



Across

2) It moves over a country, under these circumstances, as a warm and drying wind. Under a reverse of circumstances it would have formed ___ (DRIFT) mists, or, perhaps, even copious showers of rain.

Down

1) for the condition on which the falling back, in rain, of the water which has been taken up by evaporation mainly depends, is the cooling of the ___ (ATMOSPHERE) stratum which contains it;
 3) This might ___ (NATURAL) have been expected;

Across

5) If, on the other hand, air moves from cold mountains toward warm and sunny plains, or from higher latitudes to lower, or if, among the various currents into which it falls, it becomes mixed with air warmer than itself, its capacity for containing vapor in solution is increased, and, consequently, instead of releasing its hold upon the waters which it has already in ____ (POSSESSION), it becomes thirsty for more.

7) It will be evident, from these considerations, that the frequency of the showers, and the quantity of the rain which will fall, in the various regions respectively which the surface of the earth presents, must depend on the combined influence of many causes, such as the warmth of the climate, the proximity and the direction of mountains and of seas, the character of the prevailing winds, and the ____ (REFLECT) qualities of the soil.

8) for, under the burning sun of the equator, the evaporation of water must ____ (NECESSARY) go on with immensely greater rapidity than in the colder zones, and all the water which is taken up must, of course, again come down.

9) and this effect is ____ (PRODUCE) in very various ways, and many different causes operate to modify it.

10) As a general ____, (PRINCIPAL or PRINCIPLE ??) rains are much more frequent and abundant near the equator than in temperate climes, and they grow less and less so as we approach the poles.

Down

4) Sometimes the stratum is cooled by being wafted over ranges of mountains; sometimes by encountering and becoming mingled with cooler currents of air; and sometimes, again, by being driven in winds toward a higher, and, ____ (CONSEQUENT), cooler latitude.

6) It is not, however, wholly by the latitude of the region in which the ____ (EVAPORATE) takes place that the quantity of rain which falls from the atmosphere is determined;