Chapter 1 : World War II Crossword Puzzle Answers

World War II Crossword Puzzles. World War II crossword puzzles (or World War 2 crossword puzzles) are an excellent review tool whether you want to review military figures or political figures, battles on the front lines or struggles on the home front, the horrors of the Holocaust or the triumph of the Allies over Axis forces.

Swedish-style grid Barred grid where bold bars are used instead of shaded blocks to separate the words Crossword grids such as those appearing in most North American newspapers and magazines feature solid areas of white squares. Every letter is checked i. In such puzzles shaded squares are typically limited to about one-sixth of the total. For example, if the top row has an answer running all the way across, there will often be no across answers in the second row. Another tradition in puzzle design in North America, India, and Britain particularly is that the grid should have degree rotational also known as "radial" symmetry , so that its pattern appears the same if the paper is turned upside down. Most puzzle designs also require that all white cells be orthogonally contiguous that is, connected in one mass through shared sides, to form a single polyomino. The design of Japanese crossword grids often follows two additional rules: The "Swedish-style" grid picture crosswords uses no clue numbers, as the clues are contained in the cells which do not contain answers. Arrows indicate in which direction the clues have to be answered: This style of grid is also used in several countries other than Sweden, often in magazines, but also in daily newspapers. The grid often has one or more photos replacing a block of squares as a clue to one or several answers, for example, the name of a pop star, or some kind of rhyme or phrase that can be associated with the photo. These puzzles usually have no symmetry in the grid but instead often have a common theme literature, music, nature, geography, events of a special year, etc. Substantial variants from the usual forms exist. Two of the common ones are barred crosswords, which use bold lines between squares instead of shaded squares to separate answers, and circular designs, with answers entered either radially or in concentric circles. Grids forming shapes other than squares are also occasionally used. Puzzles are often one of several standard sizes. The New York Times puzzles also set a common pattern for American crosswords by increasing in difficulty throughout the week: Their larger Sunday puzzle is about the same level of difficulty as a weekday-size Thursday puzzle. Typically clues appear outside the grid, divided into an Across list and a Down list; the first cell of each entry contains a number referenced by the clue lists. For example, the answer to a clue labeled "17 Down" is entered with the first letter in the cell numbered "17", proceeding down from there. Numbers are almost never repeated; numbered cells are numbered consecutively, usually from left to right across each row, starting with the top row and proceeding downward. Some Japanese crosswords are numbered from top to bottom down each column, starting with the leftmost column and proceeding right. This ensures a proper name can have its initial capital letter checked with a non-capitalizable letter in the intersecting clue. Diacritical markings in foreign loanwords or foreign-language words appearing in English-language puzzles are ignored for similar reasons. Straight or quick[edit] Some crossword clues, called straight or quick clues, are simple definitions of the answers. Some clues may feature anagrams , and these are usually explicitly described as such. Often, a straight clue is not in itself sufficient to distinguish between several possible answers, either because multiple synonymous answers may fit or because the clue itself is a homonym e. In most American-style crosswords, the majority of the clues in the puzzle are straight clues, [2] with the remainder being one of the other types described below. Crossword clues are generally consistent with the solutions. For instance, clues and their solutions should always agree in tense, number, and degree. Fill-in-the-blank clues are often the easiest in a puzzle and a good place to start solving, e. Most widely distributed American crosswords today e. In the hands of any but the most skilled constructors, the constraints of the American-style grid in which every letter is checked usually require a fair number of answers not to be dictionary words. As a result, the following ways to clue abbreviations and other non-words, although they can be found in "straight" British crosswords, are much more common in American ones: Abbreviations, the use of a foreign language, variant spellings, or other unusual word tricks are indicated in the clue. A crossword creator might choose to clue the answer SEN as in the abbreviation for "senator" as "Washington bigwig: The eight possible abbreviations for a position on a

compass , e. They can be clued as simply "Compass point", where the desired answer is determined by a combination of logic â€"since the third letter can be only E or W, and the second letter can be only N or Sâ€" and a process of elimination using checks. A clue could also consist of objects that point a direction, e. In addition, partial answers are allowed in American-style crosswords, where the answer represents part of a longer phrase. Non-dictionary phrases are also allowed in answers. As an example, the New York Times crossword of April 26, by Sarah Keller, edited by Will Shortz , featured five themed entries ending in the different parts of a tree: The above is an example of a category theme, where the theme elements are all members of the same set. Other types of themes include: Quote themes, featuring a famous quote broken up into parts to fit in the grid and usually clued as "Quote, part 1", "Quote, part 2", etc. Rebus themes, where multiple letters or even symbols occupy a single square in the puzzle e. For example, "Crucial pool shot? All the theme entries in a given puzzle must be formed by the same process so another entry might be "Greco-Roman buddy? An example of a multiple-letter addition and one that does not occur at the end of the entry might be "Crazy about kitchen storage? Another unusual theme requires the solver to use the answer to a clue as another clue. The answer to that clue is the real solution. Indirect clues[edit] Many puzzles feature clues involving wordplay which are to be taken metaphorically or in some sense other than their literal meaning, requiring some form of lateral thinking. Depending on the puzzle creator or the editor, this might be represented either with a question mark at the end of the clue or with a modifier such as "maybe" or "perhaps". In more difficult puzzles, the indicator may be omitted, increasing ambiguity between a literal meaning and a wordplay meaning. This clue also takes advantage of the fact that in American-style crosswords, the initial letter of a clue is always capitalized, whether or not it is a proper noun. In this clue, the initial capitalization further obscures whether the clue is referring to "nice" as in "pleasant" or "Nice" as in the French city. Cryptic crossword Not to be confused with cryptograms , a different form of puzzle based on a substitution cipher. In cryptic crosswords, the clues are puzzles in themselves. A typical clue contains both a definition at the beginning or end of the clue and wordplay, which provides a way to manufacture the word indicated by the definition, and which may not parse logically. Cryptics usually give the length of their answers in parentheses after the clue, which is especially useful with multi-word answers. Certain signs indicate different forms of wordplay. Solving cryptics is harder to learn than standard crosswords, as learning to interpret the different types of cryptic clues can take some practice. In Great Britain and throughout much of the Commonwealth , cryptics of varying degrees of difficulty are featured in many newspapers. There are several types of wordplay used in cryptics. One is straightforward definition substitution using parts of a word. The explanation is that to import means "to bring into the country", the "worker" is a worker ant, and "significant" means important. Here, "significant" is the straight definition appearing here at the end of the clue , "to bring worker into the country" is the wordplay definition, and "may prove" serves to link the two. Note that in a cryptic clue, there is almost always only one answer that fits both the definition and the wordplay, so that when one sees the answer, one knows that it is the right answerâ€"although it can sometimes be a challenge to figure out why it is the right answer. A good cryptic clue should provide a fair and exact definition of the answer, while at the same time being deliberately misleading. Another type of wordplay used in cryptics is the use of homophones. For example, the clue "A few, we hear, add up 3 " is the clue for SUM. The straight definition is "add up", meaning "totalize". The solver must guess that "we hear" indicates a homophone , and so a homophone of a synonym of "A few" "some" is the answer. Other words relating to sound or hearing can be used to signal the presence of a homophone clue e. The double meaning is commonly used as another form of wordplay. This is the only type of cryptic clue without wordplayâ€"both parts of the clue are a straight definition. Cryptics often include anagrams , as well. The clue "Ned T. The straight definition is "is rather bland", and the word "cooked" is a hint to the solver that this clue is an anagram the letters have been "cooked", or jumbled up. Ignoring all punctuation, "Ned T. Besides "cooked", other common hints that the clue contains an anagram are words such as "scrambled", "mixed up", "confused", "baked", or "twisted". Embedded words are another common trick in cryptics. The straight definition is "bigotry", and the wordplay explains itself, indicated by the word "take" since one word "takes" another: Another common clue type is the "hidden clue" or "container", where the answer is hidden in the text of the clue itself. The answer is written in the clue: There

are numerous other forms of wordplay found in cryptic clues. With the different types of wordplay and definition possibilities, the composer of a cryptic puzzle is presented with many different possible ways to clue a given answer. Most desirable are clues that are clean but deceptive, with a smooth surface reading that is, the resulting clue looks as natural a phrase as possible. The Usenet newsgroup rec. In principle, each cryptic clue is usually sufficient to define its answer uniquely, so it should be possible to answer each clue without use of the grid. In practice, the use of checks is an important aid to the solver. Metapuzzles[edit] Some crossword designers have started including a metapuzzle, or "meta" for short: The designer usually includes a hint to the metapuzzle. The solution to the meta is a similar phrase in which the middle word is "or": This generally aids solvers in that if they have one of the words then they can attempt to guess the phrase. This has also become popular among other British newspapers. Double clue lists[edit] Sometimes newspapers publish one grid that can be filled by solving either of two lists of clues â€" usually a straight and a cryptic. The solutions given by the two lists may be different, in which case the solver must decide at the outset which list they are going to follow, or the solutions may be identical, in which case the straight clues offer additional help for a solver having difficulty with the cryptic clues. Usually the straight clue matches the straight part of the cryptic clue, but this is not necessarily the case.

Chapter 2 : World War II gun -- Crossword clue | Crossword Nexus

The war with the Soviet Union was called the Eastern _____ by the Germans The British ____ Air Force defended against the Germans in the Battle of Britain The Battle of the _____ was one of the final battles fought on the Western front in Europe.

Chapter 3 : World War II victors crossword clue

World War II crossword puzzle answer. 9 A top secret project to build the atomic bomb. 11 The court proceeding held in Nuremberg, Germany, after WWII, in which Nazi Leaders were tried for war crimes.

Chapter 4 : Crossword Puzzle Game for Kids: World War II

Start studying World War 2 Crossword Puzzle. Learn vocabulary, terms, and more with flashcards, games, and other study tools.

Chapter 5 : History Crossword # 4 - World War II | HistoryNet

World War II Crossword Puzzle 1 4 6 7 8 10 11 12 ACROSS 2. Before Darwin was bombed the Japanese had attacked Harbor.

Chapter 6 : WW2 crossword puzzle Crossword - WordMint

World War II tank crossword puzzle clue has 1 possible answer and appears in 1 publication.

Chapter 7 : Crossword Puzzles for Kids: Social Studies and History

Thank you for visiting our website! Below you will be able to find the answer to World War II victors crossword blog.quintoapp.com site contains over million crossword clues in which you can find whatever clue you are looking for.

Chapter 8 : World War II Crossword Puzzle Â» Games Â» Surfnetkids

Use this crossword puzzle to help students learn more about World War II by matching the clue with the appropriate

term. Each of the key terms used has been provided in a word bank to make the activity accessible for younger students.

Chapter 9 : World War II sub -- Crossword clue | Crossword Nexus

World War II Word Search Puzzles. A lot happened in World War II, and it can be overwhelming for students. These puzzles can be used to reinforce key topics for students, whether on the war front or the home front.