

ARTIC OCEAN SCIENTIFIC ADVENTURES

EDUCATIONAL PACKAGE

NO.01

General concepts of the Artic Ocean

P Hints

Use an atlas or the Internet to find the answers to the above questions, but don't forget to site your information sources.

Don't write too big or you will not have enough space to clearly identify all of the elements.

POINTS OF REFERENCE

It is rare to see a map centered on the North Pole. To familiarize yourself with the Arctic, fill in the following information:

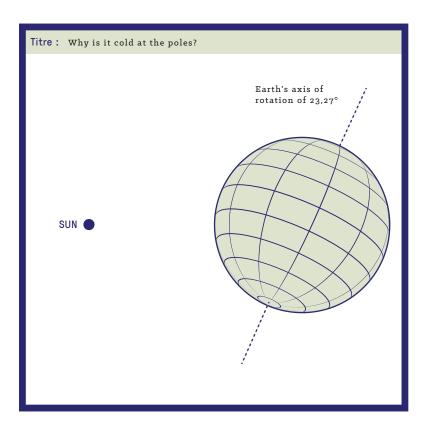
- Give the map a title
- Draw and identify the longitudes o°, 180°, 90°E and 90°W
- Draw and identify the latitude of the Arctic Circle at 66°N
- Identify the Arctic, Pacific and Atlantic Oceans in blue
- Identify Davis Strait, Bering Strait and the Greenland Sea in blue
- Write the names of the riparian countries in capital letters and identify them in different colours: Canada, United States (Alaska), Denmark (Greenland), Russia, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Iceland
- Write the names of the major Arctic cities in red: Iqaluit (Nunavut), Reykjavik (Iceland), Barrow and Anchorage (Alaska), Nuuk (Greenland) Tromsø (Norway), Murmansk and Norilsk (Russia)
- BATHYMETRY* CHALLENGE: do you know the location of the Canada Basin, the Nansen Basin and the Lomonosov Ridge, an undersea mountain range?
- $\ensuremath{^{*}}\textsc{Bathymetry}: \textsc{measurement}$ of depth of water in oceans

Titre:

THE ASTRONOMICAL COLD!

The cold is definitely the main feature of the Arctic. To explain this we must refer to notions of astronomy. Complete the diagram below by adding the sunlight on the poles and the equator and then write a short explanation.

1.				
2.				
3.				
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VOCABULARY QUESTIONS

Connect each term with the correct description:

1. ICE SHEET

a) Ice fragmented due to the movement of the sea. The pieces thus formed allow animals to get warm and rest.

2. BREAKUP

b) Layer of ice that forms on the surface of a body of water and the surface varies with the seasons.

3. DRIFT ICE

c) Large thick ice crust carried away by currents.