

## Y3,4 – Layout – Thursday

### LO: sub-headings

In this lesson, I'd like you to read the five short sections on the right of the page and decide what you would choose as the sub-heading for each one.

A sub-heading is a title that tells the reader what a section of text is about. I've done one below to show you what I mean....

The sub-heading I would choose for this section of text is

#### ***The Climbing Season***

I've chosen this heading as the text is about when in the year people can climb Everest.

For a few weeks each year the weather conditions improve just enough for climbers to make an attempt on the summit. Yet, even during these 'weather windows', conditions remain hazardous.

1.

Everest was first measured by the British Survey of India in the 1850s and identified as the tallest mountain in the world – standing at 29,002 feet (8,840 metres) above sea level.

More recent measurements put Everest at 29,029 feet (8,848 metres) high. However, debates about its exact height still rumble on.

2.



This Himalayan jumping spider is one of the few animals that can survive high up on Everest, where it lives at 22,000 feet (6,700 metres). Its name *Euophrys omnisuperstes* means 'standing above everything'.

3.



After they had made their initial measurement, the British named the mountain in honour of a former British Surveyor General of India – a Welshman called Colonel Sir George Everest.

Locally, however, it was known by several different names. To the Nepalese, it was *Sagarmatha*, meaning 'Goddess of the Sky'.

In Tibet, it was known as *Chomolungma*, which to some means 'Goddess Mother of the World.' To Tenzing, however, it meant 'The Mountain So High No Bird Can Fly Over It'.

4.

Whatever people choose to call it, one thing is certain: Everest is an extreme place. At the highest points on the mountain, conditions are so harsh that no animal or plant can survive there.

Temperatures can plunge to  $-60^{\circ}\text{C}$  and powerful winds of more than 100mph buffet the summit for most of the year. Meanwhile, violent storms can dump up to three metres of snow at a time.

5.

At first, neither the Tibetans nor the Nepalese would allow foreigners to travel to the area. It was only in 1921 that His Holiness the 13th Dalai Lama granted a British team of climbers and surveyors permission to visit it. Their aim was to discover if a route to the summit existed.



The race to climb Everest had begun . . .