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Cold North Arctic

Turn your eyes to the Arctic region, the home of Santa Claus. Can you believe the Arctic was supposed to be named Arkios, which means bear in Greek? But it was not named after polar bears! It was named after a constellation: Bear, which means that the Arctic's beauty is equal to the stars in the sky. In this foldable laptop, you will learn the location, climate, plants, animals, environmental problems, and solutions. Though as not as cold as Antarctica, you should still put on your fur coats, snow pants and gloves. Let's go!

Location & Climate

If you want to find the Arctic on a globe, look up, up, and up. It's the area above the Arctic circle, but it is also quite big. At the top of the globe, parts of the U.S., Canada, Russia, and Finland are also in the Arctic's wide region. Though not the coldest, the Arctic is also very icy. Its coldest temperature is at -70ºC, and its

wind speed goes from 9 to 13 miles per hour. On the coldest day of every year, the sun never even rises. But on the warmest day, the sun never even sets. Snow melts between April and May, and glaciers are everywhere. The most northern location of the Arctic leads to its one and only climate and ecosystem: the Tundra, which is commonly found in the Arctic.

Plants & Animals

Now, let's introduce ourselves to the plants. Bearberry leaves are used in tea and medicine. Arctic moss is the slowest growing and longest-living freshwater macrophyte ever recorded. Cotton grass can trap solar radiation for its reproductive organs. These plants are all well adapted to survive the Arctic's extreme temperature.

The animals in the Arctic are also quite rare. The arctic hare survives with fat that makes up 20% of its body. These animals also dig holes in the ground to keep warm. The Arctic fox has a white coat in winter, and a brownish coat in the summer. But the most famous is still the polar bear. Polar bears travel long distances searching for seals, and they spend most of their time in the sea. In conclusion, Arctic has a lot of plants and animals, who try different ways to adapt the cold and rigid weather, such camouflage, blubber fur and warm fat.

Problem & Solution

Global warming is the most important environmental problem that affects Arctic evidently. Arctic is warming one time faster than the average temperature increasing in any other regions on Earth. The temperature has already increased 2.3ºC since the 1970s, and glaciers are disappearing rapidly. Also, precipitation has increased by roughly 8% in the Arctic for the past century. And the average of thickness for ice has decreased 15%. How can we help? Everyone can lend a hand by recycling, reusing, and stopping pollution. All in all, this region will cause a catastrophic consequence if we just wait for Arctic to melt.

In summary, Arctic is greatly important and useful because it welcomes cold weather and a nice home to animals that only survive there like polar bears. Last but not least, it is home to the Northern lights, Santa Claus, and to many secrets we haven't unlocked yet. Arctic is magical and sacred to humans, and it affects all other regions. As the cause of the environmental problems, we homo sapiens have to help out Arctic and bring nature a forever balance.

Amazing Awesome Antarctica

Introduction

The most modern continent of Antarctica got it name from the

Greeks. After they named the Arctic, they thought if there was a North Pole, there had to be a South Pole. They named it Antarctica, which means the opposite of the Arctic. Even now, scientists are still struggling to find answers to this mysterious country. In this essay, you will learn about its location, wildlife, climate, problems, and solutions. Put on your fur coats, snow pants, gloves, and a hat. We are going to visit Antarctica!

Location & Climate

If you want to find Antarctica on a globe or a map, look at the bottom. With the South Pole at its middle, Antarctica is one and a half times bigger than the United States. As also the coldest place on Earth, the coldest temperature ever recorded on Antarctica is -128F. In fact most of the fresh water we drink today comes from Antarctica's glaciers.

Antarctica is also a desert. It receives less than 5 centimeters of rain and snow each year. But because the snow never melts, the ice just keep on to getting thicker. Some ice might be even from thousands of years ago. As you can see, Antarctica is both a cold and dry place, while maintaining its place as the most south continent.

Animal & Plants

Despite the cold, there are a great many animals in Antarctica. There are whales, 45 kinds of birds, and seals. But the most famous are penguins. You can understand them as black and white birds who can not fly. The tallest of them are 2 meters and they

have blubber in their fur to keep warm.

Except for animals, there are also plants. Even with no trees, the part of Antarctica beside the sea can grow tough grass and even hosts a little bug called a midge. But more common plants are moss, lichens, fungi, algae, and small yellow flowers. As you can see, humans have not yet even adapted half as well as them.

Problem & Solution

You might think that such a continent, with no human inhabitants, would have no environmental problems. Surprise! Global warming affects Antarctica greatly. Between 1992 and 2017, Antarctica has lost more than three trillion tons of ice. For example, an ice shelf the size of Rhode Island melted in one month.

The temperature has increased by nearly 3ºC for the last 50 years, which is ten times faster than average. Plus, already 50% of the penguins have died due to habitat loss. If we don’t stop now, this awesome city of ice will forever be lost. You can help by recycling, reusing, and stop wasting water. All in all, everyone can help for this continents o achieve longevity.

Antarctica is an essential part of Earth because it provides 70% of all fresh water. But most importantly, it is an extreme ecosystem. Antarctic is home to all sorts of animals and plants that only survive I the coldest weather. However, when it is being threatened by global warming, everyone should lend a hand, from knowing more information to leading an environmental friendly

resolution.

Charlotte's Web Summary Writing

"Splat!" went the rotten egg under Wilbur's trough as Avery tipped it. What had happened?

The story begins on a dewy morning. As Mr. Arable takes an ax to the hog house, Fern follows and stopped her father right before he was going to kill a rant pg. Fern named it Wilbur and took care of him for 5 weeks but then Wilbur was sold to Mr. Zuckerman.

Nearly a month later, Wilbur was bored of living. He found a loose board and escaped, but was lured back by a pail of slops. The next day, it was rainy and dark. Wilbur was disappointed and lonely. He needed a good friend to talk and play with him. Just as he was about to cry himself to sleep, he heard a voice that wanted to be friend with him.

Eventually, daylight came. Just before Wilbur settled for his morning nap, the voice introduce herself as Charlotte. She was a spider. For the next few days, Wilbur got to know Charlotte better. He thought she was blood thirsty.

But underneath her bold and cruel exterior, she had a kind heart and would be loyal to Wilbur until she died.

OREO Opinion Writing

One day, Wilbur meets Charlotte, a beautiful kind and clever spider. I believe thoroughly that Charlotte adores Wilbur very much. But how will she express her loving in her actions?

The first reason is that Charlotte is Wilbur's only friend that survives in the barn. In lambs, the goose, Templeton and Charlotte, only Charlotte is Wilbur's friend. Once, a lamb said Wilbur was smelly, and Charlotte stood up to him. She told the lamb that it was not a bundle of sweet peas itself, and said the lamb was rude in interrupting a very pleasant conversation.

As for the second reason, only Charlotte talks decently to Wilbur. She is always positive to him, and compliments Wilbur a lot. She is a motherly figure to him, chatting and protecting him. When Wilbur tried to spin a web, failed and landed on his but, it was Charlotte who kindly told him not to show off.

Wilbur is so lucky to have Charlotte as friend.

A Day at Zuckerman's Barn

Today I went to work at Zuckerman's farm. It was awesome.

First, I ate an enormous breakfast of cold bacon and eggs wit the Zuckerman's. I collected the leftovers, held my nose, and ventured into the barn. As I dumped the food into Wilbur's bucket, I saw the glistening web of a spider. It read "SOME PIG". I touched the web gently, so silky and spongy. Next, it was time to feed the geese. It smelled horrible, acidic, and oily. I dumped the sweet corn on the ground, and as the geese ate corn, I stroked their feathers.

It was so soft. The geese began screeching and rasping. Such an ugly sound. Now I could distantly smell the fruity smell of Aunt Edith's pie. I went into the house and enjoyed a hearty meal of fruit pie and sandwiches.

Now it was finally time to go. I was tired, full, but feeling happy. I had a wonderful time, and I will be applying for an eternal job at Zuckerman's farm.

Comparing and Contrasting the Desert to another Ecosystem

In the many ecosystems around the world, the desert stands dry and hot. The coral reefs stand wet and warm. These ecosystems are so alike, yet so different at the same time.

A desert is any area where water is rarely seen. In the Atacama, some places have never rained in human memory. On the other hand, coral reefs live in water. Water is their need to live. Another difference is oil. In desert, dunes and sand cover seas of oil. On the contrary, coral reefs are heavily damaged by accidental spills of oil. The last super difference is temperature. The deserts can be from Sahara's 136ºF to Antarctica's -128ºF. Coral reefs basic temperature is 21ºF to 29ºF.

Apart from differences, there are also similarities. They both host many animals and plants that are beneficial to us. They are also both ecosystems. Under the sea, there are also many minerals. Minerals hid under the desert too.

Both ecosystems are beneficial to us, but we pollute both greatly. If we stop polluting, we might save coral reefs from bleaching and desert from being covered in garbage.

The Amazing Amazon

Which place has half of the world's animals and plants? Which place covers 6% of the world's surface? The Amazon rainforest, of course. It provides a great home to all sorts of species.

To understand the Amazon rainforest, let's look at the Amazon closer. The very first layer of the Amazon are emergent. They are super tall and absorb a lot of water and sunlight. The next layer, also the busiest one, is called the canopy. Most of the plants live there, so does the howler monkey. They are the ones who make the canopy loud. The next layer is called understory. This is where plants with big leaves live. The leaves are big because they need to absorb sunlight and water. This is also where the Jaguar lives. And finally, we come to the fourth layer: the rainforest floor. This is where animals like deer live. Ants crisscross the forest floor.

The Amazon is beneficial to all of us, yet we pollute it every da. In conclusion, we all need to work to keep this wonderful place alive.