

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 Meridian	An imaginary line from the North to South pole which runs through Greenwich, UK. Its 0 degrees' longitude.
Greenwich Mean Time	Clock time in London. It is referred to as the Universal co-ordinated time.

Key Vocabulary	
Equator	An imaginary line around the middle of the earth an equal distance from the North and South pole.
Human feature	A man-made feature of a place
Physical feature	A natural feature of a place.
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 Capricorn	An imaginary circle around the Earth 23° south of the equator.
Tropic of Cancer	An imaginary circle around the Earth 23° north of the equator.
Precipitation	Any type of water falling from the sky.

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

The South pole (The Antarctic)	The North Pole (The Arctic)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The South pole is the most southerly point in the middle of Antarctica in the Antarctic circle.</li> <li>• It has a desert climate which almost sees no precipitation.</li> <li>• The Antarctic is bigger than Europe and double the size of Australia.</li> <li>• Most of Antarctica is covered in ice: it has around 90% of Earth's ice.</li> <li>• The winter average temperature is -60c.</li> <li>• The summer average temperature is -28c.</li> <li>• It is sunlight all day in summer and dark all day in winter.</li> <li>• Most wildlife in the Antarctic is seasonal including penguins, seals and whales.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The North pole is not situated on land and it is the most northerly point in the middle of the Arctic ocean.</li> <li>• It is made of frozen water and is bigger than Europe</li> <li>• It holds 20% of the world's water.</li> <li>• During the summer there is sunlight all day and in the winter it is dark all day.</li> <li>• At the North pole there is only one sunrise and one sunset every year.</li> <li>• Winter average temperature = -40c</li> <li>• Summer average temperature = 0c</li> <li>• It is warmer than the South pole because it is over water.</li> <li>• It is home to 70 unique species of animal but 40 of these are now endangered.</li> <li>• Animals include polar bears, arctic foxes and migrating birds.</li> </ul>