

Year 5 - Unit 1

Geography - Arctic and Antarctica

Knowledge Organiser

Key Facts and Information

The Arctic region is in the northern hemisphere.

The Antarctic region is in the southern hemisphere.

Antarctica is the coldest and windiest place on Earth. Temperatures can reach as low as -89'

The Arctic polar region is larger than the Antarctic polar region.

There is no land beneath the ice at the North Pole.

Antarctica is a continent and is the most elevated area on Earth.

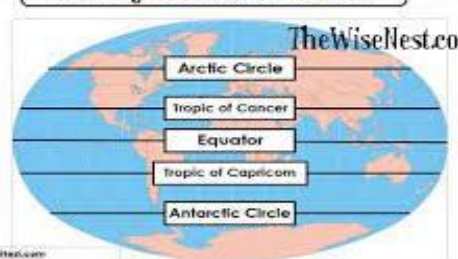
Key Questions

- Where are the Arctic and Antarctic Circles located?
- What are the human and physical features of the Arctic and Antarctic Circles?
- What are the similarities and differences between the two regions?
- What is a biome?

Iceberg carving off a glacier.



Five Major Circles of Latitude



Learning Objectives

To identify the longitude and latitude of the Arctic and Antarctic Circles.

To know what a biome is and name a variety of biomes

To identify key physical and human geographical features of the Arctic and Antarctic.

Vocabulary

Hemisphere	A half of the Earth, usually divided into northern and southern halves by the equator.
Longitude	Lines of longitude run from the top of the Earth to the bottom and divide up the Earth a bit like the segments of an orange.
Latitude	Lines of latitude run around the Earth like imaginary hoops and have numbers to show how many degrees north or south they are from the Equator.
Tropics	The tropics are regions of Earth that lie roughly in the middle of the globe. The tropics between the latitude lines of the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn
Glaciers	A huge mass of crystalline ice, snow, rock, sediment and often liquid water that originates on land but moves down slope due to its own weight and gravity.
Icebergs	Large chunks that break off from glaciers. This process is called carving. They float in the ocean but are made of frozen freshwater not salt water.
Climate	The long-term pattern of weather in a particular area.

