

SOL 5.6 The Ocean Environment

Key concepts include

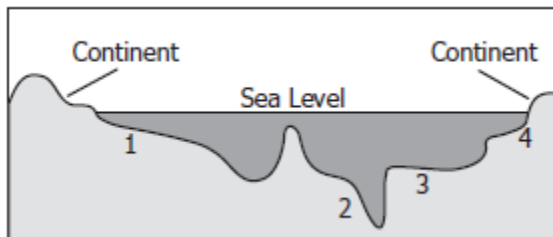
- geological characteristics
- physical characteristics
- ecological characteristics

OCEAN FLOOR

1. The ocean floor —

(2004 test – question 17)

- is always a flat bed of sand
- has mountains, plains, and ridges like land surfaces
- is covered by the same amount of water everywhere
- covers less area than the land



2. Which location is likely to have the greatest water pressure, the coldest temperatures, and the smallest number of living organisms?

(2008 test – question 21)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

3. Which best describes the part of the ocean called the continental shelf?

(2010 test – question 30)

- A flat underwater valley
- A region of mountains in the deep ocean
- A shallow area of sediment near the shore
- A region with a higher water pressure

4. Which of these are the deepest parts of the ocean?

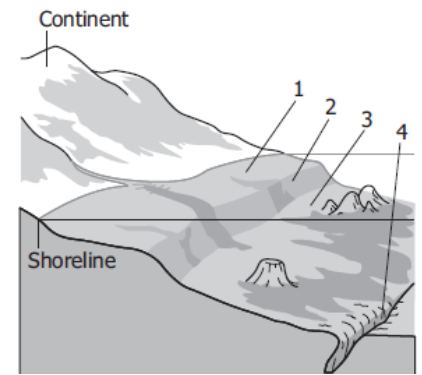
(2008 test – question 26)

- Continental shelves
- Continental slopes
- Ocean trenches
- Abyssal plains

5. The diagram shows a model of the ocean floor. Which number identifies the **continental slope**?

(2011 test – question 10)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4



6. At which location are oceans the deepest?

(2009 test – question 20)

- Mid-ocean ridge
- Abyssal plain
- Ocean trench
- Volcanic island

OCEAN WATER

7. The main difference between ocean water and lake water is that ocean water contains —

(2006 test – question 25)

- oxygen
- salt
- algae
- plants

8. Which of these increases as a submarine dives deeper into the ocean?

(2003 test – question 2)

- The number of plants in the water
- The freshness of the water
- The water temperature
- The water pressure

9. The salinity of the Mediterranean Sea is greater than that of the Atlantic Ocean. This means that, compared to the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea is —

(2001 test – question 17)

- wider
- deeper
- saltier
- cooler

10. The most important reason that lakes and oceans have different types of animal life is that oceans have —

(2002 test – question 18)

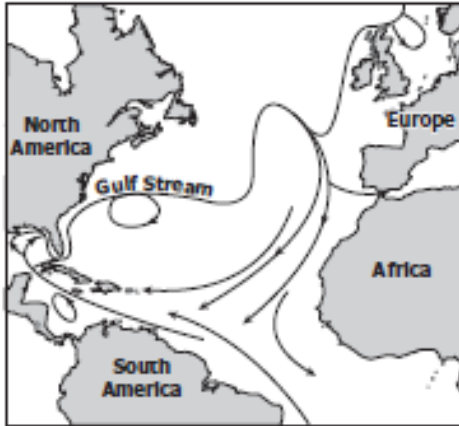
- sandy shores and bottoms
- water with more salt
- large waves at the edges
- a much larger surface area

11. Submarines have explored many parts of the ocean. As submarines descend, scientists observe that there is an increase in the —

(2008 test – question 28)

- amount of light
- water temperature
- water pressure**
- types of ocean organisms

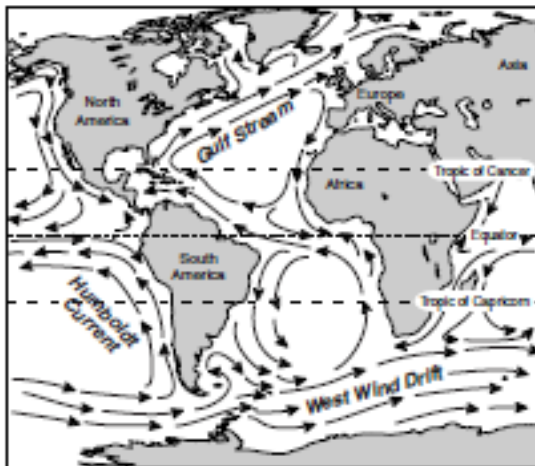
OCEAN MOTION



12. What do the arrows on the map represent?

(2009 test – question 26)

- Size of waves
- Water density
- Ocean currents**
- Time between tides



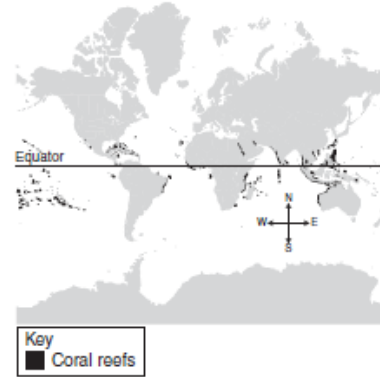
13. Sailors long ago would catch the current off the coast of Virginia. This current would help them get to —

(2005 test – question 36)

- South America
- Central America
- Europe**
- Southern Africa

OCEAN LIFE

Location of Coral Reefs



14. Many species of ocean organisms live in coral reefs. The map shows that most coral reefs are found near the equator. What does the location of coral reefs suggest about coral organisms?

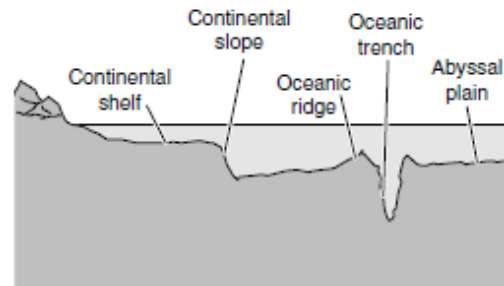
(2007 test – question 19)

- Corals need warm seawater to survive.**
- Corals mostly live around volcanic islands.
- Ocean currents keep corals from migrating.
- Most ocean waters are too deep for corals.

15. Algae in the ocean provide much of Earth's —

(2006 test – question 36)

- oxygen**
- hydrogen
- nitrogen
- carbon dioxide



16. Algae and other producers need lots of sunlight. Most ocean algae would be found in the water —

(2003 test – question 21)

- on the abyssal plain
- in the oceanic trench
- above the continental shelf**
- beside the continental slope

17. Part of a coral reef is shown. A coral reef is —

(2010-19)

- a rock
- an ecosystem**
- an ocean current
- an underwater cave