



INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE



CHPT.3. DRAINAGE

Subject: Social Science/Geography

Resource Person: Mr. S.Gopalakrishnan

Name of the Student : _____

Date of Worksheet : 22-05-2018

Date : _____

Class/Div. IX__

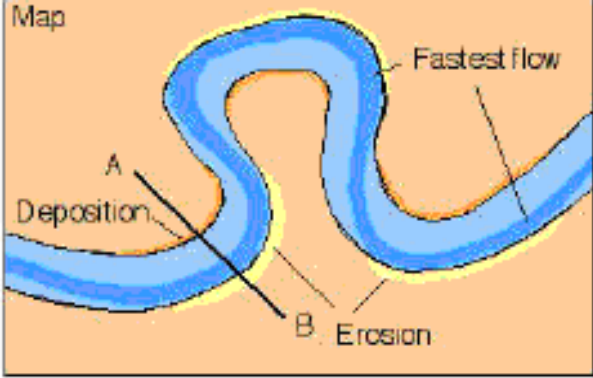

Roll Number : _____

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING :		
1.	Rivers that have a low flow or dry up in summer are called _____ rivers.	1
2.	The largest freshwater lake in India is _____.	1
3.	The drainage pattern which resembles the branches of a tree is called _____ pattern.	1
4.	A _____ drainage pattern develops over a strongly jointed rocky terrain.	1
5.	Which river flows in Tibet with the name Tsang Po?	1
6.	Apart from Narmada and Tapi, which are the other west flowing rivers?	1
7.	The year in which the Indus Water Treaty was signed was _____,	1
8.	Which river flows in Tibet with the name Tsang Po?	1
9.	Which rivers have the largest river basins in India and in Peninsular India?	1
10.	The typical tree found in the sundarban delta is _____.	1
11.	The area comprising the source of tributaries of a river is called a _____ area.	1
12.	A high land separating two rivers is called a _____.	1
13.	Name the east flowing rivers of India apart from the major ones.	1
14.	The peninsular rivers flow which through a rift valley is _____.	1



INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE



15.	Rivers that carry water throughout the year are called _____ rivers.	1
16.	Where does river Ganga debouch into the plains?	1
17.	Identify the features given below A) _____ B) _____  	1
18.	Name the drainage pattern that resembles the branches of a tree.	1
19.	Which river is known as Dakshin Ganga?	1
20.	The area drained by a single river is called a _____.	1
21.	Write the expanded form of GAP.	1
22.	Why does River Ganga develop large meanders in its middle and lower course?	1
23.	The largest inhabited riverine island in the world which lies in river Brahmaputra is _____.	1
24.	The lake from where does river Indus originate is _____.	1
25.	The longest river found in the Peninsular India is _____.	1
26.	Large bends in the middle and lower course of rivers are called _____.	1
27.	The peak around which river Tsangpo takes a “U turn” to enter into Arunachal Pradesh is called _____.	1



**INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**



	Categorize the following lakes into fresh water lake and salt lake.						1
	Wular lake, Kolleru lake, Sambhar lake, Pulicat lake, Chilika lake, and Barapani						
	Fresh water lake	Salt Water lake					
28	In which state does the largest part of the Godavari basin lie?						1
29	Which salt water lakes are situated on the eastern coast of India?						1
30	The lake formed due to tectonic origin is _____.						1
	Complete the table given below :						
	River	Origin	Length in Km.	States covered	Tributaries	Other facts	
	Narmada						
	Tapi						



**INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**



	Mahanadi							
	Godavari							
	Krishna							
	Kaveri							



INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE



	Answer the following questions in you note book.	
	ASSIGNMENT –I	
1.	What is a drainage basin?	1
2.	What do you understand by the term ‘Water Divide’?	1
3.	Differentiate between the east and west flowing Peninsular rivers.	3
4.	What is self-cleaning capacity of a river? How does it get affected by Pollution	3
5.	Why is the pollution of the Ganga river increasing day by day?	3
6.	Write a note on river Kaveri.	5
7.	Explain the features of Ganga Action Plan (GAP).	5
	ASSIGNMENT –II (to be done in the Note Book)	
8.	How are rivers important for the country’s economy?	3
9.	Why and how are man-made lakes created? Give two examples.	3
10.	Write a note on the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP).	5
11	State the importance of lakes to human beings. Explain the statement with examples.	5
12.	How are various types of lakes formed?	5