

UNIT TEST: OCEANS

VOCABULARY

I. Rearrange the letters to form a word that matches each definition.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. The activity of swimming at the water's surface while wearing a mask and a short breathing tube | ONNRKSELIG |
| 2. A large sea located between Europe, Asia, and Africa | EDAMATIRERENN |
| 3. A sea creature with a soft, almost transparent, umbrella-shaped body | LHELIFJSY |
| 4. The movement of large masses of water both at and below the surface | IALICTCUNOR |
| 5. The ground that is at the bottom of the sea or ocean | FSAELORO |
| 6. The part of the continent that is under water | ILENONTNATC FELSH |
| 7. A series of mountains or hills arranged in a line and connected by high ground | NOMINUTA GAREN |

___ / 7 points

II. Suggest a term to the definition.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. a long, deep valley at the bottom of an ocean | _ _ e _ _ h |
| 2. a submarine mountain | _ _ a _ _ u _ _ |
| 3. the region of transition from the land to the deep seafloor, i.e. between continental and oceanic crust | _ _ n _ _ e _ _ _ _ _ r _ _ _ |
| 4. the rise and fall of the ocean surface that happens twice every day | _ _ d _ s |
| 5. the amount of dissolved salts and minerals in ocean water | _ _ l _ n _ _ _ |
| 6. a stream of water flowing in the ocean | _ _ _ _ e _ _ |

___ / 6 points

III. Complete the sentences with the most fitting words or phrases from the box. Three words / phrases are extra.

hemispheres	affect	major	motion	ridge	shallow	under water	salinity	threat	remove
		marine		constant		sea level			

- Pollution poses ato fish.
- Even in this age of high technology, the popularity of hunting and fishing remains
- The water was so the kids were perfectly safe.
- The violent of the ship upset his stomach.
- The equator divides the earth into the northern and southern

6. Some scientists believe that these mammals may be more intelligent than human beings.
7. They predict that a earthquake will strike the east coast before the end of the decade.
8. Scientists are investigating the ways in which climate changes the ozone.
9. Many islands are vulnerable because even small increases in can cause flooding.
10. Most of Earth's 1,500 active volcanoes are found

___/ 10 points

IV. Choose the best option for each position.

1. The Southern Ocean surrounds (*the least windy / the windiest*) place on Earth.
2. The Gulf Stream is a strong ocean current that brings (*cold / warm*) water from the Gulf of Mexico into the Atlantic Ocean.
3. (*Desalination / Dehydration*) is a process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used for drinking, or for watering crops.
4. Because of global warming, oceans are becoming (*drier / saltier*).
5. Water evaporating from the sea surface (*increases / decreases*) salinity.
6. Adding fresh water to salt water (*raises / lowers*) the salinity of the water.
7. Winds and Earth's spin cause ocean currents to flow clockwise in the (*Northern / Southern*) Hemisphere.
8. The (*volcanic island / continental slope*) separates the continental shelf from the deep seafloor.
9. The (*gravity / Earth's rotation*) makes the oceans circulate clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere.
10. All oceans on Earth are (*shallow / connected*).

___/ 10 points

V. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Tides result from the Moon's and Sun's gravity. T / F
2. The salinity of the ocean water differs with depth. T / F
3. The salinity of ocean water remains constant regardless of precipitation and ocean currents. T / F
4. Algae, a diverse group of marine plants, produce a significant amount of Earth's oxygen. T / F
5. The biggest and deepest ocean is located between Europe and North America. T / F
6. The largest layer of the ocean is the middle layer. T / F
7. As you go down into the ocean, the temperature and light decrease. T / F
8. Bioluminescence helps deep-sea animals survive in dark environments. T / F
9. The ocean floor is not uniformly flat but rather characterized by various topographical features. T / F

___/ 9 points

VI. Complete the dialogue with the most fitting words / phrases from the box. One word / phrase is extra.

<i>basalt rock</i>	<i>Atlantic ocean</i>	<i>submarine canyon</i>	<i>explored</i>
<i>career in oceanography</i>	<i>marine species</i>	<i>midnight zone</i>	
<i>ocean exploration</i>	<i>reaches depths</i>	<i>oceanic crust</i>	
	<i>deepest point</i>		

Liam: It's amazing how much we still don't know about the oceans. Did you know that over 80% of it hasn't been (1) _____ yet?

Emma: Wow, that's crazy. I never realized there was so much left to discover.

Liam: Yeah, and even what we do know is constantly changing. Like, scientists recently discovered a new (2) _____ in the Pacific Ocean just last month.

Emma: Really? That must have taken some serious (3) _____ to find it.

Liam: Definitely. They had to go down to the (4) _____, which is the deepest part of the ocean. But did you also know that the (5) _____ has the world's longest (6) _____?

Emma: No way! How deep does it go?

Liam: It (7) _____ of over 8,500 meters. And the Marianas Trench in the Pacific Ocean is the (8) _____ on Earth at 10,994 meters.

Emma: Those depths are mind-blowing.

Liam: Did you know that the ocean floor is mostly made up of (9) _____ formed from hot lava flows?

Emma: I didn't know that. You should really consider a (10) _____ with all this knowledge you have.

____/ 10 points

LISTENING

VII. Listen to a conversation between two professors. Choose the correct answers.

1. What is the conversation mostly about?

- A. new technology in the field of oceanography
- B. how to improve the marine biology program
- C. the best places to observe oceanographic events
- D. reasons to learn about marine geology

2. What course does the man suggest cutting?

- A. marine geology
- B. physical oceanography
- C. marine biology
- D. chemical oceanography

____/ 2 points

VIII. Listen to a conversation between two students. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1. _____ The man recently participated in a diving expedition.
- 2. _____ The woman observed the continental margin.
- 3. _____ The expedition focused largely on sediment deposits.

____/ 3 points

READING

IX. Read the handout. Then, choose the correct answers.

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End of Term Diving Expedition

Students signed up for the diving expedition will experience the sea floor first-hand. Under the water, there are many geologic features to examine.

What to look for:

The purpose of this expedition is to explore the **continental margin**. As a result, we won't travel down far enough to see the **deep-ocean basin**. However, you'll see some interesting features within the marginal zone.

Prior to setting out, we'll investigate the coastline. There, you'll experience the first section of the continental margin: the **continental shelf**. Then, we'll board the underwater vessel. As we begin the descent, we'll reach the **continental slope**. You should be able to see a distinct **break**.

Before the end of the margin, the slope features **submarine canyons**. These are a result of **turbidity currents**. The outermost portion of the margin is the

The diagram illustrates the continental margin. It shows a cross-section of the ocean floor. The top part is the continental shelf, which is relatively flat. It transitions into the continental slope, which is a steep incline. At the base of the slope is the continental rise. A 'break' is indicated at the edge of the shelf. Labels with arrows point to the 'continental slope', 'continental shelf', 'continental rise', and 'break'.

continental rise. This is where the sea floor starts to level off. The edge of the rise borders the **abyssal plain**. It's vast and covers a majority of the deep sea floor.

Layers of sediment may hide the **oceanic crust** from view. But you will see how the sediment deposits **overlap** each other and create a **submarine fan**. That's a great feature to note if it's visible.

Remember, be safe and enjoy the expedition!

1. What is handout mainly about?
 - A. a description of what students can see along the continental margin
 - B. safety tips for diving in the deep ocean
 - C. directions for completing an assignment on the sea floor
 - D. examples of recent diving expeditions to the sea floor
2. Which of the following is NOT part of the marginal zone?
 - A. submarine canyons
 - B. the deep-ocean basin
 - C. the continental shelf
 - D. the continental rise
3. What will students observe along the coastline?
 - A. oceanic crust
 - B. sediment deposits
 - C. the continental shelf
 - D. submarine canyons

___/ 3 points

GRAMMAR

Task 1. Choose the correct option (A–C).

1. The Pacific Ocean is _____ than the Atlantic.
 - A. vast B. vaster C. the vastest
2. Blue whales communicate _____ over long distances.
 - A. strong B. strongly C. the most strongly

3. Surface currents move _____ near the equator.
A. swiftly B. more swift C. the most swiftly
4. The continental slope is _____ than the shelf.
A. steeply B. steeper C. the steepest
5. Coral reefs are among the _____ ecosystems on the planet.
A. varied B. more varied C. most varied

___ / 5 points

Task 2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjective or adverb in brackets.

6. The deeper you dive, the _____ the visibility becomes. (poor)
7. The Indian Ocean is generally _____ than the Arctic. (mild)
8. Dolphins communicate more _____ in calm conditions. (smooth)
9. This underwater valley is one of the _____ in the region. (broad)
10. Scientists must work more _____ when handling fragile samples. (gentle)

___ / 5 points

Task 3. Rewrite the sentences using the word in brackets.

11. The Arctic Ocean is colder than any other ocean. (the)
→ The Arctic Ocean is _____ ocean.
12. Sea turtles swim more slowly than dolphins. (slower)
→ Sea turtles swim _____ dolphins.
13. No ocean is as stormy as the Southern Ocean. (the)
→ The Southern Ocean is _____ ocean.
14. Organisms spread more easily in warm water. (easily)
→ In cold water, organisms spread _____.
15. Oxygen is more vital for marine life than any other gas. (the)
→ Oxygen is the _____ gas.

___ / 5 points

Task 4. Identify whether the underlined word is an adjective (ADJ) or an adverb (ADV).

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 16. Some fish can swim fast even in strong currents. | ADV / ADJ |
| 17. Divers observed muddy deposits along the continental shelf. | ADV / ADJ |
| 18. The waves rose high during the afternoon tide. | ADV / ADJ |
| 19. The robot moved steadily across the sea floor. | ADV / ADJ |
| 20. The coastline appears rocky in several regions. | ADV / ADJ |

___ / 5 points

Task 5. Complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative form and the ONLY modifier that fits the meaning. Use the modifiers: much, slightly, far, less, the least.

21. This coastline has become _____ stable over the past decade due to erosion.
22. The current is moving _____ more rapidly today than yesterday, because of strong winds.
23. Of all the ocean layers, the surface receives _____ sunlight.

24. The sensors performed _____ more accurately than last year's model, but the improvement was small.
25. The Mariana Trench is by _____ the deepest location in the world's oceans.

___ / 5 points

Task 6. Choose the correct sentence (A or B).

26. A. Ocean storms develop far most intense in summer.
B. Ocean storms develop far more intensely in summer.
27. A. The water became slightly denser after the cold front.
B. The water became slightly densely after the cold front.
28. A. Sharks detect prey much more accurately than most predators.
B. Sharks detect prey much accurate than most predators.
29. A. This is considered the least explored part of the coastline.
B. This is considered the less explored part of the coastline.
30. A. These waves hit the rocks a lot violent during storms.
B. These waves hit the rocks a lot more violently during storms.

___ / 5 points

Task 7. Complete the sentences using the correct adjective or adverb form of the word in brackets.

31. The Arctic has extremely _____ winds in winter. (*power*)
32. In shallow bays the water often appears _____ after storms. (*clouds*)
33. Whales navigate _____ through long migrations. (*skill*)
34. The ocean floor is shaped by many _____ processes. (*geology*)
35. Coral reefs are highly _____ to pollution. (*sensitivity*)

___ / 5 points

Task 8. Complete the sentences using as...as or not as...as. Use the correct form of the word in brackets.

36. The continental shelf is less deep, so it is _____ the continental slope. (*deep*)
37. The Arctic Ocean is extremely cold, so it is _____ many people imagine. (*cold*)
38. These currents are weaker this year, so they are _____ they were last winter. (*strong*)
39. On calm days, tropical waters can be equally clear, so they can be _____ Mediterranean waters. (*transparent*)
40. The trench turned out to be wider than expected, so it was not _____ scientists predicted. (*narrow*)

___ / 5 points