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Science Weather Unit

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| **Across**  **4.** An instrument indicating temperature  **6.** Instrument used for measuring the speed of wind  **8.** Large ocean wave caused by an underwater earthquake or a volcanic explosion  **9.** When a thundercloud has many small bits of ice bump into each other and they move around it creates this  **11.** Instrument that measures the atmospheric pressure, weather and altitude.  **13.** This cloud is a thunderstorm cloud and can produce rain, snow, hail and lightning  **14.** The continuous rain cloud  **15.** This cloud may have a fibrous (hair-like) and/or silky sheen appearance.  **16.** Generally a gray cloud layer with a base, if thick enough, produce drizzle or ice prisms | **Down**  **1.** Can form anywhere in the world, but they mostly end up forming in flat or dry terrains  **2.** Only forms over really warm ocean water of 80°F or warmer  **3.** Two air masses where one is cool and the other warm, are moving so that the warmer air replaces the cooler air  **5.** The combination of a cold front and warm front when they catch up and cold overtakes a warm front  **7.** Two air masses, one cold and one warm, moving so the colder air replaces the warmer air  **10.** When electricity passes through the air and causes particles to vibrate. The vibrations are heard as sound.  **12.** These clouds develop vertically in the shape of mountain and resembles pieces of cotton. They are often referred to as "fair-weather clouds". |