

Worksheet

The Northern Mountain

Question 1: Fill in the blanks

- **Bachendri Pal** was the first Indian woman to have climbed Everest.
- Alexander came to India through the **Khyber** pass.
- **Indira Point** is the highest mountain top in India.
- River Ganga originates from the glacier **Gangotri**.
- Chinese invaded India through **Nathu La** in 1962.

Tips:

- **Bachendri Pal**, (born May 24, 1954, Nakuri, India), Indian mountaineer who in 1984 became the **first Indian woman** to reach the summit of **Mount Everest**.
- In 327 B.C. **Alexander** came all the way from **Greece** and entered India through the **Khyber Pass**. This pass joins Afghanistan to what is now Pakistan.
- **Indira Point**, **southernmost point** of India's territory, is a village in the Nicobar district at Great Nicobar Island of Andaman and Nicobar Islands in India. It is located in the Great Nicobar tehsil.
- **Gangotri** glacier is considered as origin of **River Ganga**. It is located in the base of Gangotri. Gangotri is located in Himalaya in the north of India.
- **Nathu La** is a mountain pass in the Himalayas in East Sikkim district. It connects the Indian state of Sikkim with China's Tibet Autonomous Region. The pass, at 4,310 m above mean sea level, forms a part of an offshoot of the ancient Tea Horse Road. **Nathu means "listening ears"** and **La means "pass"** in Tibetan.

Question 2: Write True/False against the following sentences:

- Afghanistan is our neighbour in the north. **(False)**

- Apple orchards are common in the Himadri ranges. **(False)**
- Glaciers are slow moving rivers of ice. **(True)**
- The east to west distance in India is more than the distance from north to south. **(False)**
- Terrace farming is practised in Siwalik ranges. **(False)**

Tips:

1. India shares its border with seven countries:

Afghanistan and Pakistan to the **North-West**,
China, Bhutan and Nepal to the **North**,
Myanmar to the far **East** and **Bangladesh** to the **East**.
Sri Lanka (from the South-East) and **Maldives** (from the South-West) are two countries with **water borders**.

2. Apple orchards are common in the Himalayan ranges. Most of the fruit orchards of the Himalayas lie in the Vale of Kashmir and in the Kullu valley of Himachal Pradesh. Fruits such as apples, peaches, pears, and cherries- for which there is a great demand in the cities of India- are grown extensively.

3. A glacier is a huge mass of ice that moves slowly over land. The term “**glacier**” comes from the French word glace (glah-SAY), which means ice. **Glaciers** are often called “**rivers of ice**.”

Glaciers fall into two groups: **alpine glaciers** and **ice sheets**.

4. India measures **3,214 km (1,997 mi)** from north to south and **2,933 km (1,822 mi)** from east to west. It has a land frontier of 15,200 km (9,445 mi) and a coastline of 7,516.6 km (4,671 mi).

5. Terrace farming is an ancient agricultural practice used to grow crops on the steep sides of mountains and hills. Flat areas out of a hilly or mountainous landscape are cut in order to grow crops. Therefore, terrace farming is practised in the **Himalayas**.

Question 3: Answer the following questions briefly

- Name four hill stations of Himachal, Uttarakhand and Jammu & Kashmir.

Answer : Himachal Pradesh: Manali, Shimla, Kasoli, Dalhousie

Uttarakhand: Musoorie, Nainital, Lansdowne, Rishikesh

Jammu & Kashmir: Srinagar, Gulmarg, Sonamarg, Patnitop

- **Write two ways in which Himalayas are useful to us.**

Answer : They trap monsoon winds.
They are the birthplace of many rivers.

- **Name two important passes in the Himalayas.**

Answer : Aghil Pass (Jammu & Kashmir – PoK)
Bara Lacha La (Himachal Pradesh)

Question 4: Write whether the following are Glaciers, Mountain Peaks, Hill Stations or Rivers.

- **Brahmaputra - River**
- **Yamuna - River**
- **Darjeeling - Hill Station**
- **Gangotri - Glaciers**
- **K2 - Mountain**