

The Ocean - Review Questions

The typical range of salinity in the oceans basins ranges from ______ grams of dissolved salts in each liter.
a. 23 to 27

- b. 27 to 33
- c. 33 to 37
- d. 43 to 47
- 2. Sea water freezes at 28.5°F (-2°C) (TRUE, FALSE)

3. The top layer of the ocean, called the Epipelagic Zone, is also called the ______ zone and extends from the surface to ______ meters deep.

- a. sunlight, 2000
- b. sunlight, 200
- c. sunshine, 200
- d. sunshine, 20
- 4. On average the ______ is the saltiest body of water on the earth.
 - a. Great Salt Lake
 - b. Black Sea
 - c. Dead Sea
 - d. Saltine Sea

5. _____ ocean currents flow _____ the equator along the east coasts of continents and ______ currents flow _____ the equator along the west coasts of continents.

- a. warm, away from, cold, toward
- b. warm, toward, cold, away from
- c. cold, away from, warm, toward
- 6. This is the uninterrupted distance over which the wind blows without significant change in direction.
 - a. Run
 - b. Shoal
 - c. Lane
 - d. Fetch

- 7. The ______ the ocean wave the ______ it travels.
 - a. shorter, faster
 - b. longer, slower
 - c. longer, faster

8. The tide that occurs when the earth, moon and sun are at right angles to each other is called the...

- a. Ebb tide
- b. Neap tide
- c. Spring tide
- d. Flood tide
- 9. Called differential heating, sea breezes can develop along the coasts because the ______ (ocean, ground) heat and cools faster than the ______ (ocean, ground).
- 10. Sea breezes often act just like cold fronts and can produce severe weather. (TRUE, FALSE)
- 11. Along the coasts at night, as the land cools faster than the ocean, a ______ can develop.
 - a. sea breeze
 - b. land breeze
 - c. Chinook
 - d. Santa Ana

12. A common name for the persistent marine layer in Southern California during early summer is _____

- a. May glaze
- b. Gray days
- c. June gloom
- d. Summer bummer
- 13. With a marine layer present, temperatures can be in the 80s at sea level while in the 50s and 60s at elevations of 2,000 to 2,500 feet. (TRUE, FALSE)
- 14. Rip currents are powerful, channeled currents of water flowing...
 - a. away from shore.
 - b. toward shore.
 - c. parallel to shore.
 - d. parallel to the wind.

- 15. The vertical motions of rip currents pull people under the water. (TRUE, FALSE)
- 16. Which is a sure sign that a rip current is underway?
 - a. Channel of churning, choppy water
 - b. Line of foam, seaweed, or debris moving steadily seaward
 - c. Area having a notable difference in water color
 - d. Break in the incoming wave pattern
 - e. All above or none may be visible

17. If caught in a rip current remain calm. You will not be pulled under the surface of the water. Only swim

_____ to escape the current.

- a. in the same direction of the current
- b. directly against the rip current
- c. parallel to the shore

18. About ______ of an iceberg is visible. The rest is under water.

a. 1/4th

- b. 1/6th
- c. 1/8th
- d. 10th

19. Icebergs in the ______ (Arctic / Antarctic) regions are typically high and narrow. Icebergs in the ______ (Arctic / Antarctic) regions are typically large, flat-topped chunks of ice.

- 20. Of the world's oceans, which is second largest?
 - a. Pacific Ocean
 - b. Atlantic Ocean
 - c. Indian Ocean
 - d. Arctic Ocean