

Chapter 5 Section 2 Advance Notes

Warm Up:

What is density? Density is the amount of _____ in a certain amount of _____.

What can we say about density that we have learned? We have learned that density affects _____. The _____ the density, the more something will _____.

Essential Questions:

What is the Coriolis Effect? _____

What direction do the surface currents turn in the Northern Hemisphere? Currents in the Northern Hemisphere turn in a _____ direction.

What direction do the currents turn in the Southern Hemisphere? The Currents in the Southern Hemisphere turn in a _____ direction.

What causes the Earth's oceans to move?

Surface Currents

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Deep Currents

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Class Notes:

How do Currents affect climate? Surface Currents affect the _____ of the _____ where they are _____. Warm – water currents bring warmer climates to coastal regions. _____
_____ bring cooler climates to coastal regions.

Name two classifications of Surface Currents:

1. _____
2. _____

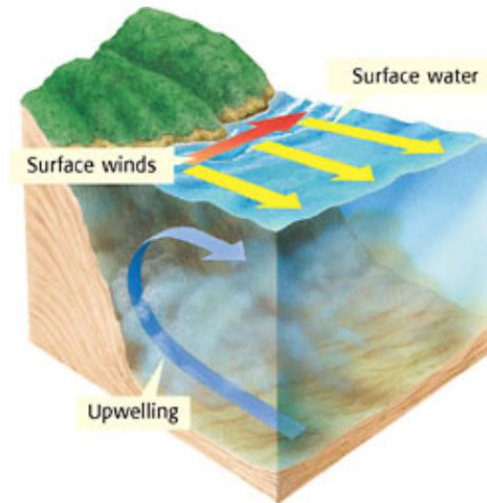
Name a warm water current? _____

Where does this current take warm water to and from where? From the _____ to the _____.

Name a cold water current? _____

Where does this current take cold water to and from where? From the _____ to the _____.

What is an upwelling? An upwelling is when deep _____ water rises to the surface



Why is upwelling so important? Upwelling brings cool, _____-rich water toward the surface phytoplankton and zooplankton which are important for fish.

What is El Nino? During El Nino, warm water replaces _____ in the Pacific Ocean. Therefore, the Pacific Ocean becomes much _____.

What are some affects of El Nino? El Nino can cause _____, _____, and _____.

Can El Nino be predicted? _____

How? Scientist predict El Nino's using a network of _____ that record data about surface temperature, air temperature and winds.

What is La Nina? During La Nina, the Pacific Ocean becomes _____ than normal. _____ in the Pacific Ocean.

