



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: Social Science	Sub: GEOGRAPHY
Chapter-3 Question Bank:3	Topic: Drainage	Year: 2023-24

I	Short Answer Questions
1	What is watershed/ water divide? Ans. Any elevated area, such as a mountain or an upland, separates two drainage basins is known as a water divide.
2	What is Drainage basin? Ans. The area drained by a single river system is called the drainage basin or a river basin.
3	What is meant by a 'Perennial' river? Ans. River which carry water throughout the year is called a perennial river.
4	Name two head streams of the river Ganga. Name the place where they join. Ans. The two head streams of the river Ganga are, The Alaknanda and The Bhagirathi. They join at Devaprayag.
5	Why does Brahmaputra in its Tibetan part carry less silt despite a longer course? Ans. Because, it is a cold and a dry area and here the river does not have a well-developed tributary system and the volume of water flow is less due to low rainfall.
6	Why does the river Ganga form meanders? Ans. The Ganga plains have a gentle slope, and the river has a longer course. So, the volume of water and the silt it carries forces the river system to form meanders.
7	What is inland drainage? Ans. A drainage system in which rivers do not reach an ocean but empty their waters into a lake or an inland sea.
8	What is a lake? Ans. A body of water that lies in a hollow in the earth's surface and is entirely surrounded by land. It is unconnected with the sea except by rivers.
II	Long Answer Questions
9	How are river polluted? Ans. Rivers get polluted due to the dumping of untreated sewage and industrial waste into them. Flowing water has a self-cleaning capacity if the stream flow is adequate. However, with growing population and urbanization, the demand for water has been increasing. As a result, more and more water is being drained out, reducing its volume in the rivers. Therefore, the pollution levels are quite high.

10	<p>Lakes are of great value to human beings. How?</p> <p>Ans. Lakes are important because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lakes help to regulate the flow of a river. During heavy rainfall, it prevents flooding and during dry season, it helps to maintain an even flow of water. They also can be used for developing Hydropower. They moderate the climate of the surroundings, maintains aquatic ecosystem, enhance natural beauty, help tourism and provide recreation. 				
11	<p>What is a braided stream?</p> <p>Ans. A stream in which the main channel has divided into a complex network of shallow diverging and converging streams separated by bars is known as a braided stream. It occurs when it is unable to carry the entire load supplied to it. It thus deposits some of the material within the channel and the stream is forced to flow around the deposits.</p>				
12	<p>Distinguish between Himalayan and Peninsular rivers.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="220 936 1500 1294"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="220 936 858 981">Himalayan rivers</th> <th data-bbox="858 936 1500 981">Peninsular rivers.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="220 981 858 1294"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> They are perennial. They are fed by both snow and rain. They have large basins They form large meanders and a variety of depositional features. They have made spectacular gorges. Ex. Brahmaputra, Indus and Ganga </td> <td data-bbox="858 981 1500 1294"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> They are seasonal. They are fed by rain only. They flow through shallow valleys. Erosion is comparatively less because of gentler slope. They have straight and linear courses. Ex. Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, Tapi and Narmada. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Himalayan rivers	Peninsular rivers.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> They are perennial. They are fed by both snow and rain. They have large basins They form large meanders and a variety of depositional features. They have made spectacular gorges. Ex. Brahmaputra, Indus and Ganga 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> They are seasonal. They are fed by rain only. They flow through shallow valleys. Erosion is comparatively less because of gentler slope. They have straight and linear courses. Ex. Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, Tapi and Narmada.
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13	<p>Explain any three features of Ganga- Brahmaputra Delta.</p> <p>Ans. The largest delta of the world is the Ganga- Brahmaputra Delta.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the largest and fastest growing delta. It has large islands. It is the most fertile and well-watered delta. It is called the Sunderbans delta because a peculiar variety of tree called Sundari grows here. It is also the home of Royal Bengal Tiger. 				
14	<p>Distinguish between a Delta and an Estuary.</p> <p>Ans. Delta: - Is a triangular shaped deposit of sediments formed at the mouth of a river. Ex. All the East flowing rivers of India, i.e. Ganga- Brahmaputra, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri.</p> <p>Estuary: - It is a funnel shaped valley or a deep narrow channel formed at the mouth of a river where the sea waves are very strong and prevalent. Ex. Mouth of the rivers Narmada and Tapi. (The West flowing rivers of India)</p>				

15	<p>Map marking: -</p> <p>Rivers: (Identification only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">☐ The Himalayan River Systems-The Indus, The Ganges, and The Satluj☐ The Peninsular Rivers-The Narmada, The Tapi, The Kaveri, The Krishna, The Godavari, The Mahanadi☐ Lakes: Wular, Pulicat, Sambhar, Chilika
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