**The Sea Floor**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. One of the following is not one of the world's major ocean basins:   
A. Atlantic Ocean  
B. Arctic Ocean  
C. Indian Ocean  
**D.** Antarctic Ocean  
E. Pacific Ocean

2. The world's smallest and shallowest ocean:   
A. Atlantic Ocean  
**B.** Arctic Ocean  
C. Indian Ocean  
D. Antarctic Ocean  
E. Pacific Ocean

3. The world's largest and deepest ocean:   
A. Atlantic Ocean  
B. Arctic Ocean  
C. Indian Ocean  
D. Antarctic Ocean  
**E.** Pacific Ocean

4. Oceanographers often use the name "Southern Ocean" to refer to the body of water:   
**A.** Around Antarctica  
B. In the South Pacific  
C. South of the North Sea  
D. South of Florida  
E. Around the southern tip of Africa

5. Density is:   
**A.** The mass of a substance per unit volume  
B. A measure of weight  
C. The mass of a substance multiplied by its percentage volume of water  
D. A measure of volume  
E. The volume occupied by a particular substance in relation to that of water

6. There is evidence that the earth and the rest of the solar system formed about:   
A. 5 million years ago  
B. 1 billion years ago  
**C.** 4.5 billion years ago  
D. 10.5 billion years ago  
E. 10 million years ago

7. The solid layer of the earth found below the crust is called the:   
A. Inner core  
**B.** Mantle  
C. Inner crust  
D. Outer core  
E. Oceanic crust

8. The earth's magnetic field is thought to be caused by movements of liquid metal in which of the earth's layers?   
A. Inner core  
**B.** Outer core  
C. Oceanic crust  
D. Mantle  
E. Continental crust

9. The thinnest layer of the earth is the:   
A. Inner core  
B. Outer core  
**C.** Crust  
D. Mantle

10. Which of the following is not true of oceanic crust?   
A. It is thinner than continental crust  
B. It is denser than continental crust  
C. It is geologically younger than continental crust  
D. It lies below sea level  
**E.** It consists mostly of granite

11. Which of the following is not true of mid-ocean ridges?   
A. Earthquakes and volcanoes are associated with them  
**B.** The sediments get thinner as one moves away from them  
C. The rock on the sea floor is older as one moves away from them  
D. Sea floor spreading is associated with them  
E. All are interconnected

12. Lithospheric plates:   
A. Only contain continental crust  
B. Only contain oceanic crust  
C. Collide with one another at the mid-ocean ridge  
**D.** Float on the upper mantle  
E. Are directly connected with the inner core of the earth

13. Trenches are formed where:   
A. A plate is lifted by another  
B. A plate moves above another  
C. A plate splits and opens up  
D. Sea floor spreading takes place  
**E.** A plate sinks beneath another

14. The process by which a lithospheric plate descends into the mantle is called:   
A. Continental drift  
B. Induction  
C. Sea floor spreading  
**D.** Subduction  
E. Faulting

15. The friction zone along the shear boundary between two lithospheric plates is called a:   
**A.** Fault  
B. Rift  
C. Trench  
D. Mid-ocean ridge  
E. Sea

16. An example of an island arch along a trench:   
**A.** Aleutian Islands  
B. Hawaiian Islands  
C. Australia  
D. Galápagos Islands  
E. Bermuda

17. Which in not a type of lithospheric plate boundary?   
A. Shear boundary  
**B.** Continental margin  
C. Trench  
D. Mid-ocean ridge

18. The vast single ocean present about 200 million years ago is called:   
A. Sinus Borealis  
B. Pangaea  
C. Tethys  
**D.** Panthalassa  
E. Gondwana

19. Lithogenous sediments are those that come from:   
A. Plants  
B. Living organisms in general  
C. Deep-water volcanoes  
**D.** Erosion of land  
E. Corals

20. The outer edge of the continental margin is the:   
**A.** Shelf break  
B. Continental slope  
C. Continental rise  
D. Edge of the abyssal plain  
E. Continental edge

21. The steepest part of the continental margin is known as the:   
A. Shelf break  
**B.** Continental slope  
C. Continental rise  
D. Edge of the abyssal plain  
E. Continental edge

22. The shallow part of the continental margin that is closer to land is known as:   
A. Shelf break  
B. Continental slope  
C. Continental rise  
D. Edge of the abyssal plain  
**E.** Continental shelf

23. The west coast of South America is an active margin. As such, it is characterized by all of the following except:   
A. Earthquakes  
B. Volcanoes  
**C.** Wide continental shelf  
D. Steep and rocky shorelines  
E. Steep continental slope

24. The east coast of the United States is a passive margin characterized by:   
A. Mountains along the coast  
B. Steep and rocky shorelines  
C. Narrow continental shelf  
D. Offshore trench  
**E.** Gentle continental slope

25. Black smokers form as a result of the accumulation of:   
A. Deep-water animals  
B. Lava  
C. Biogenous sediments  
**D.** Minerals  
E. Material released from the formation of trenches

26. How much of the Earth's surface is covered by the world ocean?   
A. 53%  
B. 65%  
**C.** 71%  
D. 78%  
E. 80%

27. The largest percentage of the world ocean is found in the:   
A. Northern hemisphere  
**B.** Southern hemisphere  
C. Eastern hemisphere  
D. Western hemisphere  
E. The ocean is evenly distributed

28. Which of the following statements is NOT true?   
A. Oceanic crust is made of a mineral called basalt  
B. Oceanic crust is denser than continental crust  
C. Oceanic crust is thinner than continental crust  
**D.** Oceanic crust is older than continental crust  
E. Chemical differences are seem between oceanic and continental crust

29. Evidence of plate techtonics is provided by:   
A. Magnetic anomalies  
B. Sea floor spreading  
C. Mid ocean ridge  
**D.** All of the above  
E. B and C only

30. The type of plate boundary where plates move past each other is called:   
A. Island arc  
B. Subduction zone  
C. Trench  
D. Convection zone  
**E.** Shear boundary

31. Sea level naturally fluctuates through geologic time. What is occurring now with regards to sea level?   
A. Sea level is falling  
**B.** Sea level is rising  
C. Sea level is stable  
D. Scientists are not sure  
E. Sea level varies by location

32. The most biologically rich part of the ocean is the:   
A. Shelf break  
**B.** Continental shelf  
C. Continental slope  
D. Continental rise  
E. Deep-sea floor