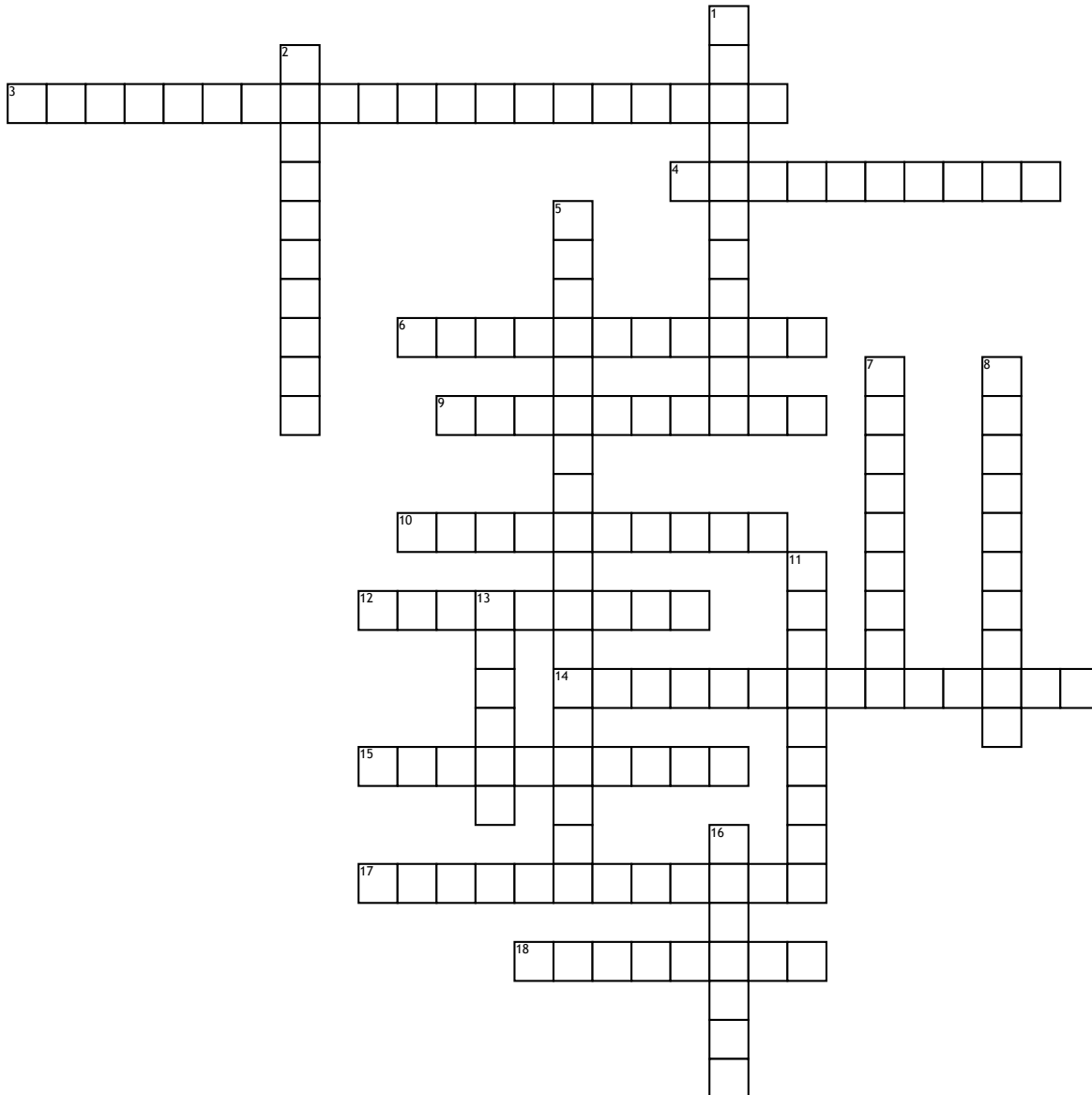


# Atmosphere



## Across

3. A type of energy that comes to Earth from the Sun, can damage skin and cause cancer, and it is mostly absorbed by Earth's Ozone Layer.
4. The transfer of heat by flow of material.
6. A term that describes all the waters of Earth.
9. Earth's air, which is made up of a thin layer of gases, solids, and liquids; forms a protective layer around the planet and is divided into five distinct layers.
10. The transfer of energy that occurs when molecules bump into each other.
12. Narrow belt of strong winds that blow near the top of the troposphere.
14. Causes moving air and water to turn left south of the equator and right north of the equator.

15. Movement of air from land to sea at night, created when cooler, denser air from the land forces up warmer air over the sea.
17. When water changes form a vapor to a liquid.
18. the higher you go the less pressure is forced down on you, the lower you are the more pressure you feel.

## Down

1. Layer of Earth's atmosphere that is closest to the ground, contains 99 percent of the water vapor and 75 percent of the atmospheric gases, and is where clouds and weather occur.
2. Layer of electrically charged particles in the thermosphere that absorbs AM radio waves during the day and reflects them at night.

5. A group of chemical compounds used in refrigerators, air conditioners, foam packing, and aerosol sprays that may enter the atmosphere and destroy ozone.
7. Movement of air from sea to land during the day when cooler air from above the water moves over land, forcing the heated less dense air above the land to rise.
8. Layer of the stratosphere with a high concentration of ozone; absorbs most of the sun's harmful ultraviolet radiation.
11. energy that is transferred in the form of rays or waves
13. Dust, salt, and pollen particles
16. Water Vapor