 **“I believe it is in our nature to explore, to reach out into the unknown. The only true failure would be not to explore at all” – Ernest Shackleton**

**What do we know about the world and how does it shape the way we live?**

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| **Overview** |
| **The polar regions are The Arctic and Antarctica. They are located at the North and South of our Earth.**  **Life on these regions is much different to life in Lewes! The main differences are temperature and the animals and humans that live there.** |

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| **Language of a Scientist** | |
| **Habitat** | A habitat is a place where an organism makes its home. A habitat meets all the environmental conditions an organism needs to survive. ... The main components of a habitat are shelter, water, food, and space. |
| **Polar region** | A polar climate is a place where the climate usually has a temperature below freezing is icy and covered in snow. These areas do not get direct heat and sunlight from the sun. Polar climates are located at the North Pole of the Arctic, and at the South Pole on the continent of Antarctica. |
| **Adapted** | Adaptation is the evolutionary process where an organism becomes better suited to its habitat. |
| **Temperature** | Celsius degrees symbol of temperature - Free signs iconsTemperature is the measure of how hot or cold something is. We will be measuring in degrees Celsius. |
| **Weather** | Weather is the way the air and the atmosphere feels. It includes the outside temperature, strength of the wind, and whether it is raining, sunny, hailing, snowing, sleeting, foggy, or cloudy. The weather changes regularly and tends to be different during different seasons and across different countries. |
| **Climate** | The climate is the average pattern of weather conditions over a long period of time. |

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| **Language of a Geographer** | |
| United Kingdom | The United Kingdom is a country of western Europe. It is made up of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland |
| Equator | an imaginary line around the Earth that goes exactly midway between the North Pole and the South Pole and divides it into two equal halves, the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere. |
| Ice sheet | An ice sheet is a large mass of glacier ice that covers an area of more than 50,000 square kilometres There are two ice sheets in the world at the moment: in Antarctica and Greenland. |
| Thermometer | A thermometer is an instrument for measuring or showing temperature (how hot or cold something is). One type of thermometer is a narrow, concealed glass tube containing mercury or alcohol which extends along the tube as it expands. |
| Iceberg | An iceberg is a large piece of ice floating in the sea. They are generally found in cold water near the North or South Pole |
| North pole | The North Pole is the point that is farthest north on the planet Earth. |
| South Pole | The South Pole is the point that is farthest south on the planet Earth. |

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| **Fun Facts** |
| **The Arctic:**   * The Arctic is located at the northernmost part of Earth * The name ‘Arctic’ comes from a Greek word meaning ‘bear’. * Winter temperatures can drop below −50 °C * Polar bears live in the Arctic, near the North Pole * In total, only about 4 million people live in the Arctic   **Antarctica:**   * Antarctica holds most of the world’s fresh water * Antarctica is a desert * Antarctica has active volcanoes * Antarctica is bigger than Europe and almost double the size of Australia. * While Antarctica features harsh living conditions, a number of plants and animals have adapted to survive and call the icy continent home such as penguins and seals. * The name ‘Antarctica’ comes from a Greek word meaning ‘opposite to the north’. |

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| **Key questions to ask yourself** |
| What do you already know about the world?  How are the polar regions similar to the UK?  How are the polar regions different to the UK?  What do you want to find out about the polar regions?  How does the way we live affect the polar regions? |

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| **Language of a historian** | |
| Ernest Shackleton | Shackleton was a polar explorer who led British expeditions to the Antarctic. He was particularly interested in exploring the South Pole. He wanted to be the first person to reach the South Pole. |
| Biography | The written story of the facts and events of a person's life |
| In the past | Something that has already happened |

