

A Reminder...

Your child is in Year 4, Class 4FB

Class 4FB's teachers are:

Mrs Beetham

Miss Haris (Tuesday)

Class 4FB has P.E. on:

Thursday (outdoor)

Friday (indoor)

Please ensure your child wears their P.E. kit on both days – thank you.

Water/Healthy snacks:

Children are encouraged to bring a bottle of water to school. For a playtime snack they may bring fruit, cheese or yoghurt.

Useful Information

School phone: 0116 2536092

School email:

office@bridge.leicester.sch.uk

School website:

<http://www.bridge.leicester.sch.uk/>

Educational Websites

There are a number of websites which will support and extend your child's learning across the curriculum:

<https://trockstars.com/>

(To practise times tables. Your child has a log in.)

<http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/> (all subjects)

Year 4
Spring 1

Your child's topic is:

Mountains



Open up to find out more...

A Reminder...

Your child is in Year 4, Class 4SR

Class 4SR's teachers are:

Mrs Rawson

Mrs Chauhan (Tuesday pm)

Class 4SR has P.E. on:

Monday (indoor)

Thursday (outdoor)

Please ensure your child wears their P.E. kit to school on these days – thank you.

Water/Healthy snacks:

Children are encouraged to bring a bottle of water to school.

For a playtime snack they may bring fruit, cheese or yoghurt.

Useful Information

School phone: 0116 2536092

School email:

office@bridge.leicester.sch.uk

School website:

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Educational Websites

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(To practise times tables. Your child has a log in.)

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Year 4 Spring 1

Your child's topic is:

Mountains



Open up to find out more...

A Reminder...

Your child is in Year 4, Class 4EM

Class 4EM's teachers are:

Mrs Manning

Miss Narma (Tuesday pm)

Mrs Husain (Friday pm)

Class 4EM has P.E. on:

Thursday am (outdoor PE)

Thursday pm (swimming)

Please ensure your child wears their P.E. kit to school on Thursdays and brings their swimming kit – thank you.

Water/Healthy snacks:

Children are encouraged to

bring a bottle of water to school.

For a playtime snack they may bring fruit, cheese or yoghurt.

Useful Information

School phone: 0116 2536092

School email:

office@bridge.leicester.sch.uk

School website:

<http://www.bridge.leicester.sch.uk/>

Educational Websites

There are a number of websites which will support and extend your child's learning across the curriculum:

<https://trockstars.com/>

(To practise times tables. Your child has a log in.)

<http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/> (all subjects)

Year 4 Spring 1

Your child's topic is:

Mountains



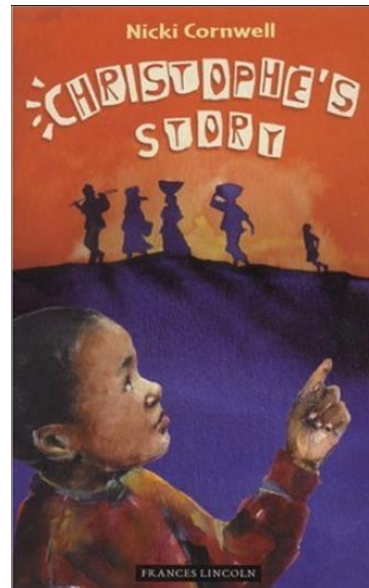
Open up to find out more...

Your child will be learning ...

- how different types of mountains are formed
- how to work out the height of a mountain using contour lines
- the names of some well-known mountains and mountain ranges
- about which plants can survive on a mountain
- about the impact of human activity in mountain areas
- the water cycle (science)
- about gurdwaras and the Guru Granth Sahib in RE

As part of this topic we will be...

- sewing a mountain scene (D&T)
- visiting Parklands Leisure Centre to have a go on their climbing wall
- visiting a gurdwara (RE)
- reading Christophe's Story



How you can help at home...

Help your child learn the **meaning** and **spelling** of the words they bring home. The following **free** websites will help:


- <https://spellingframe.co.uk/>
- <https://www.spellingcity.com/>

Help your child to learn the information on the knowledge organiser that they've brought home.

Select one thing at a time to master!

Misty Mountain Sierra


Mountains
A mountain is a large, rocky, rounded area of the Earth's surface that is much higher than a hill. A mountain's highest point is called its peak, or summit. Mountains are often as high as cities. They are usually found in groups called ranges.



Mountains around the world


Name	Range	Continents	Height
Mount Everest	Himalayas	Asia	8848m
K2	Karakoram	Asia	8611m
Annapurna	Himalayas	South America	6962m
Mount Kilimanjaro	Eastern Rift	Africa	5895m
Mount Kenya	Eastern Rift	Africa	5199m
Mount Annapurna	Himalayas	Europe	5137m
Mount Olympus	Olympus	Europe	2952m
Mount Kosciuszko	Snowy Mountains	Australia	2228m
Ben Nevis	Grampian Mountains	Europe	1344m

Mountain formation
Mountains form over millions of years. They are made when the Earth's tectonic plates push together or move apart. Mountains are also formed when magma underneath the Earth's crust pushes large areas of land upwards. There are six types of mountain.



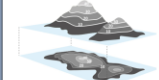
Climate
At the bottom of a mountain, in the lowest area, the temperature can be hot. As you climb, the air gets colder, providing food for a variety of animals, higher up the mountain, in the coldest area, there is very little snow and wind. There are fewer plants and animals and those that do have are adapted to live in the coldest areas. Mountain weather can change very quickly. You can also see snow, thunderstorms and blizzards.

Plants
Some plants are able to live at high altitudes, including grasses, mosses and flowering plants. They have adapted to grow in cold temperatures, dry air and have a short growing season. They cannot grow at high altitudes and low temperatures.



Key Questions
What is a mountain?
How are mountains formed?
What are the names of mountains and mountain ranges around the world and in the U.K?
How can I tell how high a mountain is from a map?
Can plants survive at the top of a mountain?
What human activities are there in a mountain area?

Contour lines
Contour lines are drawn on a map to show the shape of the land. Contour lines are regular lines of the same height above sea level. The height is shown in metres, or in other measures. If contour lines are close together it means the ground is steep. If they are far apart, the ground is flat.



Glossary
adaptation A change in an organism that allows it to better suit its environment.
altitude The height of an object or point above sea level.
climate The usual weather patterns of a place.
crust The rocky outer layer of the Earth.
lowland area An area of land that is usually flat and is not very high above sea level.
magma Hot molten rock found in the Earth's mantle.
tectonic plate A large, moving piece of rock that makes up the Earth's crust.
upland area Land that is high above sea level.

Listen to your child read their reading book, or find some time to let them tell you about what they've read.

Help your child learn the times table they are on, and test them when they are ready – little and often!

Your child will also be bringing home a sheet of key maths facts that we'd like them to learn.