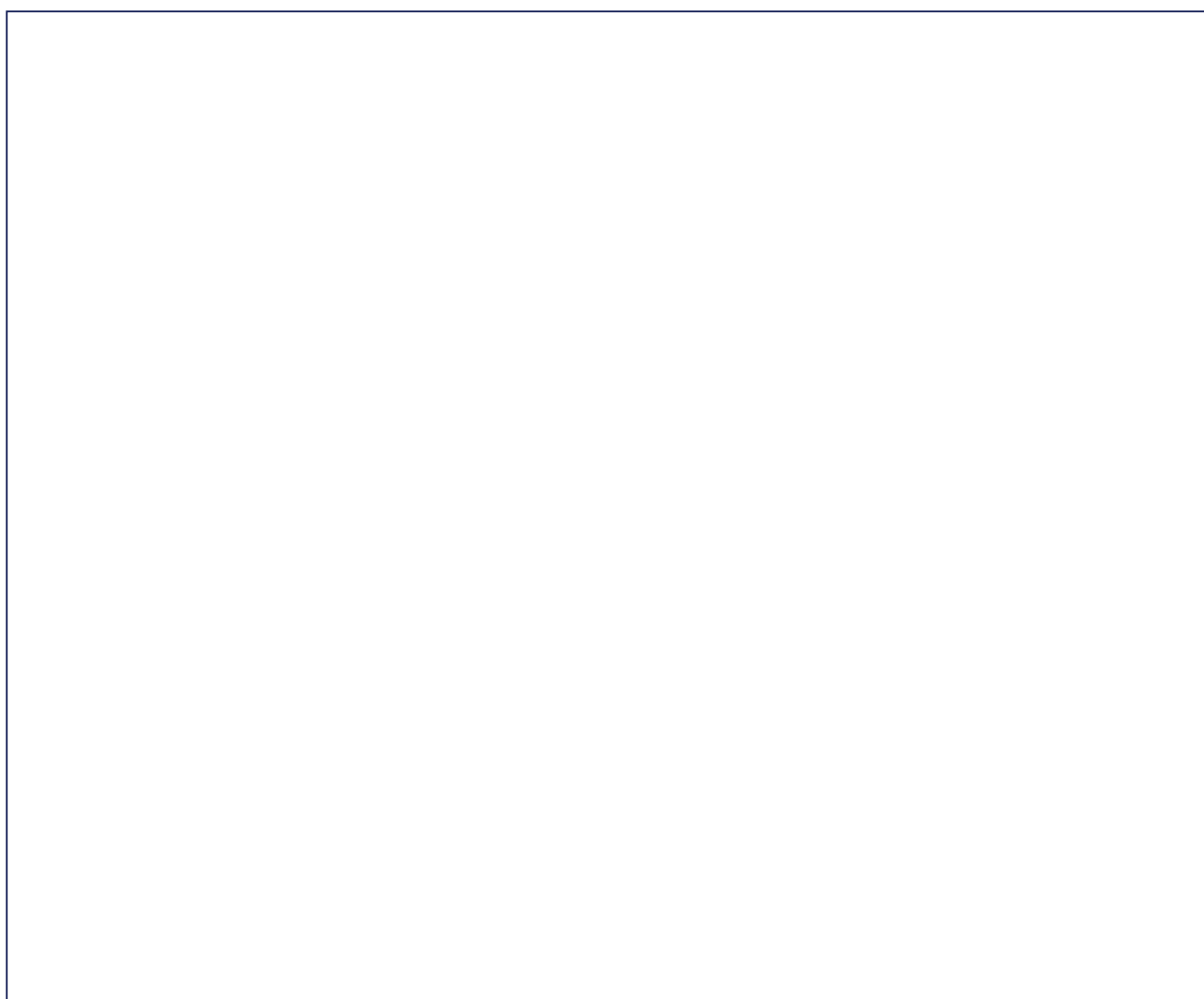


Exploring the Polar Extremes: A Geographical Study

Learning objective: To identify and illustrate the unique physical features, climate, and wildlife of the Arctic and Antarctic regions.

Use your knowledge of geography to complete the labelled diagram of a polar landscape. Ensure your drawing shows the contrast between the frozen environment and the living creatures that inhabit it.

Draw: Draw a detailed polar landscape that features a jagged coastline. Include a massive glacier flowing into the sea with floating icebergs in the water. On the land, illustrate the sparse, low-lying tundra vegetation where the permafrost has thawed. Include at least two native animals—one in the water and one on the ice—and show the sun sitting low on the horizon to represent the unique polar light. Use a cool colour palette of blues, whites, and greys, with small pops of colour for any resilient flora.



Label words: Iceberg · Glacier · Tundra · Permafrost · Arctic Circle · Antarctic Circle · Sea Ice · Crevasse

Steps:

1. Identify two distinct physical features found in the polar regions and describe how they are formed.
2. Explain why the polar regions are often referred to as 'polar deserts' despite being covered in frozen water.
3. Compare and contrast the Arctic and the Antarctic. How does their geography differ in terms of land and

sea?

4. Justify why it is essential for the animals in your drawing to have thick layers of blubber or dense fur.
5. What might happen to the animals' habitats if global temperatures continue to rise? Explain the impact on the food chain.
6. If you were planning an expedition to the Antarctic, what specific equipment would you need to survive the katabatic winds?