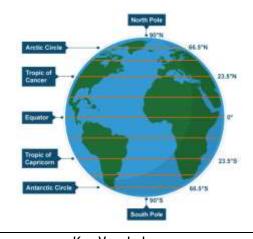


By the end of the unit we will:

- 1. Have an improved understanding of extreme environments.
- 2. Understand positional language used when studying maps/globes.

Key Knowledge		
7 continents	Asia, Africa, North America, South	
	America, Europe, Antarctica and	
	Australasia.	
5 Oceans	Arctic, Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern.	
Time zones	Countries all over the world are divided	
	into 24 time zones, based on	
	longitudinal lines.	
Greenwich	An imaginary line from the North to	
Meridian	South pile which runs through	
	Greenwich, UK. Its 0 degrees' longitude.	
Greenwich	Clock time in London. It is referred to as	
Mean Time	the Universal co-ordinated time.	

North	South
Northern Hemisphere: The	Southern Hemisphere: The
half of the earth that is North	half of the earth that is
of the equator	South of the equator
North Pole: The Northern	South Pole: The Southern
end of the earth's axis.	end of the earth's axis.
Arctic Circle: Imaginary	Antarctic circle: imaginary
circle around the Earth	circle around the Earth
about three quarters of the	about three quarters of the
way from the equator to the	way from the equator to the
North pole	South pole.
Arctic: Its name came from	Antarctic: Its name comes
the Greek word meaning	from the Greek word
'near the bear'.	meaning 'opposite to the
	North'.



Key Vocabulary		
Equator	An imaginary line around the	
	middle of the earth an equal	
	distance from the North and South	
	pole.	
Human	A man-made feature of a place	
feature		
Physical	A natural feature of a place.	
feature		
Climate	The usual weather conditions of a	
	place.	
Latitude	Imaginary horizontal lines that	
	circle the Earth parallel to the	
	equator	
Longitude	Imaginary vertical lines that	
	stretch from the North pole to the	
	South pole.	
Tropic of	An imaginary circle around the	
Capricorn	Earth 23°	
	south of the equator.	
Tropic of	An imaginary circle around the	
Cancer	Earth 23°	
	north of the equator.	
Precipitation	Any type of water falling from the	
	sky.	

## The South pole (The Antarctic)

- The South pole is the most southerly point in the middle of Antarctica in the Antarctic circle.
- It has a desert climate which almost sees no precipitation.
- The Antarctic is bigger than Europe and double the size of Australia.
- Most of Antarctica is covered in ice: it has around 90% of Earths ice.
- The winter average temperature is -60c.
- The summer average temperature is -28c.
- It is sunlight all day in summer and dark all day in winter.
- Most wildlife in the Antarctic is seasonal including penguins, seals and whales.

## The North Pole (The Arctic)

- The North pole is not situated on land and it is the most northerly point in the middle of the Arctic ocean.
- It is made of frozen water and is bigger than
- It holds 20% of the world's water.
- During the summer there is sunlight all day and in the winter it is dark all day.
- At the North pole there is only one sunrise and one sunset every year.
- Winter average temperature = -40c
- Summer average temperature = 0c
- It is warmer than the South pole because it is over water.
- It is home to 70 unique species of animal but 40 of these are now endangered.
- Animals include polar bears, arctic foxes and migrating birds.