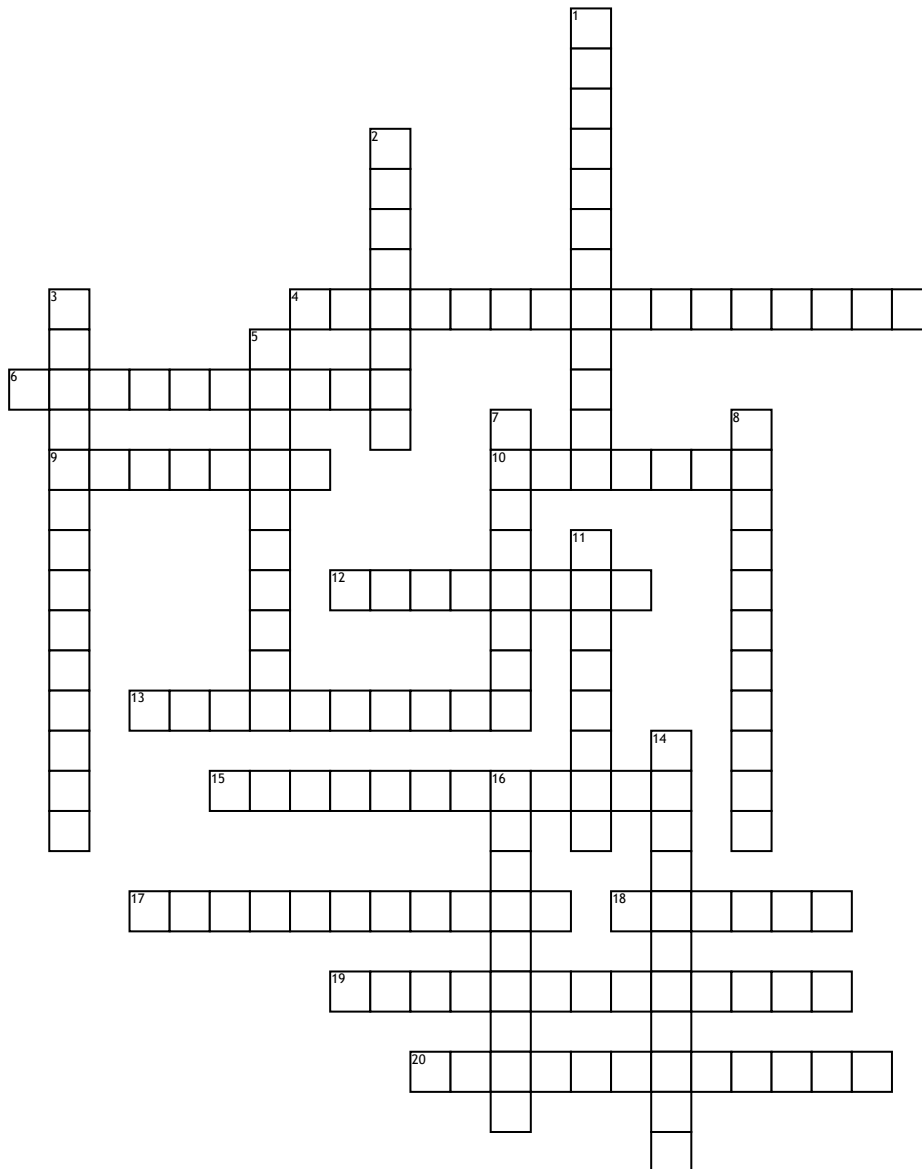


Structure of the Hydrosphere



Across

4. Water-due to its polarity and ability to dissolve many different solutes.
 6. Does not contain any saltwater and can be rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, and wetlands.
 9. A body of rock or sediment that stores groundwater and allows the flow of groundwater.
 10. Mass per unit volume.
 12. Attraction between molecules of the same substance.
 13. The land that water flows across or under on its way to a river.
 15. Water above the surface of the land, including lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, floodwater, and runoff.
 17. Water held underground in the soil or in pores and crevices in rock.

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

19. Evaporation of water from the leaves of a plant.
 20. The amount of energy required to raise the temperature of 1 gram of a substance by 1 degree Celsius.

Down

1. The process by which water on the ground surface enters the soil.
 2. Large areas of slow moving ice.
 3. A measure of how difficult it is to stretch or break the surface of a liquid.
 5. The continual movement of water among Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surface through evaporation, condensation, precipitation and runoff.

7. An attraction between molecules of different substances.

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

11. A lack of electrical symmetry in a molecule. Change in differences on opposite ends of a structure.

14. Small river or stream that flows into a larger river or stream, a branch of the river.

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