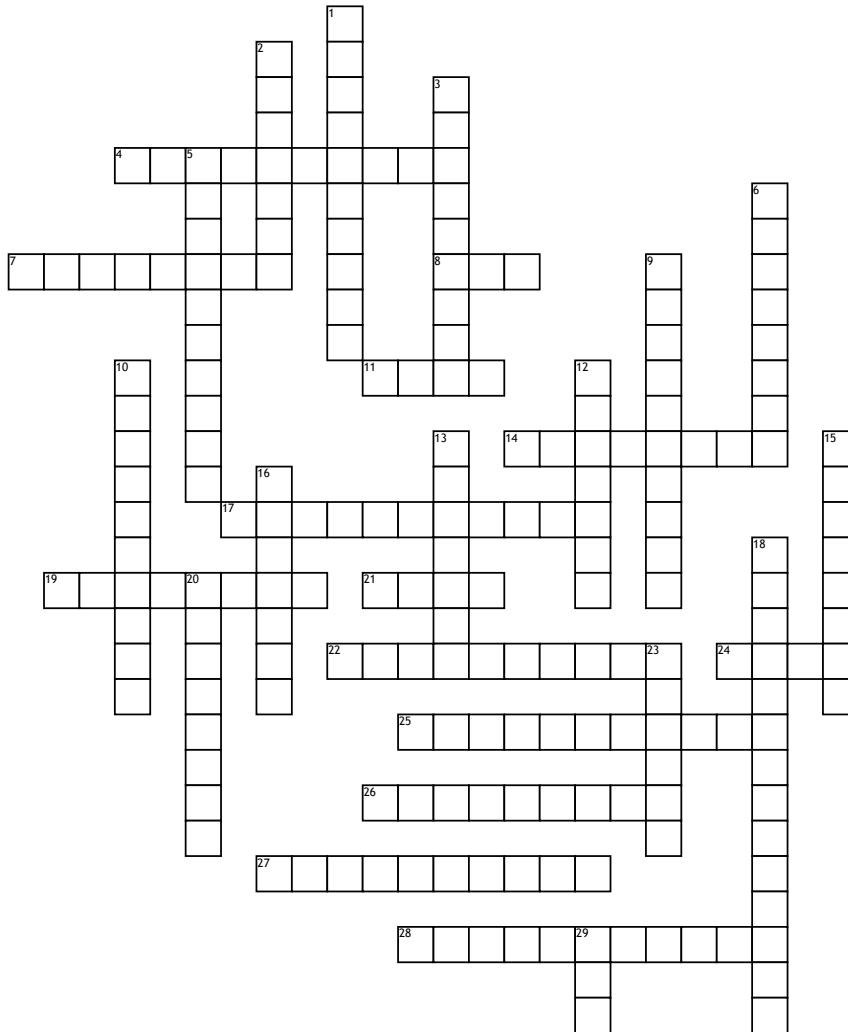


Weather and Climate



Across

4. the side of the mountain facing away from an ocean that receives little rain is called a ____ .
 7. the amount of moisture in the air
 8. Air that is rising exerts less pressure on earth's surface is an an are of ____ pressure.
 11. Air that is moving down to earth's surface is an area of ____ pressure
 14. the tropical zone is the warmest area on earth because the sun's rays hit the surface _____.
 17. the zone we live in
 19. air masses that form over cold water and are cool and moist are ____ polar air masses.
 21. Ocean currents move ____ around the world.
 22. the repeated movement of water from earth's surface to the atmosphere and back to earth's surface

24. the horizontal movement of air
 25. air masses that form over Canada are cold and dry are called polar ____ air masses
 26. the vertical distance above or below sea level
 27. the prevailing winds in the midlatitude zone
 28. the layer of the atmosphere we live in and where most weather occurs

Down

1. ____ winds come from a particular direction on a regular basis.
 2. the amount of matter in a given space
 3. the current that occurs when trade winds move surface water away
 5. The poles are the coldest areas on earth because the sun's rays hit the surface ____ .
 6. the amount of dissolved salt in a liquid

9. The up and down movement of a fluid due to differences in temperature
 10. a strong current from the Gulf of Mexico
 12. water moving in a particular direction within the ocean
 13. Average weather over many years
 15. ____ is a measure of how far north or south of the equator a place is located.
 16. a large body of air with similar humidity and temperature
 18. Global winds appear to curve due to the ____
 20. air masses that form over Mexico are warm and dry and are called ____ continental air masses
 23. the event that occurs when surface winds slow or stop and do not move surface waters away.
 29. the primary source of energy on Earth

Word Bank

midlatitude	convection	air mass	rain shadow	upwelling	wind
high	elevation	low	coriolis effect	continental	latitude
tropical	heat	density	maritime	prevailing	el nino
sun	troposphere	directly	gulf stream	humidity	climate
current	indirectly	salinity	westerlies	water cycle	