

Ocean Waves And Tides Study Guide Answers

NAME _____ DATE _____ CLASS _____

Chapter 2

STUDY GUIDE

• Ocean Waves and Tides

Match the items in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter on the blank at the left.

Column I	Column II
_____ 1. Force exerted by objects on every other object	a. breaker
_____ 2. Exerts a strong pull on water in the ocean	b. neap tide
_____ 3. Movement in which water, whether in an ocean, lake, or swimming pool, alternately rises and falls	c. crest
_____ 4. Difference between high and low tide	d. gravity
_____ 5. Created by the collapse of a wave	e. spring tide
_____ 6. Highest point of a wave	f. tidal range
_____ 7. A rise and fall in the surface level of the ocean caused by a giant wave	g. tide
_____ 8. When high tides are higher and low tides are lower than normal	h. trough
_____ 9. Vertical distance between a wave's crest and trough	i. moon
_____ 10. Horizontal distance between crests of successive waves	j. wave
_____ 11. Lowest point of a wave	k. wave height
_____ 12. When high tides are lower and low tides are higher than normal	l. wavelength

13. Label Figures 1-4 as either *spring tide* or *neap tide*.

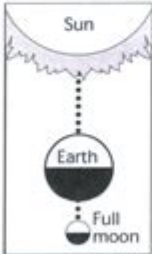


FIGURE 1




FIGURE 2

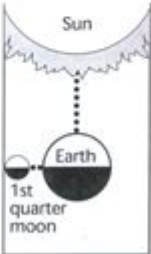


FIGURE 3

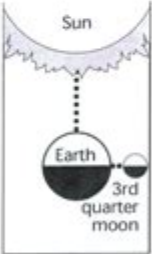


FIGURE 4

Ocean waves and tides study guide answers are essential for students and enthusiasts who wish to understand the intricate dynamics of our oceans. These natural phenomena are not only crucial for marine life but also play an essential role in weather patterns and climate. This study guide will walk you through the fundamental concepts of ocean waves and tides, their causes, characteristics, and how they influence our planet.

Understanding Ocean Waves

Ocean waves are caused by the wind as it blows across the surface of the water. The energy transferred

from the wind to the water creates ripples that can grow into larger waves. To grasp the concept of ocean waves effectively, we can break down their characteristics and types.

Characteristics of Ocean Waves

1. **Wavelength:** This is the distance between two successive crests (or troughs) of a wave. Wavelength can vary significantly depending on wind speed and distance traveled over water.
2. **Wave Height:** This is the vertical distance between the crest and the trough of a wave. Wave height is influenced by wind speed, fetch (distance over which the wind blows), and duration of the wind.
3. **Wave Period:** This refers to the time it takes for two successive crests to pass a fixed point. It is an important factor in determining wave energy.
4. **Frequency:** This is the number of waves that pass a specific point in a given time. Higher frequency means more waves in the same period, which can lead to more significant energy.
5. **Speed:** Wave speed is determined by both wavelength and period. Longer waves typically travel faster than shorter waves.

Types of Ocean Waves

Ocean waves can be categorized based on their formation and characteristics:

- **Capillary Waves:** Small waves that form due to light winds. They have a wavelength of less than 1.5 cm and are characterized by a rounded crest.
- **Wind Waves:** These are formed by the wind and can vary in size from small ripples to massive storm waves. They can travel thousands of miles across the ocean.
- **Tsunamis:** These are large ocean waves triggered by underwater earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, or landslides. Tsunamis can travel across entire ocean basins and are extremely destructive upon reaching coastal areas.
- **Seiches:** These are standing waves that occur in enclosed or semi-enclosed bodies of water, caused by changes in atmospheric pressure or winds.

The Science of Ocean Tides

Tides are the regular rise and fall of sea levels caused primarily by the gravitational pull of the moon and the sun. Understanding tides is crucial for navigation, fishing, and coastal management.

Causes of Tides

1. **Gravitational Pull:** The moon's gravitational force pulls the water towards it, creating a bulge or high tide. This occurs on the side of the Earth facing the moon and the opposite side as well.
2. **Centrifugal Force:** As the Earth and moon orbit around a common center of mass, centrifugal force pushes water away from the moon on the opposite side, causing another high tide.
3. **Sun's Influence:** The sun also exerts a gravitational pull on the Earth. While it is much farther away than the moon, its mass can still affect tides. When the sun, moon, and Earth align (during full and new moons), we experience spring tides, which are higher than normal tides. Conversely, during the first and third quarters of the moon, we experience neap tides, which are lower.

Characteristics of Tides

- **Tidal Cycle:** Most coastal areas experience two high tides and two low tides in a 24-hour period due to the rotation of the Earth.
- **Tidal Range:** This is the difference in height between high tide and low tide. Some locations have a large tidal range, while others have a minimal range.
- **Tidal Currents:** As tides rise and fall, they create currents that can influence navigation, marine life, and sediment transport.

How Ocean Waves and Tides Interact

The interaction between ocean waves and tides can significantly influence coastal environments. Here are some ways they affect each other:

1. **Wave Energy:** Waves can be affected by tides; during high tides, waves can break closer to shore, while during low tides, they may break further out, affecting coastal erosion and sediment deposition.

2. **Currents:** Tidal currents can enhance wave energy in certain coastal areas, leading to more significant wave action and erosion.
3. **Marine Ecosystems:** The interplay of waves and tides creates diverse habitats for marine life, from tidal pools to estuaries.

Studying Ocean Waves and Tides: Key Concepts and Terms

For those preparing for exams or wanting to deepen their knowledge, familiarity with the following terms and concepts is essential:

- **Fetch:** The distance over which the wind blows without obstruction; it influences wave size.
- **Tidal Bores:** A phenomenon where a strong incoming tide causes a surge of water that travels upstream in a river or estuary.
- **Spring and Neap Tides:** Understand the difference between these two types of tides based on the moon's position relative to the Earth and sun.
- **Coriolis Effect:** The effect of Earth's rotation on the direction of ocean currents and wind patterns.

Conclusion

In summary, **ocean waves and tides study guide answers** provide a comprehensive understanding of these fundamental oceanic phenomena. By grasping the characteristics, causes, and interactions of waves and tides, students and enthusiasts can appreciate the dynamic systems that shape our planet's coastlines and marine environments. Whether for academic pursuits or personal interest, this knowledge is vital for anyone looking to explore the depths of ocean science.

Frequently Asked Questions

What causes ocean waves?

Ocean waves are primarily caused by the wind as it blows across the surface of the water, creating friction that transfers energy to the water.

How do tides differ from waves?

Tides are long-term changes in ocean water levels caused by the gravitational pull of the moon and the sun, while waves are short-term disturbances created by wind.

What are the two main types of tides?

The two main types of tides are spring tides, which occur during full and new moons when the sun, moon, and Earth are aligned, and neap tides, which occur during the first and third quarters of the moon when the sun and moon are at right angles.

How do moon phases affect tides?

The phase of the moon affects tides by determining the alignment of the sun, moon, and Earth, influencing the gravitational forces that create higher or lower tides.

What is the significance of tidal ranges?

Tidal ranges, the difference in height between high tide and low tide, are significant for navigation, coastal ecosystems, and human activities like fishing and boating.

What is wave frequency?

Wave frequency refers to the number of waves that pass a fixed point in a given amount of time, typically measured in waves per second.

What factors influence wave height?

Wave height is influenced by wind speed, wind duration, and the distance over which the wind blows across the water (fetch).

What role does the Coriolis effect play in ocean currents?

The Coriolis effect causes ocean currents to curve due to the Earth's rotation, influencing the direction of flow in the ocean.

How do ocean waves impact coastal erosion?

Ocean waves contribute to coastal erosion by exerting force on shorelines, gradually wearing away rocks and sediment, reshaping the coast over time.

What tools are commonly used to measure ocean waves and tides?

Common tools for measuring ocean waves and tides include buoys, tide gauges, and satellites equipped with remote sensing technology.

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