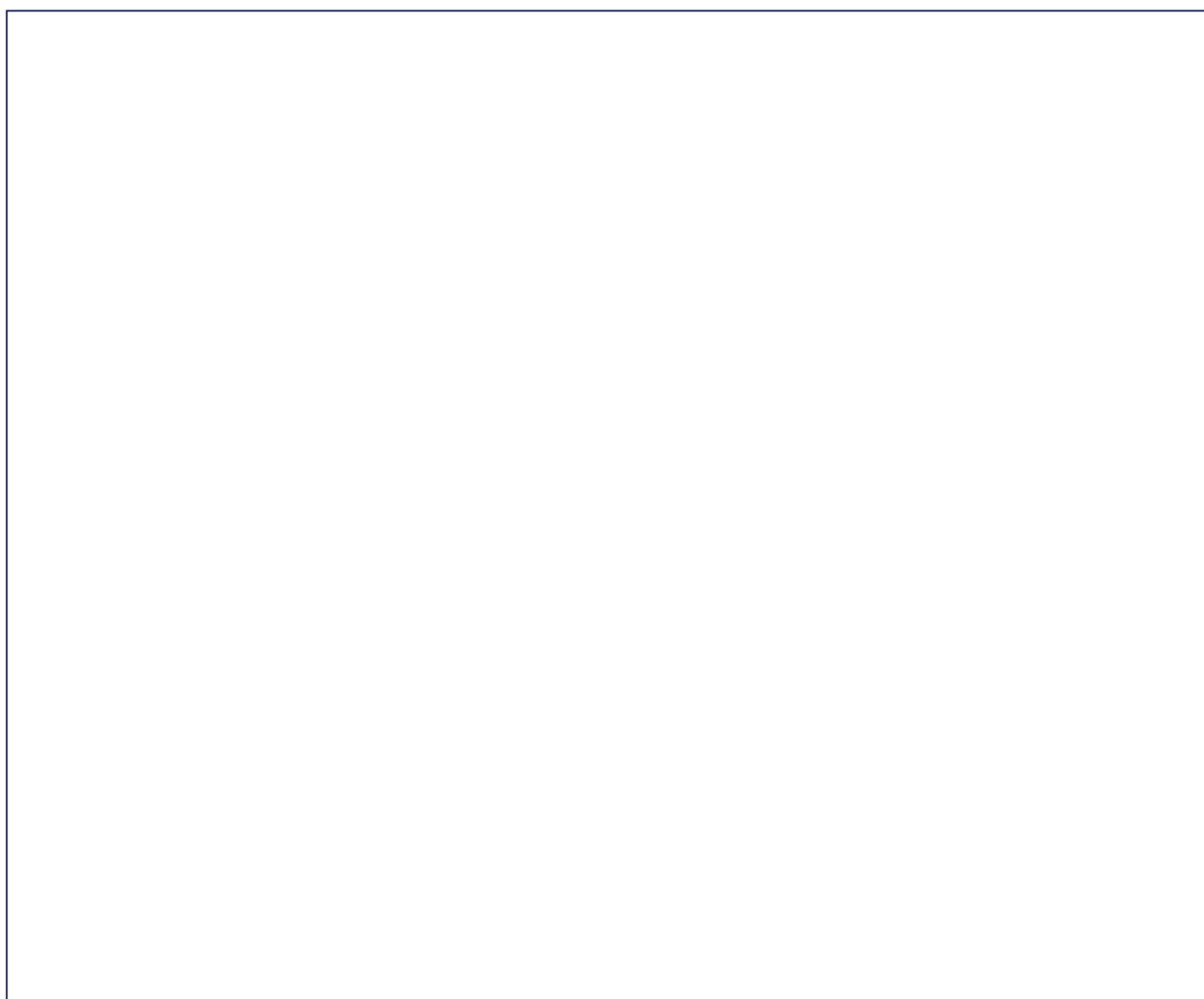


Mapping the Mountain Peaks with Finn

Learning objective: To identify and illustrate the physical features of a mountain environment using geographical terminology.

Follow the drawing steps below to build your own mountain landscape. Use the word bank to label your diagram accurately, showing that you understand how a mountain is formed and the features found at different altitudes.

Draw: Create a landscape sketch of a mountain range. Start by drawing a large, triangular peak in the centre. Add a jagged 'summit' at the top with some white shading to represent snow. Draw a river winding down the side of the mountain, forming a 'valley' between two slopes. Include a 'glacier' nestled between two rocky ridges. Ensure your style is clear and scientific, like a geography textbook diagram.



Label words: Summit · Slope · Valley · Snow line · Tributary · Base · Glacier

Steps:

1. Label your drawing to identify the 'Summit' and the 'Base'. Explain why the temperature is usually lower at the summit than at the base.
2. Define a 'valley' and describe how a river might shape the land as it flows down from the mountain slopes.
3. What might happen to the local wildlife if the 'snow line' on a mountain began to move higher up due to a

change in climate?

4. Compare and contrast the environment found at the base of a mountain with the environment found near the summit. Justify your answer using geographical features.