Landforms and Oceans Study Guide Answer Key

Label the parts of the ocean floor.

A – continental slope  B - seamount  C – abyssal plain  D – mid-ocean ridge (overall structure)  E – volcanic island  F – continental shelf  G – trench  Mention the rift zone as well.

Know the definitions to the parts of the ocean floor.

- Abyssal plain – where the continental slope flattens
- Continental shelf – the edge of the beach that is underwater
- Continental slope – the steep slope where the continental shelf drops off
- Mid-ocean ridge – mountain range that divides the ocean into two parts
- Rift zone – narrow trench in the center of the highest part of the mid-ocean ridge
- Seamount – cone shaped undersea mountains formed by volcanic eruptions
- Trench – steep sided canyons at the bottom of the ocean
- Volcanic island – island that rises above the ocean surface

Know the Venn diagram that organizes the constructive and destructive forces.

Know the definitions of the constructive and destructive forces.

- Deposition – depositing of sediments
- Earthquake – vibrations on earth’s surface along a fault
- Erosion – movement of sediments by wind and water
- Flood – large amounts of water covering land
- Landslide – mass movements of land due to gravity
- Volcanic Eruption – mountains with openings, magma and lava bursts
- Weathering – process that breaks down rocks
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What is the difference between constructive forces and destructive forces?
- Constructive = build, destructive = destroy

Know the table that compares ocean floor landforms to continental landforms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Continental</th>
<th>Oceanic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canyon</td>
<td>Trench</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valley</td>
<td>Rift zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volcano</td>
<td>Seamount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain range</td>
<td>Mid-ocean ridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plains</td>
<td>Abyssal plains</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What is the difference between an ocean floor landform and a continental landform?
Oceanic = underwater in the ocean, continental = on land

Know the definitions of our ocean shore zones features and water features.
- Currents – flowing streams of water that move continually through the ocean in a specific direction
- Tides – regular rise and fall of waters in oceans and seas
- Waves – repeated movement of water caused by wind on the surface of a body of water
- Barrier island – protects the mainland from waves
- Beach – shoreline covered with sand
- Estuary – where a river meets the ocean
- Inlet – water filled spaces between barrier islands

What is the ocean shore zone?
- Where the ocean meets the shore

Natural resources: air, water, trees, rocks and minerals, soil, coal and oil.

Pollution: anything that harms our natural environment

Conservation: Activities/things we can do to help protect our natural resources and our world

What are 3 ways we can conserve fossil fuels? Answers may vary. Walk, ride a bike, carpool, use electric cars, etc.

3 R’s: Reduce (don’t throw away/waste so much trash), Reuse (wear sibling’s clothes), Recycle (reuse something for another reason) Answers may vary

Write a detailed paragraph explaining the effects of water in the form of waves, currents, and tides on the ocean shore zone. This includes estuaries, beaches, barrier islands, and inlets. The expectation is that this paragraph is at least 5 sentences, leading with an introduction sentence, followed by three detailed sentences with examples, and ending with a concluding sentence.