Twin-Peak Mountain Drawing: Paired Summits and Valley Shading

Original tasks 1, 2, 3 / complete keys

Task 1

Draw a twin-peak mountain on a 16 cm base line. Place the center at 8 cm, left summit at 4 cm and right summit at 12 cm, both 6 cm above the base. Place the saddle at 8 cm, 3 cm above the base. Shade the valley darkest.

Answer: A twin-peak outline with summits at 6 cm, saddle at 3 cm, and darkest shading at the center valley.

Reason: The saddle is half the summit height, so the peaks read as connected but distinct. The outer base points at 0 cm and 16 cm keep the mass unified.

Check: Measure the saddle height (3 cm) against summit height (6 cm); confirm the saddle is lower and the darkest shading is at the center.

Task 2

Draw a twin-peak mountain with a shallow saddle: base 18 cm, center 9 cm, summits at 5 cm and 13 cm, both 7 cm high, saddle at 9 cm and 5 cm high. Use cross-hatching for valley shading.

Answer: A twin-peak outline with a shallow saddle at 5 cm and cross-hatched valley shading darkest at the center.

Reason: A saddle at 5 cm is only 2 cm below the summits, creating a broad connected mass. Cross-hatching is a valid shading convention if graded darkest at the saddle.

Check: Confirm saddle (5 cm) is lower than summits (7 cm); check that cross-hatching density is highest at the center valley.

Task 3

Draw a twin-peak mountain with unequal summits: base 20 cm, center 10 cm, left summit at 6 cm and 8 cm high, right summit at 14 cm and 6 cm high, saddle at 10 cm and 3 cm high. Use stippling for shading.

Answer: A twin-peak outline with unequal summits and a saddle at 3 cm, stippled darkest at the valley.

Reason: Unequal summit heights are valid as long as the saddle is lower than both. Stippling is acceptable if density is greatest at the saddle.

Check: Verify saddle (3 cm) is lower than both summits (8 cm and 6 cm); check stipple density is highest at the center valley.

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Original tasks 4 / complete keys

Task 4

In a comparison box, draw three twin-peak outlines with base 12 cm and summits 6 cm high. Use saddle heights of 2 cm, 3 cm, and 4 cm. Label each as deep, medium, or shallow.

Answer: Three outlines labeled deep (2 cm), medium (3 cm), and shallow (4 cm), each with paired summits and a lower saddle.

Reason: Varying only saddle depth isolates the proportion variable. Each saddle is lower than the 6 cm summits, so all three are valid twin-peak shapes.

Check: Measure each saddle height and confirm the labels match: 2 cm deep, 3 cm medium, 4 cm shallow; all are below 6 cm.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Paired summits are present and connected by a saddle valley.
- [ ] Saddle is lower than both summits.
- [ ] Outer base points are distinct and the mountain reads as one mass.
- [ ] Valley shading is darkest at the saddle and graded outward.
- [ ] Shading method is consistent and highlights remain near the summits.
- [ ] Construction lines are cleaned up and proportions are checkable.

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