

“How do colours make our world the amazing place it is?” One World Many Colours

“White” The Polar Regions, Antarctica and the Arctic

Important Knowledge

The planet is made up of places with different climates and conditions.

The coldest, driest and windiest place on Earth is the continent of Antarctica which is 58 times the size of UK and can get to below -60 degrees so no one lives here permanently.

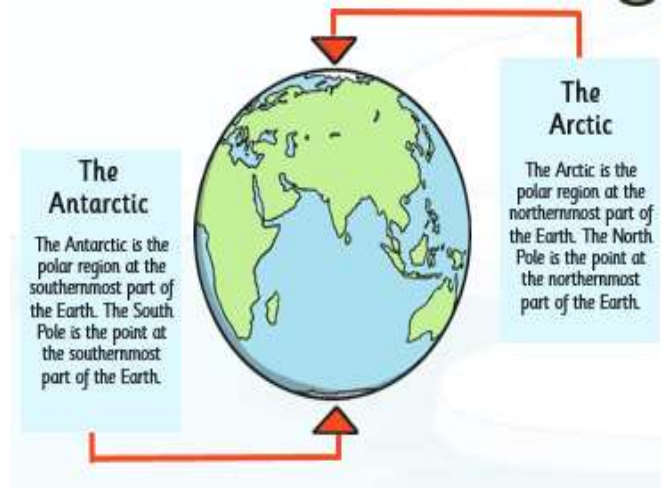
In the Arctic there are different animals and some people have adapted to life in cold climates. Due to climate change, population, plastic-waste, over-fishing and pollution the caps are melting and water levels are rising so animals like penguins and polar bears are in decline.

If we make drastic changes we could alter what happens to the Polar regions.



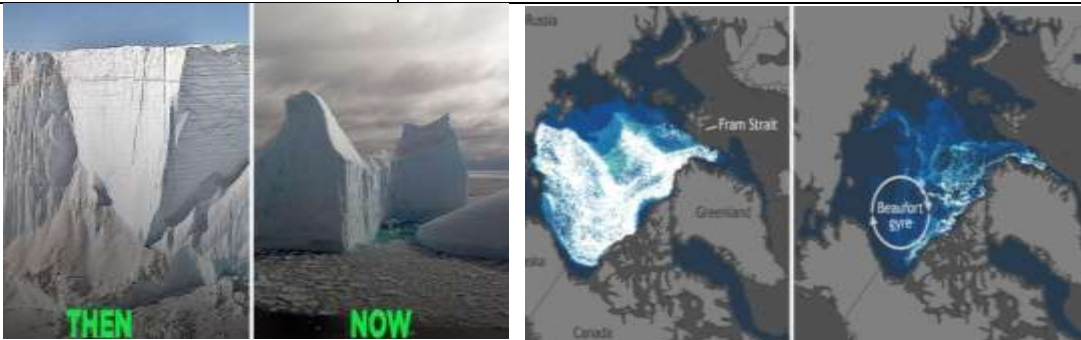
Geography skills and enquiry

Compare the climate and weather patterns. Look at cold places and compare local climate with another focussing on Antarctica and North Pole. Know the names and locations of each of the world’s continents and oceans. Compare and contrast features of another locality to their own area (N. S Pole/ Cold Coasts of Europe)



Real-life Outcomes

Be an explorer and map an exhibition journey. Compare climates and consider climate change and conservation.



Year 2 Spring 1 Geography



Vocabulary Dozen

South Pole- the Southern central point on an axis found in continent Antarctica. The north pole is found in the Arctic.

Glacier- a slow moving river of ice formed by snow compacted into mountains. Lambert Glacier is 250miles long and 50miles long.

Mt Erebus- The most Southerly volcano with lots of caves which scientists are interested in. Captain Scott camped on the slope.

Iceberg-A detached piece of ice floating out to sea.

Arctic Ocean-The smallest and shallowest of the world’s ocean surrounding the North Pole.

Southern Ocean- Also known as Southern Ocean and circling Antarctica at the bottom of the planet.

Climate-The average pattern of weather conditions in a place. Antarctica has a climate which is freezing or below with little rain and lots of wind.

Sustainability-Making decisions considering people, environment, the future which aren’t harmful to do over and over again.

Global Warming-An increase in the temperature of the earth’s atmosphere, due to fossil fuels, leading to Polar caps melting

Habitat-The home of an animal or plant. The Arctic is the habitat of many cold-climate animals and Inuit people. Antarctica has only a few species inhabiting it and no people permanently live there.

Axis-An imaginary line through the centre of the Earth. At the top is the North Pole and the South Pole is at the bottom.

Adaptations-Special skills or change to help an animal or plant survive in an environment e.g Polar bears are white, seals have a layer of fat called blubber.

