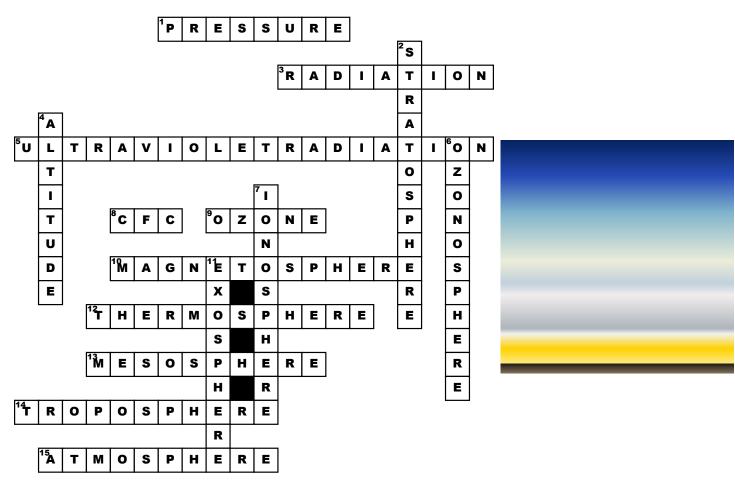
## **Layers of the Atmosphere**



## <u>Across</u>

**1.** The force exerted on a surface.

**3.** Energy transferred by waves or rays.

**5.** Electromagnetic radiation that has a wavelength between that of visible light and that of X-rays.

8. Short for

chlorofluorocarbon.

**9.** Colorless unstable toxic gas with a pungent odor and powerful oxidizing properties, formed from oxygen by electrical discharges or ultraviolet light. It differs from normal oxygen in having three atoms in its molecule.

**10.** The region surrounding the Earth or another astronomical body.

**12.** Part of the upper atmosphere where temperatures increase continuously.

**13.** above the Stratosphere and below the Thermosphere between 30 and 50 miles in altitude.

**14.** The lowest region of the atmosphere, extending from the earth's surface to a height of about 3.7-6.2 miles, which is the lower boundary of the stratosphere.

**15.** Earth's air, which is made up of a thin layer of gases, solids, and liquids; forms a protective layer around the planet and is divided into five distinct layers.

## <u>Down</u>

**2.** Above the troposphere, extending to about 32 miles above the earth's surface.

**4.** Elevation especially above sea level or above the earth's surface.

6. Technical term for ozone layer.

7. It has a high

concentration of ions and free electrons and is able to reflect radio waves. It lies above the mesosphere and extends from about 50-600 miles above the earth's surface.

**11.** The outermost region of a planet's atmosphere.