1. What percentage of the earth is covered in water? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. This is the study of the oceans. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. As you increase in depth (or go further down to the ocean floor), what happens to the pressure?
4. Circle which is more dense salt water or fresh water.
5. Circle which is more dense warm water or cold water.
6. This is the top layer of the oceans: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. This is the layer of the ocean water where the temperature drops rapidly.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Where does the water in the deep water zone of the ocean come from? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Explain how salt in the water changes:
	1. Freezing point:
	2. Boiling point:
10. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ zone is the bottom of the ocean or any body of water.
11. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_zone of the ocean is where most the light is, and where photosynthesis occurs.
12. Scientists use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to find the distance to the ocean floor.
13. Draw a **passive continental margin** and label these parts: **continental shelf, continental slope, continental rise, abyssal plain**
14. What side of the U.S. would you find passive margins? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. What side of the U.S. would you find active margins? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
16. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_margin is associated with trenches because the subducting ocean plate is sliding beneath the continental plate.
17. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ side of the U.S. is where the Mid-Ocean Ridge (underwater mountain ranges) exists.
18. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is any continuous flow of water along a broad path in the ocean.
19. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an ocean current that flows in the upper 1000 meters of the ocean.
20. A surface current is ultimately caused by what? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
21. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ current can be found in all the world’s oceans, these currents connect with global surface currents to form a complete path of circulation.
22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a vertical current in the oceans; it brings cold deep water to the surface. This can occur anywhere but usually occurs on the western sides of continents.
23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the periodic rise and fall of the ocean surface due to the gravitation pull of the moon and sun.
24. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tide has especially high high tides, and especially low low tides due to the alignment of the moon, sun, and earth. Occurs during full and new moons.
25. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tide occurs when the moon and sun are not aligned with the Earth causing not very high high tides, and not very low low tides. Occurs during Third quarter and First quarter moons.