

Knowledge Organiser - Year 2—Geography: Icy lands

Key Question — How and why are the Icy lands changing?



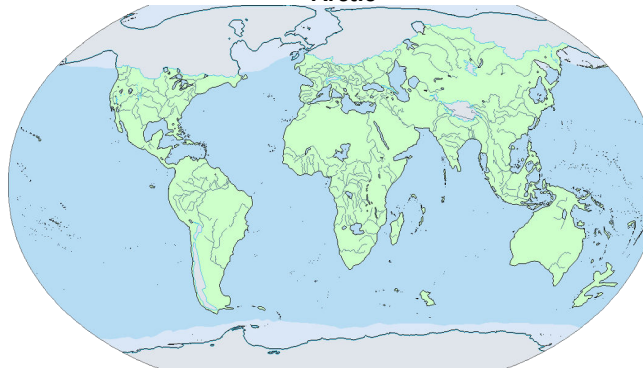
Key Places

Antarctica	Southern most continent on the earth which is surrounded by the Southern Ocean.
Arctic	Polar region located at the northernmost part of Earth. Is made up of the Arctic Ocean and parts of Canada, Finland, Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Russia and the USA.
Norilsk	Northern most city on Earth located in Russia
North Pole	Most northern point of the Earth found in the Arctic.
Siberia	A large area within Russia.
South Pole	Most southern point of the Earth found in the Antarctica.
Ushuaia	Southern most city on Earth located in Argentina

Where in the world is it?



Arctic



Antarctica



Key Vocabulary

Desert	Area of land which gets very little rain each year.
Glacier	Large body of ice moving slowly down a slope or over a wide area of land.
Iceberg	Large mass of ice that has broken away from a glacier and is floating in the ocean.
Ice cap	Large area of land that is permanently covered in ice and snow.
Polar	Relating to the North and South Pole or nearby regions.
Precipitation	water that falls to the earth as hail, mist, rain, sleet, or snow.
Temperature	The level or intensity of heat present in a substance or object measured against a scale thermometer or felt by touch.
Vegetation	Plant life that covers a particular area

Negative effects of ice caps melting

- Ice caps reflect the sun's rays which keep the Earth cooler (known as the albedo effect) If there is less ice then the temperature will rise which will have disastrous effects on human, plant and animal life.
- As ice melts, water is added to the oceans causing rising sea levels which have the potential of swallowing islands and nations whole.
- Polar bears are losing their habitats across the glacier regions, many are drowning as a result of the excessive floodwaters. The melting ice caps could lead to many marine and land mammal species becoming extinct
- CO2 is stored in the ice and is released into the atmosphere as it melts, increasing the greenhouse gases and making global warming worse.

Key Concepts

Biome	Large area of Earth that has certain weather and certain types of living things. There are 5 main types of biome.
Climate	The weather found in a certain place over a long period of time. This can be affected by the actions of humans.
Global Citizenship	Encouraging young people to develop the knowledge, skills and values they need to engage with the rest of the world.
Habitat	The home of an animal or plant in its natural environment in which it normally lives or grows. Habitats often have specific conditions such as a particular climate.
Landscape	All the important features of the area you can see.
Region	An area different to others through its physical characteristics.
Weather	The state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time in terms of heat, cloudiness, dryness, sunshine, wind or rain



Melting Away

Ways to help to stop the icy lands melting?

- Reduce, Reuse and Recycle
- Save petrol and walk
- Plant a tree
- Eat locally produced food
- Use less heat and air conditioning
- Save electricity
- Use less hot water
- Tell other people to join in.

Antarctica Tundra Biome
Cold climate
Lack of vegetation
Low biodiversity
Low temperatures between 10 - 57°C
No land mammals can live her due to the cold temperatures.
ice caps melting
Little rainfall

Arctic Tundra Biome
Extreme cold
Lack of vegetation
Low biodiversity
Low temperatures between 10°C and - 57°C

Melting Ice-caps

