

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GVEB8-jNq_A

1. How much of the ocean has been sampled? _____
2. What term means the vertical relief of the ocean floor? _____
3. What term means the vertical relief on land? _____
4. The most accurate way to learn the ocean floor bathymetry is to use _____ .
5. What are the tiny blue, yellow, and red strips next to the map of California? _____

Which of the following ways of measuring depth to the seafloor is the most accurate and detailed one used today?

- a. Drop a weight on a line of known lengths until it hits bottom.
- b. Measure travel times of sound waves reflecting off seafloor
- c. Satellites measure gravity anomalies and indirectly calculate seafloor depth
- d. Satellites measure sea surface height and correlate to seafloor depth

Which term below is used to describe sea floor depths and relief?

- a. Bathymetry
- b. Topography
- c. Plate Tectonics
- d. Anomalies

Which term method below is used to learn about the type of rocks that are under the seafloor?

- a. Laser
- b. Sound waves
- c. Seismic waves
- d. Satellites

6. The continental _____ is made from sediment brought from rivers.
7. Bits of rock, minerals and organic material is called _____ .
8. Very large continental shelves can extend up to _____ miles!
9. The deep, flat seafloor is called the _____ .
10. The continental _____ comes just after the shelf and is the steepest.
11. The continental _____ is not as steep.
12. Deep channels / canyons carved by turbidity currents are called _____

Which ocean has the largest number of subduction zones?

- a. Arctic
- b. Atlantic
- c. Indian
- d. Pacific
- e. They all have the same amount

In the picture to the right, what feature is labeled 1?

- a. Abyssal Plain
- b. Continental rise
- c. Continental shelf
- d. Continental shelf break
- e. Continental Slope
- f. Mid-ocean Ridge
- g. Submarine Canyon



In the picture to the right, what feature is labeled 2?

- a. Abyssal Plain
- b. Continental rise
- c. Continental shelf
- d. Continental shelf break
- e. Continental Slope
- f. Mid-ocean Ridge
- g. Submarine Canyon

In the picture to the right, what feature is labeled 3?

- a. Abyssal Plain
- b. Continental rise
- c. Continental shelf
- d. Continental shelf break
- e. Continental Slope
- f. Mid-ocean Ridge
- g. Submarine Canyon

- 13. The entire Atlantic is surrounded by passive margins where ocean plate is _____ to continental plate.
- 14. In the middle of the Atlantic we find the mid ocean _____.
- 15. Sediment covers rough topography and leaves a _____ surface.

Which of the following happens at active margins? (*Choose all that apply*)

- a. Big earthquakes
- b. Volcanoes
- c. Mountain Building
- d. Crustal uplift
- e. Isostatic Subsidence

Which feature is produced by turbidity currents?

- a. Rift valleys
- b. Submarine canyons
- c. Trenches
- d. All of the above

Which term is correct for the apron of sediment that collects at the very edge of the continental margin -- where it meets the abyssal plains?

- a. Continental break
- b. Continental shelf
- c. Continental slope
- d. Continental rise
- e. Trench

Which of the following is true about ocean crust as it spreads from the center of the oceans? (*Choose all that apply*)

- a. It gets older
- b. It gets colder and denser as it adds more underlying mantle and thickens
- c. It sinks down isostatically
- d. It gathers increasing amount of sediment atop