

NAME _____ Lab TA _____

Introduction to Oceanography, EPSS15, EXAM #111111
Practice Final Exam, Spring 2017

Instructions

1. PRINT your name on BOTH the cover sheet of this exam and on the SCANTRON form. Put your student ID # on the SCANTRON, and put the exam number from the top right corner of this page in the “Special Code” blanks as well.
2. PRINT your lab TA’s name (or your section letter) on BOTH this exam and somewhere in the white space in the upper right-hand corner of your SCANTRON
3. You will have at least until 10:45am to answer the questions. For multiple choice questions, mark the best answer on the SCANTRON. Answer free-response questions directly in the exam booklet.
4. You must turn in the exam and SCANTRON form at the end of the exam period. You may be asked to show your ID.
5. Scores (already curved) will be posted on the online gradebook a week or so from now. Exams will be available to pick up from your TA after Finals Week.

Oceanography EPSS15, Final Exam.

1. _____ has the highest heat capacity.
 - a) Air
 - b) Granite
 - c) Aluminum foil
 - d) Beach sand
 - e) Liquid water

2. The San Andreas Fault is an example of what type of plate boundary?
 - a) Divergent.
 - b) Transform.
 - c) Convergent.
 - d) All of the above.
 - e) None of the above.

3. Which of the following sediments precipitates directly from seawater?
 - a) Terrigenous sediments.
 - b) Biogenous sediments.
 - c) Androgenous sediments
 - d) Hydrogenous (or authigenic) sediments.
 - e) Cosmogenous sediments.

4. To avoid predation, plankton commonly _____ diurnally or seasonally.
 - a) cement themselves to the substrate
 - b) swim to polar latitudes
 - c) burrow into the sediment
 - d) migrate to deep water
 - e) rapidly change color

5. _____ form the base of the open ocean food chain.
 - a) Juvenile fishes
 - b) Primary consumers
 - c) Benthos
 - d) Phytoplankton
 - e) Zooplankton

6. Kelp forest ecosystems tend to be found
 - a) in cool, nutrient-rich coastal parts of the temperate oceans.
 - b) in cool, nutrient-poor coastal parts of the temperate oceans.
 - c) in warm, nutrient-rich coastal areas in the tropics.
 - d) in warm, nutrient-poor coastal areas in the tropics.
 - e) offshore of mangrove forest communities.

7. The average depth of the oceans below sea level is closest to
 - a) 660 km
 - b) 7 km
 - c) 3.7 km
 - d) 1,000 m
 - e) 150 m

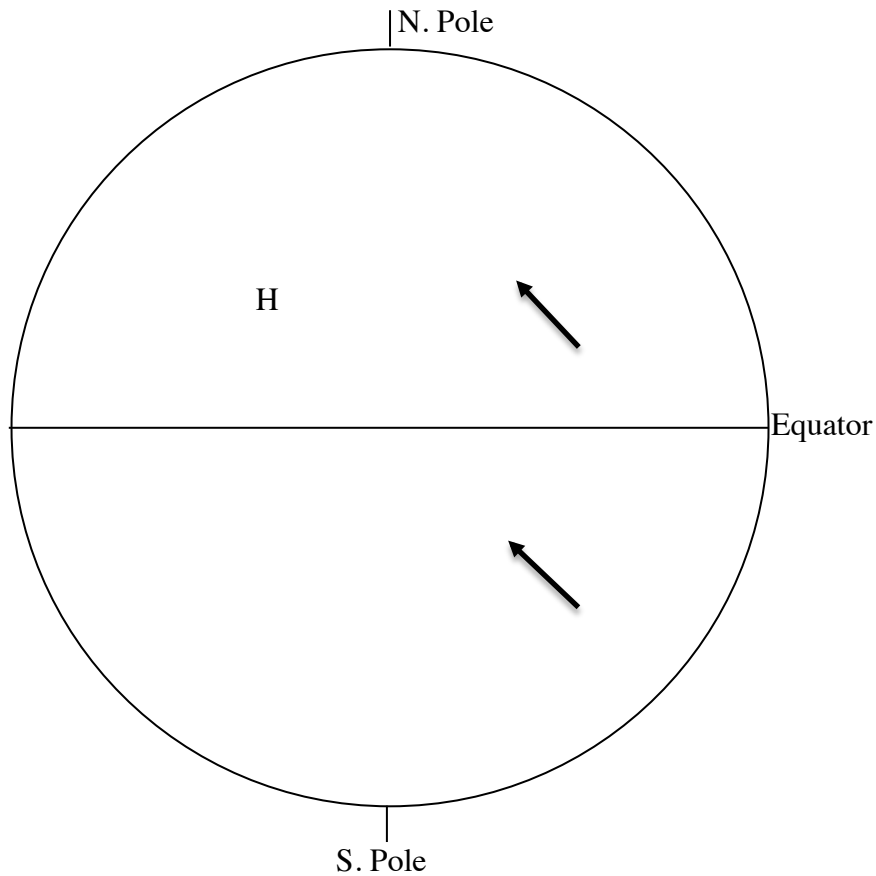
8. Which of these is an important record of past climate?
- a) Ice cores
 - b) Tree rings
 - c) Thermometer readings
 - d) Foraminifer shells
 - e) All of the above
9. The continental crust is typically _____ and _____ than oceanic crust.
- a) thicker ... less dense
 - b) thinner ... denser
 - c) thinner ... less dense
 - d) thicker ... denser
 - e) lower in fat ... lower in carbohydrates
10. This kind of animal changes color to match its surroundings.
- a) Tuna
 - b) Sea urchin
 - c) Bivalve
 - d) Sea otter
 - e) Octopus
11. The Earth's lithosphere is comprised of roughly _____ large-scale rigid plate(s).
- a) 2-4
 - b) 10-20
 - c) 300-500
 - d) 5000-6000
 - e) 4.6×10^9

Answer the remaining questions in the space provided below.

12. Name a major type of plankton that generates a toxin that affects other organisms in the ocean.

13. What types of organisms are most strongly affected by this toxin?

14. On the map, below, the arrows indicate currents heading in an arbitrary direction in each hemisphere. Draw an extension to the arrow in the *southern* hemisphere showing the effect of Coriolis acting on that current.



15. During a new moon, will we have a spring tide or neap tide?

16. In a few sentences, explain why is the tide unusually weak, or unusually strong, during the new moon.

Multiple choice answers: 1-e, 2-b, 3-d, 4-d, 5-d, 6-a, 7-c, 8-e, 9-a, 10-e, 11-b