



### Upcoming Events:

<b>13<sup>th</sup> September 2017</b>	<b>Culmination Day</b>
<b>15<sup>th</sup> September 2017</b>	<b>Little Fudge Picnic</b>
<b>18<sup>th</sup> Sept. – 2<sup>nd</sup> Oct. 2017</b>	<b>School Break</b>

### School & Daycare Holidays In September:

<b>1<sup>st</sup> September 2017</b>	<b>Eid</b>
<b>8<sup>th</sup> September 2017</b>	<b>TLC Foundation Day</b>
<b>19<sup>th</sup> September 2017</b>	<b>Mahalaya</b>
<b>21<sup>st</sup> September 2017</b>	<b>Muharram</b>
<b>29<sup>th</sup> September 2017</b>	<b>Dussehra</b>



Dear Parents,

*Each day holds a surprise. But only if we expect it can we see, hear, or feel it when it comes to us. Let's not be afraid to receive each day's surprise, whether it comes to us as sorrow or as joy. It will open a new place in our hearts, a place where we can welcome new friends and celebrate more fully our shared humanity. - Henri Nouwen*

Thank you, parents! Our Family Cook Off has always been a highlight, however this year was exceptional. On behalf of the TLC team, thank you for your involvement in the community of TLC, and for celebrating the diversity by making dishes which were both interesting and unique. A special thanks to all the teachers who organized the event, it is your constant support and dedication that makes it possible to host exciting events through the year.

September is our foundation month, which is why we have chosen to have activities that involve Little Fudge, our cute mascot. We hope to surprise your children on the Little Fudge Picnic Day, so look out for that, dear parents.

Little Fudge is the main character in our special, fun, and entertaining TLC stories which teach children good habits and valuable lessons. The objective of these stories is to give our children an opportunity to find joy in learning through exploration, drama and inquiry. TLC-ites are very curious and ask many questions, which will then create another opportunity for learning. These stories also help hone language and literacy, as we allow them to express their thoughts and feelings. They are encouraged to share their experiences and listen respectfully when another child is speaking.

Parents, many of you had requested a change in the date for Culmination Day, to enjoy a longer break, so as usual, we have managed to accommodate you and re-schedule Culmination Day on 13<sup>th</sup> September.

Thank you teachers for all the hard work, the preschool years are as tough as they get. They require tremendous support as we navigate them. We wish you all the best on Teacher's Day. Thank you for helping us, every day, you are appreciated!

Hope you have a restful break, and manage to spend quality time as a family.

Kind Regards,

Usha Lamba  
Chief Executive Officer

# Geography: Physical Features

We all know that our planet earth is a beautiful collaboration of various physical features. These physical features control the ecosystem, climate, weather and the essence of life in that area. The landforms we have, came into existence due to natural processes such as erosion, wind, rain, weather conditions and perhaps, even, natural disasters. Here are a few things that your child will learn in September.

## Mountains:

- A mountain is the highest landform on the surface of the earth. It is usually found to be conical in shape with steep sides and a pointed tip called a peak.
- As compared to their surroundings, mountains are high points on the surface of the earth.
- A mountain range is a series of mountains.
- Mountains could be steep and snow covered or they could be gently sloping having rounded tops.
- The highest mountain range in the world is the Himalayas. Some mountains are found under the sea and could be taller than the Mount Everest, which is the highest mountain peak in the world.

## Plains:

- Plains as you all are familiar with are areas of flat land.
- The plains usually meet the oceans or seas, these are called coastal plains.
- In India, we have the Eastern Coastal Plains and the Western Coastal Plains.
- Some plains are formed by the action of rivers, these are called river plains.
- In India the Northern Gangetic Plain is a river plain.
- River plains are very fertile and good for growing crops.
- You will find most big cities are located in plains. This is because it is easier to build houses, buildings, roads and other structures in the plains. Hence they are heavily populated.

## Deserts:

- Deserts are large, dry and hot areas of land which receive little or no rainfall throughout the year. The vegetation is scanty due to the shortage of water. Deserts are covered with sand.
- Sand dunes are formed in deserts. Sand dunes are huge hills of sand formed by the winds.
- Deserts have extreme weather conditions, days could be very hot and nights very cold. This is because the sand absorbs heat fast during the day and gives off heat quickly at night.
- The main vegetation found in the deserts are the cacti and the baobab trees.
- The baobab tree can store nearly up to 1000 litres of water in its trunk which enables it to survive the harsh conditions.

## Oceans:

- The oceans are vast and deep bodies of water. Usually, it is these oceans that separate continents from one another. The oceans are bodies of salt water.
- We have five oceans in our world. They are the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean, the Antarctic Ocean.
- Oceans are home to a variety of plants and seaweed and thousands of sea creatures like the sea urchins, whales, sharks, octopus, a variety of fish, snakes, squids etc.
- In fact, oceans also contain millions of tiny dead animals called coral polyps which form the beautiful coral reefs, Australia being the largest coral reef in the world.
- Oceans are useful to us in many ways as they are a rich source of minerals, they provide energy and valuable fuels like petroleum.
- They work as an important channel of transportation.

## Rivers:

- Rivers are large flowing water bodies, they usually end up in an ocean or sea.
- Rivers are fresh water bodies which generally originate in mountainous areas or elevated areas.
- We have basically two kinds of rivers which are, the Snow-fed rivers and the second is the Rain-fed rivers.
- The place where a river starts its journey, is called the source and the place where it ends its journey, is called the mouth of a river.
- Rivers are very useful as we have seen in history, that most civilizations were formed near the banks of the rivers, like the Egyptian Civilization on the banks of the River Nile, the Indus Valley Civilization on the banks of the River Indus.
- This is because the rivers deposit a lot of fertile soil called silt which is excellent for the growing of crops.

## Interesting Facts:

1. Camels are called the ship of the desert as they carry people and their loads from one place to another.
2. An oasis is a place in the desert where a pool of water is found, surrounded by trees.
3. A huge mass of snow that suddenly breaks loose and crashes down a mountain is called an avalanche.
4. Mountain animals have sharp hooves that help them climb mountains.
5. The Deccan Plateau in India is good for growing cotton because of the black soil present.



# RECONNECT WITH NATURE

BY  
USHA LAMBA

“When children come into contact with nature, they reveal their strength.”– Maria Montessori. Connection to nature and inspiring wonder are an integral part of the Montessori philosophy and method. What can your child learn from nature? As your child observes the way leaves move and sway in the wind, he is developing his vision. As your child hears the many layers of sounds in nature, her hearing is stimulated.

I have fond memories of my own childhood growing up in a large bungalow with access to a huge garden and a pond, plenty of large trees, all in my own backyard. I spent most of my time outside, climbing trees and scraping my knees. My favourite activity with my own children, when they were young, was to walk outside in nature with a basket for collecting beautiful leaves, shells, acorns and other beautiful things from nature. We would make nature sculptures with them, or do leaf printing, bark rubbings and usually return the things we had picked up back into nature. Nature stimulates the power of observation, fosters creativity; instills a sense of peace and being one with the world.

All children have the right to experience and enjoy the special experience of playing outdoors. For your child to connect with nature, you must allow yourself to reconnect with nature and then teach your child to do the same. Think of the different outdoor activities you can do with your child. They can be simple things like I did. Sit quietly for a moment and listen to the sounds around you, then try to name the sounds you heard. You can run, skip, jump, roll a ball, toss and catch a ball, climb a tree or ride a bike.

You can also teach your child to care for nature: plant a garden, water and tend to plants, name common trees in Bangalore – Gulmohur trees, Coconut palm, Popcorn bush cedar, Butterfly tree, and African tulip tree, to name a few. A few sensory experiences you can experience outdoors are – playing with sand, building sandcastles, make mud cakes, splash in water, smell crushed leaves, make flower chains, watch cloud formations and imagine different shapes or even fly a kite.

With the help of their “absorbent mind”, your child will pick up on many scientific principles, and laws of nature, after all, isn’t that how Newton discovered the law of gravity?

“The child who has felt a strong love for his surroundings and for all living creatures, who has discovered joy and enthusiasm in work, gives us reason to hope that humanity can develop in a new direction.”- Maria Montessori



## Unit's Of Inquiry (UOI's)

TLC's UOI's are designed to stimulate imagination, creativity and self-discovery in our young students. Reflecting our international context, our curriculum draws from the best curricula globally, and is delivered within the Montessori framework. Warm and nurturing learning environments support our inquiry and play-based approach, ensuring our children develop the knowledge and skills needed for their future academic success.

### Units of Inquiry in September:

Fruits, vegetables and flowers, parts of a plant, names of trees, germination, care of plants, plant products

#### Science:

Plants, types of plants, leaves, roots, fruits and seeds, parts of a plant, germination

#### Geography:

Introduction to the physical features of India- Mountains, plains, oceans, rivers, deserts

### Our Branches in Bangalore:

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