

## Willerby Carr Lane Primary School - Geography

**Topic: Year 6 The Polar Regions**

**Year: 6**

**Strand: Human and Physical Geography**

### What should I already know?

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### What will I know by the end of the unit?

What is the arctic? What is Antarctica?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Antarctica is the fifth largest continent based on its size, but it is the smallest in population.</li> <li>• The Arctic circle is a polar region containing the Arctic Ocean, adjacent seas and parts of several countries</li> </ul>
How is land used in the polar regions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand how Antarctica is divided into territories ruled by several countries.</li> <li>• The natural resources located in the Arctic (oil, gas and minerals) and how they are mined and exported.</li> <li>• How sustainable tourism is being implemented in Svalbard (Northernmost part of Norway)</li> </ul>
How is the climate changing in the polar regions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand the differences between the climate of Antarctica and the Arctic Tundra</li> <li>• The impact of environmental change on Arctic eco-systems</li> <li>• The impact of climate change on the polar ice caps and sea levels</li> <li>• Know some geographical similarities and differences in human and physical geography of the polar regions and the UK, such as climate, temperatures, population, plants and wildlife.</li> </ul>
How are lives of the Inuit different to your life?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know some of the animal species that can survive in the Arctic and Antarctica and why.</li> <li>• Know some features of Inuit life (how they travel, food, houses, culture)</li> <li>• Understand why some polar expeditions failed any why others were successful.</li> </ul>

### Vocabulary

Antarctic Circle	imaginary line/circle about 66.5° south of the Equator
Antarctic Peninsula	a large peninsula of Antarctica that extends some 1200 miles north toward South America; separates the Weddell Sea from the South Pacific
Arctic Circle	imaginary line/circle about 66.5° north of the Equator
Biodiversity	The variety of life in the world or a particular habitat
ecosystem	A particular environment, large or small, with characteristic physical conditions and types of organisms living there.
glacier	a slowly moving mass or river of ice formed by the accumulation and compaction of snow on mountains or near the poles.
Infrastructure	The basic equipment and structures (such as roads, utilities, water supply and sewage) that are needed for a country or region to function properly
inuit	a member of an indigenous people of northern Canada and parts of Greenland and Alaska.
Mineral extraction	The removal of solid mineral resources from the earth. These resources include ores, which contain commercially valuable amounts of metals, such as iron and aluminium; precious stones, such as diamonds; building stones, such as granite; and solid fuels, such as coal and oil shale.
North Pole	point where the northern end of the Earth's axis of rotation meets the Earth's surface
Permafrost	Permanently frozen ground, found in polar and tundra regions
Polar	The regions of Earth surrounding the North and South Poles
Scandinavia	a group of countries in northern Europe that includes Denmark, Norway and Sweden.
Sustainable development	development that meets the needs of the present without limiting the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Tundra	The flat, treeless Arctic regions of Europe, Asia and North America, where the ground is permanently frozen.
vegetation	plant life or total plant cover (as of an area)

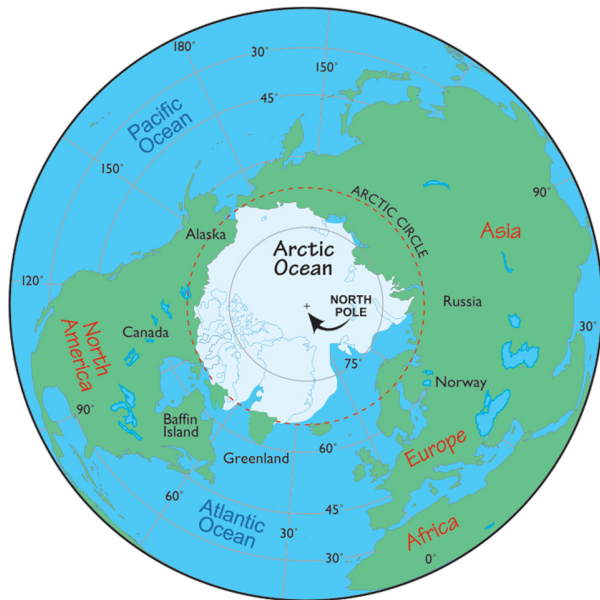
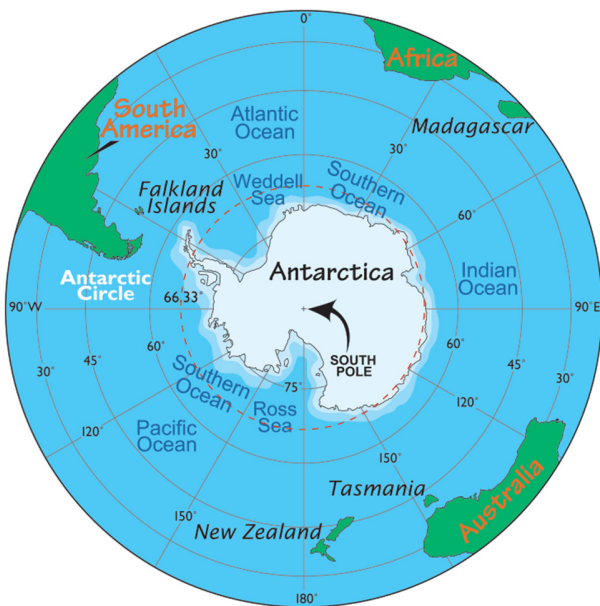


### Features of the Arctic and Antarctica

Human features	Physical features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inuit settlements and culture (Ellesmere Island)</li> <li>Research stations (the McMurdo station – Antarctic)</li> <li>The Antarctic Treaty</li> <li>Polar expeditions</li> <li>Sustainable tourism - Svalbard</li> <li>Melting ice and global warming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permafrost and the Arctic Tundra</li> <li>Glaciers and icebergs in the Arctic</li> <li>Antarctic ice sheet (largest on Earth)</li> <li>Animals (penguins, polar bears, whales, Arctic Fox)</li> <li>Mount Vinson (highest mountain on Antarctica)</li> <li>Weather extremes</li> <li>Victoria Land (Labrynth Flatlands and Transantarctic mountains)</li> </ul>

### Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Locate and label Antarctica, Arctic Ocean, seas and countries on an atlas and globe</li> <li>Compare climate zones of Antarctica, the Arctic Tundra and the UK</li> <li>Label physical features of Antarctica</li> <li>Research temperatures in Antarctica, the Arctic and the UK and represent the data on a graph.</li> </ul>
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### ANIMALS OF THE POLAR REGIONS

