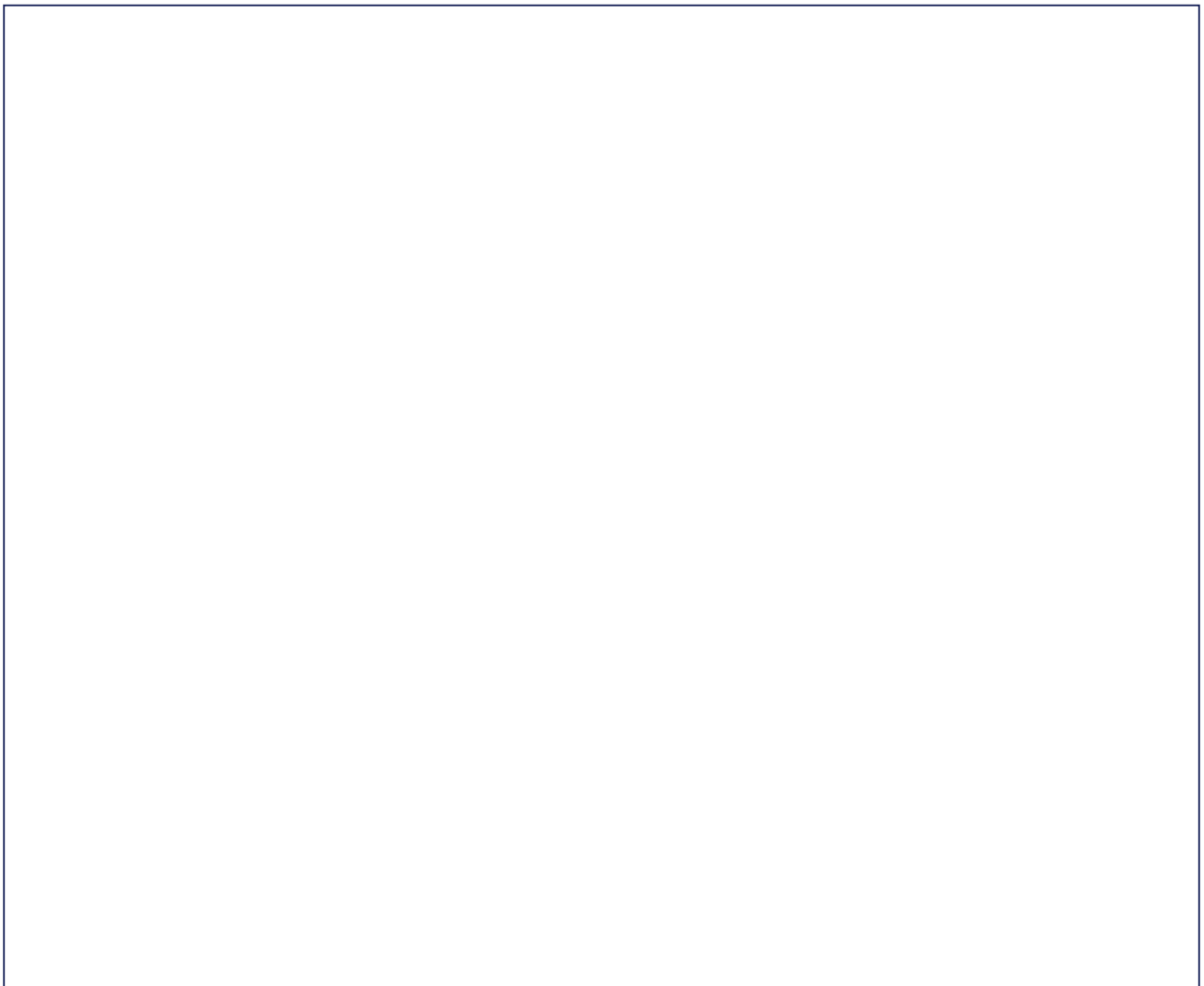


Exploring the Frozen Frontiers: Polar Regions Drawing Challenge

Learning objective: To identify and illustrate the unique physical and geographical features of the Arctic and Antarctic regions, understanding the differences between these two polar environments.

Follow the drawing prompt to create a detailed map-style illustration of a polar landscape. Use your scientific knowledge of these biomes to ensure your labels are accurate and descriptive.

Draw: Create a landscape illustration depicting a polar region. The style should be that of an explorer's field sketch. Include a vast, white-blue expanse of ice, towering glaciers with deep blue crevasses, and a distant, mountainous horizon. Incorporate elements like drifting icebergs in the foreground and a clear, cold sky above. Use shading to show the texture of the ice and the height of the snow-covered peaks.



Label words: Ice sheet · Glacier · Permafrost · Tundra · Crevasse · Ice shelf · Latitude · Arctic Circle

Steps:

1. Step 1: Draw a large, jagged glacier flowing down towards the sea. Label the 'terminus' where the ice meets the water.
2. Step 2: Add a section of land showing 'permafrost'. Briefly explain why building structures on permafrost is a significant engineering challenge.

3. Step 3: Label the 'Arctic Circle' on your drawing. Compare and contrast the Arctic and Antarctic in terms of landmass. Why is the Arctic considered an ocean while the Antarctic is a continent?
4. Step 4: Draw three distinct ice features (e.g., an iceberg, a crevasse, and an ice shelf). Label each one clearly.
5. Justify your answer: If global temperatures were to rise by 2 degrees Celsius, which of the features you have drawn would be most at risk of rapid change? Explain why.
6. What might happen if the Antarctic ice sheet were to melt completely? Consider the impact on global sea levels and coastal geography.