

Knowledge Organiser Year 2 - Summer 1 2024

Geography – Energy and Climate



Locations – Iceland, the Arctic, Antarctica 1 Antarctica Antarctica homes. **Home Learning Project** Do some research about one of these areas. Bring your learning to school after the holiday.

Geothermal Energy

Geothermal Energy

It is always very warm underground, even if it is very cold on the surface. We can collect heat from underground and use it to heat our houses. The lava from volcanoes shows us how hot it is underground.

GEOTHERMAL POWER

1) Iceland is dotted with volcanoes.

2) Magma near these volcanoes heat water.

3) The boiling water gets pumped up to the surface and used as steam.

4) The steam goes through a turbine which powers a generator.

5) Electricity from the generator is send to power homes.

6) A cooling tower sends some water to town and some back underground.

Glaciers

Glaciers are masses of slow moving ice. They usually form on mountains after snow, rock, water and ice builds up. Pulled downwards by gravity, glaciers can flow down mountains like a river.

Formation of a Glacier

Accumulation Zone This is the area of the glacier where snow falls and builds up.

Ablation Zone

The area below the accumulation zone where the glacial ice is.

Crevasses

Crevasses are giant cracks that occur on the surface of glaciers.

Head

This is where the glacier starts.

Terminus

The terminus is the end of the glacier.

