

Nature writing is nonfiction or fiction prose or poetry about the natural environment. Nature writing encompasses a wide variety of works, ranging from those that place primary emphasis on natural history facts (such as field guides) to those in which philosophical interpretation predominate. It includes natural history essays, poetry, essays of solitude or escape, as well as travel and adventure writing.

Nature writing often draws heavily on scientific information and facts about the natural world; at the same time, it is frequently written in the first person and incorporates personal observations of and philosophical reflections upon nature.

Modern nature writing traces its roots to the works of natural history that were popular in the second half of the 18th century and throughout the 19th. An important early figure was the "parson-naturalist" Gilbert White (1720 – 1793), a pioneering English naturalist and ornithologist. He is best known for his *Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne* (1789).

Q1. Nature writing emphasizes on

- i. Historical facts about the nature
- ii. Philosophical interpretations of the nature
- iii. Scientific information and facts

Choose the most appropriate

- a) None of the above
- b) Only (i) and (ii)
- c) All the above
- d) Only (i) and (ii)

Q2. Based on the passage what is period to which the modern nature writing can be traced to

- a) 1850 till 1999
- b) 1850 to 1899
- c) 1750 till 1899
- d) 1750 till 1900

Q3. Which statement summarizes the above passage

- a) The passage talks about the life and lessons of Gilbert White, a profound naturalist and ornithologist.
- b) The passage talks about how the nature writing is missing in the modern era and needs to be revived.
- c) The passage talks about from where the writers draw inspiration for nature writing, and how its importance is diminishing in the modern era.
- d) The passage talks about what nature writing is, the different types of nature writing, its style, and about the roots and pioneer of modern nature writing.

Q4. Which word aptly describes the word “reflections” as used in the passage

- a) Opinion
- b) Reproduction
- c) Images
- d) None of the above

Q5. According to the passage, what kind of works are written as part of nature writing?

- i. Natural history essays and essays of solitude or escape
- ii. Poetry
- iii. Travel and adventure writing

Choose the correct options

- a) Only (i)
- b) Only (i) and (ii)
- c) Only (ii) and (iii)
- d) All the above

The **Himalayas**, or **Himalaya**, form a mountain range in Asia, separating the plains of the Indian subcontinent from the Tibetan Plateau.

The Himalayan range has many of the Earth's highest peaks, including the highest, Mount Everest. The Himalayas include over fifty mountains exceeding 7,200 m (23,600 ft) in elevation, including ten of the fourteen 8,000-metre peaks. By contrast, the highest peak outside Asia (Aconcagua, in the Andes) is 6,961 m (22,838 ft) tall.

Lifted by the subduction of the Indian tectonic plate under the Eurasian Plate, the Himalayan mountain range runs west-northwest to east-southeast in an arc 2,400 km (1,500 mi) long. Its western anchor, Nanga Parbat, lies just south of the northernmost bend of Indus river. Its eastern anchor, Namcha Barwa, is just west of the great bend of the Yarlung Tsangpo River (upper stream of the Brahmaputra River). The Himalayan range is bordered on the northwest by the Karakoram and the Hindu Kush ranges. To the north, the chain is separated from the Tibetan Plateau by a 50–60 km (31–37 mi) wide tectonic valley called the Indus-Tsangpo Suture. Towards the south the arc of the Himalaya is ringed by the very low Indo-Gangetic Plain. The range varies in width from 350 km (220 mi) in the west (Pakistan) to 150 km (93 mi) in the east (Arunachal Pradesh). The Himalayas are distinct from the other great ranges of central Asia, although sometimes the term 'Himalaya' (or 'Greater Himalaya') is loosely used to include the Karakoram and some of the other ranges.

Q1. How long is the Himalayan mountain range?

- a) 2400 mi
- b) 2400 kms
- c) 1500 mi
- d) 15000mi

Q2. What is the northwest border of the Himalayas?

- a) Hindu Kush & Nanga Parbat
- b) Indus-Tsangpo Suture
- c) Karakoram & Hindu Kush
- d) Karakoram & Nanga Parbat

Q3. How many peaks in the Himalayas are above 8000 meter above the sea level?

- a) Ten
- b) Fifty
- c) Five
- d) Fourteen

Q4. Which word in the passage means “the sideways and downward movement of the edge of a plate of the earth's crust into the mantle beneath another plate.”

- a) Tectonic
- b) Anchor
- c) Subduction
- d) Valley

Q5. Which statement summarizes the information given in the passage

- a) The passage talks about how the Himalayas act as a barrier to icy winds for India
- b) The passage talks about the Mount Everest in the Himalayas
- c) The passage talks only about the geographic boundaries of the Himalayas
- d) The passage talks about the geographic boundaries and the might of the Himalayas