

Use your model to trace the journey of a raindrop falling on the highest point.

Mark the route on the paper map.

How tall would you be if scaled to the same scale as your model landscape (1:50,000)

Can you find an object to compare this to?

Use the model (*and blue tack*) to compare the volume of ice in the different corries.

Which would hold most ice?

Use the model to plan the route of a walk around this landscape.

Plot this route onto the paper map.

Why did you choose this route?

Where would snow and ice accumulation occur and why?

Use a torch as the sun to help you explore this and explain your answer.

Identify and describe the processes involved in the formation of the landscape.

How many different processes can you find evidence of?

How would ice have moved through the landscape?

*(Use the Cwm Idwal Model)*

Draw arrows on the paper map to show direction and volume of ice movement

Use the model (*and blue tack*) to estimate the volume of ice in Cwm Idwal.

*(2mm on the model represents 100m in real life)*

Describe the shape of the landscape you have.

Find a way to represent this 3D object as a flat map.

Draw your map on plain paper

Identify a corrie.

Use the model (*and blue tack*) to estimate the volume of ice it could contain.

*(2mm on the model represents 100m in real life)*

What is the height between each of the build lines (*contour lines*) on your model?

*(There are 126 layers on the Cwm Idwal model and 68 Layers on the Long Mynd model)*

Which areas of the model would be most likely to flood?

Mark these on the paper map.

Use the map to consider the potential impacts of flooding .

Use the model (*and blue tack*) to estimate the volume of ice in the Nant Ffrancon

*(2mm on the model represents 100m in real life)*

Use geographical terms to describe the landscape that you have.

Identify a glaciated valley.

Use the model (*and blue tack*) to estimate the volume of ice it could contain.

*(2mm on the model represents 100m in real life)*