







*Antarctica and sinks to the bottom because of its high density.*

b. Terminal moraine

*A terminal moraine is a pile of rock and soil pushed to the end (i.e. the terminus) of a moving glacier.*

c. Equatorial upwelling

*Equatorial upwelling occurs along the equator because of the change in direction of the Coriolis Force. The Ekman drift in both hemispheres is away from the equator, so water must be brought up from depth to compensate. The upwelling nutrients usually cause high biological productivity there.*

d. Mid-ocean ridge

*The mid-ocean ridge is a thickening of the ocean crust where new crust is being generated from rising magmas. On the two sides of the ridge, the ocean crust moves away.*

e. Ekman layer

*The Ekman Layer is the shallow upper layer of the ocean that feels the wind stress directly. Due to the Coriolis Force, the water moves at right angles to the applied wind stress.*