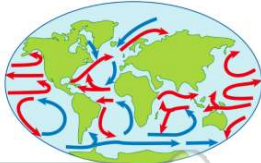




Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

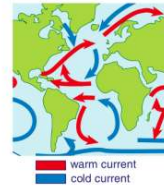
1 Broad, slow-moving currents of water at the **oceans' surfaces** are called _____.

- A deep currents
- B density currents
- C surface currents
- D Coriolis effects



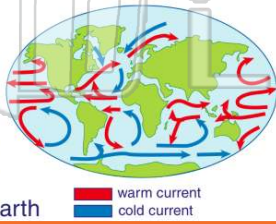
2 Describe the movement of **surface currents** on the world's oceans.

- A They move from the poles toward the equator.
- B They move from the equator toward the poles.
- C They curve to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern.
- D They curve to the left in the Northern Hemisphere and to the right in the Southern.



3 Surface currents are **set in motion** by _____.

- A gravity
- B the gravitational pull of the moon
- C the spin of the earth



4 Prevailing winds blow across the oceans' surfaces, and so one might conclude that surface currents move in a relatively straight line. The **rotation** of the earth on its axis, however, causes the surface currents to **curve**.

- This is called _____.
- A continental deflection
 - B the Coriolis effect



5

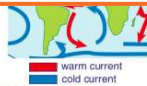


PREVIEW

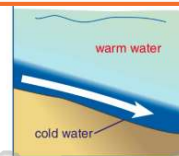
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7

- B Cool equatorial currents move toward the warmer poles.
- C Warm equatorial currents move east and west at the equator.
- D Cool polar currents carry colder water toward the equator.



- A tropical currents
- B deep ocean currents
- C Coriolis currents
- D polar-equatorial currents

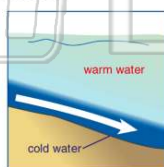


9

Density is the ratio of the mass of an object to its volume. Deep ocean currents occur where the density of the ocean water increases.

What two factors change the **density** of ocean water?

- A temperature and salinity (the amount of salt in the water)
- B gravity and the moon
- C surface currents and latitude
- D time and seasons



10

Deep water currents that begin at the poles are extremely cold, so they sink toward the ocean floor. Then they move along the ocean floor toward the equator. As **cold, deep ocean currents** approach the equator, they _____.

- A get colder and move closer to the ocean floor
- B get warmer and rise toward the ocean's surface
- C get colder and rise toward the ocean's surface
- D all pass the equator and continue on toward the opposite pole



ANSWER KEY

Broad, slow-moving currents of water at the **oceans' surfaces** are called _____.

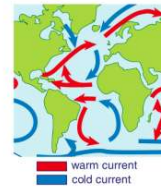
- A deep currents
- B density currents
- C surface currents
- D Coriolis effects



(C)

Describe the movement of **surface currents** on the world's oceans.

- A They move from the poles toward the equator.
- B They move from the equator toward the poles.
- C They curve to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern.
- D They curve to the left in the Northern Hemisphere and to the right in the Southern.



(C)

Surface currents are **set in motion** by _____.

- A gravity
- B the gravitational pull of the moon
- C the spin of the earth on its axis
- D the pull of the wind



(d)

Prevailing winds blow across the oceans' surfaces, and so one might conclude that surface currents move in a relatively straight line. The **rotation** of the earth on its axis, however, causes the surface currents to **curve**.

- This is called _____.
- A continental deflection
 - B the Coriolis effect
 - C the Gulf Stream



(b)



PREVIEW

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_____ move toward the warmer poles.

- C Warm equatorial currents move east and west at the equator.
- D Cool polar currents carry colder water toward the equator.



_____ deep ocean currents

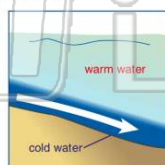
- C Coriolis currents
- D polar-equatorial currents



Density is the ratio of the mass of an object to its volume. Deep ocean currents occur where the density of the ocean water increases.

What two factors change the **density** of ocean water?

- A temperature and salinity (the amount of salt in the water)
- B gravity and the moon
- C surface currents and latitude
- D time and seasons



(a)

Deep water currents that begin at the poles are extremely cold, so they sink toward the ocean floor. Then they move along the ocean floor toward the equator. As **cold, deep ocean currents** approach the equator, they _____.

- A get colder and move closer to the ocean floor
- B get warmer and rise toward the ocean's surface
- C get colder and rise toward the ocean's surface
- D all pass the equator and continue on toward the opposite pole

(b)