

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

- (a) Radial (b) Dendritic
(c) Centrifugal (d) Trellis

Ans. (b)

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

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

Ans. (d)

3. The river Narmada has its source at

- (a) Stpura (b) Brahmagiri
(c) Amarkantak (d) Slopes of the Western Ghats

Ans. (c)

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

- (a) Sambhar (b) Dal
(c) Wular (d) Gobind Sagar

Ans. (a)

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

- (a) Narmada (b) Krishna
(c) Godawari (d) Mahanadi

Ans. (c)

6. Which one amongst the following rivers flow through a rift valley ?

- (a) Damaodar (b) Tungabhadra
(c) Krishna (d) Tapi

Ans. (d)

7. What is meant by a water divide? Give an example.

Ans. A mountain or an upland separates two drainage basins and such an upland is known as a water divide. Example Ambala is located on the water divide of Ganga and Satluj.

8. Which is the largest river basin in India?

Ans. Ganga river basin is the largest river basin in India.

9. Where do the rivers Indus and Ganga have their origin?

Ans. River Indus originates near lake Mansarowar in Tibet and Ganga originates from Gangotri glacier.

- 10.** Why does the Brahmaputra in its Tibetan part have less silt?
Ans. In Tibet the river Brahmaputra carries a smaller volume of water and less silt as it is cold and dry area.
- 11.** Which two Peninsular rivers flow through trough?
Ans. River Narmada and Tapi are the two Peninsular rivers which flow through trough.
- 12.** What is meant by a water divide? Give an example.
Ans. Water-divide is a line of high land where streams on the other side flow into a different river. Eg. Western Ghats in Peninsular India.
- 13.** Which is the largest river basin in India?
Ans. Ganga-Yamuna doab is the largest basin.
- 14.** Where do the rivers Indus and Ganga have their origin?
Ans. (i) The Ganges originates from Gangotri. Head water of Ganga is Alakhnanda and Bhagirati at Devprayarg.
(ii) The Indus originates from a peak nearby Mansarovar Lake in Kailash range of Greater Himalayas. It flows down from an altitude of 5000 mts. from sea level.
- 15.** Name the two headstreams of the Ganga. Where do they meet to form the Ganga?
Ans. These are Bhagirathi and Alakhnanda. These two rivers meet at Devprayag wherefrom she runs together called the Ganges.
- 16.** Why does the Brahmaputra in its Tibetan part have less silt despite a longer course?
Ans. This is because Brahmaputra flows on the bed of rugged rock terrain. It flows outside India through north-eastern range of Greater Himalayas.
- 17.** Which two peninsular rivers flow through trough?
Ans. Narmada and Tapi are the two rivers that flow through trough formed of faults in the mountains.
- 18.** State some economic benefits of rivers and lakes.
Ans. (i) These water bodies are an integral part of our folk songs and seasonal songs, stories of heroes, civilizations, multi faceted forms of culture including music tones, instruments etc. all sprouted with the gargling, sparkling, startling, growling sounds generated by the rivers, the lakes and the fountains or falls.
(ii) Northern plains, western and eastern coastal plains, various deltas, estuaries, are enriched with alluvium soil and all have got birth from the womb of rivers. Needless to say that these land forms provide ample food grains and other products.

- (iii) A number of river projects including constructions of dams provide us with electricity, water for irrigation, scope for pisciculture, etc.
- (iv) Lakes prevent destruction caused by floods as these water bodies store a large quantum of rain water within.
- (v) These water bodies maintain the climate of surrounding moderate, maintain the aquatic ecosystem, enhance natural beauty and develop tourism industry.

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