



LIFE·PAC®

History & Geography



Alpha Omega Publications®

SOCIAL STUDIES 406

THE POLAR REGIONS

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THE POLAR REGIONS

In this LIFE PAC® you will learn Pole and the South Pole. You will about the two coldest places on learn how men explored these areas, earth—the **polar regions**. You will what animals live there, and how learn many facts about the North people can survive there.

OBJECTIVES

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you should be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFE PAC.

When you have finished this LIFE PAC, you should be able to:

1. Tell how the two polar regions are alike and how they are different.
 2. Describe glaciers and pack ice.
 3. Tell how icebergs are formed and why they are dangerous.
 4. Describe the land and oceans around the poles.
 5. Tell about the exploration of the polar regions.
 6. Identify and describe polar animals.
 7. Tell how Arctic people can live off their land.
 8. Tell how the polar regions are used today.
-

VOCABULARY

Study these new words. Learning the meanings of these words is a good study habit and will improve your understanding of this LIFE PAC.

ancient (ān' shənt). Belonging to times long past.

antler (ant' lər). Branched horn of a deer or deer-like animal.

blizzard (bliz' ərd). A blinding snowstorm with a very strong wind and very great cold.

blubber (blub' ər). The fat of whales and some other sea animals.

cache (kash). A hole or hiding place used for storing supplies and other necessary things in the wilderness.

diary (dī' ə rē). A book in which each day a person writes down what has happened.

down (doun). Very soft, tiny feathers.

extinction (ek stingk' shən). A bringing to an end; dying out; no longer existing.

floe (flō). A sheet of floating ice.

frostbite (frôst' bīt). An injury to a part of the body caused by freezing.

glacier (glā' shər). A large mass of ice created by packed snow.

harpoon (här pün'). A spear with a rope tied to it, used for catching whales and seals.

iceberg (īs' berg'). A large mass of ice floating in the sea.

icebreaker (īs' brā kər). A strong boat used to break a channel through ice.

kayak (kī' ak). An Eskimo canoe made of skins stretched over a frame, with a hole in the middle where the user sits.

lichen (lī' kən). A plant that grows on rocks or tree trunks. It grows in flat patches and looks somewhat like moss.

migration (mī gra' shən). A move from one place to another.

moss (môs). Very small, soft, green plants that grow close together like a carpet on the ground, rocks, or trees.

petroleum (pə trō' lē əm). An oily, dark-colored liquid that is found in the earth. Gasoline, kerosene, and many other products are made from it.

plankton (plangk' tən). Small living things that float or drift in water, especially at or near the surface. Provides food for fish.

polar region (pō' lər rē' jən). The area near the North or South Pole.

predator (pred' i tər). An animal that lives by killing and eating other animals.

prey (prā). An animal hunted for food.

radar (ra' dər). Instrument used for telling the distance and direction of unseen objects.

region (re' jən). Any large part of the earth's surface.

relative (rel' ə tiv). Belonging to the same family.

sinew (sin' yü). A tough, stringy part of the body that fastens muscles to the bones.

soapstone (sōp' stōn). A soft rock that feels soapy or oily when touched.

sod (sod). A layer of ground containing grass and its roots.

Note: These words appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used in this LIFE PAC. If you are unsure of the meaning when you are reading, review the definition.

Pronunciation Key: hat, **ā**ge, c**ā**re, f**ā**r; let, **ē**qual, t**ē**rm; it, **ī**ce; hot, **ō**pen, **ō**rder; oil; out; cup, p**ū**t, r**ū**le; **ch**ild; long; **th**in; /ʒh/ for **th**en; /zh/ for measure; /ə/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.

I. THE POLAR REGIONS: COLDEST PLACES IN THE WORLD

The two polar **regions**, the Arctic and Antarctic, are alike in many ways. The way they are most alike is that both have huge areas of year-

SECTION OBJECTIVES

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Tell how the two polar regions are alike and how they are different.
2. Describe glaciers and pack ice.
3. Tell how icebergs are formed and why they are dangerous.
4. Describe the land and oceans around the poles.

Restudy these words.

floe

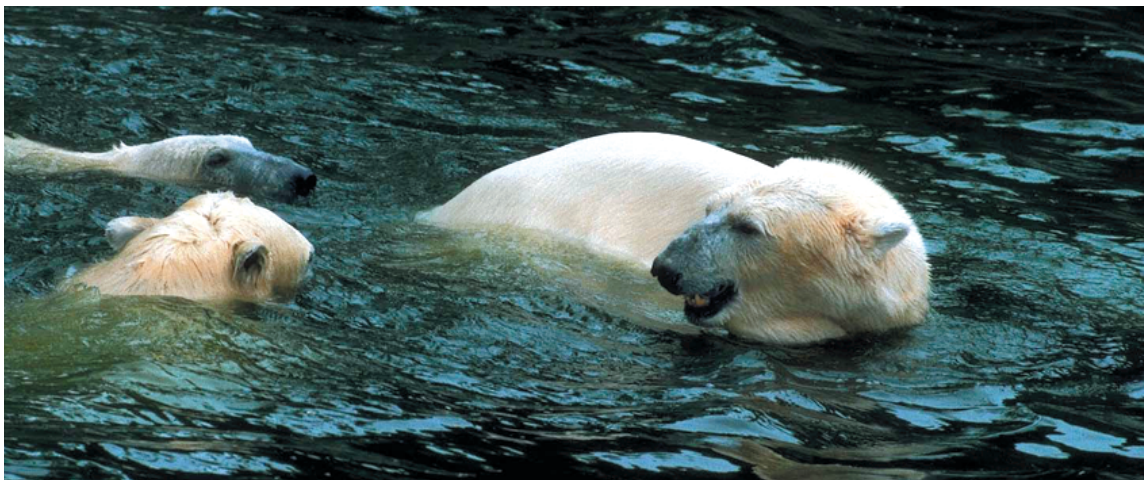
polar region

glacier

radar

iceberg

region

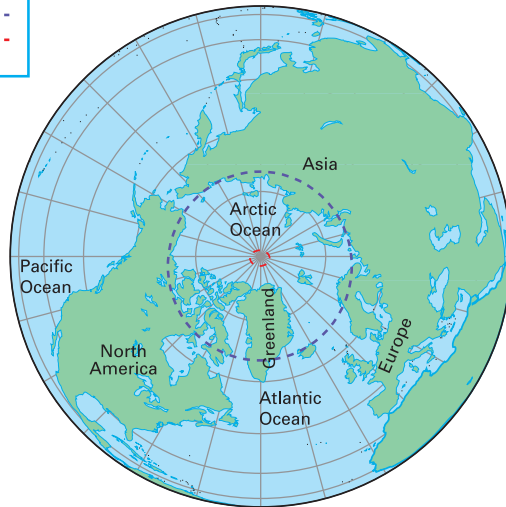
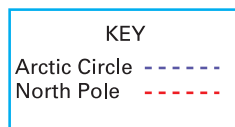


Polar bears of the arctic

The Polar Regions

Look at the globe in your classroom. Put your finger on the North Pole. All around the North Pole is water—the Arctic Ocean. Along the coast of the Arctic Ocean are the continents of North America, Europe,

and Asia. Through the northern part of these continents, a circle is marked on the globe. This line marks what is called the Arctic Circle. Find it on the map of the Northern Hemisphere.



Northern Hemisphere



Southern Hemisphere

Now look at the bottom of your globe. At the South Pole you will see a large piece of land. This is the continent of Antarctica, which is surrounded by oceans. The Atlantic, Pacific, and the Indian Oceans all flow together at the bottom of the earth. There is another circle around the continent of Antarctica. This line marks what is called the Antarctic

Circle. Find it on the map of the Southern Hemisphere.

The top region of the world is an icy ocean. The bottom region of the world is an ice-covered piece of land. The two areas are alike in many ways. But God never makes any two things or places exactly the same, and the Arctic and Antarctic are different, too.