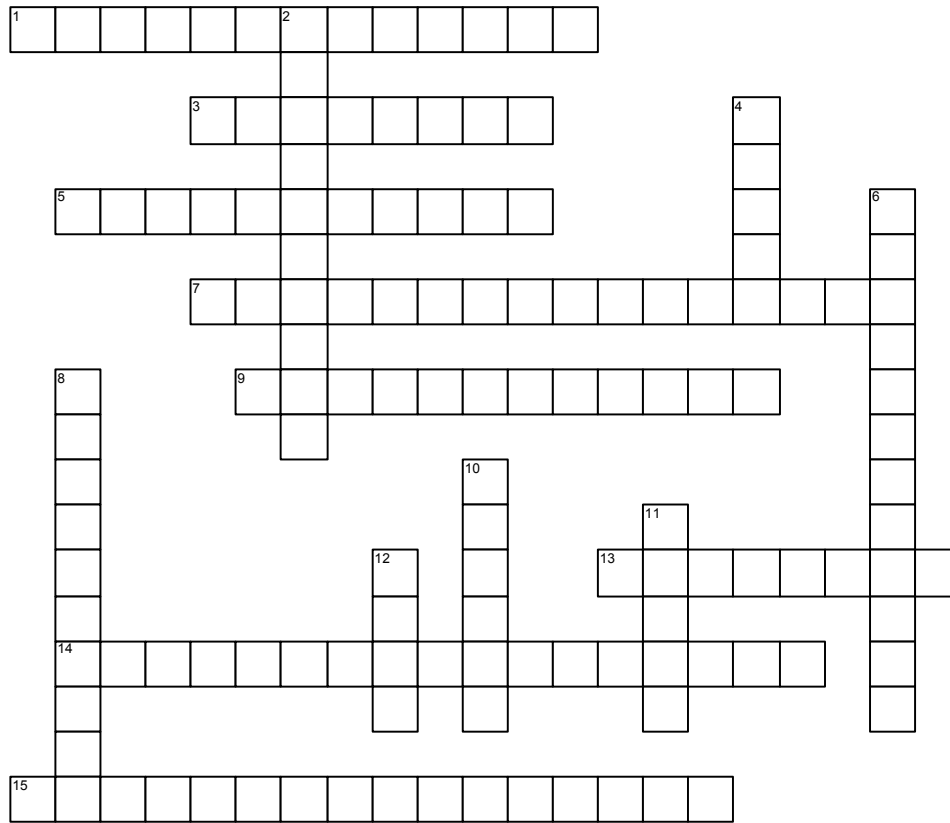


# Heating and Air-Conditioning Components and Operation

## Chapter 37



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### ACROSS

- 1 The intensity of vibration depends on how much \_\_\_\_\_, or energy of motion, the atom or molecule contains.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the water vapor present in the air.
- 5 A \_\_\_\_\_ with a squirrel cage-type fan is usually used to force air through the heater core and into the passenger compartment.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ is the measure of the weight of the water vapor in a given volume of air.
- 9 The \_\_\_\_\_ is the temperature at which a liquid substance turns to vapor.
- 13 Heat is measured in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 14 The boiling point and \_\_\_\_\_ are the same temperature.
- 15 \_\_\_\_\_ is the percentage of how much moisture is present in the air compared to how much moisture the air is capable of holding at that temperature.

### DOWN

- 2 A refrigerant is circulated through the system by a \_\_\_\_\_ that is powered by the engine through an accessory drive belt.
- 4 A \_\_\_\_\_ is a substance that cannot be compressed and has strong resistance to flow.
- 6 Relative humidity is commonly measured with a hygrometer or a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 The engine coolant flows through heater hoses and a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 A \_\_\_\_\_ is a substance that cannot be compressed, has a fixed volume, but no definite shape.
- 11 A \_\_\_\_\_ is a substance that can be easily compressed, has no resistance to flow, and no fixed volume.
- 12 Molecules in a substance tend to vibrate rapidly in all directions, and this disorganized energy is called \_\_\_\_\_.