

range
alluvium
tributary

a series of mountains
sand deposited by rivers and floods
a smaller river that joins a larger one

distributary
floodplains

a smaller river that splits from a large one
an area of flat land near a river that is often flooded
because of the overflowing river

Evaluate

① - Good Road - contin

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Himadri is the highest mountain range and the Everest is the highest peak in the world.
2. The Lower Himalayas are also known as the Shivaliks
3. In North India, the lower range marks the end of the mountain and the beginning of the plains.
4. The Ganga originates in the Langotri Glacier.
5. The Satluj enters India at the Shipki La pass.



B. Choose the correct answer and fill in the blank(s).

1. The Himalayas extend 2400 (3,500/2,400) km from east to west in India.
2. A slow moving river of ice is called glacier (glacier/tributary).
3. The Kullu valley and Lahaul-Spiti valley lie in the Himachal (Himachal/Shiwalik) range.
4. Royal Bengal Tigers (Eels/Royal Bengal Tigers) reside in the Sunderbans and at Indian Rhinoceros (Royal Bengal Tigers/Great Indian Rhinoceros) in the marshes of Assam.
5. The rivers Brahmaputra (Kosi/Brahmaputra) and Satluj (Ganga/Satluj) originate in Tibet.

C. Answer the following in brief.

1. Arrange the three ranges of Himalayas from north to south.
2. Name two famous tourist spots in the Greater and the Middle Himalayas each.
3. What is the extent of the Northern Plains?

Ch - 4The Northern Mountains andthe Northern PlainsHard words

1. temperature

7. highest

2. climate

8. medicines

3. boundary

9. originates

4. glacier

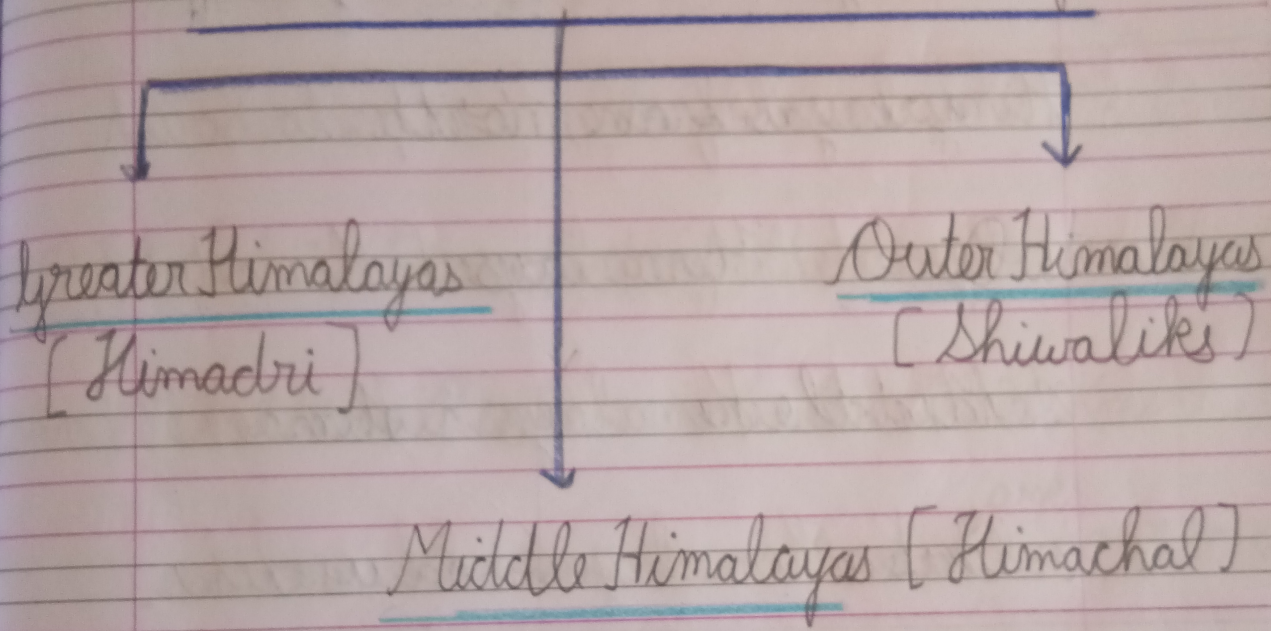
10. tributary

5. basins

6. delta

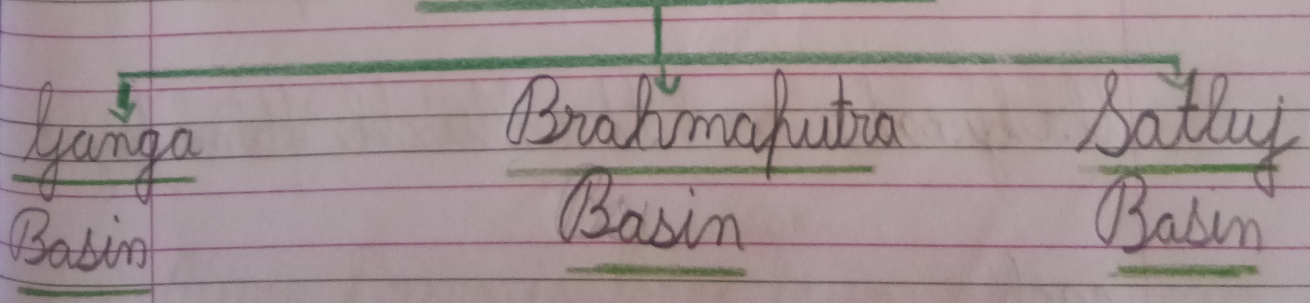
Flow chart

Northern Mountains [Himalayan]



Middle Himalayas [Himachal]

Northern Plains



Southern ...
... is a highland which is ...
... also called a tableland.

Answer the following in brief.

Q 1 Arrange the three ranges of Himalayas from north to south.

Ans 1. Greater Himalayas [Himadri]

2. Middle Himalayas [Himachal]

3. Outer Himalayas [Shivaliks]

Q 2 Name two famous tourist spots in the Greater and the Middle Himalayas each.

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Ans Greater Himalayas - Nanda Devi, Nanga Parbat
Middle Himalayas - Kullu, Shimla

Q3 What is the extent of the Northern Plains?

Ans Northern Plains extends 3200 Km
across east to west and ^{are} 240-320 Km
wide.

Q4 What is a river basin?

Ans River basin is large ^{low-} lying area watered

by a river and its tributaries.

Q5 Why are the Northern plains important for India?

Ans: They are important because they have:-

1. Pleasant weather conditions
2. Suitable land form for agriculture
3. Suitable resources, to develop industries
4. Better road connectivity.

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Answer the following in detail

Q1 Where is terrace farming practised in the Himalayas and why?

Ans Terrace farming ^{is} practised in the Middle Himalayas.

The mountains here are not as high and the temperature are not as low as in Himadri range, thus they provide some suitable conditions for agriculture.

The hill slopes are used for practising terrace farming.

Q2 Differentiate between the Greater Himalayas and Middle Himalayas.

Ans	Greater Himalayas	Middle Himalayas
1	Average height is 6000 m	Average height is 3700 - 4500 m
2	They are called Himadri.	They are called Himachal.

Q3 What is the terai? What are the crops grown in this region?

Ans: The terai is a lowland region in northern India which is a dense marshy land. Crops like rice, wheat and sugarcane are mainly cultivated here.

Q4 State five reasons why Himalayas are important for us.

Ans. Importance of Himalayas

1. It forms a natural boundary between

India and ^{its} neighbours like China

2. It protects our country from the cold winds of the north.
3. Many valuable products like timber are found in this range.
4. The melting snow of the Himalayas gives rise to rivers like the Ganga.
5. It acted as a natural barrier against foreign invaders in the past.

Q5 What is a delta? Describe the Ganga-Brahmaputra Delta.

Ans Delta is an area of flat land shaped like a triangle where a river divides into smaller rivers as it goes into the sea.

Along with the river Brahmaputra, the Ganga forms the world's largest delta known as Ganga-Brahmaputra Delta. At its mouth, lies the dense

Sunderban forest which is the natural habitat of the Royal Bengal Tiger.

Q6 Why are the Northern plains one of the most well populated regions of India?

Ans They are well populated region because

1. Good climatic condition - They have suitable climatic condition, that makes living possible.

2. Proper Land form - They are plain in their form. This supports better and favourable condition for agriculture

3. Better Infrastructure - As they are plain, there is less difficulty in transportation, which helps in developing industries and houses
