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climate/ weather

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|  |  |  | 15  A |  |  |  | E |  | T |  | 16  S |  | A |  | E |  | R |  |  |  |  | N |  | H |  | H |  | N |  |
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| 19  E |  |  | R |  |  |  | M |  | 20  D |  | E |  |  |  | 21  D |  | A |  |  |  |  | W |  | N |  | T |  |  |  |
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| O |  |  | S |  | 24  T |  | O |  | 25  P | R | E | C | I | P | I | T | A | T | I | O | N |  |  |  |  | O |  | U |  |
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| A |  |  |  | 26  A | R | C | T | I | C | A | I | R |  | 27  T | Y | P | H | O | O | N |  |  |  |  |  | T |  | B |  |
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| N |  |  | 31  S | N | O | W |  |  |  |  | A |  |  | 32  A | I | R | D | E | N | S | I | T | Y |  |  |  |  | T |  |
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|  |  | 34  O | F | F | S | H | O | R | E | B | R | E | E | Z | E |  | 35  A | I | R | P | R | E | S | S | U | R | E |  |  |
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|  |  |  | 36  H | U | R | R | I | C | A | N | E |  | 37  T | R | O | P | I | C | A | L | S | T | O | R | M |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  | 38  I | N | V | E | R | S | I | O | N |  |  | 39  R | A | I | N |  | 40  M | I | C | R | O | C | L | I | M | A | T | E |

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| **Across**  **2.** The winds that occupy most of the tropics and blow from the subtropical highs to the equatorial low.  **10.** Climates in which the mean temperature of the warmest month is below 10ºC; climates that are too cold to support the growth of trees.  **13.** Distant lightning that illuminates the sky but is too far away for its thunder to be heard  **17.** A severe weather condition characterized by low temperatures and strong winds (greater than 32 mi/hr) bearing a great amount of snow. When these conditions continue after the falling snow has ended, it is termed a ground blizzard.  **18.** A visible electrical discharge produced by thunderstorms.  **22.** The atmospheric pressure at mean sea level.  **25.** Any form of water particles-liquid or solid-that falls from the atmosphere and reaches the ground.  **26.** A very cold and dry air mass that forms primarily in winter and the northern interior of North America.  **27.** A hurricane that forms in the western Pacific Ocean  **28.** A breeze that blows from the water onto the land. Opposite of an offshore breeze.  **31.** Solid precipitation in the form of minute ice flakes that occur below 0ºC  **32.** Mass per unit volume of air; about 1.275 km per cubic meter at 0ºC and 1000 millibars.  **34.** A breeze that blows from the land out over the water. Opposite of an onshore breeze.  **35.** The cumulative force exerted on any surface by the molecules composing air.  **36.** A severe tropical cyclone having winds in excess of 64 knots (74 mi/hr).  **37.** Organized thunderstorms with a cyclonic wind circulation between 35 and 64 knots.  **38.** An increase in air temperature with height  **39.** Precipitation in the form of liquid water drops that have diameters greater than that of drizzle.  **40.** The climate structure of the air space near the surface of the earth. | **Down**  **1.** An aggregate of ice crystals that falls from a cloud  **3.**  a mixture of smoke and fog  **4.** The wind direction most frequently observed during a given period.  **5.** A fairly bright lightning flash from distant thunderstorms that illuminates a portion of the cloud.  **6.** A cold air mass that forms in a high-latitude source region.  **7.** The rising of water (usually cold) toward the surface from the deeper regions of a body of water.  **8.** A period of abnormally dry weather sufficiently long enough to cause serious effects on agriculture and other activities in the affected area.  **9.** The accumulation of daily and seasonal weather events over a long period of time. A description of aggregate weather conditions; the sum of all statistical weather information that helps describe a place or region  **11.** A form of energy transferred between systems by virtue of their temperature differences.  **12.** A layer of soil beneath the earth's surface that remains frozen throughout the year.  **14.** Ice crystals that form on surfaces instead of dew when the dew point is below freezing.  **15.**  A large expanse of air having similar temperature and humidity at any given height.  **16.** A type of precipitation consisting of transparent pellets of ice 5 mm or less in diameter. Same as ice pellets.  **19.**  The process by which a liquid changes into a gas  **20.** Water that has condensed onto objects near the ground when their temperatures have fallen below the dew point of the surface air  **21.** The ratio of the mass of a substance to the volume occupied by it.  **23.** Any sudden and heavy rain shower.  **24.** An intense, rotating column of air that protrudes from a cumulonimbus cloud in the shape of a funnel or a rope and touches the ground.  **29.**  A coastal local wind that blows from the ocean onto the land. The leading edge of the breeze is termed a sea breeze front.  **30.**  Energy propagated in the form of electromagnetic waves. These waves do not need molecules to propagate them, and in a vacuum they travel at nearly 300,000 km per sec.  **33.** The state of the atmosphere in terms of such variables as temperature, cloudiness, precipitation, and radiation. |