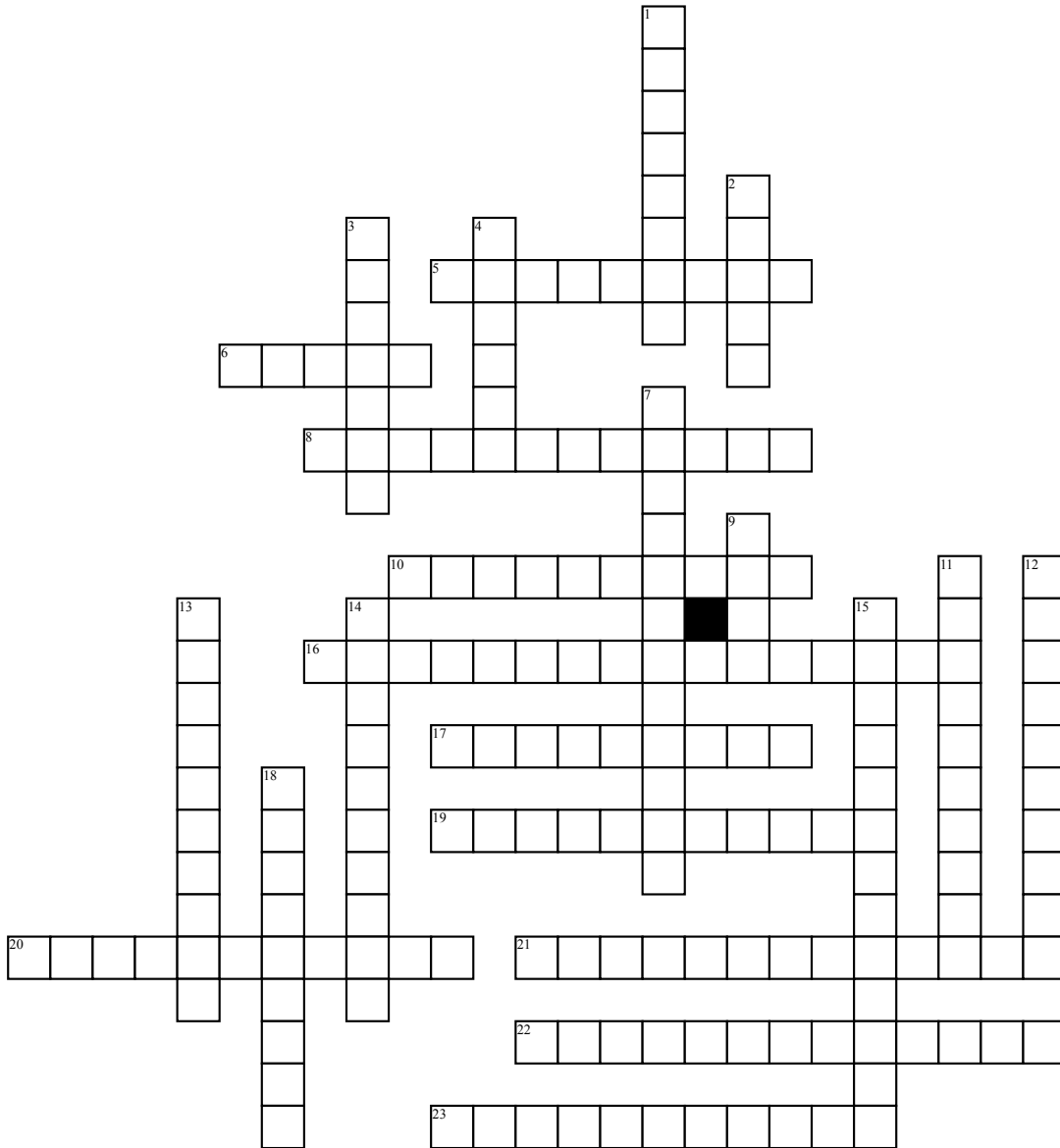


The Hydrosphere and Biosphere



Across

5. Energy that is transferred as electromagnetic waves (visible light and infrared waves).
6. Thin and solid outermost layer. Thinnest layer, less than 1% of Earth's mass.
8. The change of state from a gas to a liquid.
10. The transfer of energy as heat through material.
16. The warming of surfaces and lower atmosphere of Earth. It occurs when carbon dioxide, water vapor, and other gases in the air absorb and reradiate infrared radiation.
17. The part of Earth where life exists.
19. The change of state from a liquid to a gas.
20. Solid, crust and rigid upper part of the mantle, tectonic plates.
21. Solid plastic layer, part of the mantle beneath the lithosphere, allows tectonic plates to move.

22. Any form of water that falls to Earth's surface from the clouds, rain, snow, sleet, and hail.

23. Lowest layer of the atmosphere. Temperature drops at a constant rate as altitude increases. Weather conditions exist here. It is the densest layer and extends to 18km above Earth's surface.

Down

1. The measure of the amount of dissolved salts in a given amount of liquid.
2. A gas molecule that is made up of 3 oxygen atoms. Almost all of ozone in the atmosphere is concentrated in the stratosphere.
3. The process in which the materials of the Earth's surface are loosened, dissolved, or worn away and transported from one place to another by a natural agent (wind, water, ice, or gravity).
4. Layer of rock between Earth's crust and core. Made up of rocks of medium density. It is 64% of Earth's mass.

7. Second layer above the troposphere. Extends about 10-50km above Earth's surface. Temperature rises as the altitude increases because the ozone in this layer absorbs the sun's UV energy and warms the air.
9. The central part of Earth below the mantle. It is composed of the densest elements.
11. The continuous movement of water from the ocean to the atmosphere to land and back to the ocean.
12. A mixture of gases that surrounds a planet, such as Earth.
13. Movement of matter due to differences in density caused by temperature variations resulting in the transfer of energy as heat.
14. Water that contains less or no salts.
15. Blocks of lithosphere that glide across the underlying asthenosphere. Continents are located on these and move with them.
18. Mostly solid, extends from the center of the core to the surface of the crust.