|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **4.** |  |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | When waves shoal, all of the following occur EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | | |  | | | |  | **Student Response** | **Value** | **Correct Answer** | **Feedback** | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | A. | wave height increases |  |  |  | | Student ResponseB. | wave period decreases | 100% | Student Response |  | | C. | wavelength shortens |  |  |  | | D. | the wave steepens |  |  |  | | E. | wave speed decreases |  |  |  | | | | Score: | 1/1 | |  | | |
| **5.** |  |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | Larger wind-driven waves can develop in the North Atlantic Ocean than in the Strait of Georgia. Why? Choose the BEST reason. | | |  | | | |  | **Student Response** | **Value** | **Correct Answer** | **Feedback** | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | A. | Wind speed is faster over the North Atlantic Ocean than over the Strait of Georgia. |  |  |  | | B. | The Strait of Georgia is affected by daily wind reversals due to the proximity of land on all sides. |  |  |  | | Student ResponseC. | The fetch is smaller in the Strait of Georgia than in the North Atlantic Ocean. | 100% | Student Response |  | | D. | The wind blows constantly over the North Atlantic Ocean but only rarely blows hard over the Strait of Georgia. |  |  |  | | E. | Low atmospheric pressure over the North Atlantic Ocean tends to amplify large wind-driven waves. |  |  |  | | | | Score: | 1/1 | |  | | |
| **6.** |  |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A wave with a period of 100 seconds per cycle has a frequency of \_\_\_\_\_\_ cycles per second. | | |  | | | |  | **Student Response** | **Value** | **Correct Answer** | **Feedback** | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Student ResponseA. | 0.01 | 100% | Student Response |  | | B. | 0.06 |  |  |  | | C. | 0.1 |  |  |  | | D. | 1 |  |  |  | | E. | 6 |  |  |  | | | | Score: | 1/1 | |  | | |
| **7.** |  |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A scuba diver wishing to avoid the effects of waves with a wavelength of 20 meters passing overhead should remain at a depth of at least below \_\_\_\_\_\_. | | |  | | | |  | **Student Response** | **Value** | **Correct Answer** | **Feedback** | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | A. | 20 meters |  |  |  | | B. | the orbital height |  |  |  | | Student ResponseC. | the amplitude height | 0% |  |  | | D. | the wave base |  | Student Response |  | | E. | 1 meter |  |  |  | | | | Score: | 0/1 | |  | | |
| **8.** |  |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | The tremendous killing power of tsunami are due mostly to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | | |  | | | |  | **Student Response** | **Value** | **Correct Answer** | **Feedback** | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | A. | the earthquake that generated the tsunami |  |  |  | | Student ResponseB. | a large mass of water causing destruction as it rushes inland and retreats back to the ocean | 100% | Student Response |  | | C. | waves with towering waveheights that crash on buildings |  |  |  | | D. | the storm surge approaching shore with destructive force |  |  |  | | E. | the rapid approach of several waves, usually within seconds of each other |  |  |  | | | | Score: | 1/1 | |  | | |
| **9.** |  |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | Fetch is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | | |  | | | |  | **Student Response** | **Value** | **Correct Answer** | **Feedback** | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | A. | moving sediment from a beach to a deep submarine canyon |  |  |  | | B. | the depth at which waves "feel" the bottom |  |  |  | | Student ResponseC. | distance over which wind blows without any significant change in direction | 100% | Student Response |  | | D. | a group of waves of the same wavelength |  |  |  | | E. | a smooth undulation of the ocean surface |  |  |  | | | | Score: | 1/1 | |  | | |