



# ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

27, BALLYGUNGE CIRCULAR ROAD,

KOLKATA – 700 019

Class: IV

**2<sup>nd</sup> Term**



Social Study

**Worksheet – 18**

Date: 13- 10- 20

Lesson: India: Physical Features      Topic :The Himalayas

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**A. Write on the following:**

**a) The Greater Himalayas**

The Greater Himalayas is the highest range in the Himalayas. It is also known as Himadri. The average height is over 6,000 metres with snow covered peaks. Glaciers move down the steep slopes of the Himalayas. The highest peaks of the Himalayas lie here. Kanchenjunga, the third highest peak in the world, lies in the Greater Himalayas. Many of the mighty rivers of the sub-continent like the Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra begin from glaciers.

**b) The Middle Himalayas**

The Middle Himalayas is also known as the Himachal. The average height is 1,600 – 4,500 metres. This range lies to the south of the Greater Himalayas. It has several lakes, flat valleys and hill stations. The hill stations of India are popular tourist spots. Shimla, Nainital and Mussoorie are hill stations located in the Middle Himalayas.

**c) The Lower Himalayas**

The Lower Himalayas is also known as the Shiwalik. The average height is 900 – 1,200 metres. This range lies to the south of the Middle Himalayas. It extends from the Tista River in the East to Punjab in the West. This range consists of a chain of low hills. The slopes are covered with forests. There are valleys between the Lower and Middle Himalayas. These valleys are called Doons or Duns

**B. What is a glacier?**

A glacier is a thick mass of ice that covers a large area of land. Term glacier comes from the French word “glace” which means ice. Glaciers are often called ‘rivers of ice’. Around ten percent of the world’s land area is covered by glaciers. Glaciers are formed from snow. Most glaciers are located near the North or South Poles. Glaciers also exist high in mountain ranges such as the Himalayas.

Sharmistha Sen