



## Exploring Explorations

### Ocean Exploration Student Worksheet

These questions are your guide to a quick “treasure hunt” through the Ocean Exploration Web site. Begin with the Ocean Explorer Explorations Web page at <http://oceanexplorer.noaa.gov/explorations/explorations.html>. Some questions can be answered directly from this Web page. To find answers for the rest, you will need to follow the links to pages for specific expeditions. Happy exploring!

1. In what two seas did a 2004 international Ocean Exploration expedition investigate global climate change?
2. What type of deep-sea community was studied by the Windows to the Deep expedition?
3. What is the world’s least explored ocean?
4. Where were deep-sea hydrothermal vents first discovered 25 years ago?
5. How are aquaculture and cell culture relevant to the 2003 Deep Sea Medicines expedition?
6. What was the habitat of mussels and other deep-sea animals studied by the Gulf of Mexico Deep Sea Biology expedition?
7. Where is the “Submarine Ring of Fire”?
8. What kind of communities were studied by the 2004 Mountains in the Sea expedition?
9. What are the “Mountains in the Sea?”
10. The 2004 Gulf of Alaska 2004 focused on what geological features?
11. Who burned the British warship *Gaspee*?
12. What is one possible use for polarization vision investigated by Operation Deep Scope?
13. Part of the 2004 Estuary to the Abyss expedition was concerned with antimicrobial resistance. What has been identified as a source of antimicrobial resistance in microbes, and what are “nosocomial” infections?
14. On May 21, 2002, the Davidson Seamount Expedition posted a video of an animal sighted at 1,725 m that had previously been sighted only once. What was the animal?
15. During the 2002 Arctic Exploration expedition, one of the scientists (Mike Vecchione) discussed similarities and differences between the Arctic and Antarctic. One of the differences he noted was that it is common to see seals hauled out among the penguins on Antarctic ice floes, but none were seen on floes in the Arctic. Why?
16. The Life on the Edge 2004 expedition included explorations of deep coral ecosystems that are being severely threatened by a variety of human activities. What is the dominant coral species in these ecosystems?

17. The Gulf of Mexico was ideal for the WW II Shipwreck Survey expedition because of the number of ships that were casualties of World War II. How many Allied vessels were sunk in the Gulf by German U-boats in 1942 and early 1943?
18. Scientists participating in the 2002 Exploring Alaska's Seamounts expedition noticed that most of the giant spider crabs (*Macroregonia macrocheira*) viewed from the submersible *Alvin* were missing limbs, and had a black scar (blastema) where a limb once existed. They also noticed that almost all of the limbs were lost at the base of the limb. What did this suggest to the scientists?
19. On August 10, 2003, scientists on the Charleston Bump expedition discovered an animal that one observer said "looked like interactive art!" What was this animal?
20. What caused the steamship *Portland* to sink?
21. What was the most effective method for collecting adult flying fishes used by the 2003 Life on the Edge expedition?
22. Kick'em Jenny Volcano is the most active underwater volcano in what region?
23. On September 28, 2003, the Gulf of Mexico Habitats expedition collected a beautiful flower-like animal. But the log entry for the day says that this beauty is deceiving. Why?
24. The 2003 Puerto Rico Trench expedition explored the deepest part of the Atlantic Ocean. How deep is it?
25. The Puerto Rico Trench expedition also discovered a large fault system similar to the San Andreas Fault in California. Where is this fault located?
26. What conditions in the Black Sea make it ideal for preserving ancient wooden shipwrecks?
27. On September 25, 2001, the *R/V Alvin* made its first dive on the Blake Ridge. What unusual live samples were brought up from the deep ocean floor?
28. During the 2003 Northwestern Hawaiian Islands expedition, a tagged monk seal peered into the porthole of the *Pisces* deep-sea manned submersibles at what depth?
29. What percentage of all U.S coral reefs are located in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands?
30. Where is the wreck of the German U-boat 166?
31. One of the studies conducted as part of the *Titanic* 2004 expedition involved tiny microbes that feed on iron and create icicle-shaped formations called \_\_\_\_\_.
32. According to the last mission log (June 19) of the 2002 Sanctuary Quest expedition, how many humpback whales were sighted during the expedition in the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary?
33. What was the important discovery made on July 11, 2002, by explorers on the Monitor expedition 2002?
34. October 8, 2002, scientists on the Gulf of Mexico expedition found a bivalve clam that was identified as *Acesta excavata*. What was unusual about this discovery?

35. The June 28 log of the 2001 Lewis and Clark Legacy expedition comments on an advantage of using an ROV for underwater exploration. What is this advantage?

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**NOAA Sites**

- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service
- National Marine Fisheries Service
- National Weather Service
- NOAA Research
- NOAA Library
- NOAAWatch
- NOAA Careers
- NOAA Staff Directory

**NOS Program Offices**

- Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services
- National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science
- Office for Coastal Management
- National Geodetic Survey
- Office of Coast Survey
- Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
- Office of Response and Restoration

**NOS Headquarters**

- For NOS Employees
- Equal Employment Opportunity and Diversity Programs
- Integrated Ocean Observing System Program
- Management and Budget Office

**Site Links**

- Site Map
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