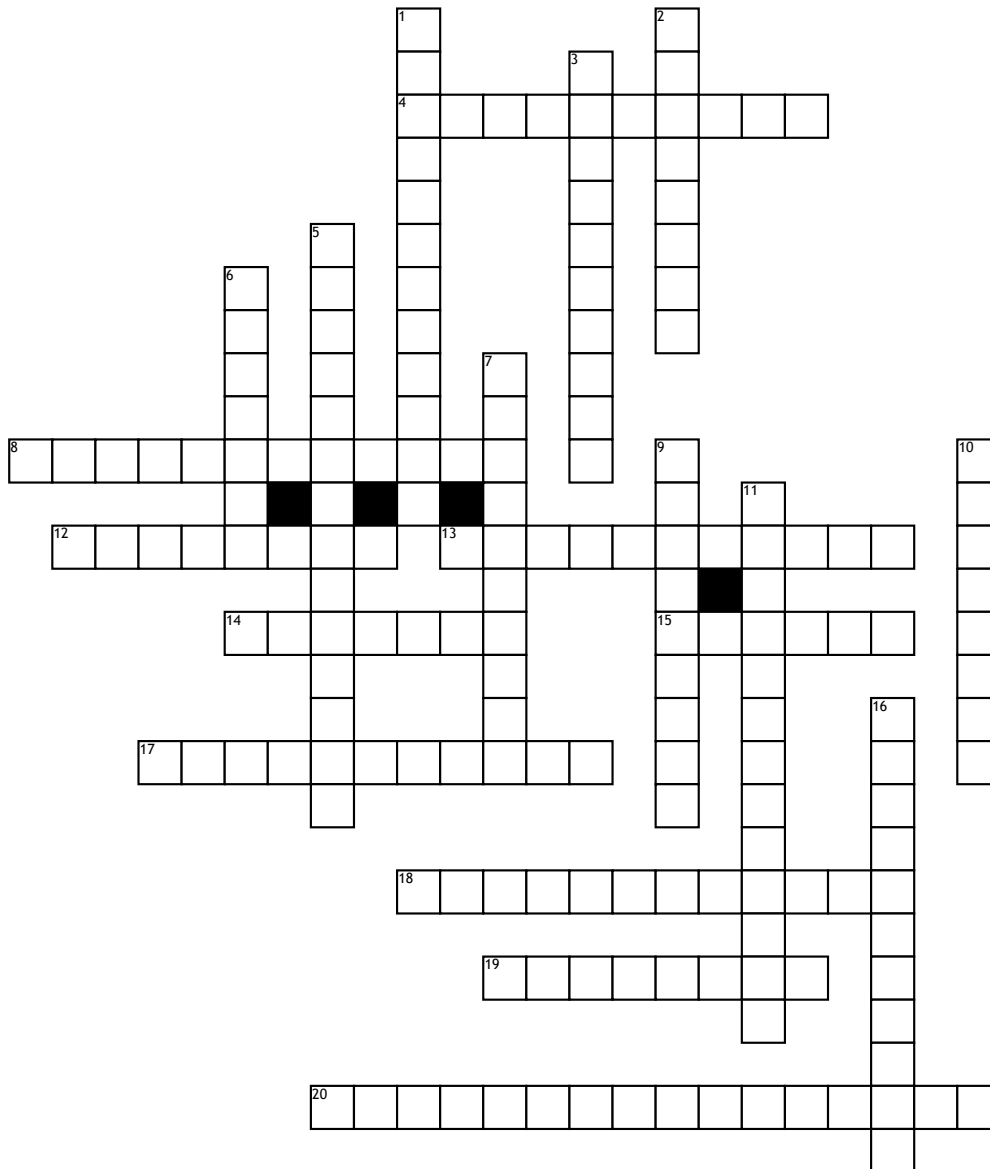


8.E.1.1 Structure of the Hydrosphere



Across

4. The land that water flows across or under on its way to a river

8. The amount of energy required to raise the temperature of 1 gram of a substance by 1 degree Celsius.

12. A lack of electrical symmetry in a molecule. Charge differences on opposite ends of a structure

13. Small river or stream that flows in to a larger river or stream; a branch of the river.

14. Mass per unit volume.

15. Water that flows over the ground surface rather than soaking into the ground

17. All the water at and near the surface of the earth, 97% of which is in oceans.

18. The process by which water on the ground surface enters the soil.

19. An attraction between molecules of different substances.

20. Water- due to its polarity and ability to dissolve many different solutes.

Down

1. Water above the surface of the land, including lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, floodwater, and runoff.

2. Large areas of slow moving ice.

3. Does not contain any saltwater and can be rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, and wetlands.

5. A measure of how difficult it is to stretch or break the surface of a liquid.

6. A body of rock or sediment that stores groundwater and allows the flow of groundwater.

7. The continual movement of water among Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surface through evaporation, condensation, precipitation and runoff.

9. The land area that supplies water to a river system.

10. Attraction between molecules of the same substance.

11. Evaporation of water from the leaves of a plant.

16. Water held underground in the soil or in pores and crevices in rock.