Chapter 19 **Section2: Features of the Ocean Floor**

1. How many major areas does the ocean floor have?

**2.** The shallow sea floor between the shoreline and the deep-ocean

bottom is called the

**3.** Continental margins are made up of continental crust or a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4.** The part of the ocean floor under deep water beyond the continental

margin is called the

**5.** The deep-ocean basin is made up of oceanic crust or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**CONTINENTAL MARGINS**

**6.** The line that divides the continental crust from the oceanic crust is

**7.** The part of the continent covered by water is called the

**8.** The continental shelf slopes gently from the shoreline, and drops

about 0.12 m every

**9.** the average depth of the water covering a continental shelf is about

**10.** The continental shelf is part of the

**11.** During glacial periods sea level \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**12.** More continental shelf is exposed to weathering and erosion

**a.** when ice sheets melt and sea level rises.

**b.** during glacial periods when ice sheets hold water.

**c.** at the beginning of glacial periods when ice begins to freeze.

**d.** at the end of glacial periods when ice begins to melt.

**13.** The steep slope at the seaward edge of a continental shelf is called the

**14.** Where is the boundary between the continental crust and the oceanic crust?

**15.** About how steeply does the ocean depth increase along the continental slope?

**16.** V-shaped valleys in the continental shelf and continental slope are called ?

**17.** What is one place submarine canyons are often found?

**18.** How can turbidity currents help form submarine canyons?

**19.** How do turbidity currents form?

**20.** A raised wedge of sediment at the base of the continental slope is called?

**DEEP-OCEAN BASINS**

**21.** What are four features of deep-ocean basins?

**22.** How do the mountains and the plains in deep-ocean basins compare to those

on the surface of the continents?

**23.** What is the name of the deepest place in Earth’s crust, where is it located, and how deep is it?

**26.** In the deep-ocean basins, what is a *trench*?

**27.** How do trenches form in the deep-ocean basins?

**28.** Name three things that occur or form near trenches.

**29.** In the deep-ocean basins, what are *abyssal plains*?

**30.** About half of the deep-ocean basins are covered by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**33.** What are the two sources of sediments covering the abyssal plains?

**34.** How does the age of the oceanic crust affect the thickness of sediments on the abyssal plains?

**35.** How would distance from the continental margin to the abyssal plains affect

the thickness of sediments?

**36.** Compare the sediment cover on abyssal plains that are bordered by trenches

with the sediment cover on abyssal plains not bordered by trenches.

**39.** What is one place where a mid-ocean ridge rises above sea level?

**40.** Where do mid-ocean ridges form?

**41.** What runs along the center of a mid-ocean ridge?

**45.** Blocks of crust bounded by faults, called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , form parallel to ridges as lithosphere cools and contracts.

**46.** What happens as ridges adjust to changes in the direction of plate motions?

**48.** Where do *seamounts* form?

Section 3

Core samples are taken by drilling into sediment layers. Scientist study core samples to learn about the composition and characteristics of ocean floor sediments. Ocean floor sediments form from inorganic and biogenic materials as well as from chemical deposits. Based on physical characteristics, deep ocean floor sediments are classified as mud or as ozone.

