

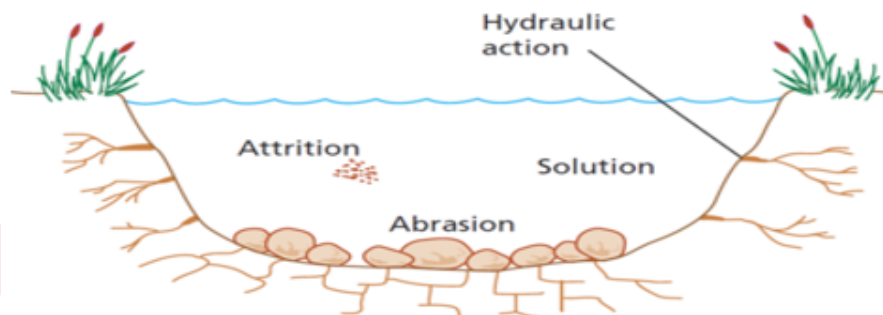
| Key Vocabulary... | |
|-------------------|--|
| River | A river is a natural flowing watercourse, usually freshwater, flowing towards an ocean, sea, lake or another river |
| Glacier | A glacier is a huge mass of ice that moves slowly over land. |
| Erosion | Erosion is the process that breaks things down. |
| Weathering | Weathering describes the breaking down or dissolving of rocks and minerals on the surface of the Earth. |
| Flood | Flooding occurs when the river bursts its banks overflowing onto the area surrounding the channel. |
| Tourism | Tourism means people travelling for fun. It includes activities such as sightseeing and camping. People who travel for fun are called "tourists" |

Boscastle Flood 2004

An estimated 440million gallons of water swept through the picturesque town on 16 August 2004, after heavy rainfall led to the bursting of banks and the convergence of three rivers. A total of 58 properties were flooded while four others were completely destroyed. Around 100 people had to be plucked to safety by emergency teams, after mounting their roofs to escape the rising waters. The town suffered millions of pounds worth of damage but as residents will also say of that day – it was astounding that nobody died.

4 Processes of Erosion

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Hydraulic action | This is when the force of water erodes softer rock. |
| Abrasion | This is when large pieces of bedload material wear away the river banks and bed. |
| Attrition | This is when the bed load itself is eroded when sediment particles knock against the bed or each other and break, becoming more rounded and smaller. |
| Solution | This is when finer sediment is dissolved and eroded by the minerals in the water. |



Tourism in the Lake District

The Lake District is a region and national park in Cumbria in northwest England. A popular vacation destination, it's known for its glacial ribbon lakes, rugged fell mountains and historic literary associations. Market towns such as Kendal, Ambleside and Keswick on scenic Derwentwater are bases for exploring the area and home to traditional inns, galleries of local art and outdoor equipment shops. Current surveys show that 15.8 million visitors come to the Lake District each year. Most come to enjoy the scenery, peace and quiet and walking but many others visit specific attractions or take part in an outdoor activity.



Picture this...

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Waterfall |  |
| Corrie |  |

The BIG questions..

1. Label a diagram of the step by step process explaining the process of the formation of a waterfall.
2. Explain the process of how a corrie is formed.

Deeper Learning...

Much of Britain was covered by ice during several "Ice Ages" over the last 500,000 years. The most recent one ended only 10,000 years ago. Glaciers and ice sheets scoured the landscape, wearing away the rocks to form glacial landscapes in the Scottish Highlands, Lake District and North Wales. In the coldest periods, the ice would have been hundreds of metres thick, and reached as far south as London. Material eroded by the ice was left behind as the glaciers retreated, forming Boulder Clay (till) deposits that cover many parts of eastern England.

Activity: Create a holiday brochure (leaflet) encouraging tourists to visit the Lake District – it should be well detail and have appropriate/important information- useful for a tourist wanting to visit the area.

Yr 8 Knowledge Organiser- Amazing Asia



Vocabulary Key terms and definitions

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Biome | A major regional group of distinctive plant and animal communities best adapted to the region's physical natural environment, latitude, altitude and terrain factor. |
| Coniferous | Trees which bear cones (eg pine trees) and stay green all year round. |
| Deciduous | Trees which lose their leaves in winter. |
| Permafrost | Permafrost is frozen ground that remains at or below 0°C for two or more years. It releases large amounts of greenhouse gases and can cause buildings to subside when it thaws. |
| Siberia | An enormous Russian province. It consists of tundra, coniferous forest and mountain ranges, such as the Altai and Verkhoyansk. |
| Steppe | Grassland with few trees, and generally fertile soil. |
| Taiga | Region of coniferous forest that lies between the tundra and the steppes. Also known as boreal forest . |
| Temperate | A mild climate: not too hot or cold. A temperate forest contains both deciduous and coniferous trees. |
| Tundra | The coldest of all the biomes renowned for its extremely low temperatures, little precipitation, poor nutrients and short growing seasons. |



Asia - Overview, the world's largest and most [diverse continent](#). It occupies the eastern four-fifths of the giant Eurasian landmass. Asia is more a geographic term than a [homogeneous](#) continent, and the use of the term to describe such a vast area always carries the potential of obscuring the enormous [diversity](#) among the regions it [encompasses](#). Asia has both the highest and the lowest points on the surface of [Earth](#), has the longest coastline of any continent, is subject overall to the world's widest climatic extremes, and, consequently, produces the most varied forms of vegetation and animal life on Earth. In addition, the peoples of Asia have established the broadest variety of human [adaptation](#) found on any of the continents.

Peoples Republic of China: Overview

Size: The world's 3rd largest country – 9.6 million sq km.

Time zones: It has 11 time zones.

Population: 1.42 Billion people – It has the largest population in the world.

Politics: It is run by the Communist Party, with the leadership of the country decided internally by the party, rather than by democratic elections. It has state run media and many websites are not allowed to be accessed from the country. It even limits the number of western films released every year.

Landscapes: China has a varied landscape, from alluvial plains to mountains and lakes. It is also has some of the largest rivers in the world.

History: China is rich in history and culture. From the Great Wall of China to the Terracotta Army, China is a country filled with history and culture.

Russia: Overview

Size: The world's largest country - 17.1 million sq km. That's about 70 times bigger than the UK. It is in two continents: Asia and Europe.

Time zones: It has 11 time zones.

Population: 144 million people – only about 2.3 times more than the UK. The capital is Moscow (12 million people).

Empty in places: Huge areas of Russia are empty. You can't reach them by road or rail.

Landscapes: Frozen tundra, vast forests, grassy plains, sunny beaches, mountains, volcanoes, and long long rivers. Russia has it all!

Natural wealth: Russia is rich in natural resources: oil, gas, coal, timber, metals, and diamonds. It depends heavily on exporting oil and gas.

Homework Project – Country focus. For a country in Asia, put together a project looking at its human and physical geography. Include size, population, history, physical features, cities, rivers coast and any other significant features. Make sure you include lots of information, facts and detail. Try and find some amazing facts that not many people know.