



Mighty mountains peak above the morning mists, imposing and eternal, rocky outcrops at their feet. Discover how these giants are formed, as a fold or a block, a dome or a plateau. Follow the water cycle's course from peak to valley and meet the exceptional tribes of the hostile Himalayas. Then plan a mountain expedition from the BMC that is eco friendly and as safe as can be. But look out. What's that by that tree? Its footprints are huge. Have we found the Yeti?

## Mountains

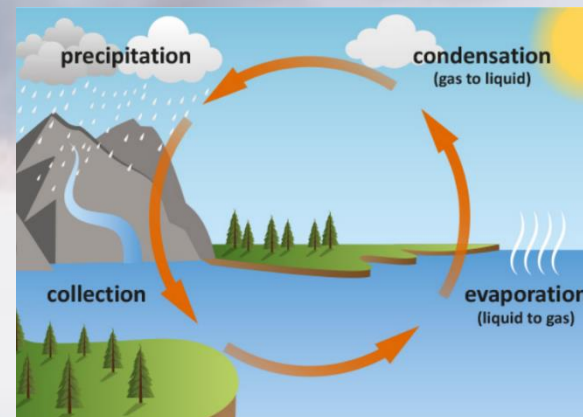
A mountain is a large, rocky raised part of the Earth's surface that is much higher than a hill. A mountain's highest point is called its peak, or summit. Mountains are 610m in height or taller and are usually found in groups called ranges.

## The Water Cycle

Water cannot be made. It is constantly recycled through a process called the water cycle. Water in seas, oceans, rivers and lakes is heated by the Sun and evaporates to form water vapour that rises into the air. The water vapour condenses as it cools and changes back into water, forming clouds. The clouds get blown over high ground, where the water falls back to Earth as rain, sleet, snow or hail, called precipitation. The rainwater runs off the land into rivers and streams and travels back to the sea. The cycle then starts again.

## Help your child prepare for their topic!

Climbing a mountain is an exciting adventure! Why not research one of the world's highest mountains together? You could also find out about the animals that live there and how they have adapted to the environment. Alternatively, visit the library together to find out how mountains are formed and where in the world they can be seen.



## Did you know!

Mount Everest grows by 4mm every year.

12% of the world's population lives on mountains.

Science	Data can be recorded and displayed in different ways, including tables, charts, graphs, keys and labelled diagrams.
	In a solid, the particles are closely packed together. The particles in a liquid are close together but free to move around. Gas particles are widely separated and can move freely.
	The water cycle has four stages: evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection. Water in lakes, rivers and streams is warmed by the Sun, causing the water to evaporate and rise into the air as water vapour. As the water vapour rises, it cools and condenses to form water droplets in clouds. The clouds become full of water until the water falls back to the ground as precipitation (rain, hail, snow and ice). The fallen water collects back in lakes, rivers and streams. Evaporation and condensation are caused by temperature changes.
	Heating or cooling materials can bring about a change of state. This change of state can be reversible or irreversible. The temperature at which materials change state varies depending on the material.
	Water changes state from solid (ice) $\rightleftharpoons$ liquid (water) at 0°C and from liquid (water) $\rightleftharpoons$ gas (water vapour) at 100°C. The process of changing from a solid to liquid is called melting. The reverse process of changing from a liquid to a solid is called freezing. The process of changing from a liquid to a gas is called evaporation. The reverse process of changing from a gas to a liquid is called condensation.
	Scientists classify living things according to shared characteristics. Animals can be divided into six main groups: mammals, reptiles, amphibians, birds, fish and invertebrates. These groups can be further subdivided. Classification keys are scientific tools that aid the identification of living things.
	An adaptation helps an animal or plant survive in its habitat. If living things are unable to adapt to changes within their habitat, they are at risk of becoming extinct.
Geography	Habitats change over time, either due to natural or human influences. Natural influences include extreme or unseasonable weather. Human influences include habitat destruction or pollution. These changes can pose a risk to animals and plants that live in the habitat. Humans can affect habitats in negative ways, such as littering, pollution and land development, or positive ways, such as garden ponds, bird boxes and wildflower areas.
	Significant mountain ranges include the Himalayas, Urals, Andes, Alps, Atlas, Pyrenees, Apennines, Balkans and Sierra Nevada. Significant rivers include the Mississippi, Nile, Thames, Amazon, Volga, Zambezi, Mekong, Ganges, Danube and Yangtze.
	Secondary data includes information gathered by geographical reports, surveys, maps, research, books and the internet.
	The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west.
	Topography is the arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area.
	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 five types of mountain: fold, fault-block, volcanic, dome and plateau.
	Land uses include agricultural, recreational, housing and industry. Water systems are used for transport, industry, leisure and power.
	Geographical features created by nature are called physical features. Geographical features created by humans are called human features. A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, such as erosion and weathering. Physical features include rivers, forests, hills, mountains and cliffs. An aspect of a physical feature might be the type of mountain, such as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved.
Altitudinal zonation describes the different climates and types of wildlife at different altitudes on mountains. Examples include forests that grow at low altitudes and support a wide variety of plants and animals, tundra that is found at higher altitudes and supports plants and animals that are adapted to harsher environments, and the summits of mountains, which are usually covered in ice and snow and don't support any life.	
Art	Art can display interesting or unusual perspectives and viewpoints.
	Materials, techniques and visual elements, such as line, tone, shape, pattern, colour and form, can be combined to create a range of effects.
	Stitches include running stitch, cross stitch and blanket stitch.



MFL	French Food
PSHE	Relationships: Families and Friendships
PE	Cool Core- Pilates: Balance and co-ordination.
IT	Digital Artist: Multimedia