



St Bernadette's Catholic Primary School

Beech Class

Geography: Antarctica

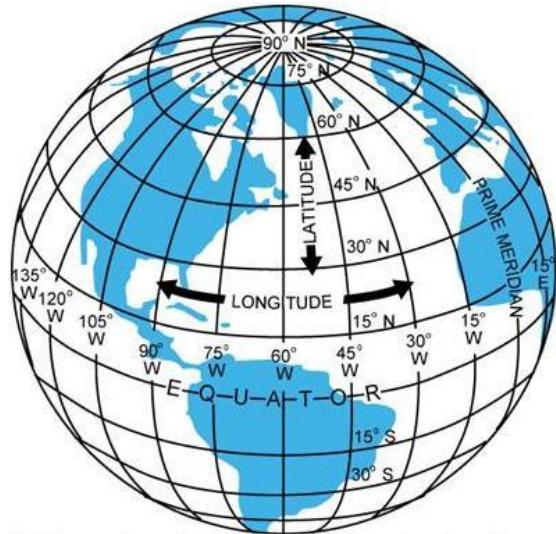
Gospel Value – Respect

What I should already know...

- Name and locate North Pole, South Pole and Equator
- Name human and physical features
- Understand seasonal weather and how weather may be different in inland/coastal places
- Seasonal weather in an equatorial place and polar region is different to weather in the United Kingdom

Key knowledge

- Antarctica is one of the 7 continents
- Antarctica covers 5.5 million square miles
- Surrounding oceans are Atlantic, Indian and Pacific (meet in Southern Ocean)
- Antarctica's climate is the coldest, driest, windiest
- Antarctica is a polar region in the South Pole
- Antarctica has different ice types
- Hot and cold climates zones are influenced by the earth's orbit
- Shackleton's route (London, Buenos Aires, South Georgia and Elephant Island)



Key Vocabulary

Antarctic Circle – Scotland, England and Wales

North Latitude – Latitude lines measured from the North Pole up to the Equator

South Latitude – Latitude lines measured from the South Pole up to the Equator

West Longitude – Longitude lines measured west of Prime Meridian line and run through the North and South Poles

East Longitude – Longitude lines measured east of Meridian line and run through the North and South Poles

Antarctica – Continent in the South Pole

Sir Ernest Shackleton – Polar explorer

Expedition Endurance – Endurance is both the name of the ship sailed and the name of the expedition

Pole – Either extremity of the earth

Time Zones – A geographic region where the same time is used

Ice mass – A mass of ice and snow that permanently covers a large area of land

Glaciers – A slowly moving mass of ice on mountains or near poles