

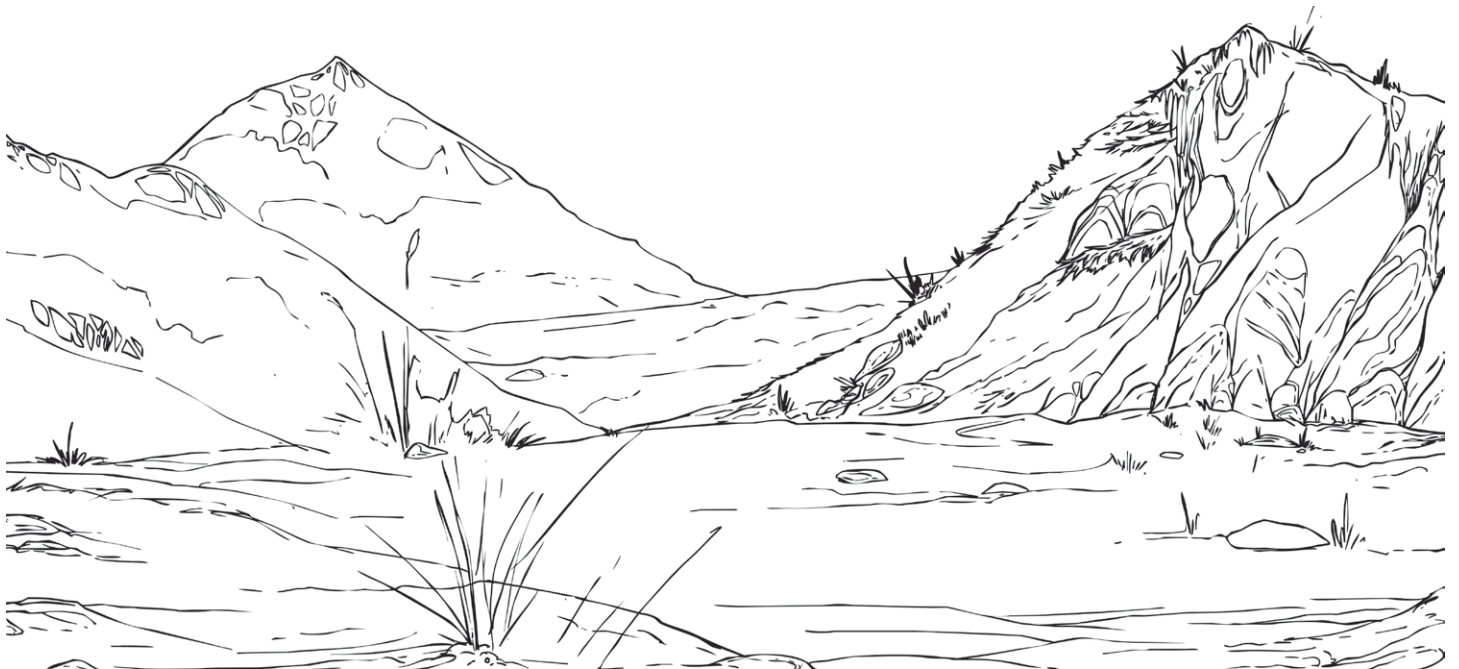
Cairngorms National Park

Read the text carefully and fill in the missing words using the word bank at the bottom of the page.

Cairngorms National Park is found in the north- _____ of Scotland. It became a national park in 2003. The park _____ 4528 square kilometres and is Britain's largest national park. It was set up to protect and _____ the area.

_____ is very important to the Cairngorms National Park. Visitors are very welcome and are encouraged to share in the natural _____ of this area. Popular tourist stops include the Highland Wildlife Park and Dalwhinnie Distillery. The area attracts 1.67 million visitors each year. Queen Victoria's favourite _____ destination, the Balmoral estate, is in the Cairngorms National Park. The Royal family _____ visit this area.

The _____ features of the Cairngorms National Park include mountains, _____, forests, lochs and rivers. The landscape of the park has been shaped by the movement of _____ during past ice ages. The park is home to a variety of _____ including reindeer, ospreys, eagles, wildcats, _____ and red squirrels. Some animals, such as the mountain hare, the ptarmigan and the stoat, have _____ to the snowy environment in the park and turn white in winter as _____.



glaciers	east	regularly	capercallie	camouflage	covers	physical
conserve	wildlife	Tourism	adapted	holiday	glens	beauty

Cairngorms National Park Answers

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Cairngorms National Park is found in the north-**east** of Scotland. It became a National Park in 2003. The park **covers** 4528 square kilometres and it is Britain's largest National Park. It was set up to protect and **conserve** the area.

Tourism is very important to the Cairngorms National Park. Visitors are very welcome and are encouraged to share in the natural **beauty** of this area. Popular tourist stops include the Highland Wildlife Park and Dalwhinnie Distillery. The area attracts 1.67 million visitors each year. Queen Victoria's favourite **holiday** destination, the Balmoral estate, is in the Cairngorms National Park. The Royal family **regularly** visit this area.

The **physical** features of the Cairngorms National Park include mountains, **glens**, forests, lochs and rivers. The landscape of the park has been shaped by the movement of **glaciers** during past ice ages. The park is home to a variety of **wildlife** including reindeer, ospreys, eagles, wildcats, **capercallie** and red squirrels. Some animals, such as the mountain hare, the ptarmigan and the stoat, have **adapted** to the snowy environment in the park and turn white in winter as **camouflage**.

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Around 18 000 people live and work here; with just under half of those working in the tourist industry. Tourism is a very important part of the Cairngorms National Park _____. The communities here _____ and welcome visitors to share in the natural beauty of this area. Popular tourist destinations include the Highland Wildlife Park and Dalwhinnie Distillery. The area attracts 1.67 million visitors each _____. Queen Victoria's _____ holiday destination, the Balmoral estate, is in the Cairngorms National Park. The Royal family regularly visit this area.

The _____ features of the Cairngorms National Park include mountains, glens, forests, lochs and rivers. The landscape of the park has been shaped by the movement of _____ during past ice ages. You can see signs of this everywhere; steep glens and corries and large heaps of sand, gravel and rock are just a few features left behind by the glaciers. The highest land is more like the Arctic than Scotland and snow can last here all year. The park also has native woodland, wetland and natural farmland.

The park is home to a variety of wildlife including reindeer, ospreys, eagles, wildcats, _____ and red squirrels. Lochs in the Cairngorms are home to rare birds, otters, wild brown trout, Arctic charr and pike. Loch Garten, near Aviemore, is famous for the Osprey Centre, where these amazing _____ can be viewed in their natural _____ when they return from Africa to the pine forests of Scotland to breed. Some animals, such as the mountain hare, ptarmigan and the stoat, have adapted to the snowy environment in the park and turn white in the winter as _____.



glaciers	camouflage	kilometres	habitat	physical
conserve	capercallie	recognised	favourite	encourage
	birds	year	economy	

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Around 18 000 people live and work here; with just under half of those working in the tourist industry. Tourism is a very important part of the Cairngorms National Park **economy**. The communities here **encourage** and welcome visitors to share in the natural beauty of this area. Popular tourist destinations include the Highland Wildlife Park and Dalwhinnie Distillery. The area attracts 1.67 million visitors each **year**. Queen Victoria's **favourite** holiday destination, the Balmoral estate, is in the Cairngorms National Park. The Royal family regularly visit this area.

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Around 18 000 people live and work here; with just under half of those working in the _____ industry. Tourism is a very important part of the Cairngorms National Park economy. The communities here encourage and welcome visitors to share in the natural beauty of this area. Popular tourist _____ include the Highland Wildlife Park and Dalwhinnie Distillery. The area attracts 1.67 million visitors each year. Queen Victoria's favourite holiday _____, the Balmoral estate, is in the Cairngorms National Park. The Royal family regularly visit this area.

The _____ features of the Cairngorms National Park include mountains, glens, forests, lochs and rivers. The landscape of the park has been shaped by the movement of _____ during past ice ages. The Cairngorms has five of the six highest mountains in the UK. The high _____ is more like the Arctic than Scotland and snow can last here all year. The park also has native woodland, wetland and natural farmland. It has the largest area of native woodland in Britain and there are three rivers in the park: River Dee, River Don and River Spey. All of these rivers are _____ for salmon fishing.

The park is home to a variety of _____ including reindeer, ospreys, eagles, wildcats, capercallie and red squirrels. Loch Garten, near Aviemore, is famous for the Osprey centre, where these amazing birds can be viewed in their natural _____ when they return from _____ to the pine forests of Scotland to breed. Approximately 25% of Britain's rare and endangered _____ live in the park. Some animals, such as the mountain hare, the ptarmigan and the stoat, have _____ to the snowy environment in the park and turn white in winter as _____.

The _____ National Park is an important and spectacular area of Scotland that will be protected, conserved and enjoyed by many people for years to come.

kilometres	destinations	species	plateau	famous	tourist	wildlife	destination
Africa	sustainable	recognised	adapted	Cairngorms	conserve	physical	habitat
		camouflage	glaciers	charities			

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The **Cairngorms** National Park is an important and spectacular area of Scotland that will be protected, conserved and enjoyed by many people for years to come.