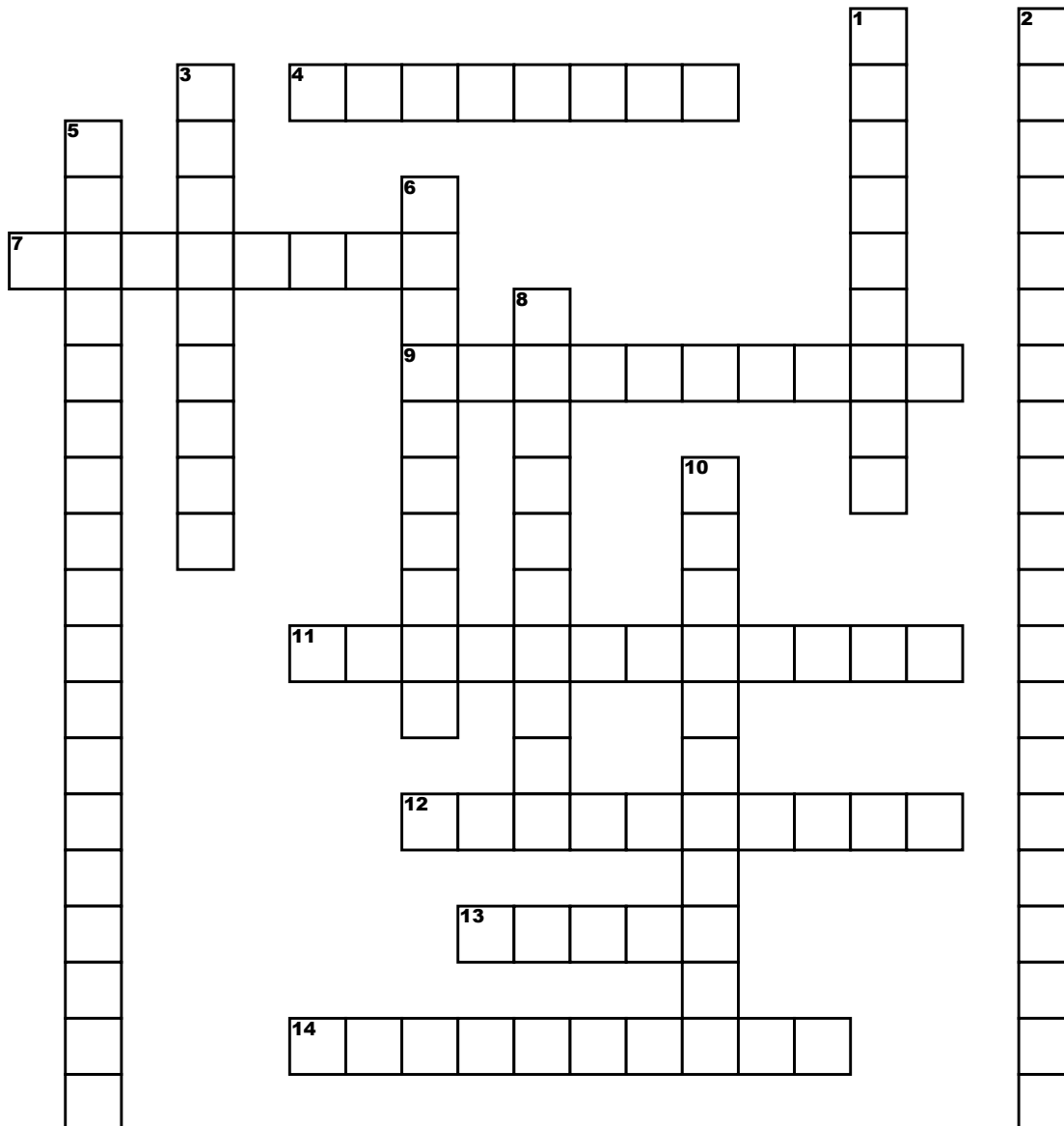


Science



Across

4. the exertion of force upon a surface by an object, fluid, etc., in contact with it

7. the height of anything above a given planetary reference plane

9. a layer in the earth's stratosphere containing a high concentration of ozone, which absorbs most of the ultraviolet radiation reaching the earth from the sun.

11. the region of the upper atmosphere extending upward from the tropopause

12. A region of the earth's atmosphere where ionization caused by incoming solar radiation affects the transmission of radio waves.

13. a colorless unstable toxic gas with a pungent odor and powerful oxidizing properties, formed from oxygen by electrical discharges or ultraviolet light

14. the whole mass of air that surrounds the Earth

Down

1. the highest region of the atmosphere, where the air density is so low that a fast-moving air molecule

2. Radiation in the part of the electromagnetic spectrum where wavelengths are just shorter than those of ordinary, visible violet light but longer than those of x-rays.

3. the emission of energy as electromagnetic waves or as moving subatomic particles, especially high-energy particles that cause ionization.

5. any of a class of compounds of carbon, hydrogen, chlorine, and fluorine, typically gases used in refrigerants and aerosol propellants.

6. the part of the earth's atmosphere between the stratosphere and the thermosphere in which temperature decreases with altitude

8. the process by which heat or electricity is directly transmitted through a substance when there is a difference of temperature or of electrical potential between adjoining regions, without movement of the material.

10. The lowest layer of the atmosphere