7. Known as the saltiest body of water on earth, the __________ is actually a large __________. Its surface is more than 1300 feet below sea level.
   a. Red Sea, lake
   b. Dead Sea, lake
   c. Dead Sea, ditch
   d. Dead Sea, part of the Red Sea

8. Match the following oceans with an interesting fact about them. Some oceans may have more than one answer.
   b, e _______ Atlantic Ocean
   d, c _______ Pacific Ocean
   a _______ Indian Ocean
   a. Forty percent of offshore oil production is found here.
   b. Provides some of the earth’s most heavily trafficked routes.
   c. Has the most coastline.
   d. Home of the Mariana Trench and over half of the world’s annual fish catch.
   e. The “biggest” ocean.

9. What is the average salinity of an ocean?
   a. 3 grams per liter
   b. 3.5 grams per liter
   c. 2.5 grams per liter
   d. 4 grams per liter

10. During the afternoon, the __________ results in a breeze blowing __________ the shore. Because the ground heats faster than water, this results in slightly cooler temperatures along the immediate coast when compared to inland areas.
   a. seabreeze, toward
   b. landbreeze, toward
   c. seabreeze, away from
   d. landbreeze, away from
11. Insert the word in the proper spot. Some words may be used more than once, while others are not used at all. The following is a list of words from which to choose: sun, moon, earth, semi-diurnal tides, neap tides, diurnal tides, spring tides. Tides are a result of the gravitational pull of the (a) on the (b). This is because the (c) is closer to the (d) than the (e). When little difference is seen between high and low tides, (f) are said to occur. Meanwhile, when gravitational effects are maximized, (g) occur.

   a. moon _______________
   b. earth _______________
   c. moon _______________
   d. earth _______________
   e. sun______________
   f. neap tides __________
   g. spring tides ________

12. Match the following oceans with the corresponding smaller body of water contained within the ocean’s basin.
   c_________ Atlantic Ocean
   a_________ Pacific Ocean
   b_________ Indian Ocean

   a. Gulf of Alaska
   b. Red Sea
   c. Mediterranean Sea
13. Just like the atmosphere, the ocean has layers. On the image below, label each of the ocean’s layers with both their scientific and “common” name.

Blanks in the diagram above are numbered consecutively 1-4 from the top. For example, the blank in the near surface layer is BLANK 1.

a. Abyssopelagic Zone --- BLANK 4  
b. Bathypelagic Zone --- BLANK 3  
c. Hadalpelagic Zone  
d. Mesopelagic Zone --- BLANK 2  
e. Epipelagic Zone --- BLANK 1  
f. “The Abyss” --- BLANK 4  
g. “Midnight Zone” --- BLANK 3  
h. “Sunlight Zone” --- BLANK 1  
i. “Twilight Zone” --- BLANK 2

14. Some coastal locations experience one tide cycle daily, while others experience two. Those that experience two tide cycles are said to have what kind of tides?
   a. Neap tides  
   b. Diurnal tides  
   c. Spring tides  
   d. Semi-diurnal tides

15. Where do the largest tidal ranges in the world occur?
   a. Bay of Fundy  
   b. Lake Pontchartrain  
   c. Marianna Trench  
   d. Challenger Deep
16. El Niño events occur when the Equatorial Countercurrent strengthens and ________ waters off the coast of Peru. Across our part of the United States, this produces a weather pattern which typically brings us __________ and __________ conditions.
   a. warms, cooler, drier
   b. warms, cooler, wetter
   c. cools, warmer, drier
   d. cools, cooler, wetter