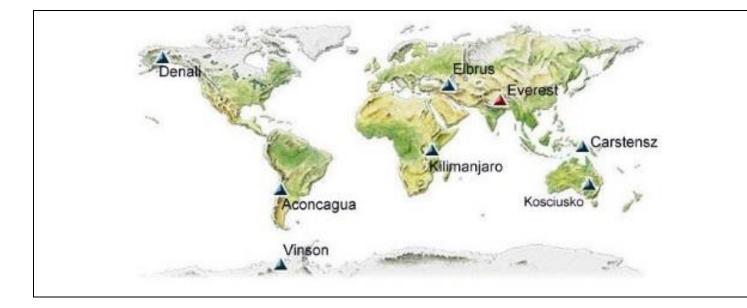


Adaptation:	A change in an organism that allows it to better suit its environment.
Altitude:	The height of an object above sea level.
Cairn:	A heap of rough stones made to mark a place or as a memorial.

Contour line:	A line on a map joining points that have the same height on a land surface.
<u>Coordinate:</u>	One of a pair of numbers/letters used to locate a point on a map.
Countryside Code:	A set of guidelines for members of the public to ensure they respect, protect and enjoy the countryside.
Escarpment:	A long, steep cliff, often marking the edge of a range of hills.
Expedition:	An organised journey made by a group of people for a particular purpose.
Foothill:	A smaller mountain at the bottom of a larger mountain.
<u>Sea level:</u>	The average height of the surface of the sea where it meets the land.
<u>Scree:</u>	A mass of loose, broken stones on the side of a mountain.
<u>Sierra:</u>	A long mountain range with steep, jagged peaks.
<u>Summit:</u>	The highest point of a mountain or hill.
<u>Terrain:</u>	The natural features of an area of land.
Valley:	An area of low land between ranges of hills or mountains, often with a river or stream running through it.
Vegetational zonation:	The division of land into zones where environmental conditions such as temperature and precipitation vary.



This map shows the highest mountains in each of the seven continents.

Physical features

Physical features are natural things such as mountains and rivers.

Human features

Human features are things that are built by humans such as bridges and roads.