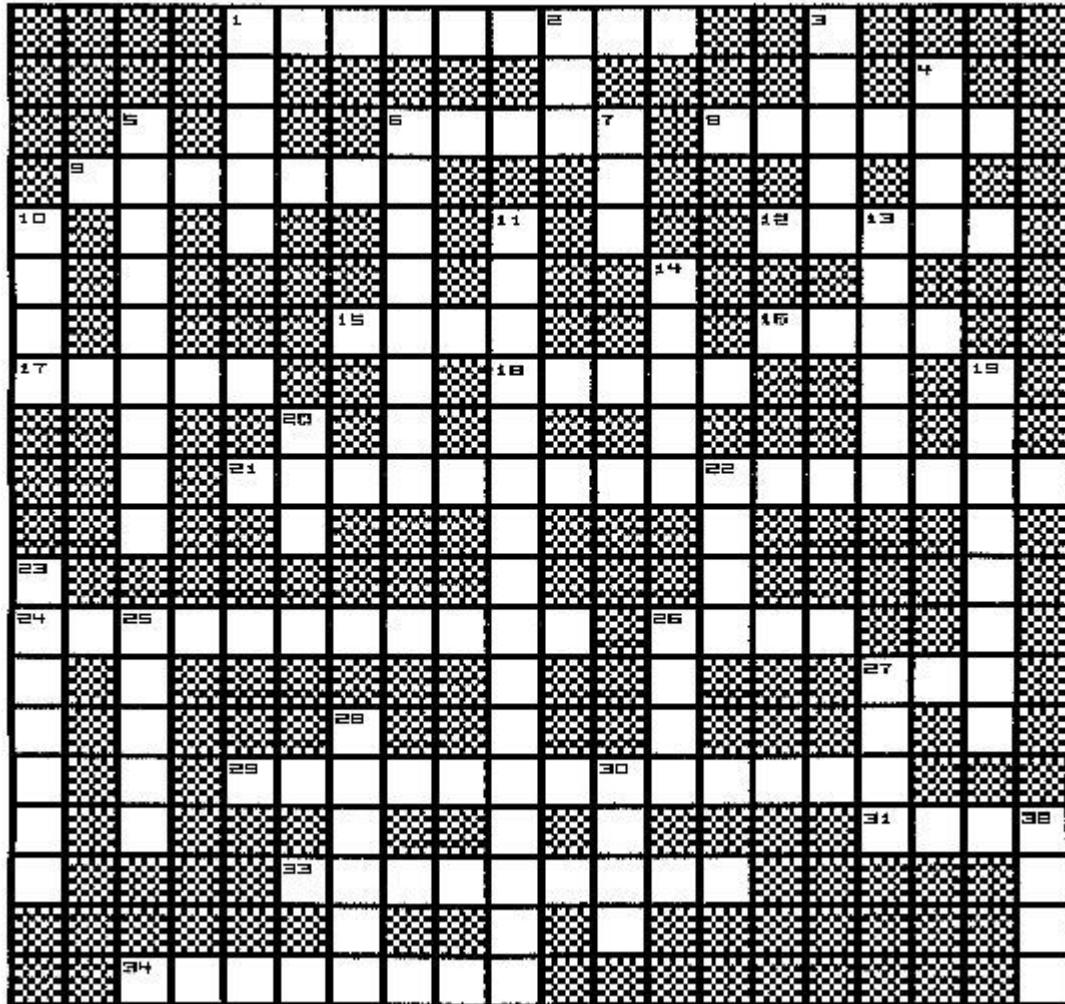


# OCEANOGRAPHY.9

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Due Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## EAS-100-51: EARTH SCIENCE HOMEWORK No. 9



**ACROSS CLUES**

- 1. Far below the surface of the sea, generally by thousands of feet (*2 words*).
- 6. Small points of land projecting into a body of water from the shore.
- 8. An element that often combines with metals to form important ore minerals near hydrothermal vents.
- 9. A compound that contains the element represented by the chemical symbol "S."
- 12. The planet Earth is unique in having an unusual abundance of this compound in liquid form.
- 15. The celestial body whose gravity is responsible for periodic tides seen in bodies of water.
- 16. An ocean carbonate rock formation made up of billions of tiny skeletons of sea creatures.
- 17. Periodic rising and falling of water levels, caused by the pull of gravity of celestial bodies.
- 18. An underwater mountain or volcanic cone, whose top has been flattened by wave erosion.
- 21. An extension of the perimeter of the continent, made up of sediments. (*2 words*)
- 24. Undersea hydrothermal vent that precipitates a dark cloud of metallic minerals. (*2 words*)
- 26. A rhythmic displacement of water, caused by the movement of energy through the water.
- 27. Temperature condition oat the mid-ocean ridges.
- 29. Type of sediment stratification where grain size gradually changes. (*2 words*)
- 31. Water that contains a high concentration of dissolved minerals is said to be ----.
- 33. Winds that move surface water away from the shore often cause this cold, deep water to move upwards.
- 34. Large streams of ocean water, moving continuously in about the same paths.

**DOWN CLUES**

- 1. The movement of sea, ice, or vessels, caused by ocean currents or winds.
- 2. To obtain nourishment by ingestion of food.
- 3. A triangular-shaped deposit of sediments found at the mouth of a river where it meets the ocean.
- 4. A curious type of large, red worm that lives on the ocean floor near mid-ocean ridges.
- 5. A type of density current that moves along the bottom slope of a body of standing water.
- 6. A large submarine mountain that rises thousands of feet above the ocean floor.
- 7. A large body of salt water that is smaller than an ocean.
- 10. Sodium chloride.
- 11. Type of potato-shaped mineral deposit containing low grade ore, mined from the ocean floor. (*2 words*)
- 13. A long narrow depression of the deep sea floor, having relatively steep sides.
- 14. A severe weather pattern that stops ---- of 75 m.p.h. wind speed is a tropical storm.
- 19. Measure of the amount of dissolved salt in the ocean.
- 20. --- tide is marked by coastal water levels at their minimum.
- 22. The earth's surface ---- is about 72% ocean.
- 23. The relatively flat, smooth ocean floor is known as the ----- plain.
- 25. A ring-like island, or island encircling a lagoon, generally composed of coral.
- 26. The driving force behind the ocean waves.
- 27. ---- tide is marked by coastal waters at their maximum level.
- 28. Oceanographers may study the chemical content of sea water by taking a -----.
- 30. To release.
- 32. Preferential movement of objects that are denser than water.