


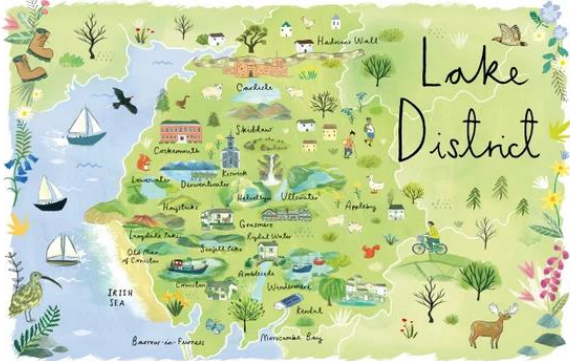
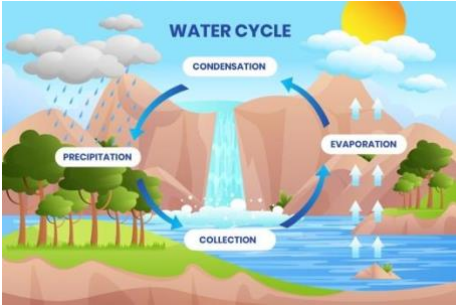


## The Lake District (Year 4)

Prior Learning		Human and Physical Features	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Great Lever – area of Bolton, North West town</li> <li>- Blackpool – Tourist destination</li> </ul>		<b>Human Features</b>	Penrith Castle,, mines, reservoirs
		<b>Physical Features</b>	Lakes (Windemere, Ullswater), Scafell Pike
Concepts		Images, icons, maps and timelines	
<b>Process</b>	A sequence of actions, natural and/or cultural, that shape change environments, places and societies	<div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap; justify-content: space-around;">      </div>	
<b>Sustainability</b>	The practice of using natural resources responsibly, so they can support both present and future generations.		
Key Vocabulary			
lake	A large area of water surrounded by land		
mountains	A large natural elevation of the earth's surface rising abruptly from the surrounding level		
fell	A hill or area of hills		
reservoir	A large natural or artificial lake used as a source of water supply		
Key Facts			
1) Lake Windemere is the biggest body of water, holding 300 billion litres of water			
2) Wastwater is the deepest lake in England, reaching a depth of 243ft			
3) Home to England's highest mountain Scafell Pike			
4) Tourism is a huge factor in the economy of the Lake District			
5) Formed around 13,000 years ago during the last Ice Age when two glaciers melted, the water in Windermere was retained by the rock material that the glaciers deposited			
6) England's largest National Park, covering 2,362 km <sup>2</sup>			