	ine Science Ch. 7 "Currents" NNameper	_
Each after anot	group of 3 students will have a report topic. Reports will begin fifteen minutes all students have received their topic. A students causing disruption while her student is presenting their report will automatically fail this classwork imment.	
1.	Where are the major (large) gyres? In what direction do they move? Why are there more polar gyres than subpolar gyres?	<u>.</u>
2.	What causes the Ekman spiral? How does it affect ice movement near the arcticircle? How does it affect the motion of ice near the Antarctic circle?	<del>c</del>
3.	Where are boundary current strongest? Where are they weakest? Why?	_
4.	What will cause upwelling along a coastline. What will cause downwelling? Which area has the greatest abundance of life? Why?	_
5.	How are rings formed as the Gulf Stream flows? What are the two types of ring formed, and where are they formed? What eventually happens to rings?	_ 3S
6.	What does Langmuir circulation look like on the surface? What is happening to the water beneath the surface? How deep are they?	<del></del>
7.	What does "thermohaline" mean? In what directions do these currents travel? What starts the flow of water in this type of current?	_
8.	Where does the deepest water in oceans come from? How fast are currents neather deep ocean floor? How far do some deep ocean currents travel?	- ı <b>r</b>
9.	What are tracers in sea water used for? What is tritium? Where did the tritium in our oceans come from? Why is it a convenient tracer?	-
10.	Which surface currents in our textbook were not presented by the filmstrip? Where are they? What are convergences and divergences? Where are they?	
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