



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: Social Science	Sub: Geography
Chapter-3 Work Sheet:No.3	Topic: Drainage	Year: 2024-25

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) 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 b) the Nile c) Ganga d) the Mekong Answer. a) Amazon

7	<p>Which river is the longest and also has the largest basin in India?</p> <p>a) Indus b) Ganga c) the Brahmaputra d) the Godavari</p> <p>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?</p> <p>a) Deep gorge b) Meanders c) Oxbow lakes d) Delta</p> <p>Answer. a) Deep gorge</p>
9	<p>Which of the following is an important feature of the middle course of a river?</p> <p>a) Deep gorge b) Meanders c) Oxbow lakes d) Delta</p> <p>Answer. b) Meanders</p>
10	<p>Which of the following is not true regarding the Himalayan and peninsular rivers?</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Answer. b) Peninsular rivers are perennial in nature.</p>
B	Very Short Answer Questions: -
1	<p>What is a 'river system'?</p> <p>A river along with its tributaries may be called a river system.</p>
2	<p>What is Namami Gange Programme? What are its objectives?</p> <p>The Namami Gange Programme is an Integrated Conservation Mission approved as a 'flagship programme' by the Union Government in June 2014 to accomplish the twin objectives of effective abatement of pollution, conservation and rejuvenation of the national river, Ganga</p>
3	<p>How are ox-bow lakes formed?</p> <p>A meandering river across a floodplain forms cut-off that later develops into ox-bow lakes.</p>
4	<p>Write a short note on the Indus Water Treaty.</p> <p>According to the regulations of the Indus Water Treaty (1960), India can use only 20 per cent of the total water carried by the Indus river system. This water is used for irrigation in Punjab, Haryana and the southern and the western parts of Rajasthan.</p>
C	Assertion/Reason Questions:
	<p>In the questions given below, there are two Statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the Statements and Choose the correct option:-</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.</p> <p>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.</p>

	<p>a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).</p> <p>b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).</p> <p>c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.</p> <p>d) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.</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.</p> <p>Reason (R): The drainage systems of India are mainly controlled by the broad relief features of the subcontinent.</p> <p>a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).</p> <p>b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).</p> <p>c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.</p> <p>d) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.</p>
D	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 for the 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>

E

In the given outline map of India, identify and label the rivers and lakes.

Ans. Figure 3.4: Major Rivers and Lakes, Page. 19

