## 13A

5-List the typical geographic features of ocean basin topography, starting at the coast and moving into the basin. Shore, beach, continental shelf, slope, rise, and abyssal plain

6) What are three important tectonic features found in oceanic basins? Mid-ocean ridges, seamounts/guyots, trenches, and island arcs

7- What is a reef? What makes a coral reef? A rocky formation at a shallow depth made of rock, sheels, or corals; coral reefs are made of the skeletons of corals

8) With what kind of tectonic feature do most atolls seem to be associated? Volcanoes or volcanic islands

## 13B

1. Why can we suspect that the original created ocean was probably at least a little salty? If the oceans had been essentially fresh water, almost all of ocean life would have died from the influx of minerals during the Flood

4- How does salinity affect the freeing point and density of seawater? Increasing salt levels lowers freezing point and increases density

## 13C

1.What are the three factors that determine the kinds of marine life and where they can live in the ocean? Water depth, the amount of light, and how fast the local environment changes (i.e. the intertidal zone is turbulent, but the ocean floor is very unchanging)

3- Evaluate the statement, “There is no light in the deepest parts of the ocean.” There is no sunlight at the bottom, but some organisms produce their own light through bioluminescence

6 – Discuss the importance of the great natural cycles including the water, carbon, and nitrogen cycles. Cycles are important for living things to be able to continually reuse substances they need for their structures and life processes; without them, life could not exist

## Review Questions – page 318

10) What do we mean by salinity? What is the average salinity of seawater? Salinity is the measure of saltiness; the avg is about 3.5% salt or 35psu

12- What happens to seawater temperatures as you go deeper into the ocean? It decreases

13. Explain why sea pressure makes it difficult to explore the ocean depths. Sea pressure increases dramatically with depth, which means vehicles and instruments have to be built very strong to avoid being crushed

## 13: Vocabulary (please type up or bring in 27 notecards)

1. Local sea level
2. Mean sea level
3. Coastal region
4. Continental shelf
5. Continental slope
6. Submarine canyon
7. Continental rise
8. Abyssal plain
9. Mid-ocean ridges
10. Seamounts
11. Guyots
12. Oceanic trenches
13. Island arcs
14. Lagoon
15. Atoll
16. Salinity
17. Brackish
18. Desalination
19. Distillation
20. Atmosphere (the unit)
21. Echolocation
22. Intertidal zone
23. Photic zone
24. Aphotic zone
25. Abyssal zone
26. Carbon cycle
27. Nitrogen cycle