



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: Social Science	Sub: Geography
Chapter-3 Work Sheet:3	Topic: Drainage	Year: 2023-24

A	Multiple Choice Questions: -
1	Which one of the following lakes is a saltwater lake? a) Sambhar b) Dal c) Wular d) Gobind Sagar Answer. A) Sambhar
2	Which one of the following is the longest river in Peninsular India? a) Narmada b) Krishna c) the Godavari d) Mahanadi Answer. c) the Godavari
3	Which one amongst the following rivers flows through a rift valley? a) Mahanadi b) Tungabhadra c) Krishna d) Tapi Answer. d) Tapi
4	The area drained by a single river system is called as? a) Catchment areas b) Water divide c) Drainage basin d) Basin Answer. c) Drainage basin
5	Any elevated area, such as a mountain or an upland, separates two drainage basins. Such an upland is known as a? a) Catchment areas b) Water divide c) Drainage basin d) river system Answer. b) Water divide
6	The world's largest drainage basin is of which river? a) Amazon

	<p>b) the Nile c) Ganga d) the Mekong Answer. a) Amazon</p>
7	<p>Which river has the largest basin in India? a) Indus b) Ganga c) the Brahmaputra d) the Godavari Answer. b) Ganga</p>
8	<p>Which of the following is not an important feature of the middle and lower course of a Himalayan river? a) Deep gorge b) Meanders c) Oxbow lakes d) Delta Answer. a) Deep gorge</p>
9	<p>Which of the following is an important feature of the middle course of a river? a) Deep gorge b) Meanders c) Oxbow lakes d) Delta Answer. b) Meanders</p>
10	<p>Which of the following is not true regarding the Himalayan and peninsular rivers? a) Himalayan rivers have longer and deeper courses as compared to the peninsular rivers. b) Peninsular rivers are perennial in nature. c) Most of the rivers in peninsular India originate in the Western Ghats and flow towards the Bay of Bengal. d) The two major Himalayan rivers, the Indus and the Brahmaputra originate from the north of the mountain ranges. Answer. b) Peninsular rivers are perennial in nature.</p>
B	VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: -
1	<p>What is a watershed / water divide? Any high grounds like a mountain or an upland separating two adjoining drainage basins is called a watershed / water divide.</p>
2	<p>Why does Brahmaputra in its Tibetan part carry less silt despite a long course? Brahmaputra in its Tibetan part carries less silt despite a longer course because it does not have a well-developed tributary system and the volume of water flow is less due to low rainfall.</p>
3	<p>What is inland drainage? A drainage system in which rivers do not reach an ocean but empty their waters into a lake or an inland sea. They are fed by short, intermittent streams, which experience flash floods during rains.</p>

	They dry up once the rain is over.					
C	LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS: -					
1	<p>Why are rivers important for the country's economy? Ans. The rivers are important for the country's economy due to the following reasons-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ It is an important source of natural fresh water, which is required for the survival of most of the animals including man. ▶ River water is used for various purposes like domestic, industrial, agriculture. ▶ Rivers boost trade and commerce by helping in the easy transport of goods. ▶ River water is also used in running the Hydro-electric dams. ▶ It is also used in navigation and transport thus, important for commercial activities. ▶ It also provides fishing and great scenic and recreational value. Thus, serve as good tourist spots. 					
2	<p>How are rivers get 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. Large scale mining also causes river pollution.</p>					
3	<p>Distinguish between Himalayan and Peninsular rivers.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Himalayan rivers</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Peninsular rivers.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. They are perennial. b. They are fed by both snow and rain. c. They have large basins d. They form large meanders and a variety of depositional features. e. They have made spectacular gorges. </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. They are seasonal. b. They are fed by rain only. c. They flow through shallow valleys. d. Erosion is comparatively less because of gentler slope. e. They have straight and linear courses. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Himalayan rivers	Peninsular rivers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. They are perennial. b. They are fed by both snow and rain. c. They have large basins d. They form large meanders and a variety of depositional features. e. They have made spectacular gorges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. They are seasonal. b. They are fed by rain only. c. They flow through shallow valleys. d. Erosion is comparatively less because of gentler slope. e. They have straight and linear courses.
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D	<p>Assertion/Reason Questions: In the questions given below, there are two Statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the Statements and Choose the correct option: Options are: (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). (C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong. (D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.</p>					
1	<p>Assertion (A): The Ganga is joined by many tributaries from the Himalayas, a few of them being major rivers such as the Yamuna, the Ghaghara, the Gandak and the Kosi. Reason (R): The river Yamuna rises from the Gangotri Glacier in the Himalayas. It flows parallel to the Ganga and as a right bank tributary, meets the Ganga at Allahabad. Answer: (C)</p>					
2	<p>Assertion (A): Apart from originating from the two major physiographic regions of India, the Himalayan and the Peninsular Rivers are different from each other in many ways. Reason (R): The drainage systems of India are mainly controlled by the broad relief features of the shallower courses as compared to their Himalayan counterparts.</p>					

	Answer: (A)
E	Read the extract and answer the questions that follows:
	<p>Rivers are the backbone of human civilization! They provide us with fresh water which is helpful for various purposes such as drinking, cleaning, washing, etc. Without rivers, life will come to a halt. Rivers just keep on flowing without any stop. We humans exist because of rivers. Most often people don't realize the impact that rivers have on the living world. It is because they keep on doing their work silently. See, they are not equipped with social media to keep showcasing their work to the entire world! Puns apart, what if the rivers dry up some day? It's scary to even think of it. May be only then we will realize their importance. We need to stop <u>water pollution</u> & <u>river pollution</u>.</p> <p>Rivers are the waterbodies with which we have the closest relationship. It is very important to keep a good bonding else it can show its fierce face and destroy everything. Floods are an example of the fiery face of rivers. It takes away a large number of lives with it. A huge amount of property gets destroyed in the floods.</p> <p>If not floods, it may give rise to droughts. The rivers may dry up and cause drought. This is very harmful for the civilization. As people say, everything should be kept in balance else they may create havoc in life. Similar is the case with our rivers.</p>
1	<p>Name the three Himalayan rivers of India.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Indus River System 2. The Ganga River System 3. The Brahmaputra River System
2	<p>What are the major causes of flood in India?</p> <p>Ans. About 75% of the annual rainfall in India is concentrated in 3-4 months of the monsoon season.</p> <p>Tropical cyclones accompanied by strong winds.</p> <p>Inadequate drainage arrangement.</p> <p>Embankments, railways, canals etc. obstruct the free flow of rivers leading to flooding.</p>
3	<p>How are the rivers polluted?</p> <p>Ans. Rivers get polluted due to the dumping of untreated sewage and industrial effluents into them. Flowing water has a self-cleansing capacity if the stream flow is adequate. However, with growing population urbanization and industrialization, the demand for water has been increasing. As a result, more and more water is being drained out, reducing its volume in its rivers. Therefore, the pollution levels are quite high.</p>
F	<p>In the given outline map of India, identify and label the rivers and lakes.</p> <p>Ans. Figure 3.4: Major Rivers and Lakes, Page. 19</p>

INDIA RIVERS

