Name	_ Class	_ D
------	---------	-----

**Chapter 14** The Ocean Floor

# Section 14.1 The Vast World Ocean

This section discusses how much of Earth is covered by water and how that water is studied.

20 pts

### **Reading Strategy**

**Building Vocabulary** As you read the section, define each term in the table in your own words. For more information on this Reading Strategy, see the **Reading and Study Skills** in the **Skills and Reference Handbook** at the end of your textbook.

Vocabulary Term	Definition
oceanography	a.
bathymetry	b.
sonar	C.
submersible	d.

4pts

### The Blue Planet

- 1. Is the following sentence true or false? The science of oceanography includes the study of the geological, chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of the world ocean.
- 2. Circle the letter of the percentage of Earth's surface covered by the global ocean.
  - a. 11 percent

b. 29 percent

c. 71 percent

d. 99 percent

# **Geography of the Oceans**

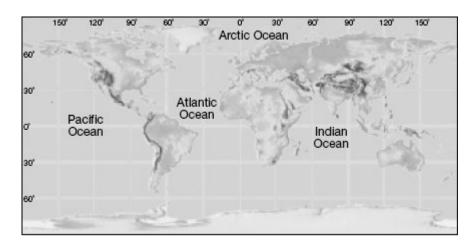
Match each description with its ocean.

Description	Ocean
 3. shallowest ocean	a. Pacific
 4. located almost entirely in	b. Atlantic
the Southern Hemisphere	c. Indian
 5. about half the size of the Pacific	d. Arctic
<b>6.</b> largest and deepest ocean	

#### Chapter 14 The Ocean Floor

4pts

- 7. Using the following map, list the names of Earth's four main ocean basins from smallest to largest.



- **8.** Looking at the map, what ocean(s) does 0° longitude intersect?
- 9. Dook at the map and then circle the letter of the location of the Indian Ocean.
  - a. 1°N 1°W

- b. 30°N 30°W
- c. 30°S 150°W
- d. 30°S 90°E

# **Mapping the Ocean Floor**

- **10.** Is the following sentence true or false? The ocean floor's topography is much less diverse than that of the continents.
- 11. What do scientists call the charting of the ocean floor and the measurement of its depths?
- 12. Electronic depth-sounding equipment called allowed scientists in the 1920s and later to precisely measure ocean depth.
- 14. Is the following sentence true or false? Submersibles make it possible for scientists to collect data from areas of the ocean that were previously unreachable.

Name	Class	Date
value	Class	Date

**Chapter 14** The Ocean Floor

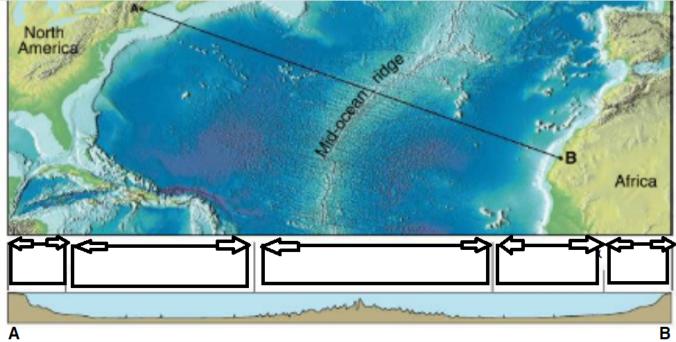
25 pts

# **Section 14.2 Ocean Floor Features**

This section discusses the features found in the three main regions of Earth's ocean floor.

5pts

#### LABEL THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN BASIN BELOW



3pts

1. What are the three ocean floor regions that have their own unique characteristics?

# **Continental Margins**

- 2. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ can best be described as a transition zone between an ocean basin floor and a continent.
- 3. What covers the Atlantic Ocean's continental margin?

. Circle the letter of occasional movements down the continental slope of dense water rich in sediment.			
a. submarine flows			
b. turbidity currents			
c. continental rises			
d. guyots	d. guyots		
Ocean Basin Floor			
<b>8.</b> Is the following sentence true or false? The ocean basin floor is comparable to the perce surface that is above sea level.	entage of land on Earth's		
Match each description with its ocean feature.			
Description	Ocean Feature		
9. submerged volcanic peak	a. abyssal plain		
40 1 10 1 1	b. guyot		
10. submerged, flat-topped peak	8 7		
11. crease in the ocean floor	c. seamount		
11. crease in the ocean floor formed where one plate plunges			
11. crease in the ocean floor	c. seamount d. trench		
<ul> <li>11.  crease in the ocean floor formed where one plate plunges beneath another</li> <li>12.  flat feature formed when suspended sediments settle from</li> </ul>	c. seamount d. trench		
<ul> <li>11.  crease in the ocean floor formed where one plate plunges beneath another</li> <li>12.  flat feature formed when suspended sediments settle from turbidity currents</li> </ul>	c. seamount d. trench		
11. crease in the ocean floor formed where one plate plunges beneath another  12. flat feature formed when suspended sediments settle from turbidity currents  Mid-Ocean Ridges	c. seamount d. trench new ocean floor forms.		
11. crease in the ocean floor formed where one plate plunges beneath another  12. flat feature formed when suspended sediments settle from turbidity currents  Mid-Ocean Ridges  13. Circle the letter of the location where a. mid-ocean ridge b. tren	c. seamount d. trench new ocean floor forms.		

Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_

5. Write the letter of each of the following features of the continental margin shown in

The Ocean Floor

Chapter 14

the figure.

\_\_\_\_\_ submarine canyon \_\_\_\_ continental slope continental shelf \_\_\_\_ continental rise

4pts

### **Chapter 14** The Ocean Floor

# Section 14.3 Seafloor Sediments

This section describes three types of ocean floor sediments.

### 22 pts

### **Reading Strategy**

7pts

**Summarizing** Complete the table with all the headings for the section. Write a brief summary of the text for each heading. For more information on this Reading Strategy, see the **Reading and Study Skills** in the **Skills and Reference Handbook** at the end of your textbook.

	Actions at Boundaries		
I.	Types of Seafloor Sediments		
	Terrigenous sediments originated on land.		
	1 Come from?		
	2 Composed of?		
	Biogenous sediments are biological in origin.  1 Come from?		
	2Composed of?		
	•		
	1Made by?		
	2 Composed of?		

- 1. Is the following sentence true or false? In general, as you move from the continental shelf toward the deep-ocean floor, sediments become coarser.
- **2.** Circle the letter of the usual amount of seafloor sediments in a given location.
  - a. about 100 to 450 m
     b. about 500 to 1000 m
     c. about 100 to 450 km
     d. about 500 to 1000 km

# **Types of Seafloor Sediments**

- 3. Circle the letters of the three categories of ocean floor sediments.
  - a. terrigenous sediment
- b. biogenous sediment
- c. manganese sediment
- d. hydrogenous sediment

Chapter 14 The Ocean Floor		
How Sediment Forms  Type of Sediment  4. Crystallizes directly from ocean water through chemical reactions  5. Caccumulates on the ocean floor after erosion and transportation from land  6. Caccumulates on the ocean floor when marine animals and algae die and their hard parts sink  7. Complete the following chart with the types and descriptions of how the three types of hydrogenous sediments form.		
Types of Hydrogenous Sediments	How They Form	
<ul> <li>8. Biogenous sediment called consists mostly of shells of radiolarians and diatoms.</li> <li>9. Circle the letter of a material that, when buried and hardened, becomes a type of limestone. <ul> <li>a. evaporates</li> <li>b. radiolarians</li> <li>c. calcareous ooze</li> <li>d. calcium carbonates</li> </ul> </li> <li>10. Ocean sediment made up of the calcium carbonate shells of marine organisms is called</li> <li>11. Is the following sentence true or false? Ocean-floor sediments are</li> </ul>		
usually mixtures of the various sediment types.		

\_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_

6pts