



## INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: IX</b>	<b>Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE</b>	<b>Date of Submission</b>
<b>QB.No:3</b>	<b>Topic: Lesson-3, Drainage</b>	<b>Year: 2020 - 2021</b>

**Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below:**

Q.1. Which one of the following describes the drainage patterns resembling the branches of a tree?

a) Radial b) **Dendritic** c) Rectangular d) Trellis

Q.2. In which of the following states is the Wular Lake located?

a) Rajasthan b) Uttar Pradesh c) Punjab d) **Jammu and Kashmir**

Q.3. The river Narmada has its source at:

a) Satpura b) **Amarkantak** c) Lake Manasarover d) Brahmagiri

Q.4. Which one of the following lakes is a salt water lake?

a) **Sambhar** b) Wular c) Dal d) Gobind Sagar

Q.5. Which one of the following is the longest river of the peninsular India?

a) Narmada b) Krishna c) **Godavari** d) Mahanadi

**Answer the following questions briefly-**

Q.1. What is meant by a 'Perennial' river?

Ans. River which carry water throughout the year is called a perennial river.

Q.2. 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.

Q.3. 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.

Q.4. 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.

Q.5. 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.

Q.6. 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.

Q.7. 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.

Q.8. What is Drainage basin?

Ans. The area drained by a single river system is called the drainage basin or a river basin.

Q.9. 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.

Q.10. Lakes are of great value to human beings. How?

Ans. Lakes are important because:

- a. Lakes help to regulate the flow of a river.
- b. During heavy rainfall, it prevents flooding and during dry season, it helps to maintain an even flow of water.
- c. They also can be used for developing Hydelpower.

They moderate the climate of the surroundings, maintains aquatic ecosystem, enhance natural beauty, help tourism and provide recreation.

Q.11. What is a braided stream?

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.

Q.12. Distinguish between Himalayan and Peninsular rivers.

Ans.

Himalayan rivers	Peninsular rivers.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. They are perennial.</li><li>b. They are fed by both snow and rain.</li><li>c. They have large basins</li><li>d. They form large meanders and a variety of depositional features.</li><li>e. They have made spectacular gorges.</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. They are seasonal.</li><li>b. They are fed by rain only.</li><li>c. They flow through shallow valleys.</li><li>d. Erosion is comparatively less because of gentler slope.</li><li>e. They have straight and linear courses.</li></ol>

Q.13. Explain any three features of Ganga- Brahmaputra Delta.

Ans. The largest delta of the world is the Ganga- Brahmaputra Delta.

- 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 Sundarbans delta because a peculiar variety of tree called Sundari grows here. It is also the home of Royal Bengal Tiger.

Q.14. Distinguish between a Delta and an Estuary.

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.

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)

Q.15. Why are rivers important for the country's economy?

Ans. the rivers are important for the country's economy due to the following reasons-

- 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.

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