

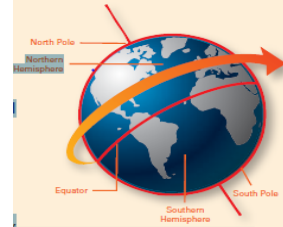
page 34

1. On which area of the Earth is the circle of light smaller: the equator or the poles? **The equator**
2. On which area of the Earth is the circle of light smaller: the equator or the poles? **The poles**
3. How does the size of the light relate to the amount of light energy an area of Earth receives from the sun?
The smaller light circle represents stronger sunlight, so the equator gets more of the sun's energy than the rest of Earth. The larger light circle is weaker or more spread so the areas of Earth that get the more spread out light get less of the sun's energy.
4. It is always cold at the poles because they never get any direct or strong rays from the sun. They only get spread out, weaker sunlight.

Dec 11-7:47 AM

Vocabulary to add to your glossary: in your notes pages.

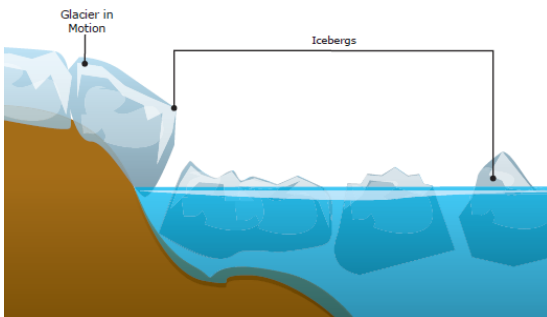
- Hemisphere** - one half of the Earth
- North Pole** - the northern most part of the Earth
- South Pole** - the southern most part of the Earth



Dec 11-8:12 AM

Iceberg - blocks of ice that break off glaciers and float in the oceans

Glacier - a large body or mountain of ice moving on land



Dec 11-8:21 AM

Vocabulary page 35

1. Describe a **glacier**. *A big mountain sized piece of ice that moves really slowly on land. They hold most of Earth's fresh water.*
2. What makes **icebergs** so dangerous?
Icebergs are dangerous because we only see part of them. They are 7-8 times bigger under the water. So ships can hit them, they are hard to navigate.
3. How are the **North** and **South Poles** related to the **hemispheres**?
The North Pole is the top of the Northern Hemisphere and the South Pole is the bottom of the Southern Hemisphere.

Dec 11-8:28 AM