Name:	Date:
-------	-------

local and global winds

			¹ D								
			R				² W				
			Ε				I				
		_	С		³ S		Z		_		
	⁴ L	A	Т	I	Т	כ	D	Е	S		
			ı		R					-	
		⁵ R	0	Т	Α	Τ	Ι	N	G		
	,		N		Т					-	⁶ S
	⁷ P			⁸ S	0	U	Т	Н			0
	R		⁹ A		S						U
¹⁰ H	Е	М	I	S	Р	Ι	Ε	R	Е		Т
	S		R		Ι				-		Н
	S				Е						
	U		¹¹ E	Α	R	Т	Н				
	R				Е			-			
	Ε					-					

Across

- **4.** horse latitudes areas of high pressure and very dry air that make weak winds at 30 degrees north and south
- **5.** Coriolis effect the apparent (looks like) curving of the path of a moving object from an otherwise straight path because the Earth is
- **8.** polar easterlies wind belts blowing cold sinking air from the poles to 60 degrees latitude north and
- **10.** trade winds prevailing winds that blow between 30 degrees and the equator; curve to the west in the northern hemisphere and to the east in the southern
- 11. pressure belts bands of low and high pressure found at about every 30 degrees of latitude on the

<u>Dowr</u>

- 1. local winds usually move short distances and can blow from any
- **2.** doldrums winds near the equator that are warm and create an area of low pressure; they have very little
- **3.** jet stream a narrow belt of strong winds that blow in the upper troposphere and lower
- **6.** westerlies wind belts that blow moist air producing rain and snow toward the poles from west to east between 60 and 30 degress latitude north and
- **7.** wind the movement of air caused by differences in air
- 9. convection cells large circular patterns of