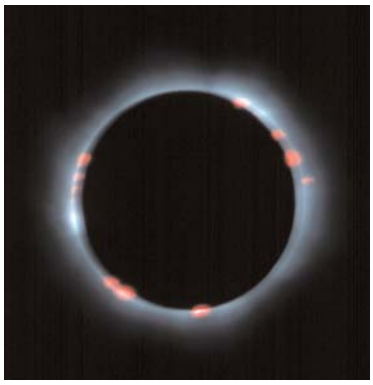
A day to remember

Chris Davis wrote this about the 1999 solar eclipse. Chris is a space scientist at CCLRC Rutherford Appleton Laboratory in Oxfordshire where he is researching how changes in the brightness of the Sun affect the Earth's atmosphere.



You will need to replace the clue numbers in the text with a word from the list at the end so you can complete the crossword clues and find out where Chris went to see the eclipse

'August 11 1999 is a date that I will remember for a very long time because this was the day when I saw my very first (clue 6) (clue 8) eclipse. We had travelled to (_____) a few weeks before so that we could set up the equipment needed for our experiment. During an eclipse, the (clue 4) covers up the bright disk of the Sun, leaving just the faint light from the Sun's atmosphere (known as the (clue 1)) visible and it was this that we had come to measure.

On the morning of the eclipse, the sky was very (clue 7) and it was raining. Although our experiment would still work under cloudy skies, we were all disappointed as we were hoping to see the eclipse with our own eyes. It carried on raining all morning and we had given up hope of seeing anything. As the eclipse began, the sky started getting darker and darker. All the (clue 3) were confused and flew back to their trees to sleep. Just before totality, the clouds thinned enough for us to see the last bead of the Sun's bright disk disappearing behind the Moon (a sight known as the (clue 2)) and then the eclipse became (clue 6).

People all around began shouting and (clue 5) with excitement. We were briefly able to see the beautiful white light from the (clue 1) before the clouds closed in once more. After the eclipse, the skies grew bright again until all the (clue 3) realised they had been fooled and took to the skies in one enormous noisy flock'.

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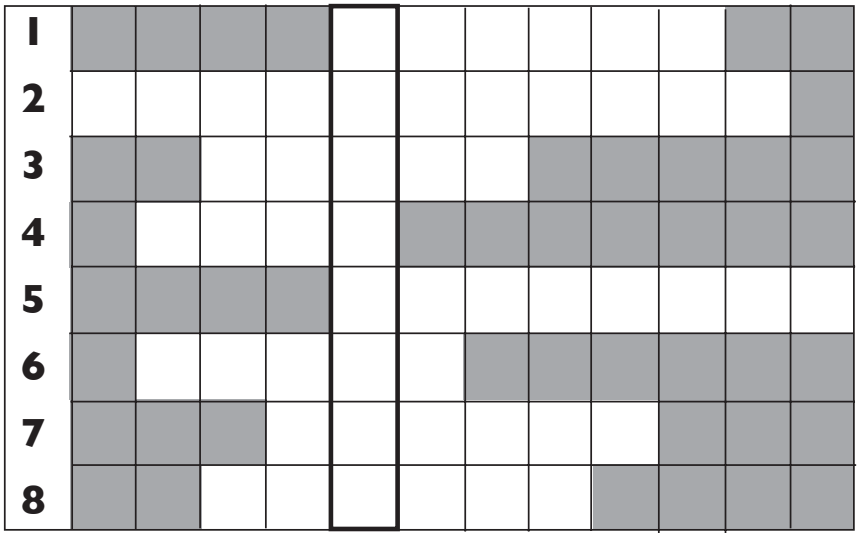
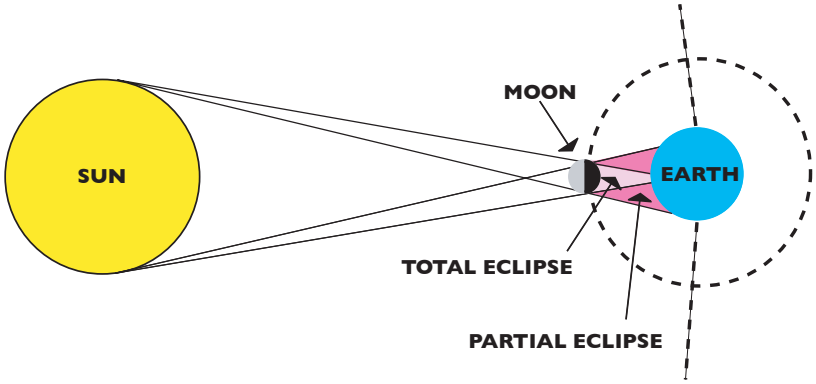
Choose from these words to complete the crossword below. Read the outlined block to find out where Chris went to see the eclipse.

whooping
corona
diamond ring
Moon
birds
total
solar
cloudy





The Moon is 400 times smaller than the Sun and 400 times closer to the Earth.	The 1999 eclipse was seen by the most people ever.
The 1999 eclipse covered the largest land mass in history.	The Moon is slowly drifting away from the Earth so that millions of years in the future, the Moon will appear smaller and total solar eclipses will no longer occur.
The Sun's corona is at a temperature of over one million degrees Celsius. That's 200 times hotter than the surface of the Sun.	During an eclipse, the wind drops, birds begin to nest and goats come down off the mountains.
A total eclipse has been described as 'a different type of darkness'.	The next total eclipse to be visible from mainland UK will be on 23 September 2090.
The first written record of an eclipse is from China about 4000 years ago.	Eclipse observation is one of the most difficult branches of optical astronomy.
During an eclipse, light intensity can drop by as much as 94%.	During a total eclipse, the Moon's shadow travels across the surface of the Earth at 1673 kmph (1040 mph)!
The eclipse of 585 BC ended the battle between the Lydians and the Medes as they considered it a horrible omen!	During an eclipse the Moon appears dark like a silhouette and you cannot see the surface.