## SMS-303: Integrative marine sciences, physics (5454).

## Quiz Lab 5.

- 1. Stirring and mixing:
- a. Are the same.
- b. Work together to erode gradients.
- c. Are sometimes the same.
- d. None of the above.
- 2. Oceanic organisms as a whole:
- a. Can significantly contribute to mixing in the oceans.
- b. Do not contribute significantly to mixing except, possibly, in some places.
- c. Use mixing to move faster.
- d. Prefer mixed water.
- 3. What mixes in the oceans?
- a. Heat.
- b. Momentum.
- c. Nutrients.
- d. All of the above.
- 4. Mixing stratified fluids:
- a. Increases stratification.
- b. Is easy.
- c. Requires work.
- d. Requires internal waves.
- 5. Which enhances mixing?
- a. Cooling water from the top.
- b. Cooling water from the bottom.
- c. Heating water from the top.
- d. None of the above.

## 6. Salt fingers:

- a. None of the answers below.
- b. Occur because heat diffuses faster than salt.
- c. Occur because salt diffuses faster than heat.
- d. Occur in all thermoclines.
- 7. Stretching and folding:
- a. Is reduced by stirring.
- b. Requires momentum.
- c. Increases gradients so diffusion occurs more rapidly.
- d. Erodes gradients so mixing occurs more rapidly.
- 8. Mixing of momentum (friction):
- a. All the answers below.
- b. Causes fluids to slow down near the boundaries.
- c. Allows the wind momentum to penetrate to depth.
- d. Causes the formation of bottom boundary layers.
- 9. The thermocline problem refers to:
- a. The fact that the density gradient at the ocean thermocline is too diffuse given the measured mixing rates at the thermocline.
- b. The fact that the density gradient at the ocean thermocline is too sharp given the measured mixing rates at the thermocline.
- c. The fact that the ocean is not stratified enough.
- d. The fact that the ocean is stratified.
- 10. In estuaries in Maine which are likely to dominate mixing:
- a. Salt fingers.
- b. Breaking internal waves.
- c. Tidal mixing.
- d. Wind mixing.

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