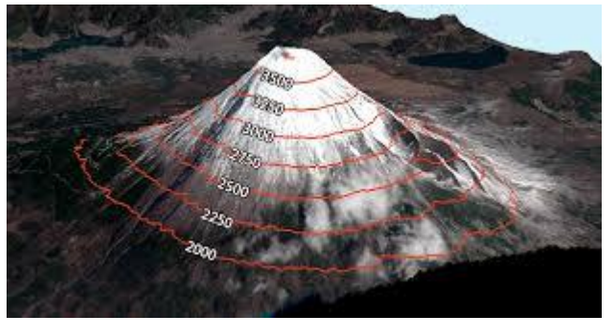
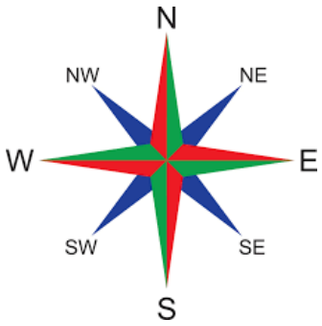
Poles: North VS South

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

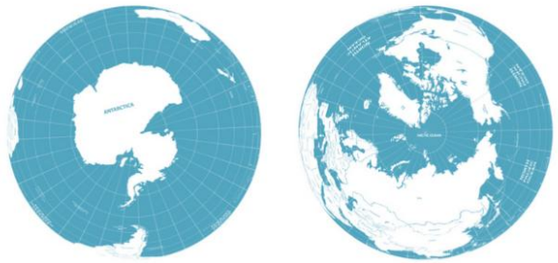








Key Vocabulary	
Arctic	The region around the North Pole, made up of a frozen ocean surrounded by land.
Antarctica	The massive, icy continent at the South Pole made up of land covered by deep ice.
Landmass	A large, solid area of land (like a continent) rather than open water or floating ice packs.
Contour Lines	Lines on a map that join places of the same height, showing if land is flat or steep.
8-Point Compass	A tool showing eight directions (N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, NW) used to navigate across the world.
Biome	A large, natural area of the world with its own specific climate, plants and animals.
Tundra	A cold, dry and flat biome where the ground is mostly frozen.
Polar	A massive, freezing cold ecosystem located at the very top and bottom of the Earth.
Conservation	Looking after nature and protecting wild places so they aren't damaged or destroyed.



MAKING LINKS TO PREVIOUS LEARNING.
What should we already know?

- The world is a sphere split by an imaginary line called the Equator, which is the warmest part of the planet.
- Hot and cold places have different weather patterns, types of weather and seasons.
- How to use simple maps, globes and 4 point compasses to find places.

MAKING LINKS TO NEW LEARNING.
What will we know?

- How to pinpoint the exact location of the North and South Poles on world maps.
- The major geographical differences between the frozen sea of the Arctic and the rocky land continent of Antarctica.
- How to guide ourselves across a polar map using 8-point compass and read heights using contour lines.
- How to identify and contrast the extreme conditions of both Polar and Tundra biomes.
- Why the poles need protecting and how it helps keep the climate safe.