

# Conservation Geography

Week 5

Due Date : 27.08.2025



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VISHVA S A

1) Equal density curves are called

- ☒ isopycnal curves
- ☐ isohaline curves
- ☐ isotherm curves
- ☐ isobuoyant curves

The correct answer is: isopycnal curves

## Explanation:

Equal density curves are called isopycnal curves. The term "isopycnal" comes from "iso" (equal) and "pycnal" (density); these curves connect points of the same density, commonly used in oceanography to represent layers or surfaces within the ocean where density remains constant.

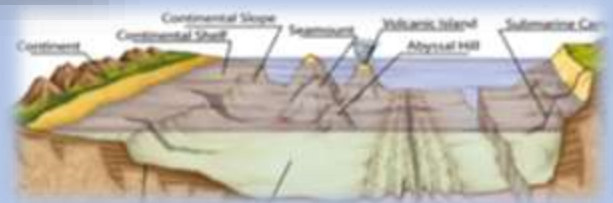
2) Which of these is a minor feature of the ocean floor?

- ☐ continental shelf
- ☐ continental slope
- ☒ guyot
- ☐ abyssal plain

The correct answer is: guyot

## Explanation:

A guyot is a flat-topped underwater volcanic mountain, considered a minor feature of the ocean floor. Unlike major features like the continental shelf, continental slope, or abyssal plain, guyots are smaller, isolated formations that arise from volcanic activity and subsequent erosion of their summits.



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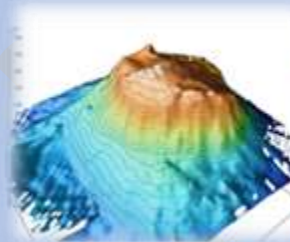
3) "mountains with pointed summits rising from the sea floor, but not reaching the surface of the ocean"

- ☐ oceanic deep / trench
- ☐ mid-oceanic ridge
- ☒ seamount
- ☐ atoll

The correct answer is: **seamount**

## Explanation:

Seamounts are underwater mountains with pointed summits that rise from the sea floor but do not reach the ocean's surface. They are mostly formed by volcanic activity and are usually conical in shape, remaining submerged beneath the sea.



4) Which of these is the largest habitat on the Earth?

- ☐ continental shelf
- ☐ continental slope
- ☐ guyot
- ☒ abyssal plain

The correct answer is: **abyssal plain**

## Explanation:

The abyssal plain is the largest habitat on Earth, covering more than half of the ocean floor. It is a vast, flat area found at depths of 3,000 to 6,000 meters and supports a unique



community of deep-sea organisms.

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5) Which of these are the largest mountain ranges on Earth?

- ☐ oceanic deep / trench
- ☒ mid-oceanic ridge
- ☐ seamount
- ☐ atoll

The correct answer is: **mid-oceanic ridge**

## Explanation:

The mid-oceanic ridge is the world's largest mountain range system, stretching for over 65,000 kilometers across the ocean floors. It is formed by tectonic plates pulling apart and is mostly underwater, far longer than any mountain range on land.

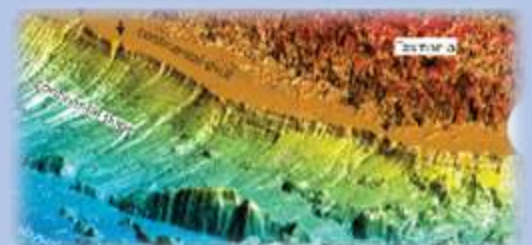
6) "deep valleys, often cutting across continental shelves and slopes" is a description of

- ☐ oceanic deep / trench
- ☐ mid-oceanic ridge
- ☐ guyot
- ☒ submarine canyon

The correct answer is: **submarine canyon**

## Explanation:

Submarine canyons are deep valleys with steep sides that cut across continental shelves and slopes. They are formed mainly by erosion from turbidity currents and underwater landslides and act as channels transporting sediments from the continental shelf down to the deep ocean.



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7) Continental slope has a gradient of

- ☐ 0-1 degree
- ☐ 1-2 degree
- ☒ 2-5 degree
- ☐ 5-10 degree

The correct answer is: 2-5 degree

## Explanation:

The continental slope is the steep descent from the continental shelf to the deep ocean floor, and it generally has a gradient ranging from 2 to 5 degrees. This slope marks the boundary between the continental crust and oceanic crust and is often cut by submarine canyons.

8) Which of these is not a prominent tidal pattern?

- ☐ diurnal
- ☒ mixed diurnal
- ☐ semidiurnal
- ☐ mixed semidiurnal

The correct answer is: mixed diurnal

## Explanation:

The prominent tidal patterns are diurnal (one high and one low tide per day), semidiurnal (two high and two low tides per day of roughly equal height), and mixed semidiurnal (two high and two low tides per day with varying heights). The term mixed diurnal is not a recognized tidal pattern.

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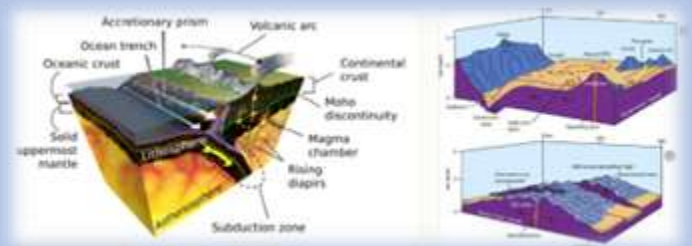
9) "relatively steep-sided, narrow, deep basins" is a description of

- ☒ oceanic deep / trench
- ☐ mid-oceanic ridge
- ☐ seamount
- ☐ atoll

The correct answer is: **oceanic deep / trench**

## Explanation:

Oceanic trenches are relatively steep-sided, narrow, and very deep basins on the ocean floor. They form at convergent tectonic plate boundaries where one plate is subducted beneath another, creating some of the deepest parts of the ocean.



10) In the sea, a layer where the temperature decreases rapidly from the mixed upper layer to the cold deeper layer

- ☐ isopycnal
- ☐ thermophil
- ☐ thermohaline
- ☒ thermocline

The correct answer is: **thermocline**

## Explanation:

The thermocline is a distinct layer in the ocean where the temperature decreases rapidly with depth, separating the warmer mixed surface layer from the much colder deep water below. It acts as a temperature barrier affecting marine life and ocean circulation.



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