. The two principal gases dissolved in ocean water are
a. nitrogen and oxygen. c. oxygen and hydrogen.
b. carbon dioxide and oxygen. d. hydrogen and nitrogen.
- _____ 2. Meteorite dust is one kind of
a. core sample. c. ooze.
b. nodule. d. inorganic sediment.
- _____ 3. What is called the foundation of life in the ocean?
a. plankton c. whales
b. minerals d. salt
- _____ 4. Scientists use sonar to
a. measure the temperature of ocean water.
b. photograph ocean organisms.
c. calculate the depth of the ocean floor.
d. obtain samples from the ocean floor.
- _____ 5. Most mid-ocean ridges form
a. along fracture zones. c. in trenches.
b. below sea level. d. in areas of increased volcanic activity.
- _____ 6. Seamounts are most likely to form in
a. hot spots. c. trenches.
b. fracture zones. d. tablemounts.
- _____ 7. As deep ocean water becomes colder, it also becomes
a. lighter. c. denser.
b. clearer. d. saltier.
- _____ 8. If high tide is at 4:00 p.m. today, at about what time will high tide occur tomorrow?
a. 3:10 p.m. c. 4:25 p.m.
b. 4:50 p.m. d. 4:00 a.m.
- _____ 9. A large body of saline water that may be surrounded by land is a(n)
a. submersible. c. ocean.
b. global ocean d. sea.
- _____ 10. Which of the following causes gyres to form?
a. deep currents c. West Wind Drift
b. the Equatorial Countercurrent d. the Coriolis effect
- _____ 11. The factors that determine the size of a wave are wind speed, fetch, and
a. the length of time the wind blows.
b. water salinity.
c. amount of sediment on the ocean floor.
d. water temperature.

- _____ 12. The deepest and largest ocean on Earth is the
a. Pacific. c. Atlantic.
b. Southern. d. Indian.
- _____ 13. Nutrients in ocean water are stored
a. in deep water. c. near the surface.
b. at the polar regions. d. at the tropics.
- _____ 14. Two consecutive wave crests pass a given point in one
a. wavelength. c. wave period.
b. swell. d. trough.
- _____ 15. What is the name for the movement of deep, cold an nutrient-rich water to the surface?
a. thermocline c. upwelling
b. desalination d. benthos
- _____ 16. The deepest place in Earth's crust is a(n)
a. trench. c. submarine canyon.
b. seamount. d. abyssal plain.
- _____ 17. By studying variations in color in the ocean, scientists can determine the presence of
a. sea mammals. c. phytoplankton.
b. trace elements. d. oxygen.
- _____ 18. Calling a tsunami a tidal wave is misleading because
a. a tsunami does not occur in the ocean.
b. a tsunami is not really a wave.
c. a tsunami is not caused by tides.
d. a tsunami only occurs during ebb tides.
- _____ 19. The Marianas Trench is associated with which volcanic island chain and where is it located?
a. The Marianas Islands and about half way between Japan and Indonesia.
b. The Philippians Islands and about half way between the Japan and Indonesia.
c. The Aleutian Islands and about half way between Alaska and the Province of Vancouver.
d. Catalina Islands, just off the coast of California.
- _____ 20. A gap in a line of breakers is often a sign of
a. longshore currents. c. rip currents.
b. deep currents. d. undertow.