Foxford Learning Plan

YEAR 8

Topic Cold Environments

Summer 2

Key Vocabulary

Latitude	Lateral grid lines on a map or globe (East to West) e.g Arctic circle or equator
Earth's Axis	Earth's axial tilt is about **23.5 degrees**. Due to this axial tilt, the sun shines on different latitudes at different angles throughout the year
Permafrost	Ground that is permanently frozen all year, up to 2m depth
Climate	The expected pattern of temperature and rainfall over the year for a location
Glacier	M**assive bodies of slowly moving ice**. Glaciers form on land, and they are made up of fallen snow that gets compressed into ice over many centuries. They move slowly downward from the pull of gravity.
Moraine	Rocks and sediment carried by a glacier
Altitude	Height of land above sea level. Higher latitudes are generally cooler
Adaptation	How a plant or animal changes over a long time to help it cope with its environment, e.g to keep it warm or cool
Tundra	**Treeless regions found in the Arctic and on the tops of mountains, where the climate is cold and windy, and rainfall is low**

Key Skills

Over the course of the topic, I will be able to: -
Describe the distribution of Cold Environments using PQE – Pattern, Qualification and Exception
Description of photo sources
Analyse the human and physical features of an area
How to compare and Assess the social, economic and environmental impacts of human use of resources. E.g oil in Cold Environments
How to Analyse a range of sources to understand weather patterns

I will Understand

1. Where cold environments are located and the reasons for this.
2. Animal adaptation to cold environments
3. The impacts of resource extraction
4. Key characteristics of cold environments
5. How we can protect cold environments