

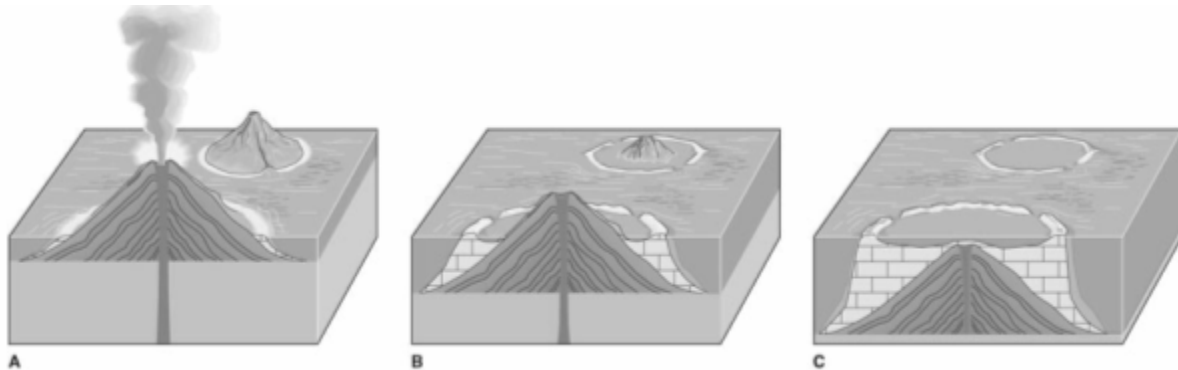
1. Over _____% of Earth's surface is covered by water.
2. Where did the water on Earth come from? Explain in your own words (5pts).
3. Name any two methods that are used today to study the seafloor.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
4. _____ continental margins have a continental shelf, continental slope, and continental rise descending to the _____.
5. _____ continental margins have continental shelves and slopes, but the slope extends down into a deep _____.
6. A mid-oceanic ridge system encircles the globe, typically running down the _____ of oceans.
7. Continental _____ - gently (0.1°) seaward-sloping shallow submarine platforms at the edges of continents.
8. Continental _____ - relatively steep slopes (typically $4-5^\circ$, but locally much steeper) that extend down from the edge of the continental shelf to the abyssal plain.
9. What geologic structure on a continental slope is analogous to an alluvial fan?
10. Continental _____ - gently seaward-sloping (0.5°) wedges of sediments extending from base of continental slope to deep sea floor.
11. An oceanic _____ is a narrow, deep trough parallel to the edge of a continent or an island and is the deepest parts of the oceans.
12. A _____ zone is where earthquake foci begin at trenches and dip landward under continents or island arcs.
13. The Mariana Trench is the deepest oceanic trench in the ocean, and extends _____ feet down from the ocean surface.
14. A _____ ridge is a giant undersea mountain range extending around the world like the seams on a baseball. Name the characteristics of this geologic structure:
 - a. Made mostly of young _____ flows.
 - b. More than _____ km long, 1,500-2,500 km wide, and rises 2-3 km above ocean floor.
 - c. A _____ valley, 1-2 km deep, runs down the crest of the ridge.
 - d. Shallow focus _____ are common.
 - e. Extremely _____ heat flow.
 - f. Often marked by line of hot _____, supporting unique biological communities.
 - g. Offset along _____ fracture zones.
15. Undersea volcanoes typically produce _____ basalts.
16. Conical undersea mountains that rise ≥ 1000 m above the seafloor are called _____.

17. _____ are flat-topped seamounts, apparently cut by wave action, and commonly capped with coral reefs.

18. _____ are wave-resistant ridges of coral and other calcareous organisms, There are three kinds, They are:

- a. _____ Reefs - encircle islands.
- b. _____ Reefs - parallel coastlines.
- c. _____ - rim circular lagoons.

19. Examine the image below, then label each type of reef shown (3pts).



20. Most terrigenous and pelagic sediments on the seafloor can be quite thick at point furthest away from mid-ocean ridges, but are very thin or non-existent at mid-ocean ridges. Why is this the case (5pts)?

21. Oceanic crust is approximately _____ km thick.

22. _____ are rock sequences in mountain chains on land that are thought to represent slivers of ocean crust and uppermost mantle.

23. All rocks and sediments of the deep sea floor are less than _____ million years old.

24. Why are earthquakes at mid-ocean ridges shallow (5pts)?

25. How does the age of the rocks that make up the sea floor support the Theory of Plate Tectonics (5pts)?