

Chapter 3

The northern Mountain

Fill in the blanks:-

Himachal Pradesh, Karakoram, Himalaya, Mount Godwin Austen, Mount Everest, Purvanchal

1. The Himalaya and the Karakoram Ranges form the Northern Mountains.
2. Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world.
3. Shimla, Kullu, Manali and Dalhousie are some hill stations in the state of Himachal Pradesh.
4. Garo, Khasi, Naga and Mizo are hills in the Purvanchal range.
5. Mount Godwin Austen is the highest peak in the world.

Write T for true and an F for false:-

1. The Himalayas are made up of four parallel Mountain ranges. (F)
2. The outer Himalayas are also known as Himadri. (F)
3. The Siwaliks in the north eastern states are called Purvanchal Range. (T)
4. Glaciers in the Greater Himalayas are the source of many important rivers. (T)
5. Pashmina shawls are made in Jammu and Kashmir. (T)

----- Think and answer the following questions:-

1. You travel to a state where people wear phiran and salwar, drink kahwa and carry kangri to protect themselves from cold. It is famous for Apple, peaches, plums and saffron. Name the city.
Ans. Jammu and Kashmir.

2. You visit the capital city of the state. This city is a famous hill station in North-east India. It is also called the Scotland of the east. People make beautiful crafts from bamboo and cane. Name the city.
Ans. Shillong.

3. You travel to a state which is the second smallest state of India. It has animals such as Red panda and the Himalayan black bear. Heavy rainfall and landslides are common here. Name the state.

Ans. Sikkim.

-----Answer the following questions:-

1. Name the states that lie in the Himalayas.

Ans. Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh lie in the state.

2. Name the three parallel ranges that form the Himalayas.

Ans. The three parallel ranges that form the Himalayas are-

- a. The Great Himalayas or Himadri.*
- b. The middle Himalaya or Himachal.*
- c. The outer Himalayas or Shiwaliks.*

3. Describe the vegetation in the three ranges of Himalayas.

Ans. Vegetation In the three ranges of Himalayas are as follows-

a) The Greater Himalayas

In the greater Himalayas shrubs, mosses, lichens and wildflowers such as blue poppies and rhododendrons grow.

b) The Middle Himalaya

the middle Himalayas have many trees such as pine, oak, polar, walnut, spruce fir, Juniper and birch. the valleys of middle Himalayas are famous for fruit orchards such as apples, plums, peaches, pears, cherries and almonds.

c) The Outer Himalaya-

This region is covered with trees well known for their Timber such as keekar, sal, teak and babool. The slopes of these mountains are used for growing tea. Crops are also grown here such as rice sugarcane and wheat.

4. Write a short note on the rivers and passes of the Himalayas.

Ans. Rivers of the Himalayas-

Rivers such as the Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra, Indus and Satluj flow from the Himalayas. these first flowing rivers of the greater Himalayas and the middle Himalaya are used for producing electricity. These rivers deposit rich soil and make the plains fertile for growing different crops.

Passes of the Himalayas-

A path through a mountain range is called pass. People use it to cross the mountains. Some names of passes are La Zoji la, Khardung la, Chang la, Nathu la and Shipkila.
