

The **Eco-Rangers** have been off to a busy start in 2023. Our main areas of focus over the coming months will be to save energy and have a clean and tidy bio-diverse environment.

Since January, the Eco-Rangers have:

- Set up weekly clubs for gardening, litter picking and making posters. The posters are put up around the school to encourage all children to follow our Eco targets.
- Established a rota to monitor each classroom to make sure everyone is being energy efficient.
- Participated in the RSPB Big School's Birdwatch to find out the number of different birds in our school grounds.

Georgie and George, Ollie and Drew (Year 5 and 6 Eco Rangers)




Class Pages

The **Eagles and Ospreys** have thoroughly enjoyed learning about mountains this half-term. We have investigated how the movement of the tectonic plates causes mountains to form and have learned about various mountain ranges around the World.

Mount

In England, a mountain has to be at least 600m to be considered a proper mountain. There are a lot of mountains around the world, not just on land, but most are in places like China, Nepal, India and Pakistan.

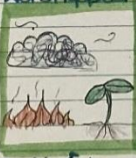
Mount Fuji was born from the base of Mount Komitake about 100,000 years ago. It is 3,767m in height (12,388 feet), and is a mountain in the Japan Alps. It is a ~~freq~~ volcanic mountain that has somewhat frequent eruptions. Its last eruption was in 1708.



Mount Fuji




Interesting Facts

Mount Fuji is important in Japanese religion. It is worshipped as the god Kami, and represents earth, sky and fire.



The first to climb the mountain was a monk with an unknown name in the year 663 AD. Usually, it takes about 5-6 hours to climb Mount Fuji - depending on the climber's experience.

Earth, Sky and Fire

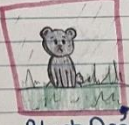
Fuji

Location


It is around 100km South-west of Tokyo and in the Fuji-Hakone-Izu national park (日本富士山).

Inhabitants

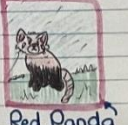
There are quite a few animals that live on the surroundings areas of Mount Fuji. Some of them are: red pandas, black bears, foxes and Squirrels.




Black Bear




Fox



Red Panda



Squirrel



Tuesday 31st January

Why do people visit the Alps and what can you do there?

At the base of the mountain, the weather might be warmer, sunnier and a little bit windy. As you get higher the weather might become colder and windier and wetter. At the summit of the mountain, it might be cold, windy, sunny and will have slightly less oxygen.

Tourism is where people travel to a place for pleasure, such as a holiday. These people are called tourists. Tourism can be abroad or in the country you live.

The Geography of a Mountain

Using the word bank, can you label the mountain's key features?

Summit/Peak
Face
Snow line
ridge



Slope
Mountain range
tree line
plateau base
base Plateau

Challenge: Write a definition of each word and add it to the word bank.

base	The bottom of the mountain	plateau	A flat part of land high up to the mountain.	face	The visible side of the mountain
mountain range	A series of mountains	ridge	Where two mountains or gorges meet.	tree line	Where the greenery ends
summit	The highest point of a mountain	snow line	Where the snow starts	slope	An incline or a decline on the side of the mountain.

Tourism Impacts - Mountains

Sort the tourism impact cards into positive impacts and negative impacts.
Which impacts do you think would affect an area the most?

Positive Impacts

Money spent by tourists may go into the local economy – e.g. money spent in locally owned cafes and hotels.

Increased employment opportunities for those living in the area.

Tourism can help educate people about the risks facing our planet.

Tourism may help keep alive traditions and crafts through heritage centres and local businesses.

Improved recreational facilities for those living in the area.

Improved infrastructure, such as travel and communication links, for those living in the area.

Negative Impacts

Increased pollution from cars, buses and planes.

More buildings, such as restaurants and hotels, which can destroy habitats.

Increased numbers of visitors may cause damage to ecosystems through erosion.

Areas may lose their individuality by becoming holiday resorts with chain hotels and restaurants.

Increased numbers of visitors may bring increased noise and disruption for locals.

Ben Nevis Fact File

Introduction

Mount Ben Nevis is the tallest mountain in the UK at 4009ft above sea level.

History

Ben Nevis is over 350,000,000 years old and was formed by fire and ice. It used to be called 'Beinn Nibhies', which is Gaelic for 'venomous mountain'. Ben Nevis used to be an active volcano.



Did you know?

There was a hotel in the Ben Nevis called the Observatory.

The first man

The first man known to climb Ben Nevis is ^{called} James Robertson, an Edinburgh bookbinder, in 1771. James Robertson is a poet, poet, novelist, short story writer and editor who writes in English and Scots. He was born in 1958 in Kent and grew up in Scotland, studying history at Edinburgh University.



Would you climb this mountain?

Mount Fuji 富士山

^{Mount Fuji}
This ~~mountain~~ is the tallest mountain in Japan, located in the Southwest of Tokyo. This mountain is still an active volcano and is a symbol of Japan. Road is to find the ^{special} ~~mountain~~.

Information

^{Mount Fuji}
This mountain was first climbed by a man. R. Mount Fuji was last erupted all the way back in 1707. ^{the mountain is very old by being 100,000 years old.} This mountain is very old by being 100,000 years old.

my own drawing of Mount Fuji



FUN FACTS

^{Mount Fuji has}
It has three volcanoes in one!
It is surrounded by 5 beautiful lakes!

- * Fujisaka Hangan Sengen Taisha runs the nation.
- * In Japanese, Mount Fuji is 富士山.
- * This mountain has erupted 15 times.
- * It last erupted in 1707 when it was forbidden to climb it until 1868.
- * Mount Fuji is type of volcano is basaltic stratovolcano.





In Maths, **Year 4** have been learning all about measurement and perimeter. We spent some time measuring objects and converting the measurements between centimetres, metres and kilometres. The children couldn't believe how long 1 kilometre is compared to the 30-metre line that they made standing next to each other! We spent lots of time learning about rectilinear shapes and we managed to make them using our bodies on the playground.

In Geography, we have been learning all about rivers and thinking about the impact a river has on the landscape. Later in the year, we will be walking to Bowers Lock to see a river in action! To help us remember all the features of river we made models of a river – can you spot the Ox Bow Lakes? We also spent time researching facts about famous world rivers.

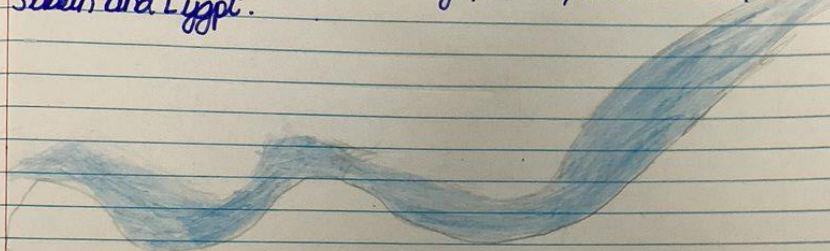




Tuesday 31st January

Nile

It is 6695 km and it flows through 11 countries. Which are Tanzania, Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Eritrea, South Sudan, Sudan and Egypt.



Two of the main tributaries are called the Blue Nile and the White Nile.

Around 5000 years ago Ancient Egyptians relied on the Nile for food, water and transportation. It flooded every August.

It stopped in 1970 because a high dam to stop it. More of 95% of Egypt relies on it.

Lots of animals like Birds, fish, turtles, hippos and the huge Nile crocodile. The ancient Egyptians have a two week holiday called Wagaa an-Nil.

It starts in burundi and ends in the Mediterranean sea. It is the longest river in the world.

