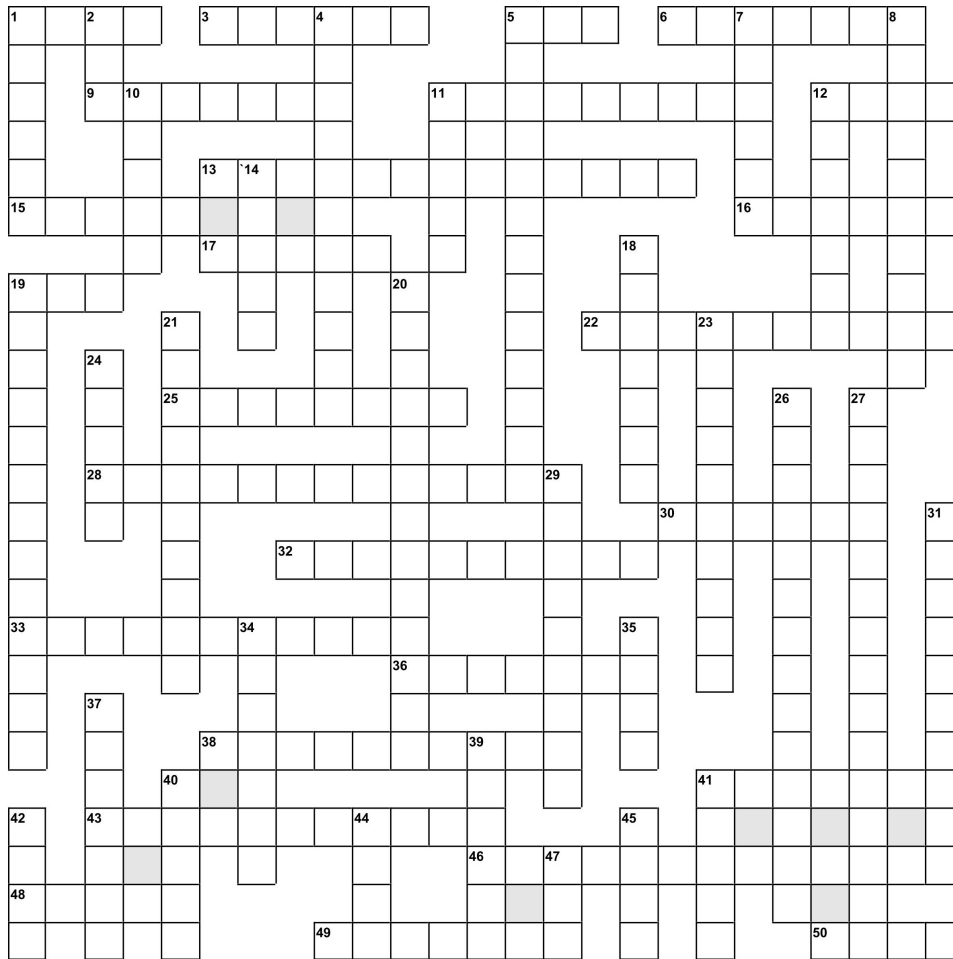


A Climate Crisis Crossword Puzzle

Created by Ken and Visakha Kawasaki



ACROSS

1. *to become liquefied by heat, as ice, snow, butter, or metal*
If the ice covering Antarctica and Greenland and the mountain glaciers around the world _____, the sea level would rise about seventy meters.
3. *to have a forceful consequence*
Climate change will _____ all aspects of food security, including production, availability, quality, and nutrition.
5. *a combustible mixture of methane and other hydrocarbons used chiefly as fuel, sometimes preceded by "natural"*
Environmentalists have accused the European Union of hypocrisy for backing thirty-two natural _____ projects for the production of electricity.
6. *exceeding the ordinary, usual, or expected*
Climate change is causing _____ weather patterns in all parts of the world.

9. *atmospheric conditions such as temperature and precipitation*
Because of climate change, it is difficult to predict the _____ on any particular day.
11. *the regions of the Earth where living organisms exist*
Scientists warn that climate change may have a disastrous effect on microbes, which constitute the life support system of the _____.
12. *the speed at which something happens*
Research has proved that the current warming is occurring roughly ten times faster than the average _____ of ice-age-recovery warming.
13. *the falling to earth of any form of water*
Since a warmer atmosphere can hold more moisture, the total volume of global _____ is likely to increase by 1-2 per cent per degree of warming.

15. *a name*
 _____ Thunberg is a 17-year-old Swedish environmental activist on climate change whose campaigning has gained international recognition.
16. *the beginning of a stream of water*
 Tibet is the _____ of six of Asia's major rivers—the Indus, the Ganges, the Brahmaputra, the Irrawaddy, the Salween, and the Mekong—on which forty-six per cent of the world's population depends.
17. *the accidental dumping or overflow and waste of a liquid*
 With more than 9300 tankers shipping oil around the world, the likelihood of an oil _____ is very high.
19. *the invisible gaseous substance surrounding the earth, a mixture mainly of oxygen and nitrogen*
 When _____ pollution reaches a critical level, people are advised not to venture outside and, if they do, to wear face masks to protect their lungs.
22. *a judgment or decision reached by reasoning*
 Research by an array of scientists and scholars supports a daunting _____: climate change is unlike any environmental problem we've ever faced.
25. *the height of the sea where it meets the land (two words)*
 The rise of _____ is one of the most severe impacts of climate change, with rising waters threatening to inundate small-island nations and coastal cities.
28. *an alteration in the world's weather patterns*
 _____ encompasses not only rising average temperatures but also extreme weather events, shifting wildlife populations and habitats, rising seas, and a range of other impacts.
30. *to make something new; to invent something*
 Climate change will magnify existing inequalities; its effects will continue to worsen over time, and _____ ruin for current and future generations.
32. *a group of organisms of the same species inhabiting an area*
 The human _____ of the Earth stands at seven billion today and is predicted to rise to nine billion by 2050.
33. *the degree of hotness or coldness of a body or the environment*
 The past five years have been the hottest on record, and a global _____ rise of 3-5 degrees C is likely by 2100.
36. *a slowly moving mass of ice*
 In February 2020, geologists discovered a massive hole under Thwaites _____, known as "Doomsday," as large as the UK. If the entire mass melts, the sea level rise could inundate coastal cities around the world.
38. *the process of burning something*
 Decades of research have demonstrated that the emission of carbon dioxide from the _____ of fossil fuels is driving climate change.
41. *a colorless odorless flammable gaseous hydrocarbon (CH₄) that is a product of the biological decomposition of organic matter; much more dangerous than CO₂*
 Global warming is thawing the Arctic permafrost, which releases _____, which, in turn, accelerates climate change.
43. *the earth's natural process of ingesting carbon and expelling it into the atmosphere and into organisms (two words)*
 One researcher has stated that the disruption of the once-stable _____—by digging up and burning massive amounts of oil, gas, and coal, and, at the same time, cutting down forests, building cities and roads, and otherwise transforming the surface of the earth—is what we are calling the climate crisis.
46. *a heavy odorless and colorless gas formed during respiration and by the decomposition of organic substances (two words)*
 Removing _____ from the air is the only hope for fixing climate change.
48. *a flat or curved component piece*
 We can find a solar _____ on a rooftop, a spaceship, a handheld calculator, or a flashlight.

49. *used to cover or enclose something*

The heat-trapping greenhouse gases can be thought of as a blanket _____ around the Earth, which keeps it much warmer than it would be without them.

50. *soft white flakes of frozen water that fall from the sky in cold weather and may accumulate on the ground*

Records from the last five decades show that spring _____ is disappearing earlier in the year than it did in the past.

DOWN

1. *the extraction of valuable minerals or other geological materials from the Earth*

The _____ industry affects climate change not only in that it extracts some of the dangerous fossil fuels, but the heavy machinery on which it depends emits a great deal of greenhouse gas.

2. *below average in amount, extent, or intensity*

For years, environmentalists and scientists have been warning that poorer countries with very _____ carbon footprints are bearing the brunt of carbon dioxide emissions from the wealthy world.

4. *the practice of cultivating the land or raising livestock*

Industrial _____ is damaging the environment through the production of excrement pools, the overuse of chemicals, and the concentrated exhalation of methane by cattle.

5. *a rise in the average temperature of the earth's atmosphere (two words)*

The causes and effects of the climate crisis are much more complex than the commonly cited _____.

7. *the general directions in which things are developing or changing*

The _____ toward using renewable energy sources, switching to electric vehicles, and producing energy efficient machines and appliances are not developing fast enough to prevent climate catastrophe.

8. *the complete disappearance all the remaining living members of a species of a plant or animal*

Climate catastrophe will certainly spell not only the collapse of civilization as we know it, but the _____ of humankind.

10. *the planet on which we live*

“It is worse, much worse, than you think.” That’s how David Wallace-Wells’ new book, *The Uninhabitable _____*, about the climate crisis begins.

11. *to construct (especially something complex) by assembling and joining parts or materials*

Knowing that the burning of fossil fuels exacerbates climate change, how can any country plan to _____ more coal power plants?

12. *those things that occur as the consequences of some action*

The ocean becoming more acidic, declining marine life, and rising sea levels are the _____ of climate change which we can see right now.

14. *happening in a short time or at a fast pace*

The damage we have done is so great that governments and corporations must now take _____ and transformational action to reduce their carbon emissions in order to delay potentially catastrophic temperatures,

18. *a renewable energy source from living or recently living plant and animal materials which can be used as fuel*

Scientists have warned that converting coal plants to _____ could fuel the climate crisis by destroying vast woodland areas.

19. *the process of becoming acid or being converted into an acid.*

It’s well-known that CO₂ emissions cause _____ in the ocean, which is harmful to wildlife, such as shellfish.

20. *a substance in the atmosphere which reflects heat radiation that the Earth emits, and stops it from being lost into space (two words)*

Carbon dioxide is only one _____; others are methane and nitrous oxides.

21. *any energy source consisting of the remains of organisms preserved in rocks in the earth's crust with high carbon and hydrogen content (two words)*

Everyone agrees that the sun and wind are safer alternatives to _____ for providing the energy needed to produce electricity.

23. *large underwater structures composed of colonies of marine invertebrate animals held together by calcium carbonate (two words)*
Aside from containing perhaps the most diverse ecosystems on the planet, _____
_____ protect coastlines from the damaging effects of wave action and tropical storms and provide habitats and shelter for many marine organisms.
24. *to follow or to observe a process*
Scientists can now use satellites to _____
changes in global temperature and the loss of forest cover.
26. *energy from the sun in the form of electromagnetic waves, including ultraviolet and infrared waves, as well as visible light (two words)*
_____ is the ultimate energy source for life on Earth and largely determines the climatic conditions of our habitats.
27. *a gradual transformation of land from fertile to arid and uninhabitable*
Rising temperatures and changing precipitation patterns are expected to increase the rates of dryland degradation and _____, and major river systems in drylands are predicted to gradually dry up.
29. *the production and discharge of something, especially gas or radiation*
Scientists are claiming that we have only one more decade to solve our climate crisis by moving urgently to zero _____ and 100 per cent clean energy.
31. *the mass of air surrounding the Earth*
By changing the balance of gases in the _____, humans have increased the greenhouse effect, causing the rising temperatures we now see.
34. *minute particles suspended in the atmosphere, which affect Earth's radiation budget and climate*
Different types of _____ act differently: some reflect sunlight back out into space, but others absorb most of the sunlight that hits them; some are dangerous to human health, and some dampen the effect of global warming.
35. *a tall plant that has a hard trunk, branches, and leaves*
“There’s a magic machine that sucks carbon out of the air, costs very little, and builds
itself. It’s called a _____.” – George Monbiot
37. *a fissure in the earth's crust through which gases molten lava are violently emitted*
A _____ may erupt for only a few days, but the massive outpouring of gases and ash can influence climate patterns for years.
39. *a covering of ice over a large area, especially on the polar region of a planet*
The effects of climate change in the Arctic include rising air and water temperatures, loss of sea ice, and melting of the Greenland _____.
40. *a small shrimp-like planktonic crustacean of the open seas, eaten by a number of larger animals*
Climate change and industrial-scale fishing is impacting the _____ population with a potentially disastrous impact on larger predators,
41. *the main means of mass communication (broadcasting, publishing, and the internet) regarded collectively*
Journalists, columnists, and reporters should educate the public, but, when it comes to climate change, the _____, controlled by large corporations, have, for the most part, remained complacent, while the world burns.
42. *maintained*
In 2018, the world’s leading climate scientists warned that there was only a dozen years for global warming to be _____ to a maximum of 1.5 degrees C, beyond which even half a degree would significantly worsen the risks of drought, floods, extreme heat, and poverty for hundreds of millions of people.
44. *second person possessive*
“This is _____ planet. Protect it!”
45. *an area or a state of being which has a particular characteristic, purpose, or use, or is subject to particular restrictions*
In 2019, the world’s leading scientists warned that the planet’s life-support systems have approached a danger _____ for humanity.
47. *to make free, to eliminate*
One scientist has declared, “The only solution is to get _____ of fossil fuels in power production, industry, and transportation.”

Solution available from <kawasaki@breliof.org>