Draw Mount Everest: Ridge Lines, Snow Bands, and Base Camp Placement

Original tasks 1, 2 / complete keys

Task 1

Draw a mountain study with a summit 9 cm above a 14 cm base line. Add one main ridge line and two snow bands. Place a base camp marker 3 cm right of center. These are hypothetical example measurements.

Answer: A drawing with summit at 9 cm above the base line, one continuous ridge line from summit toward the left face, two slope-following snow bands, and a small tent marker 3 cm right of center.

Reason: The summit is highest, the ridge line meets the summit without crossing, snow bands follow the slope, and the base camp marker is offset and small.

Check: Measure summit height and base width with a ruler. Check that the ridge line is continuous and does not cross itself. Confirm snow-band strokes follow the slope and the marker is offset from center.

Task 2

Draw a mountain study with two ridge lines and three snow bands. Use a base line 10 cm wide and a summit 7 cm above it. Place base camp just below the base line, offset left. These are hypothetical example measurements.

Answer: A drawing with summit 7 cm above a 10 cm base line, two ridge lines meeting at the summit, three slope-following snow bands, and a small marker below the base line offset left.

Reason: Two ridge lines divide the faces, three bands suggest elevation, and the marker is separate from the mountain structure.

Check: Check summit height and base width. Verify ridge lines meet at summit and do not cross. Confirm three bands follow slope and marker is below base line and offset.

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Original tasks 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 3

Draw a mountain study with one main ridge line and four snow bands. Use a base line 16 cm wide and a summit 11 cm above it. Place base camp 4 cm left of center on the base line. These are hypothetical example measurements.

Answer: A drawing with summit 11 cm above a 16 cm base line, one main ridge line, four slope-following snow bands, and a small marker 4 cm left of center.

Reason: Four bands are acceptable if they follow the slope and do not hide the ridge line. The marker is offset and small.

Check: Measure summit and base. Check ridge line continuity. Confirm four bands follow slope and marker is offset and small.

Task 4

Draw a mountain study with two ridge lines and two snow bands. Use a base line 12 cm wide and a summit 8 cm above it. Place base camp 2 cm right of center below the base line. These are hypothetical example measurements.

Answer: A drawing with summit 8 cm above a 12 cm base line, two ridge lines, two slope-following snow bands, and a small marker 2 cm right of center below the base line.

Reason: Two bands are acceptable if elevation structure is clear. Ridge lines meet at summit, and marker is offset and separate.

Check: Check summit height and base width. Verify ridge lines meet at summit without crossing. Confirm two bands follow slope and marker is below base line and offset.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Summit is the highest point and sits above the base line.
- [ ] Two or more ridge lines meet at the summit without crossing.
- [ ] Snow bands follow the slope direction and do not hide ridge lines.
- [ ] Base camp marker is small, simple, and offset from center.
- [ ] Labels, if used, are clear and do not overlap ridge lines.
- [ ] Valid alternatives in line style and handwriting are accepted if structure is clear.

Reflection: What did you check, what did you change, and what will you try next?