

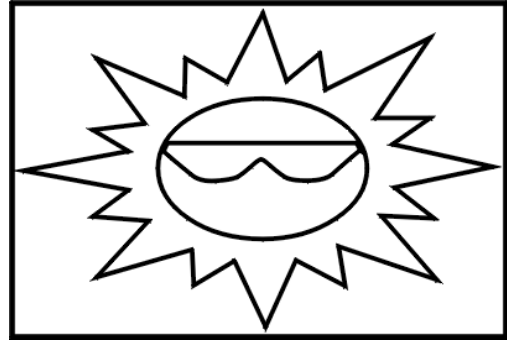
Name: _____ Date: _____

Class: _____ Professor: _____

Vocabulary Challenge

Why do hummingbirds hum? Because they don't know the words?

Match the term to its definition.



1. _____ sediments whose grain size varies considerably
2. _____ the physical or chemical disturbance or alteration of sediments as a result of the activities of organisms
3. _____ tiny particles of cosmic dust captured by Earth's gravitational field found in ocean sediments
4. _____ abrupt or sudden cooling of Earth's climate over decades to centuries
5. _____ the depth above which calcium carbonate accumulates in sediments
6. _____ the reservoirs for sediments and the processes that affect their origination, transport, deposition, and lithification
7. _____ the chemical transformation and alteration of sediments important in the formation of sedimentary rocks

8. _____ the depth below which calcium carbonate begins to dissolve due to its undersaturation
9. _____ a type of photosynthetic microorganism that produces a silicate skeleton; found throughout the world ocean, most often in association with episodic bursts of productivity
10. _____ the dissolution, fragmentation, and breakdown of rocks into sediments caused by chemical processes, such as acid rain
11. _____ a classification system for sediment sizes
12. _____ a sediment type composed of particles resulting from the fragmentation of inorganic or organic parent materials
13. _____ sediments forming directly from dissolved compounds in seawater
14. _____ a single-celled eukaryote with a silica skeleton
15. _____ the formation of rock from sediments or unconsolidated rock

16. _____ a weighted tube with an internal piston that provides sampling of undisturbed, relatively long lengths of sediments
17. _____ the physical, chemical, and biological breakdown of continental rocks
18. _____ the idea that undisturbed sediment layers exhibit a progression of ages from youngest at the top strata to oldest at the bottom strata
19. _____ the downward transfer of carbon from surface waters
20. _____ a description of ocean sediments based on their visible characteristics
21. _____ inspection and recording of observations on a sediment core
22. _____ a unit of measure of the relative abundances of the natural and heavy isotope of oxygen used as a proxy for seawater temperatures
23. _____ a type of movement exhibited by sediment grains that resembles the movement of a ball down a hill
24. _____ individual particles of sediments

25. _____ sediment derived from extraterrestrial processes, such as cosmic dust and meteorites
26. _____ the range of sizes of individual sediment particles in a sample
27. _____ the fluid velocity above which a sediment particle goes into suspension
28. _____ the dissolution, fragmentation, and breakdown of rocks into sediments caused by the activities of organisms
29. _____ cylindrical samples of sediments
30. _____ the fragmentation and breakdown of rocks into sediments caused by physical and mechanical processes, such as ice expansion
31. _____ a sediment sample whose grain sizes are the same or similar
32. _____ an instrument used for characterizing and quantifying sinking marine sediments
33. _____ biological in origin
34. _____ melted fragments of Earth's crust produced as the result of a meteorite impact

35. _____ single-celled, shelled eukaryotes found throughout the world ocean
36. _____ the sinking of sediments in the water column and the processes that affect it
37. _____ the temporary floating of sediment particles within a fluid
38. _____ a mathematical formulation to describe the rate of settling of small spheres in a fluid
39. _____ any unconsolidated fragment of inorganic or organic material
40. _____ a measurement of one property that can be used to indirectly infer another property
41. _____ sediments formed from the fragmentation of solid rock
42. _____ a technique using the ratios of magnesium and calcium as a proxy for seawater temperature
43. _____ the millennial-scale variations in the Earth's orbit around the Sun that produce ice ages
44. _____ forming in place; for example, chemical sediments

45. _____ sediments forming directly from dissolved compounds in seawater
46. _____ a means for organizing and classifying marine organisms based on their size
47. _____ a type of movement of sediment grains characterized by sudden hops
48. _____ the study of ancient oceans and their evolution