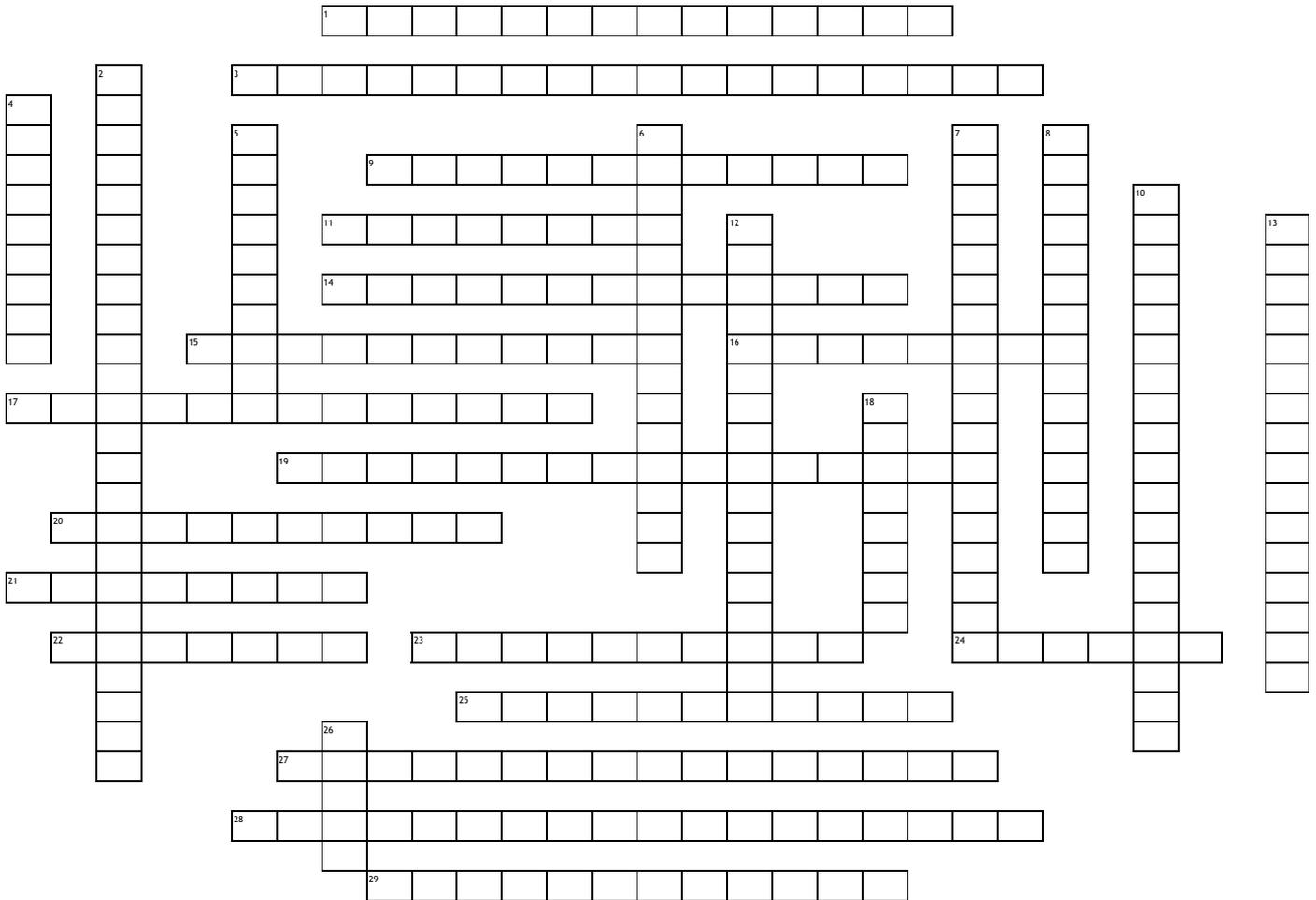


# 18-19 Terms



## Across

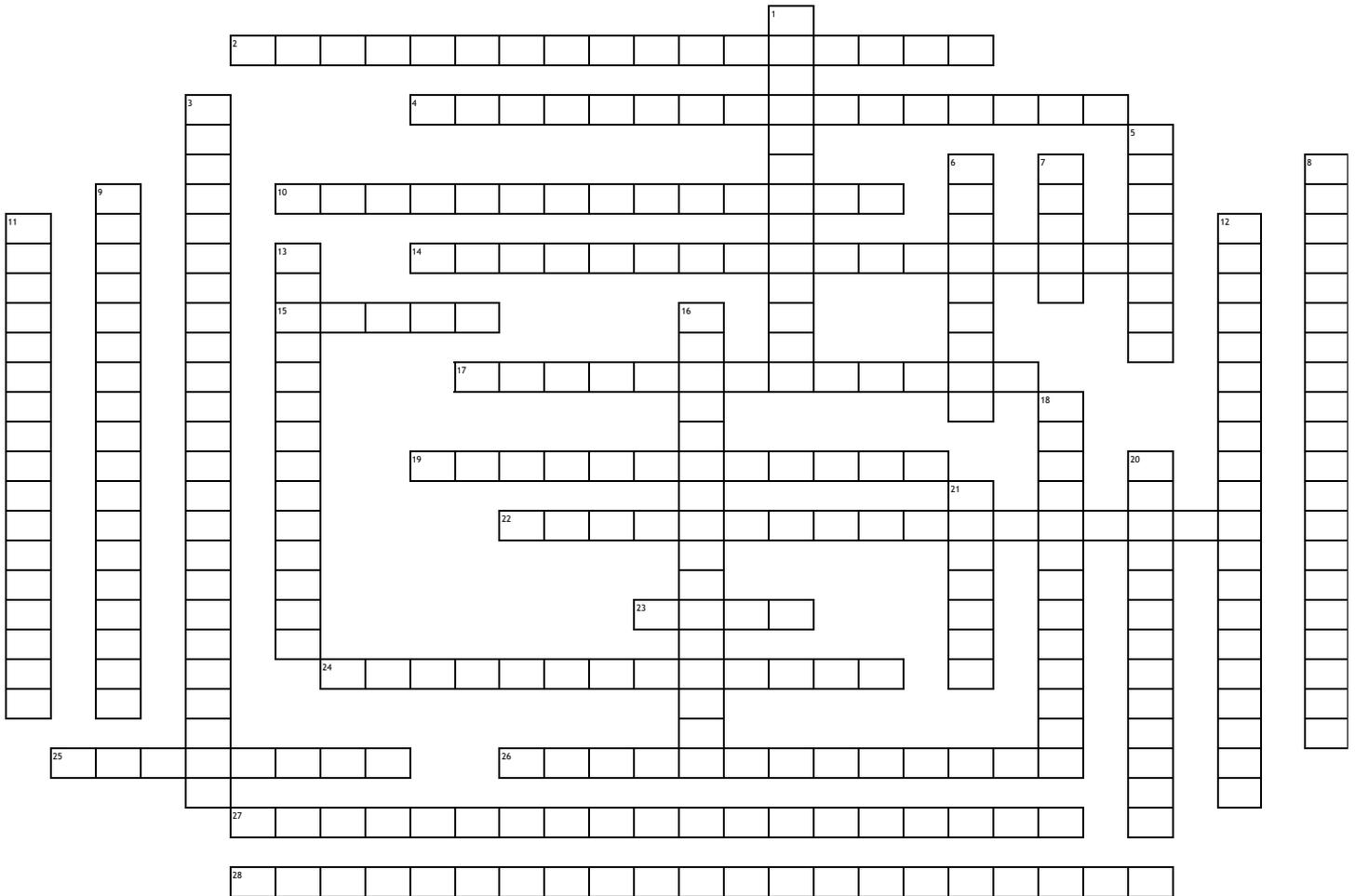
1. a material that can be harmful if it is not properly disposed of
3. a pond that has a sealed bottom
9. A process by which an electric current breaks chemical bonds.
11. the burning of biomass energy sources to generate electricity
14. the chemical energy stored in living things
15. a turbine that converts wind energy into electricity
16. a power plant that uses wind turbines to generate electricity
17. capable of being readily decomposed into harmless substances by microorganisms
19. Solar energy cells, usually made from silicon, that collect solar rays to generate electricity.
20. Electricity generated from the energy of moving water
21. polluted liquid produced by water passing through buried wastes in a landfill
22. fuel, as wood or ethanol, derived from biomass.
23. waste pollution from mines and factories
24. discarded electronic equipment such as computers, cell phones, television sets, etc.
25. The energy captured by transforming the wave motion of water into electrical energy using a turbine
27. Particles from a nuclear reaction that emits radiation
28. the gathering of solar energy by collectors that are used to heat water or heat a building
29. the burning of solid waste

## Down

2. places where collected recyclables are sorted and prepared for reprocessing
4. Convert waste into reusable material
5. The process of helping biodegradable wastes to decompose naturally
6. Reducing waste at the source, producing less waste or decreasing its toxicity.
7. non-liquid waste that comes from homes, institutions, and small businesses
8. Energy from steam or hot water produced from hot or molten underground rocks.
10. the use of sunlight to heat buildings directly
12. when humans inject hazardous waste way underground to keep it from contaminating groundwater
13. a landfill that holds nonhazardous waste such as municipal solid waste and construction debris
18. an electrical-chemical device that converts fuel, such as hydrogen, into an electrical current
26. Material which is eliminated or discarded as no longer useful or required.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# APES Unit 4 Vocabulary



**Across**

- 2. non-moving sources of pollution, such as factories.
- 4. A process that converts coal that is relatively high in sulfur to a gas in order to remove the sulfur
- 10. (NOx) Major source is auto exhaust. Primary and secondary effects include acidification of lakes, respiratory irritation, leads to smog and ozone. Reduced using catalytic converters.
- 14. pollutants that are put directly into the air by human or natural activity.
- 15. A colorless, odorless gas that is radioactive and comes from the decay of Uranium 238
- 17. The tendency of gas or air to rise in a vertical shaft because its density is lower than that of the surrounding gas or air. It is also called stack effect.
- 19. Chemical compounds that contain carbon and hydrogen atoms.
- 22. A small discrete mass of solid or liquid matter that remains individually dispersed in gas or liquid emissions (usually considered to be an atmospheric pollutant)
- 23. A highly toxic metal that can damage the nervous system, blood, and kidneys, and can cause harm to the development of a children's intellectual abilities. Main source was leaded gasoline.
- 24. A gray-colored air pollution created when power plants and home furnaces burn fossil fuels, releasing sulfur compounds and smoke particles into the air
- 25. Rain containing acids that form in the atmosphere when industrial gas emissions (especially sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides) combine with water.
- 26. Refers to a structure and using process that is environmentally responsible and resource-efficient throughout a building's life-cycle: from siting to design, construction, operation, maintenance, renovation, and demolition. This practice expands and complements the classical building design concerns of economy, utility, durability, and comfort.
- 27. pollutants that form from chemical reactions that occur when primary pollutants come in contact with other primary pollutants or with naturally occurring substances, such as water vapor.
- 28. Comprehensive regulations that address acid rain, toxic emissions, ozone depletion, and automobile exhaust

**Down**

- 1. Colorless toxic gas created naturally by volcanoes. Human source is mainly from the burning of coal. Creates respiratory problems in humans and acid rain in the environment
- 3. A category of organic chemical with a high vapor pressure, which readily evaporate at normal temperature and pressure. They include benzene, chloroform, formaldehyde, ethanol, etc.
- 5. A term for several minerals that have the form of small elongated particles. Some particles believed to be carcinogenic
- 6. Air pollutants that are potentially harmful and may pose long-term health risks to people who live and work around chemical factories, incinerators, or other facilities that produce or use them (also called hazardous air pollutants).
- 7. A form of oxygen that has three oxygen atoms in each molecule instead of the usual two.
- 8. A phenomenon in which building occupants experience acute health and/or comfort effects that appear to be linked to time spent in a particular building.
- 9. the 1970 amendments to the Clean Air Act required EPA to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards for certain pollutants known to be hazardous to human health. EPA has identified six criteria pollutants: sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen oxides, ozone, and particulate matter.
- 11. A brownish haze that is a mixture of ozone and other chemicals, formed when pollutants react with each other in the presence of sunlight
- 12. An air pollutant that is a colorless chemical used to manufacture building materials and many household products, such as particleboard, hardwood plywood paneling, and urea-formaldehyde foam insulation.
- 13. A colorless, odorless, poisonous gas in cigarette smoke that passes through the lungs into the blood.
- 16. Condition in which warmer air is found above cooler air, restricting air circulation; often associated with a pollution event in urban areas
- 18. A decline in the amount of light reaching the earth's surface because of increased air pollution, which reflects more light back into space.
- 20. Human-induced changes on the natural environment
- 21. An additive in gasoline and is an important industrial solvent (also a component in cigarette smoke)

**WORD BANK**

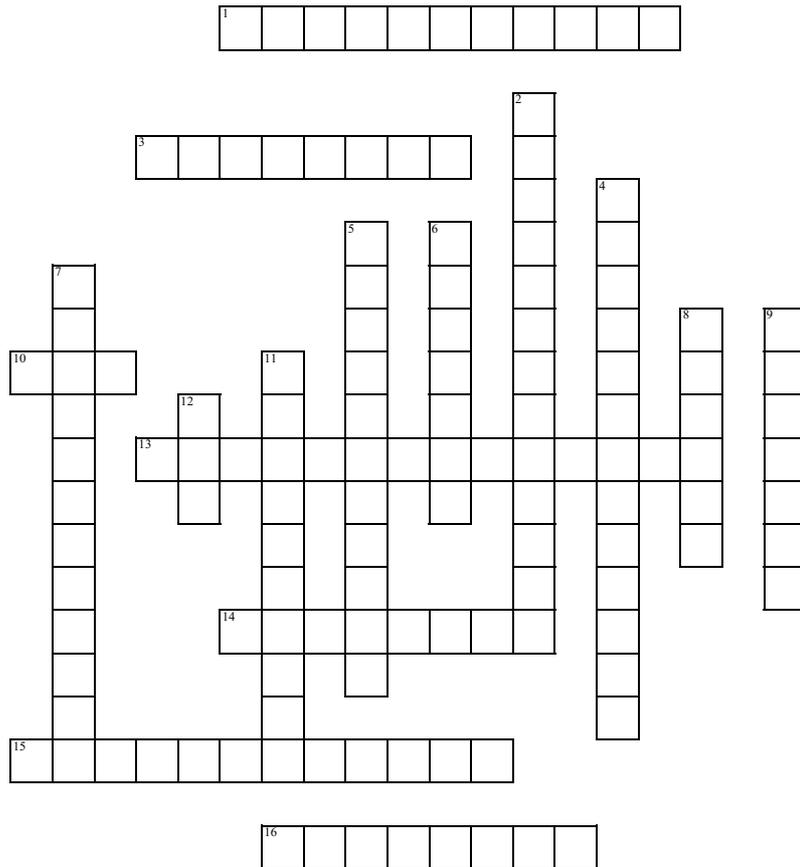
sulfurous smog  
asbestos  
secondary pollutants  
Clean Air Act Amendments  
carbon monoxide  
sick building syndrome  
stationary sources

particulate matter  
chimney effect  
nitrogen oxides  
radon  
air toxics  
ozone  
acid rain

criteria pollutants  
lead  
Benzene  
Thermal Inversion  
chemical formaldehyde  
sulfur dioxide  
coal gasification

global dimming  
volatile organic compounds  
Anthropogenic  
hydrocarbons  
primary pollutants  
photochemical smog  
green building

# Biogeochemical Cycles



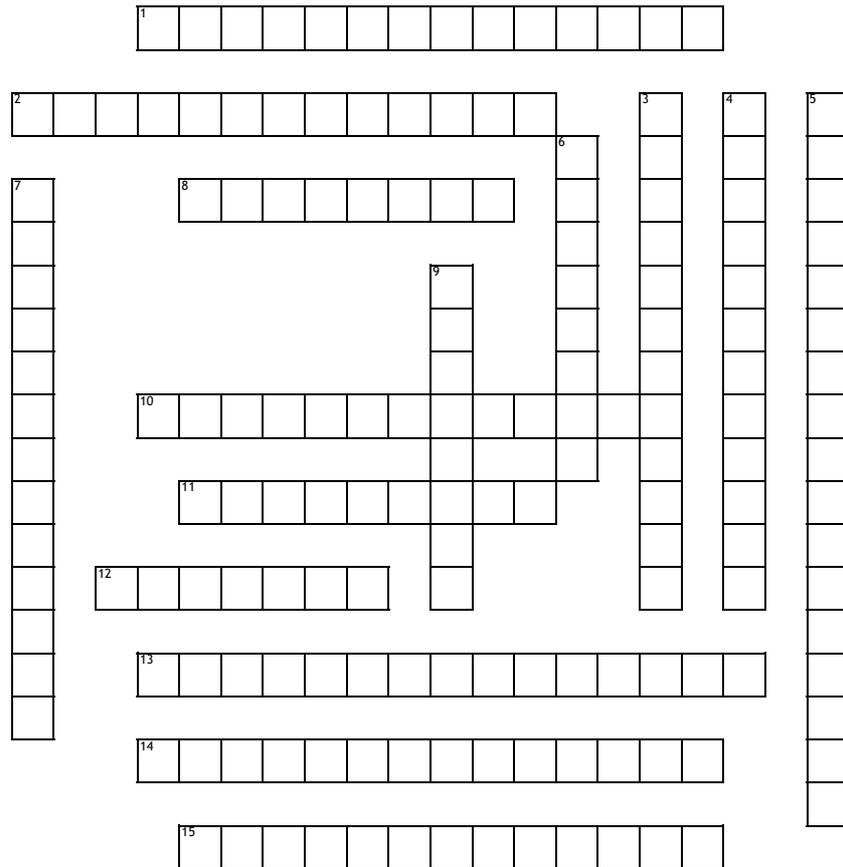
## Across

1. Process by which water changes from a liquid to a gas.
3. Animals need nitrogen to produce \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Large organic molecule containing nitrogen that contains your genetic information.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when fertilizer runoff causes excess algae and water weeds.
14. Our atmosphere contains 78% free \_\_\_\_\_.
15. The downward entry of water into the soil or rock surface.
16. Prokaryote responsible for "fixing" nitrogen.

## Down

2. Process where water "evaporates" from plants.
4. Rain, snow, sleet, or hail.
5. Bacteria that break down organic matter.
6. What molecule is produced when nitrogen is fixed?
7. Process by which water vapor turns into liquid water.
8. Animals get nitrogen into their systems by eating \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Oats, peas, beans, corn
11. Helps plants to grow.
12. What "powers" the water cycle?

# Environmental Issues



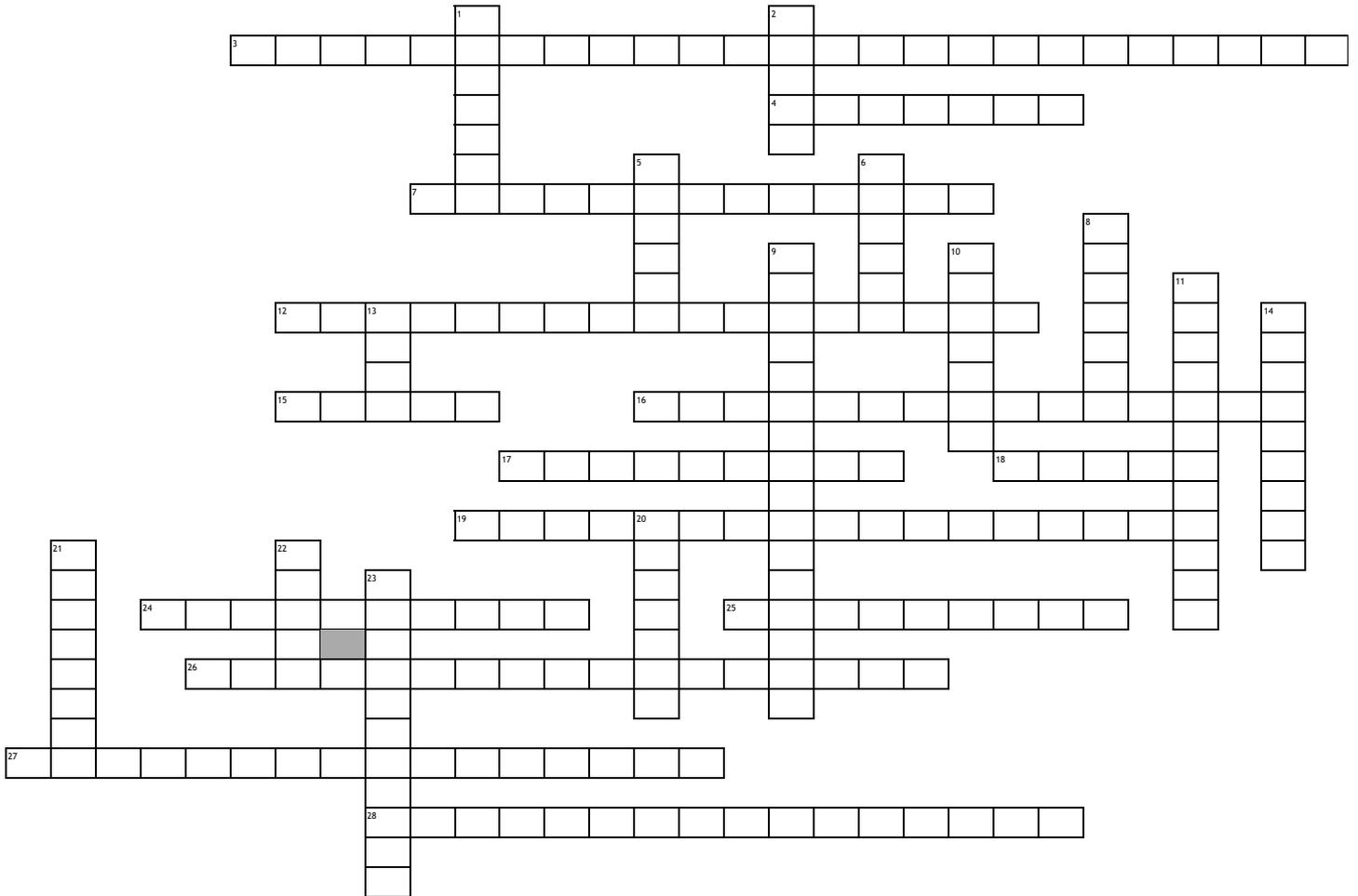
## Across

1. A reduction of a layer in the stratosphere.
2. The result of human practices like greenhouse gases.
8. A water form due to certain pollutants in the atmosphere.
10. A change in global climate patterns.
11. Contamination of the environment.
12. Also know as an illness or sickness.
13. When a car burns fuel, CO<sub>2</sub> is released.
14. Increasing population to unsustainable levels.
15. Loss of trees and is no longer used for forests.

## Down

3. Melting of the ice in the North and South.
4. Extremely toxic waster.
5. using too much of something.
6. Killing an animal out of season or without a license.
7. Contributes to greenhouse effects and may smell.
9. Extracting oil from underground.

# Human/Global Impact



## Across

3. A measure of how much an individual consumes, expressed in area of land
4. Place where an organism lives
7. The removal of trees faster than forests can replace themselves.
12. species whose population size is rapidly declining and will become extinct if the trend continues
15. Habitat Destruction, Invasive Species, Population, Pollution, Overharvesting
16. plants and animals that have migrated to places where they are not native
17. Release of harmful materials into the environment
18. Large geographic area with a similar climate and ecosystem
19. Species that is likely to become endangered.
24. A group of individuals that belong to the same species and live in the same area
25. All the different populations that live together in an area
26. permanent elimination of a species from earth; irreversible loss
27. no longer present anywhere in the world; could be biotic or abiotic.
28. the use or extraction of a resource until it is depleted

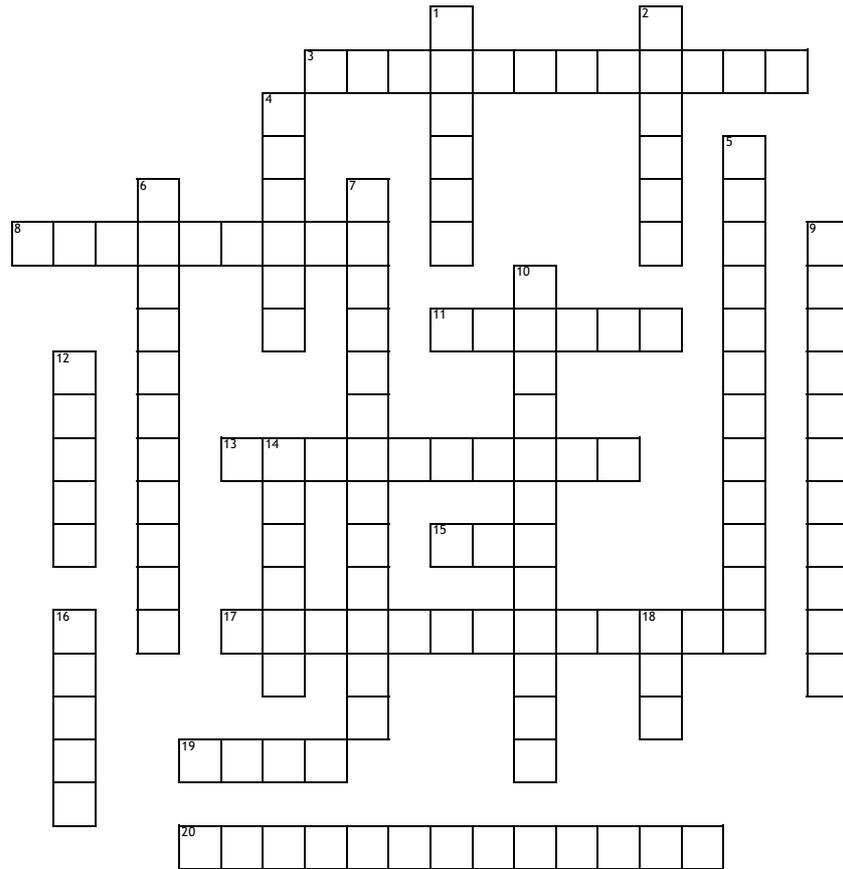
## Down

1. The average weather conditions in an area over a long period of time
2. organism's role, or job, in its habitat
5. to use less of something
6. the living organisms in an ecosystem
8. The process of making new products from materials that were used in another product.
9. An increase in population over a period of time
10. A group of similar organisms that can breed and produce fertile offspring
11. the diversity of plant and animal life in a particular habitat (or in the world as a whole)
13. a piece of land where waste materials are dumped
14. a community of organisms and their abiotic environment
20. Any nonliving component of an environment
21. A low area of land that is built up from deposits of solid refuse in layers covered by soil.
22. using a resource over and over in the same form
23. the loss of living space due to human activity or catastrophic events

## Word Bank

- |                    |                    |                    |                               |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| species            | ecosystem          | global extinction  | deforestation                 |
| endangered species | climate            | threatened species | reuse                         |
| biome              | species extinction | pollution          | population growth             |
| landfill           | niche              | habitat            | dump                          |
| population         | recycle            | habitat loss       | biodiversity                  |
| over exploitation  | community          | invasive species   | HIPPO                         |
| reduce             | biotic             | abiotic            | by soil. ecological footprint |

# Hydrology Crossword Puzzle



## Across

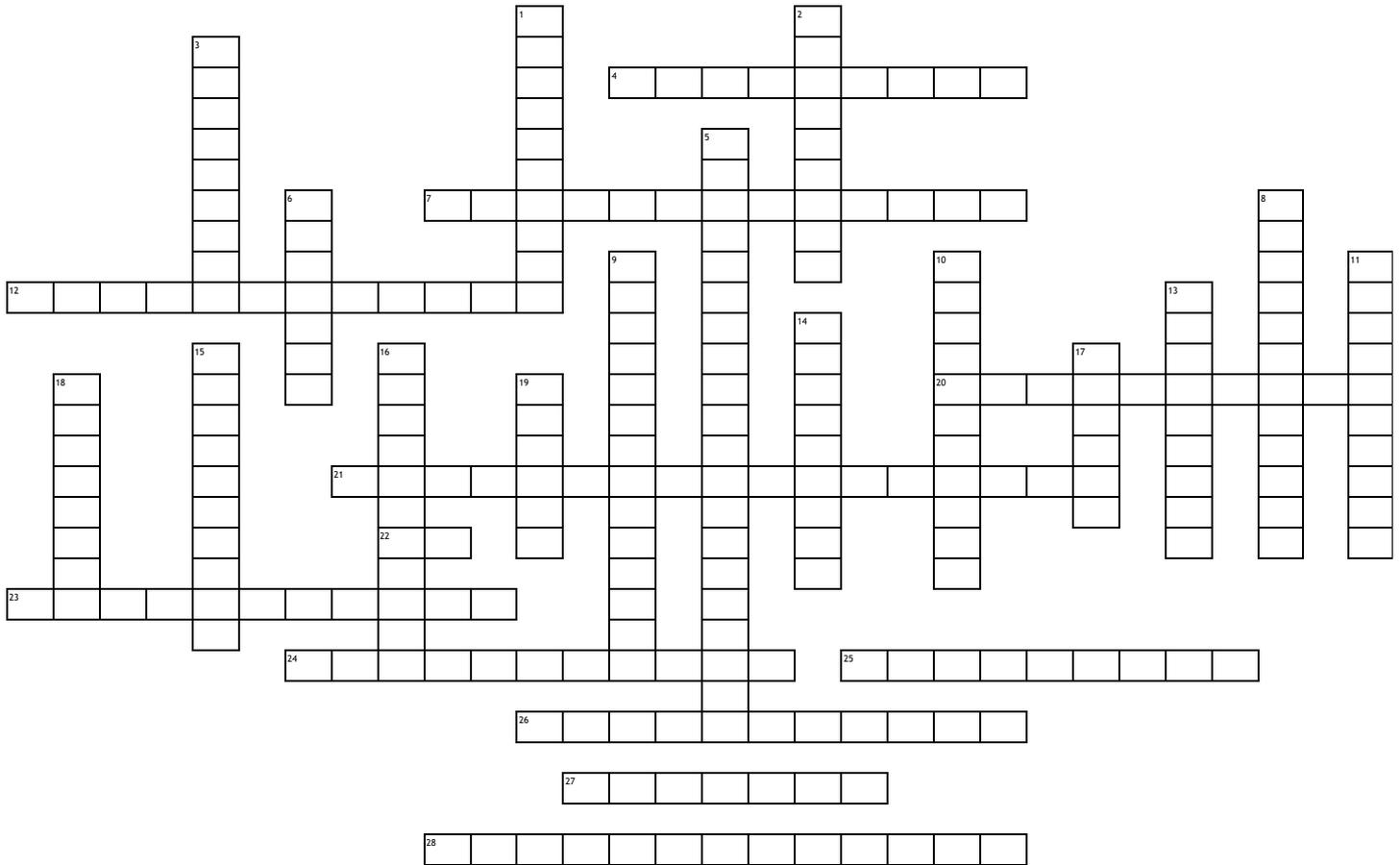
3. The biggest ocean on earth.
8. This is our unit.
11. Rain falls from this.
13. The smallest ocean on earth.
15. One state of matter
17. When water falls from a cloud.
19. Body of water
20. Water evaporating on leaves.

## Down

1. A state of matter
2. Large bodies of water.
4. Water that flows across land.
5. How water soaks into the ground.
6. Water in the soil or ground.
7. Another way of saying the water cycle.
9. This is the name when water turns into a gas.
10. This forms clouds.
12. Evaporated water.
14. Bodies of water
16. A state of matter.
18. The solid form of water is\_\_\_\_\_.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Hydrology Unit



**Across**

- 4. oceanographic phenomenon that involves wind-driven motion of dense, cooler, and usually nutrient-rich water towards the ocean surface,
- 7. process of water movement through a land and its evaporation from aerial parts
- 12. species that can be used to monitor the health of an environment or ecosystem.
- 20. may be anywhere on Earth that is covered by seawater
- 21. water pollution affects a water body from sources such as polluted runoff from agricultural areas draining into a river, or wind-borne debris blowing out to sea.
- 22. a numeric scale used to specify the acidity or basicity(alkalinity) of an aqueous solution
- 23. all the waters on the earth's surface, such as lakes and seas
- 24. The integration and application of environmental values into the military mission in order to sustain readiness, improve quality of life
- 25. an area or ridge of land that separates waters flowing to different rivers, basins, or seas.
- 26. water present beneath Earth's surface in soil pore spaces and in the fractures of rock formations
- 27. a partly enclosed coastal body of brackish water with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it
- 28. rain, snow, sleet, or hail that falls to the ground.

**Down**

- 1. of or found in fresh water; not of the sea
- 2. a substance that pollutes something, especially water or the atmosphere
- 3. introduction of contaminants into the natural environment that cause adverse change
- 5. a single identifiable source of air, Water pollution, thermal, noise or light pollution
- 6. an underground layer of water-bearing permeable rock, rock fractures or unconsolidated materials
- 8. change of the physical state of matter from gas phase into liquid phase
- 9. biological conversion of one or more carbon molecules
- 10. a type of vaporization of a liquid that occurs from the surface of a liquid into a gaseous phase
- 11. may be anywhere on Earth that is covered by seawater
- 13. the cloudiness or haziness of a fluid caused by large numbers of individual particles that are generally invisible to the naked eye
- 14. study of the movement, distribution, and quality of water on Earth and other planets
- 15. a rapid increase or accumulation in the population of algae
- 16. mass of water found on, under, and over the surface of a planet.
- 17. of, found in, or produced by the sea
- 18. saltiness or dissolved salt content of a body of water
- 19. the draining away of water (or substances carried in it) from the surface of an area of land, a building or structure, etc.

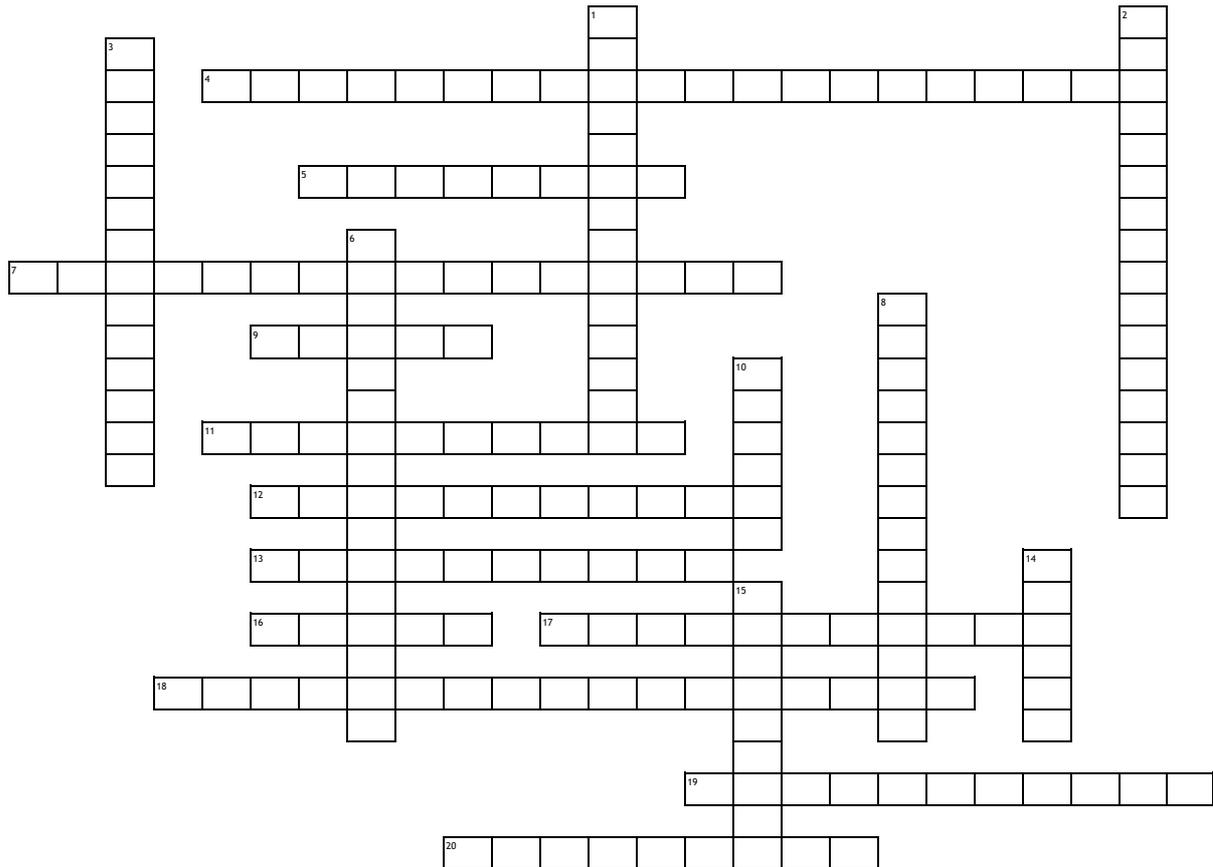
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Ozone + Air Pollution

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. A molecule made up of three oxygen atoms found in both troposphere and stratosphere  | A. Carbon Monoxide              |
| 2. A chemical form of pollution that is released directly into the atmosphere   | B. Primary Pollutant            |
| 3. A chemical form of pollution that is formed when primary pollutants and other gases react in the atmosphere  | C. Environmental Justice        |
| 4. Process in which different types of chemicals dissolve into water and fall out of the atmosphere   | D. Atmospheric Circulation Cell |
| 5. A pattern of large-scale movement of air around the planet caused by the unequal heating of Earth's surface  | E. Wet Deposition               |
| 6. An odorless, colorless gas with the chemical formula CO that is produced during the incomplete combustion of fossil fuels  | F. Montreal Protocol            |
| 7. The principle that the environmental impacts of development, including risks to human health, should be spread evenly across all populations without regard to race, color, country of origin, or income | G. Residence Time               |
| 8. An atmospheric circulation cell that consists of rising warm air from the tropics replaced by a surface flow of cooler air from about 30° north or south latitude  | H. Hadley Cell                  |
| 9. An international treaty that establishes a process to end the use of chemical compounds responsible for the destruction of stratospheric ozone   | I. Ozone                        |
| 10. The average time that an element or compound spends in a particular reservoir.  | J. Secondary Pollutant          |

# Pollution Crossword



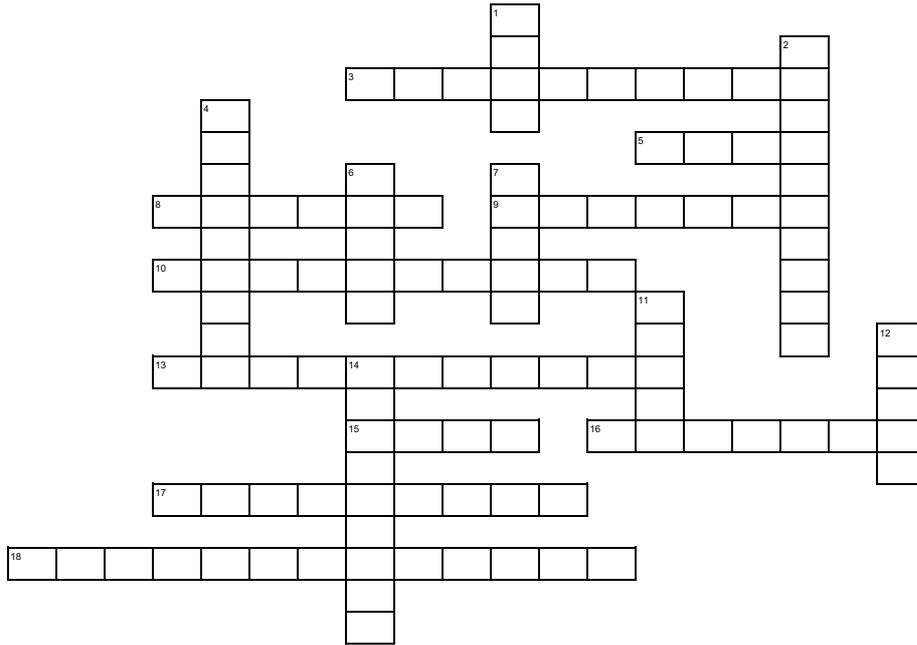
## Across

4. pollution of water through air pollution
5. can not directly see where the pollution is coming from
7. nonpoint pollutant referring to the outflow of acidic water from mines
9. example of point source solution
11. leading cause of run-off
12. one of the leading causes towards the increase amount of non-point solution
13. example of non-point source pollution from waterways
16. the source of pollution can be directly seen
17. movement of water through soil and rock
18. reaction of sunlight, nitrogen oxides, and VOCs; point source appears gray
19. mercury dumped in a body of water in Japan, leading to mental impairment, birth defects and death in humans
20. hazardous chemicals that had been buried in a canal, leaked into people's property and school yards

## Down

1. extremely damaging substance to human blood
2. nations agree to cut CFC production in half to recover ozone
3. brown haze composed of sulfur dioxide, sulfuric acid, and suspended particles
6. 2012 oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico on BP operated ship
8. wet/dry deposits of secondary pollutants onto earth surfaces
10. river in India polluted by trash and untreated sewage
14. agricultural practices placing pesticides and it running off into groundwater
15. the process by which something becomes impure, defiled, dirty, or otherwise unclean

# recycling and environment



**Across**

- 3. It is an invisible layer that surrounds the earth to protect it from strong sunrays.
- 5. let's keep our planet \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. we have to protect our \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. a synonym of garbage is \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. The envelope of gases surrounding the earth or another planet.
- 13. we have to take care of our \_\_\_\_\_
- 15. We can put trash in garbage \_\_\_\_\_
- 16. let's \_\_\_\_\_ our planet earth for the future generations.
- 17. We have to be \_\_\_\_\_ about our environment.
- 18. a colourless, odourless gas produced by burning carbon and organic compounds and by respiration. It is naturally present in air (about 0.03 per cent) and is absorbed by plants in photosynthesis.

**Down**

- 1. rubbish must be put in \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. The \_\_\_\_\_ effect is caused by greenhouse gases in our atmosphere trapping and redirecting heat back to Earth, increasing temperatures....
- 4. A synonym on contamination is \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. reduce, \_\_\_\_\_ and recycle
- 7. paper is made from \_\_\_\_\_
- 11. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most important liquid.
- 12. These are called "residuos" in spanish. what is it?
- 14. It is important to save our planet

**Word Bank**

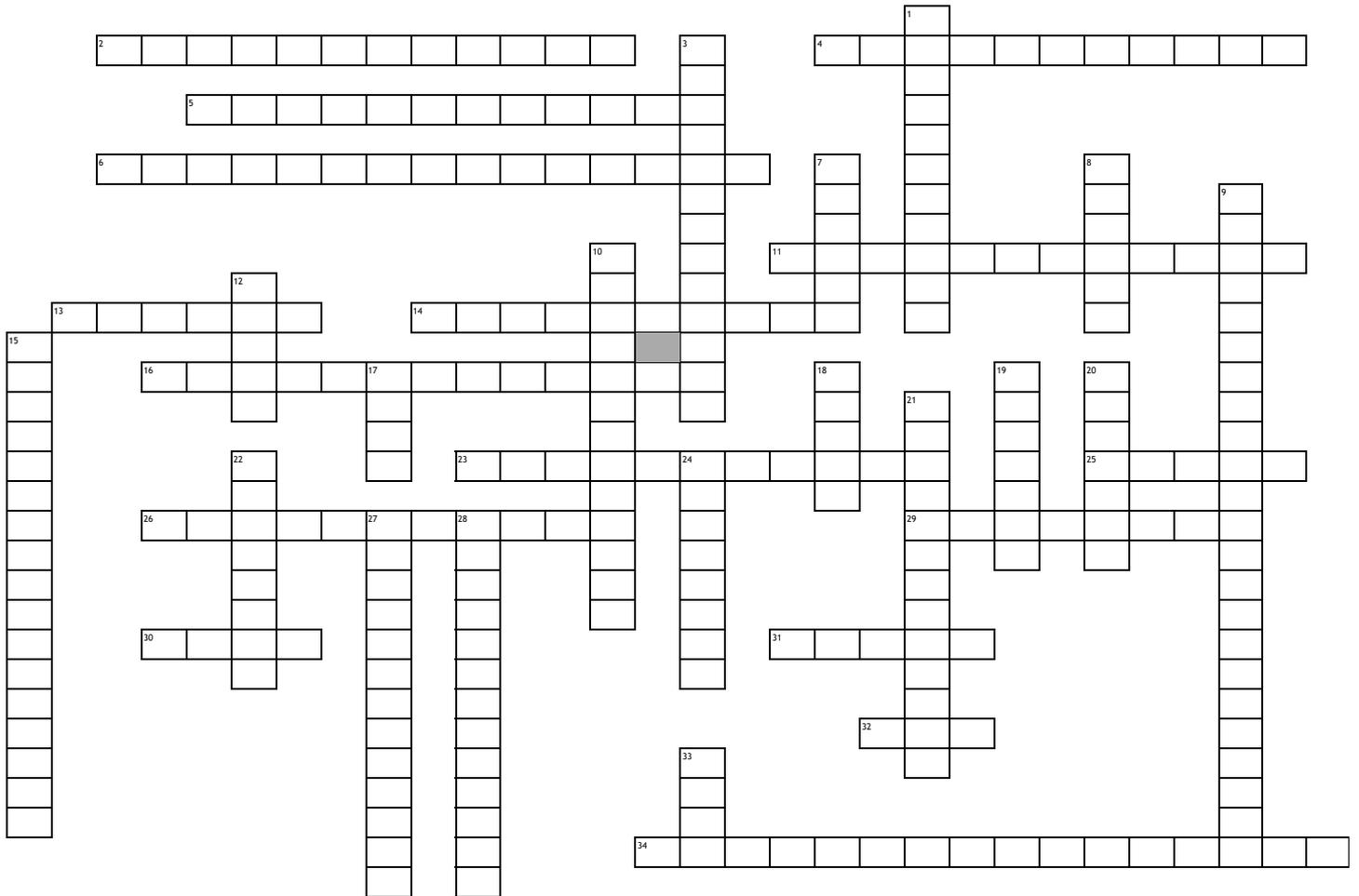
- |             |           |            |               |
|-------------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| cans        | recycling | bins       | carbondioxide |
| protect     | waste     | safe       | ozonelayer    |
| reuse       | water     | greenhouse | pollution     |
| environment | rubbish   | planet     | atmosphere    |
| trees       | conscious |            |               |

# Recycling plastic

E O S U C B E B T N U H K S W U O X H D L G I T  
Z F Q W A M T J F V Q Z P C F I E T I I G P R O  
A I V V E W F S Q U B I E J K M R F Z S Y L X I  
J Q R J P R T E Q H P K W E R A L A I F H A V K  
V Q C H J B Q X C K C Y S V E R J U M O Q S P W  
Y Q O L B K O N F O C U X K C I H F W O L T R B  
W K P O L O N O E O E C Y N Y O W S R J Y I C K  
V X J O A I T Q U R S F T R C U D Y P A M C R W  
L I W M C N F T T P G H V E L O M X V G D A A C  
I A X A S W H D L C M Z P D E O X T U P L F B C  
K K M Y W D O A N E A C U U T P Q Y N N H M A O  
U T A U M E Q Z D A S N I C J P E N S R R R R G B  
P O A F H Z Q I T S L P B E R B V S Z E C S S E  
N I A G V W L T W D X H Y F J H O V J F P W R D  
H H Q H Z C K S L X I J D P Q W N S H U K K C F  
E G B J Z Z H Q Q A G G V D T D X W E M O H R E  
T L W S C B I Q O T K W F G C A L U Z Q K R F N  
O Y F K S C T Q V Z Y U D H E J L P N U U K F U  
O V I L T U K G W R A P T N E M N O R I V N E W  
I P I P P O M U E V V F V Y Q J N O Q E C G Y A  
U N R N U U J C P C R I U X F X Z S I D B X L B  
G T O P N W I F S I D J C I J T H N D C E U P Q  
K H J J E E U U M F P P R X Z K P E Z Q V P R W  
G R E A T P A C I F I C G A R B A G E P A T C H

**Bottles**   **Earth**   **Great pacific garbage patch**   **Landfill**   **Environment**   **Bags**  
**Reuse**   **Reduce**   **Recycle**   **Plastic**

# The Hydrosphere



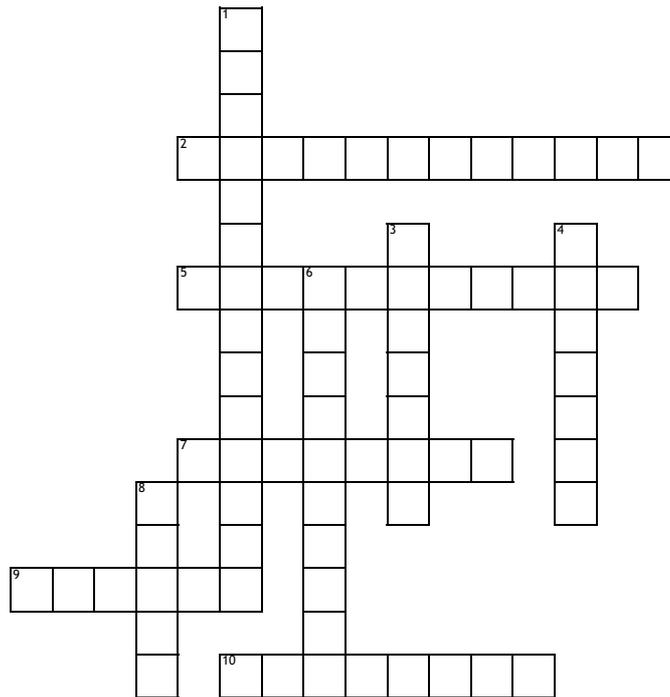
## Across

2. The process by which water vapor turns into liquid water
4. The process by which water passes from above the water table to below it
5. The water in soil that is not saturated (2 words)
6. The interaction between sources of water (2 words)
11. Evaporation and condensation of a mixture to separate out the mixture's individual components
13. Type of water body
14. The imaginary line between the water-saturated soil and the soil not saturated with water (2 words)
16. Lake in North America with a high salinity (3 words)
23. The mass of water on a planet
25. Type of water body
26. The conversion of liquid water to gaseous water
29. The other largest source of freshwater
30. A dense, icy pack of snow
31. Type of water body
32. cloud that has formed on the ground
34. The cooling of a gas that happens when the gas expands (2 words)

## Down

1. Earth's largest source of liquid freshwater
3. Another name given to Earth by astronomers and astrophysicists
7. Ocean water that freezes is known as (2 words)
8. Earth's largest source of water
9. Small particles that water vapor condenses on to form clouds (3 words)
10. Water that runs along the surface of the land (2 words)
12. Type of water body
15. brownish haze from large amounts of industrial and automobile pollution (2 words)
17. mixture of dirt and fog
18. Type of water body
19. The lake in Isreal with a high salinity (2 words)
20. An iceberg starts as a
21. Water falling from the atomosphere as rain, snow, sleet, or hail
22. One of Earth's largest sources of freshwater
24. The measure of the quantity of dissolved salt in water
27. The average time a given molecule of water will stay in a given water source (2 words)
28. Emission of water vapor from plants
33. Type of water body

# Waste Management



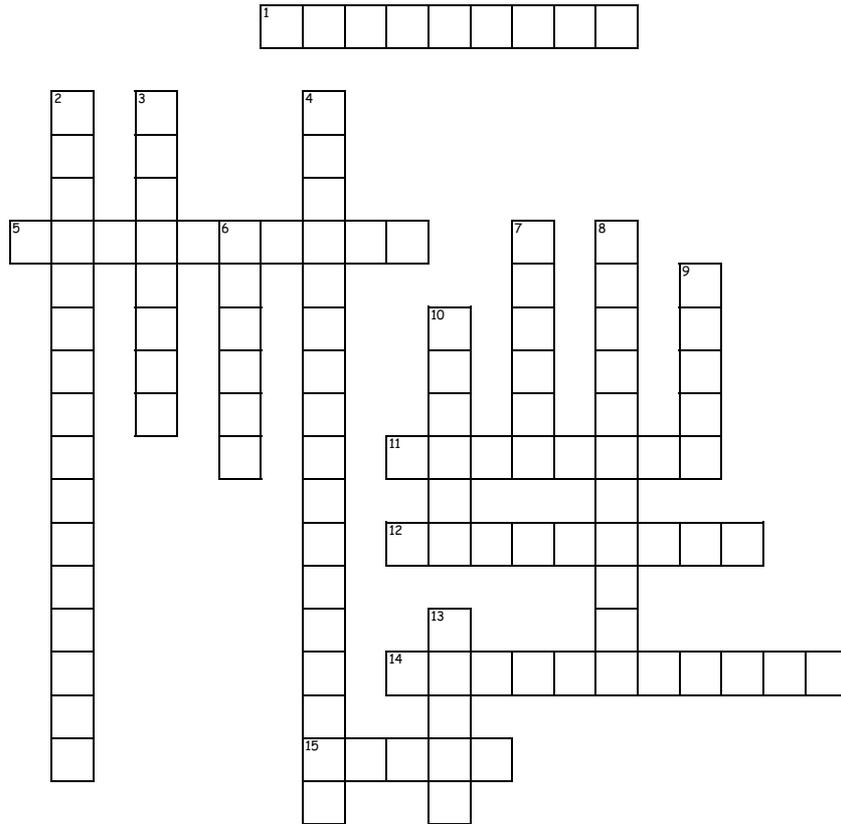
## Across

2. People that study people's garbage and dig holes in garbage dumps
5. Many gases that combine to create the most harmful pollutant to the air
7. A place where garbage is brought to and later buried
9. To cut back on using harmful products
10. Where compostable items go

## Down

1. Any toxic, explosive, flammable etc. wastes
3. A place where materials can be recycled
4. The most commonly used material that harms the environment
6. Any unwanted or discarded material that is not a liquid or gas
8. To use something again

# Waste Management



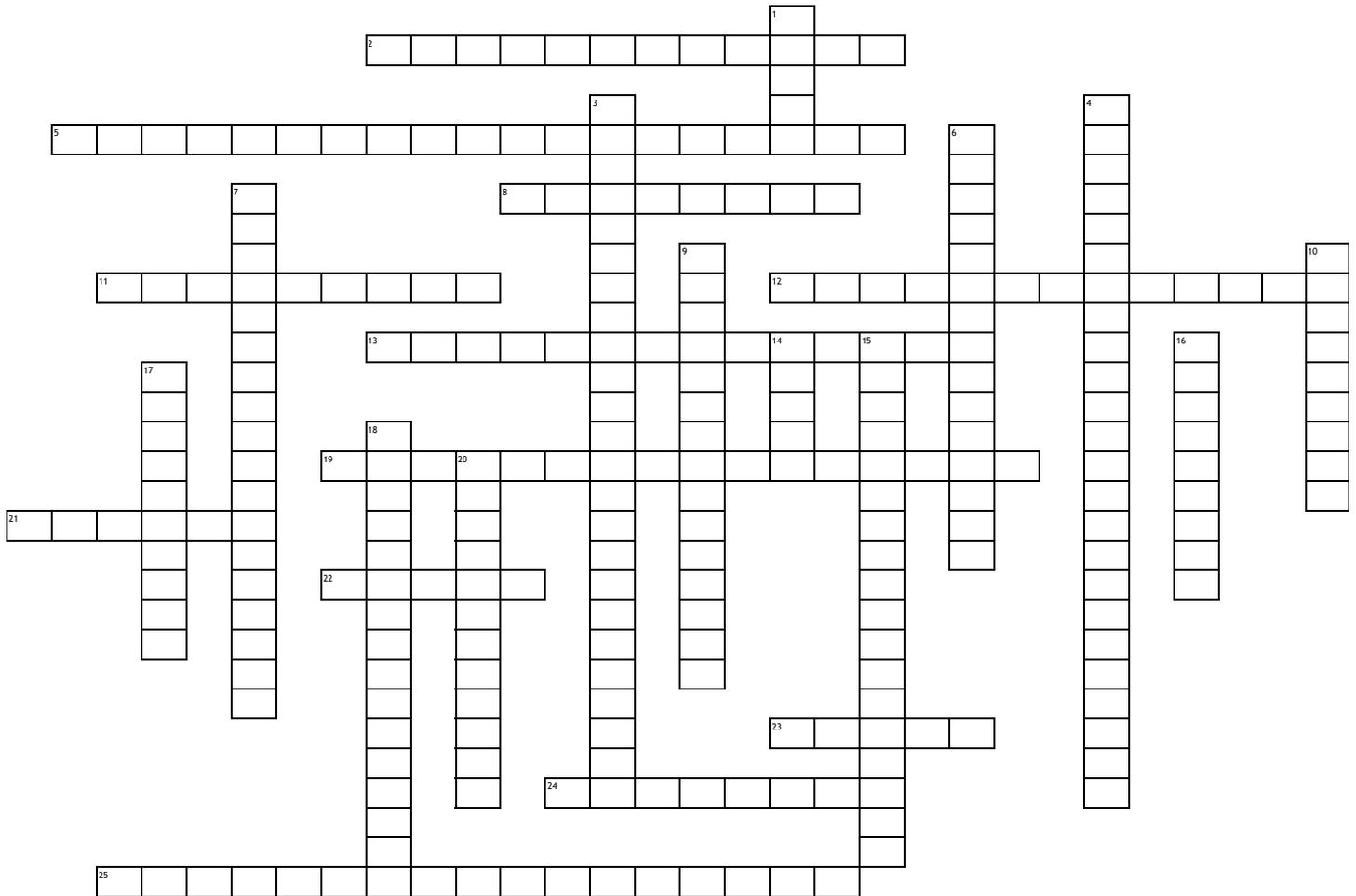
## Across

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is thermally processed in the absence of oxygen.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ decreases the amount of organic waste that enters landfills.
11. Where is solid waste disposed of?
12. What type of diversion refers to collecting and processing items to make new products?
14. What is the movement of waste from sources to its final destination?
15. How many steps does the municipal sewage treatment have?

## Down

2. What is the first step in the process of recycling?
3. Incineration deals with \_\_\_\_\_ combustion at high temperatures.
4. What type of waste comes from farms?
6. Gasification produces \_\_\_\_\_ and solid residue.
7. Leachate is \_\_\_\_\_ from landfills composed of chemicals from garbage.
8. Which gas is a mixture of methane and CO<sub>2</sub>?
9. Septic systems are usually used in what area?
10. What are any materials rinsed down a drain or flushed down a toilet called?
13. What type of waste makes up 36% of solid waste?

# Waste Management



## Across

2. a controlled process in which mixed garbage is burned at very high temperature
5. non liquid waste that comes from homes, institutions, and small businesses
8. What state has the highest recycling rate of bottle bills?
11. Who purchase goods made from recycled materials?
12. capable of being decomposed by bacteria or other living organisms
13. solid or liquid waste that is toxic, chemically reactive, flammable, corrosive
19. waste that gives odd radiation and is harmful to humans and the environment
21. discarded electrical or electronic devices.
22. Many items are considered hazardous by EPA definition, including -----
23. What is the largest source of radiation?
24. the liquid that results when substances from the trash dissolve in water as rainwater percolates downward
25. a well is drilled deep beneath the water table, into porous rock

## Down

1. What are not accepted with regular garbage collection anymore and they pile up in dumps?
3. What is considered a hazardous waste?
4. places where collected recyclables are sorted and prepared for reprocessing
6. steps taken to lessen both the amount and toxicity of waste before a product or materiel becomes waste
7. What are found in coastal areas as well as inland?
9. waste that comes from the production of consumer goods, mining, agriculture, and petroleum extraction and refining.
10. the process of converting waste materials into new materials and objects
14. Any unwanted material or substance that results from a human activity or process
15. shallow pits lined with plastic and an impermeable material such as clay
16. EPA program
17. organic matter that has been decomposed in a process called composting
18. waste is buried in the ground or pile up in large, carefully engineered mounds
20. What reduce the volume of the solid waste by burning, but as a result may emit toxic compounds into the air?

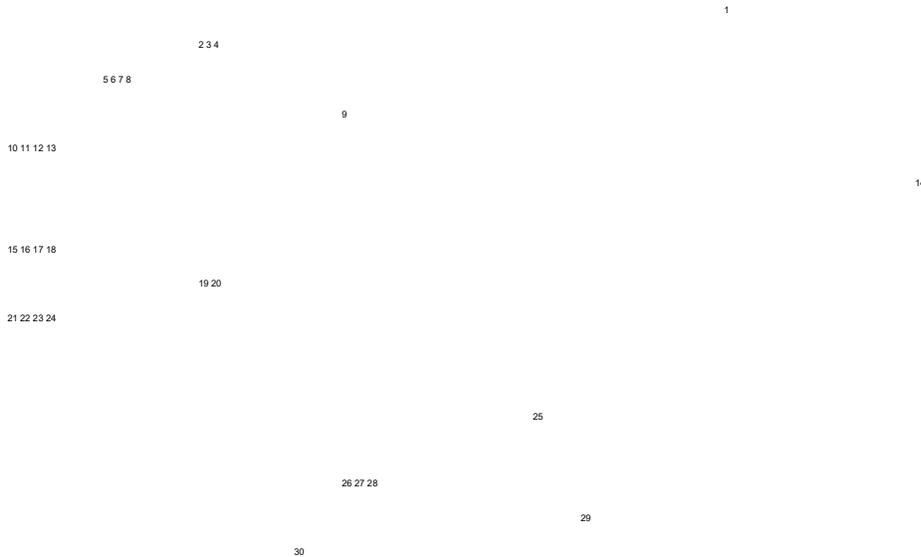
also in icecaps , snow ,and **10**. The phenomena of acid rain is caused by those **12**. It can exist as a liquid, and also be classified as a vapor and as **15**. When the earth goes through warmer climatic periods the ice caps **16**. Aquifers are underground water **17**. The area of high rainfall, precipitation will **21**. Transpiration is the process by which water **23**. The sun turns water on the earth into a **24**. Without the water cycle it would create problems at the core of the **25**. Rains down on humans like gas from trucks or cars **27**. The sun is the driving force of the water **30**. Water is constantly moving from one place to another through the process of

**Down 1.** Water is a resource that can not be created by **2**. About 70% of the earths surface is covered with **3**. When the clouds get too heavy from collecting water, they release it through a process called **4**. Only 3% of the water on earth is **5**. Really old groundwater is called **8**. As vapor rises it gets **9**. The water cycle shows that everything is **11**. After water falls during precipitation, it either becomes an part of a body of water like an ocean or **13**. The pollution also goes to the ground **14**. Precipitation can occur in the form of falling rain,sleet,snow or **18**. The reason why the water cycle is important is because without the water cycle earth can become to warm or to **19**. The Water cycle means that the amount of water on earth is **20**. Every living thing on earth needs water to **22**. Water has three **26**. Groundwater or water stored in the earths surface can remain there for thousands of years before **28**. When water evaporates into the atmosphere it cools and condenses to form **29**. Earth needs to maintain its temperature the correct

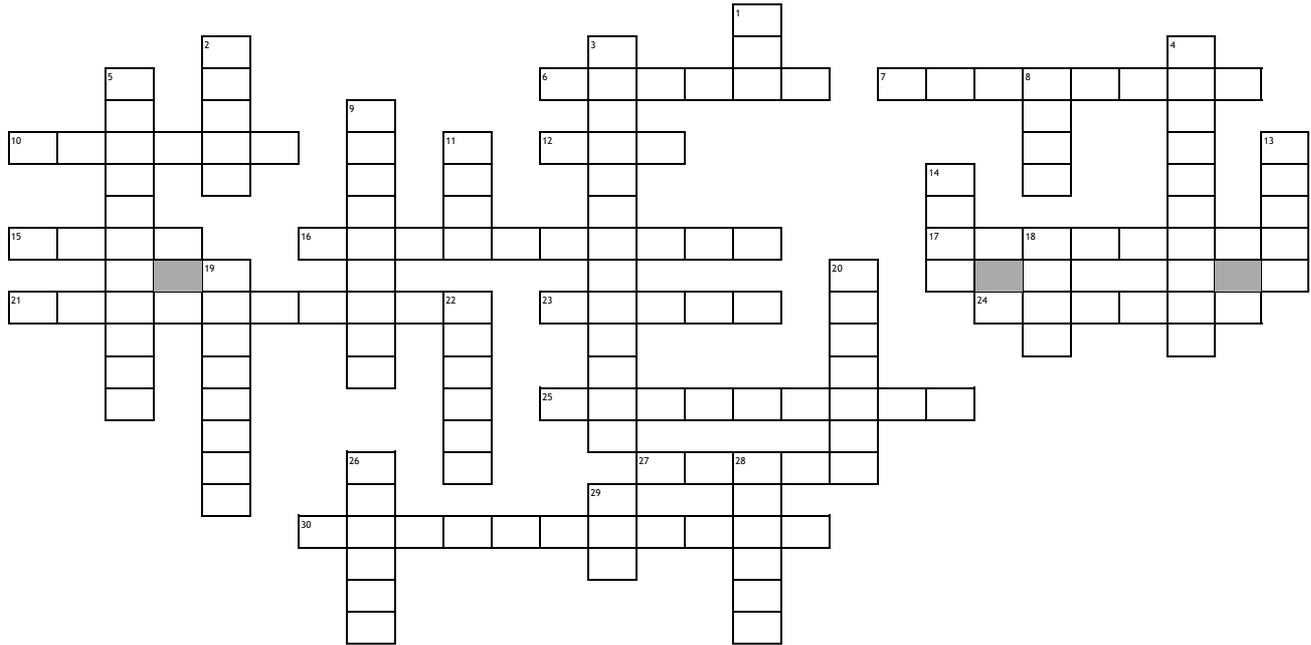
**Across 6.** Some of the water soaks deep into the **7**. Water is stored underground and

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

# Water cycle



# Water cycle



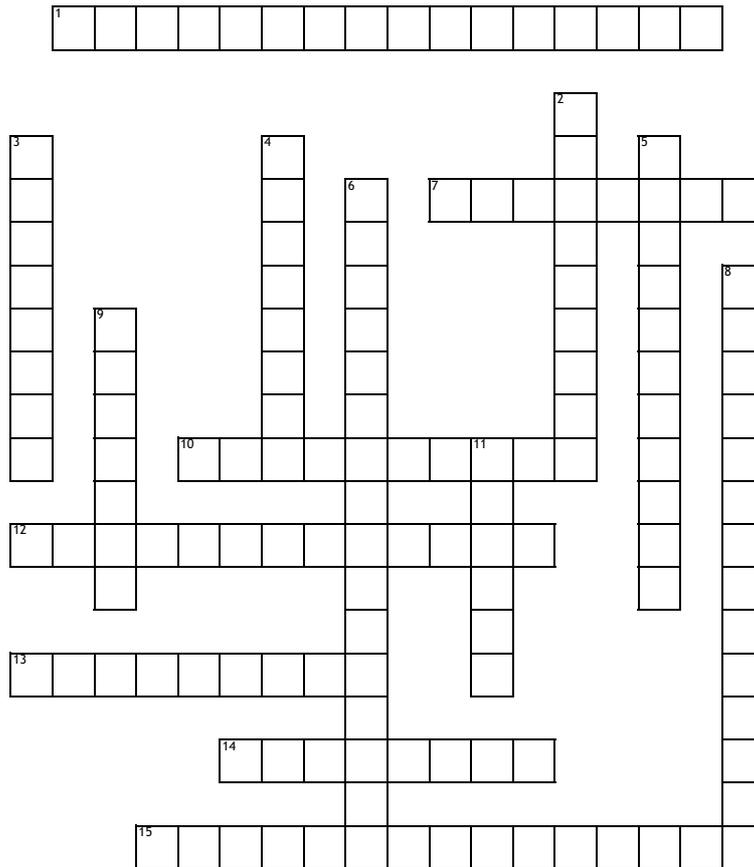
## Across

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# Weather crossword puzzle



## Across

1. The amount of water vapor present vs the maximum amount of water vapor.
7. The amount of water vapor in the air.
10. the series of natural processes in which water continually moves among oceans, land, and the atmosphere
12. water in liquid or solid form, that falls from the atmosphere.
13. its used to measure air pressure.
14. A quantity that can change.
15. The instrument measures the temperature, air pressure, wind speed and direction of a particular weather.

## Down

2. used to measure the amount of rainfall.
3. used to measure the direction of wind.
4. The temperature at which air is fully saturated because of decreasing temperatures while holding the amount of moisture constant.
5. The pressure that a column of air exerts on the air or surface below it.
6. used to track and measure the conditions of large scale air movement.
8. Energy an object has due to its motion.
9. The atmospheric conditions along with short term changes of a certain place at a certain time.
11. water droplets or ice crystal suspended in the atmosphere.