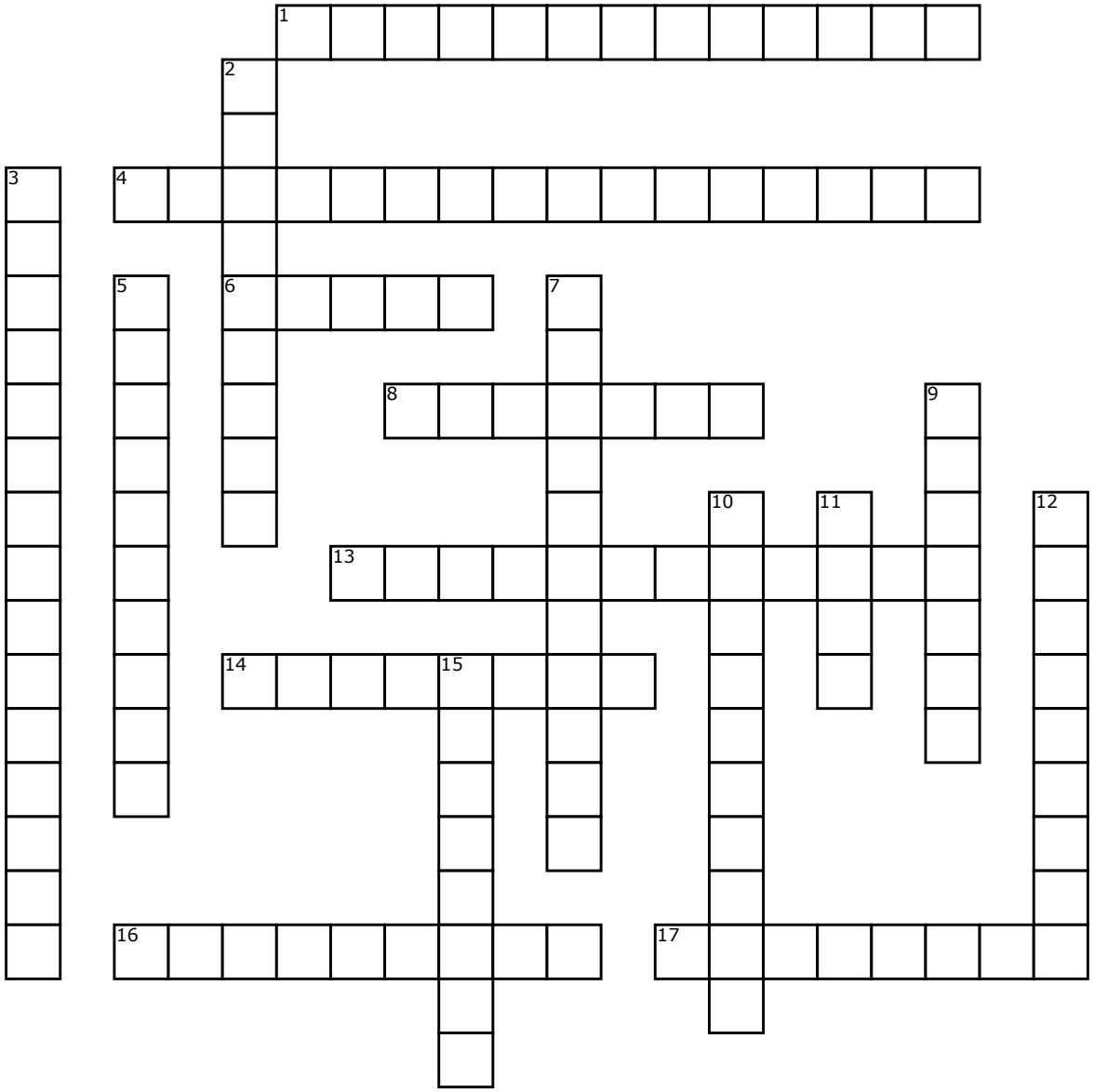
Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Science



Across

1. formed during the process of cyclogenesis when a cold front overtakes a warm front.

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

6. The boundary between two air masses that have different temperatures or humidity.

8. a volume of air defined by its temperature and water vapor content.

13. an expert in or student of meteorology; a weather forecaster.

14. the state or quality of being humid.

16. the emission of energy as electromagnetic waves or as moving subatomic particles, especially high-energy particles that cause ionization. the energy transmitted by radiation, as heat, light, electricity, etc.

17. predict or estimate (a future event or trend)

Down

2. A cold front is defined as the leading edge of a cooler mass of air, replacing at ground level a warmer mass of air, which lies within a fairly sharp surface trough of low pressure.

3. a pair of air masses, neither of which is strong enough to replace the other.

5. he 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. Origin mid 19th century: from late Latin convectio(n-), from Latin convehere, from con- 'together' + vehere 'carry.' Translate convection to Use over time for: convection

7. 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.

9. the state of the atmosphere at a place and time as regards heat, dryness, sunshine, wind, rain, etc.

10. the process by which heat or electricity is directly transmitted through a substance when there is a difference of temperature or of electrical potential between adjoining regions, without movement of the material.

11. the perceptible natural movement of the air, especially in the form of a current of air blowing from a particular direction.

12. a transition zone between a mass of warm air and the colder air it is replacing.

15. the temperature at which dew forms and is a measure of atmospheric moisture.