

QB365

Important Questions - Drainage

9th Standard CBSE

Social Science

Reg.No. :

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Time : 01:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 50

Section-A

- 1) Which one of the following describes the drainage patterns resembling the branches of a tree? 1
(a) Radial (b) Centrifugal (c) Dendritic (d) Trellis
- 2) The area drained by a single river system is called a 1
(a) drainage (b) drainage basin (c) river system (d) river divide
- 3) An elevated area, separating two drainage basins is known as 1
(a) water joint (b) water divide (c) drainage pattern (d) drainage basin
- 4) How are drainage systems of India mainly controlled? 1
(a) By the broad relief features of the subcontinent (b) By the broad relief features of Asia
(c) By the broad relief features of the world (d) None of the above
- 5) What is the most important characteristic of the Himalayan rivers? 1
(a) Seasonal (b) Rainy season (c) Perennial (d) None of these
- 6) By what name is the river Brahmaputra known in Tibet? 1
(a) Tsangpo (b) Padma (c) Pulicat (d) Bhagirathi
- 7) From where does the river Tapi arise? 1
(a) Amarkantak (b) Satpura (c) Western Ghats (d) Mahablaeshwar
- 8) Which is the largest fresh water lake in India? 1
(a) Dal (b) Bhimtal (c) Wular (d) Barapani
- 9) Guru Gobind Sagar (lake) falls into which category of lakes? 1
(a) Natural (b) Artificial (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
- 10) Which one of the following places attracts people to settle here? 1
(a) Deserts (b) River banks (c) Mountains (d) Plateaus

Section-B

- 11) What is meant by a river water divide? Give an example 2
- 12) What is the largest river basin in India? 2
- 13) Where do the rivers Indus and Ganga have their origin? 2
- 14) Discuss the significant difference between the Himalayan and the Peninsular rivers. 2
- 15) Compare the east flowing and the west flowing rivers of the Peninsular plateau. 2
- 16) Name the three major river systems of the Himalayas. 2

- 17) What is the Himalayan River Systems? 2
- 18) Describe the Indus River System on the following heads: 2
Indus Water Treaty
- 19) What is drainage? 2
- 20) What is the area drained by a single river system called? 2

Section-C

- 21) Name the tributaries of the Ganga. 4
- 22) What is a river pattern? What factors control a river pattern? 4
- 23) What are the other names of the Godavari ? 4
- 24) Mention any six benefits of lake. 4
- 25) What are the main causes of water pollution? How can be controlled? 4

Section-A

- 1) (b) Centrifugal 1
- 2) (b) drainage basin 1
- 3) (b) water divide 1
- 4) (a) By the broad relief features of the subcontinent 1
- 5) (c) Perennial 1
- 6) (a) Tsangpo 1
- 7) (b) Satpura 1
- 8) (c) Wular 1
- 9) (b) Artificial 1
- 10) (b) River banks 1

Section-B

- 11) A water divide means the upland which divides the two drainage basins from each other. 2
Example: Ambala-Saharnpur upland separates the Indus Basin from the Ganga Basin
- 12) Ganga River Basin is the largest river basin in India. 2
- 13) Origin of the Indus and the Ganga: 2
(a) Indus: Near Kailash mountains, Mansarovar lake.
(b) Ganga: G0-mukh/Gangotri Glacier(Ganga originates from this glacier as Bhagirathi)

14)

2

The Himalayan Rivers	The Peninsular Rivers
1. Rivers of the Himalayan region originate from the glaciers in the high mountain region	1. Rivers of the Peninsular India originate from plateaus or high lands.
2. Glaciers are the major sources of water in these rivers. Hence, they are perennial in nature. Water remains throughout the year in them.	2. These rivers get water mainly from rains. Hence, they are seasonal. During dry season they get dried up or are very slow and meagre flow of water is seen in them.
3. These rivers bring new alluvium daily and spread in the plains. Hence, they are known for agriculture.	3. They do not spread silt and no major plains are found in the Peninsular India. Fertile lands are seen only in small deltas.
4. These rivers flow in plains. Hence, they are slow flowing rivers. If electricity is to be produced, dams are erected on them to build artificial water falls.	4. Because of undulating topography, these rivers flow with high-speed forming waterfalls. Hence, they are suitable for generation of hydel power.
5. Construction of canals is cheap and easy. Hence, numerous canals have been built to carry water to the fields.	5. Hard resistant rocks and undulating surface hinder the construction of canals in this region.
6. These rivers are subdivided into two (1) Rivers flowing into the Arabian Sea, the Indus and its tributaries. (2) Rivers flowing into the Bay of Bengal, the Brahmaputra, the Ganga and its tributaries, Tista and Manas.	6. These rivers are also subdivided as rivers flowing into the Arabian Sea and those flowing into the Bay of Bengal. Narmada and Tapi flow into Arabian Sea; and Mahanadi, Krishna, Godavari and Kaveri into the Bay of Bengal.
7. The Ganga and the Brahmaputra are navigable.	7. These are not fit for navigation.

15)

2

Comparison between East flowering and West flowering rivers of the Peninsular Plateau.

East Flowering Rivers	West Flowering Rivers
1. Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri are most important east flowing rivers of the Peninsular plateau	1. West flowing rivers of the Peninsular plateau include Narmada, Tapi, etc.
2. They flow eastwards and drain into the Bay of Bengal	2. They originate in the central parts of the Peninsular and drain into Arabian Sea.
3. These rivers form deltas at their mouth	These rivers form estuaries at their mouth.
4. These rivers have numerous tributaries	4. These rivers are devoid of any remarkable tributary

16) (i) The Indus river system

2

(ii) The Ganga river system

(iii) The Brahmaputra river system.

17)

2

The Himalayan River Systems

(i) Major Himalayan rivers are the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.

(ii) Because of their length, long distance flow, and numerous large and important tributaries; they may be called river systems.

- 18) 2
According to the provisions of the Indus Water Treaty (1960) India can only use 20% of the total water carried by this river system.
(i) This water is used for irrigation in the Punjab, Haryana and the western parts of Rajasthan.
- 19) The river system of an area is termed as drainage 2
- 20) Drainage basin 2

Section-C

- 21) (i) The Ghaghara 4
(ii) The Gomti
(iii) The Gandak
(iv) The Kosi
(v) The Son.

- 22) 4
The form in which a stream is seen, is known as river patterns have been identified such as dendritic, radial and trellis. The following factors control them.
(i) Relief of the area
(ii) Geological structure of the area, and
(iii) Climate conditions of the area

- 23) Vridha Ganga and Dakshin Ganga. 4

- 24) 4
Importance of Lakes
(i) They help to regulate the flow of a river.
(ii) During heavy rainfall they prevent flooding and during the dry season they help maintain an even flow of water.
(iii) Lakes are also used for developing hydel power.
(iv) Lakes are a valuable source of water.
(v) They moderate the climate of the surrounding area.
(vi) They maintain the aquatic ecosystem.
(vii) They enhance natural beauty.
(viii) They help in developing tourism.
(ix) They provide recreation through boating and swimming.

- 25) 4
(i) Due to growing population, rapid industrialisation and urbanisation, more and more water is being drained out of rivers. This reduces river volume.
(ii) A heavy load of untreated sewage and industrial effluents are emptied into the rivers. Thus the water of the rivers become polluted.
(iii) Human ashes, dead animals and birds thrown into the rivers, also pollute the river waters.

Methods of controlling Water Pollution

- (i) The waste products from the factories should not be treated before flowing into rivers.
(ii) The waste material should be treated before flowing into rivers.
(iii) Sewage of urban centres should not be allowed into rivers.

