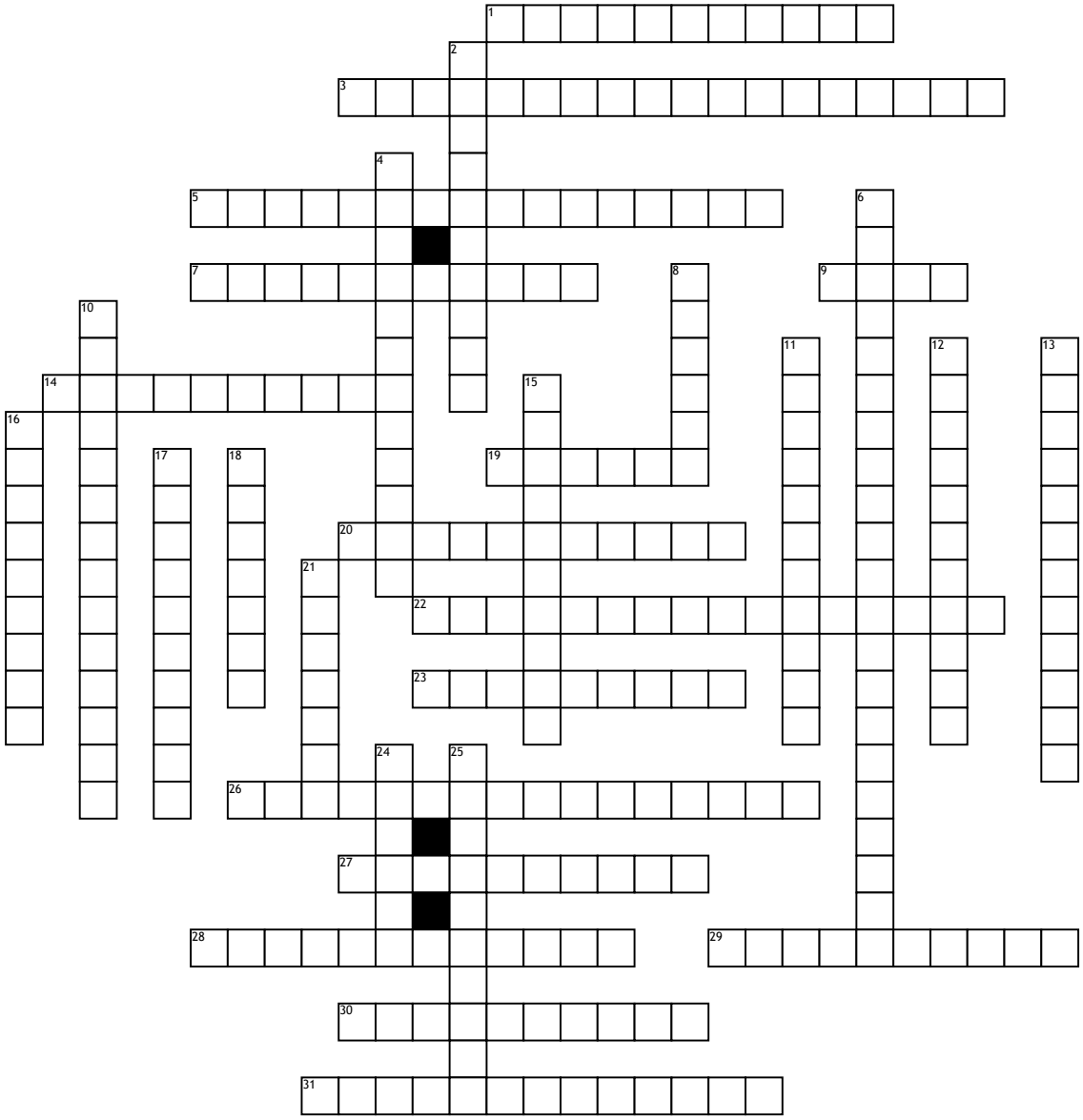
Name: _____ Date: _____

Atmosphere And Metorology



Across

1. the process or state of converging.

3. another term for atmospheric pressure.

5. the trapping of the sun's warmth in a planet's lower atmosphere due to the greater transparency of the atmosphere to visible radiation from the sun than to infrared radiation emitted from the planet's surface.

7. the process of turning from liquid into vapor

9. the quality of being hot; high temperature.

14. a wind blowing steadily toward the equator from the northeast in the northern hemisphere or the southeast in the southern hemisphere, especially at sea.

19. type of cloud

20. the lowest region of the atmosphere, extending from the earth's surface to a height of about 3.7–6.2 miles (6–10 km), which is the lower boundary of the stratosphere.

22. the amount of water vapor present in air expressed as a percentage of the amount needed for saturation at the same temperature.

23. something that reflects changes in circumstances or opinions.

26. the measure of water vapor (moisture) in the air, regardless of temperature.

27. the region of the earth's atmosphere above the stratosphere and below the thermosphere, between about 30 and 50 miles (50 and 80 km) in altitude.

28. the very highest levels of a profession or other sphere, or of prices or other quantities.

29. the movement caused within a fluid by the tendency of hotter and therefore less dense material to rise, and colder, denser material to sink under the influence of gravity, which consequently results in transfer of heat.

30. the cycle of processes by which water circulates between the earth's oceans, atmosphere, and land, involving precipitation as rain and snow, drainage in streams and rivers, and return to the atmosphere by evaporation and transpiration.

31. the process or state of converging.

Down

2. the process by which sound waves travel through a medium.

4. the region of the atmosphere above the mesosphere and below the height at which the atmosphere ceases to have the properties of a continuous medium

6. is the force which results when there is a difference in pressure across a surface.

8. type of cloud

10. an effect whereby a mass moving in a rotating system experiences a force (the Coriolis force) acting perpendicular to the direction of motion and to the axis of rotation. On the earth, the effect tends to deflect moving objects to the right in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern and is important in the formation of cyclonic weather systems.

11. a line on a map connecting points having the same temperature at a given time or on average over a given period.

12. the degree or intensity of heat present in a substance or object, especially as expressed according to a comparative scale and shown by a thermometer or perceived by touch.

13. water that collects as droplets on a cold surface when humid air is in contact with it.

15. a region having little rainfall because it is sheltered from prevailing rain-bearing winds by a range of hills.

16. he emission of energy as electromagnetic waves or as moving subatomic particles, especially high-energy particles that cause ionization.

17. a narrow, variable band of very strong, predominantly westerly air currents encircling the globe several miles above the earth.

18. type of cloud

21. type of cloud

24. the proportion of the incident light or radiation that is reflected by a surface, typically that of a planet or moon.

25. the envelope of gases surrounding the earth or another planet.