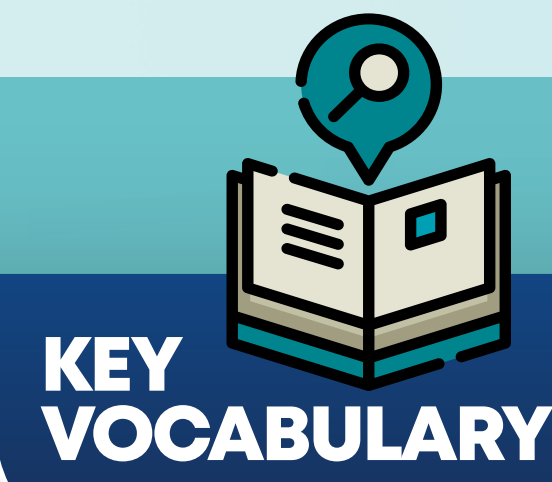




KEY VOCABULARY

industry

arable farming

pastoral farming

mining

national park

viaduct

valley

relief map

population

topography

activity where **raw materials are changed into goods** that can be used and traded

farming where **crops are planted, tended to and then harvested**

farming where **animals are raised and used for food** or other produce such as wool

where a **raw resource is extracted from the earth**, e.g. coal

an area **protected by laws to ensure land is preserved**

a type of **bridge built across a valley** to allow transport to cross from one side to another

the **low-lying land between mountains or hills**

a map **showing the shape and height of land**

the **number of people living in a specific area**

the **surface features in an area of land**, e.g. hills, mountains, valleys, lakes and rivers (topography can also include features made by humans such as viaducts, dams, roads, and even cities)

East Anglia

- includes Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire
- the Fens is a region of East Anglia that is often at or below sea level and is home to lots of wildlife
- known as 'Britain's bread basket'

Yorkshire and Humberside

- Yorkshire is a large area in the north of England
- North Yorkshire is the largest county in the UK
- the Ribblehead Viaduct and the Humber Bridge are two ways in which people have changed the landscape in Yorkshire and Humberside

the Midlands

- the Midlands means 'land in the middle'
- the biggest city in the Midlands is Birmingham
- in the past, the Midlands had coal and iron mines

East Anglia



Yorkshire and Humberside



the Midlands

