

BIJENDRA PUBLIC SCHOOL

Class - 4

Subject - SOCIAL STUDIES

Chapter - 4 THE NORTHERN MOUNTAINS

A. Match the following.

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Origin of River Ganga | b. Gangotri glacier |
| 2. 8.848 m | d. Mount Everest |
| 3. The Greater Himalayas | a. Himadri |
| 4. Darjeeling | c. The Middle Himalayas |

B. Circle the correct answers.

1. The highest mountain peak in India is Kangchenjunga.
2. The Himalayas stretch for about 2500 kilometres.
3. The northernmost range of the Himalayas is the Himadri.
4. River Ganga originates from the Gangotri glacier.
5. The lowest range of the Himalayas is the Shivalik.

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. The **Himadri** is the highest of the three ranges.
2. The Himalayas stretches from **Jammu & Kashmir** in the north to Arunachal Pradesh in the north-east.
3. The area at the foothills of the Lower Himalayas is called the **Terai** region.
4. Rivers in the Himalayas arise from **glaciers**.
5. Thick forests of pine, oak, deodar are found in the **Middle Himalayan**.

E. Answer the following questions in short.

1. What is the meaning of 'Himalaya'?

Ans. The meaning of 'Himalaya' is abode of snow in Sanskrit.

2. Name the three parallel ranges of the Himalayas.

Ans. The three parallel ranges of the Himalayas are:

- i. The Himadri range
- ii. The Himachal range
- iii. The Shivaliks range

3. What is a glacier? Name any one glacier.

Ans. A large body of ice that moves slowly down a slope or valley or over a wide area of land.
Gangotri glacier

4. Name the rivers that originate in the Himalayas.

Ans. Rivers Ganga and Yamuna are originate in the Himalayas.

5. Name the important valleys of the Middle Himalayas.

Ans. Kashmir Valley, Kullu Valley and Kangra valley are the important valleys of the Middle Himalayas

F. Answer the following questions in detail.

1. What is the location and extent of the Himalayan Mountains?

Ans. The Himalayas stretch across the northern and the north-eastern parts of the country.

They stretch from Jammu and Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh.

They covered about 2500 kilometres forming an arch.

2. Why are the Himalayas an important landform for India?

Ans. The Himalayas are very important for India. Their location and presence is ideal for India in many ways.

i. Several rivers originate in the Himalayas.

ii. The Himalayas protect India from the cold winds blowing from Central Asia.

iii. The dense forests in the Himalayan region are home to several wild animals.

3. Describe the Himadri Range in detail.

Ans. i. The Himadri Range is the northernmost range of the Himalayas.

ii. It is the highest of the three ranges.

iii. Mt Everest, Kangchenjunga and Annapurna Peaks lie in this range.

iv. Most peaks in this range remain permanently covered with snow.

G. Think and answer.

1. When the rivers originate from glaciers, they are clean. Once they flow down to the plains and pass through towns and cities, they start getting polluted. Why?

Ans. When the rivers flow down to the plains and pass through town and cities, they start getting polluted due to industries, untreated sewage and solid wastes.

2. Which Himalayan region would have dense vegetation - the Greater Himalayas or the Lower Himalayas? Give reasons.

Ans. The Lower Himalayas region would have dense vegetation because: The Greater Himalayas are permanently covered with snow. There is no suitable climate for vegetation. While Lower Himalayas region are most suitable for dense forest.