

Date: 18th January 2021		Subject: Geography + Computing
TBAT: research the physical geography features in Antarctica		
What we have done in the lesson: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Read through facts about the Transantarctic Mountain Range and Mount Erebus (volcano)</li> <li>• Researched another mountain and volcano found in Antarctica</li> </ul>		
Knowledge: Recognise that search results are selected and ranked.		Skills: Use computer skills to search for information in google.
Working Towards	Expected	Exceeding

# Physical Geography of Antarctica

Today read through the facts on the powerpoint.

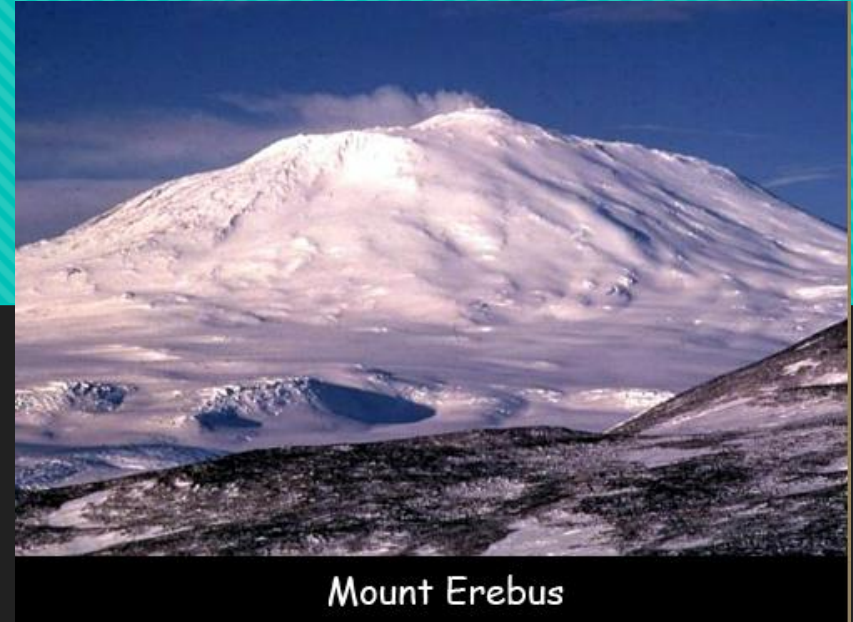
If you can, do your own research around them and other mountains and volcanoes found in Antarctica to use in Thursday's lesson.

# Transantarctic Mountains



- A huge mountain chain called “The Transantarctic Mountains” divides the Antarctic continent into eastern and western regions. The series of mountains is one of the longest in the world, and extends over 2,000 miles. A good portion of these mountains are buried beneath Antarctica's ice and snow, but many of the peaks are steep enough to be snow-free. Alongside the Transantarctic Mountains and in the surrounding water both whales, seals, sea birds and penguins of Antarctica lives and have their habitat.
- Research the Sentinel Range (another mountain range found in Antarctica) and make notes of key facts. We will be using these facts in Thursday's lesson so keep them safe.

# Volcanoes - Mount Erebus



Mount Erebus

- Mount Erebus is a stratovolcano which is also the highest and most active volcano of Antarctica. It is also the most southern active volcano. Mount Erebus measures 3,795 metres. It features a 1,700-degree Fahrenheit lava lake, a swirling pool of magma that may be many miles deep. This lava lake has been present since 1972. There are only five such lakes existing in the world. The most recent eruption of Mount Erebus began in 1972 and stopped after 20 years, in 1992. This volcano was discovered in 1841 by polar explorer Sir James Clark Ross. It was erupting at that time. The temperature of its summit averages between  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $-50^{\circ}\text{C}$  and it is covered by glaciers.
- Research other volcanoes found in Antarctica and choose one to make notes on. We will be using these facts in Thursday's lesson. So keep them safe!