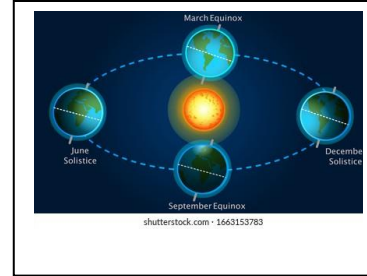
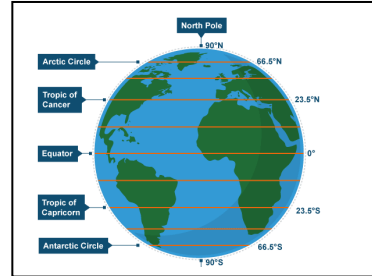


Subject Specific Vocabulary

Antarctic Circle	An imaginary circle of latitude that lies 66.5° south of the equator. Everything south of this line is known as the Antarctic.
Arctic Circle	An imaginary circle of latitude that lies 66.5° north of the equator. Everything north of this line is known as the Arctic.
boreal forest	A large area of wetland covered in conifer trees. Boreal forests are found in countries that are in or near the Arctic Circle
Climate	The usual weather conditions that occur in a place over a long period.
Horizon	The line where the sky appears to meet the Earth.
Indigenous	Occurring naturally or originating in a particular place.
Native	Referring to the animals and plants that occur naturally in a place.
North Pole	The most northern geographical point of the Earth.
Polar day	Near constant daylight in the Arctic or Antarctic during the summer months when the Sun does not set below the horizon. Also known as Midnight Sun.
Polar night	Near constant darkness in the Arctic or Antarctic during the winter months when the Sun does not rise above the horizon.
South Pole	South Pole The most southern geographical point of the Earth.
Tundra	An area of land where it is too cold for trees to grow and the ground below the surface is permanently frozen.



Link From 	Link To
AMAZON ADVENTURE (Y5)	HOLA MEXICO (Y6) Identify the position of Mexico and which hemisphere it is in, its location in relation to the equator.

Sticky Knowledge

What are the two polar regions of the Earth?

The Earth has two polar regions: the Arctic Circle in the Northern Hemisphere and the Antarctic Circle in the Southern Hemisphere.

What makes up the Arctic region?

The Arctic region consists of the Arctic Ocean and the northern parts of Canada, Alaska, Russia, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Greenland and Iceland. Winter temperatures can reach -55°C and summer temperatures can reach 10°C. The Arctic region has a varied landscape including mountains, tundra and boreal forest. It is home to small populations of people and an amazing variety of plants and animals including the polar bear, Arctic fox, Arctic hare and walrus.

Although Antarctica is the fifth largest continent, but why don't people live there permanently?

Antarctica is the world's fifth-largest continent and is covered in an ice sheet that is up to 4800m thick. It is the coldest, driest, highest and windiest continent on Earth. Temperatures can drop to -80°C, there is little precipitation, and wind speeds can reach 80km per hour. There are only two native species of flowering plants in Antarctica, but there is a rich sea life, including the emperor penguin, humpback whale and leopard seal. No people live permanently in the Antarctic. However, scientists stay for part of the year to carry out research and tourists visit in the summer months to see the landscape and wildlife.

Why do polar days and polar nights occur?

Due to the tilt of the Earth, the poles experience nearly 24 hours of daylight during the summer months. This is called polar day, or Midnight Sun. In the winter, the poles experience nearly 24 hours of darkness. This is called polar night.

What are polar landscapes?

Much of the polar regions is covered with snow and ice all year round. Polar landscape features include glaciers, ice fields and icebergs.

What effect are human activities having on the Earth and its climate?

Human activities such as burning fossil fuels and deforestation are releasing gases into the atmosphere that are causing the temperature of the Earth to rise and its climate to change. The Arctic landscape and wildlife are at risk due to this change. Scientists are concerned that the rising global temperature is causing the polar ice to melt. If the polar ice melts, sea levels and temperatures will rise, weather patterns will change and the polar regions will be damaged.