**ASSIGNMENT

 CLASS: 9th

 SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY**

SESSION : 2019-2020

**Chapter number 3: Drainage**

 **Question no. 1: Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below:**

1. **In which of the following places is the Wular Lake located?**
2. Rajasthan c) Punjab
3. Uttar Pradesh d) Jammu and Kashmir

**Answer: d)Jammu and Kashmir**

1. **The river Narmada has its source at**
2. Satpura c) Amarkantak
3. Brahmagiri d) Slopes of the Western Ghats

**Answer: c) Amarkantak**

1. **Which one of the following lakes is a salt water lake?**
2. Sambhar c) Wular
3. Dal d) Gobind Sagar

**Answer: a) Sambhar**

1. **Which one of the following is the longest river of the peninsular India?**
2. Narmada c) Godavari
3. Krishna d) Mahanadi

**Answer: c) Godavari**

1. **Which one amongst the following rivers flow through a rift Valley?**
2. Mahanadi c) Krishna
3. Tungabhadra d) Tapi

**Answer: d) Tapi**

 **Question no. 2: Answer the following questions briefly:**

**i, what is meant by water divide? Give an example.**

**Answer:**Any elevated area such as a mountain or an upland which separates

two adjoining drainage basins, is known as water divide. E.g. Western Ghats in

Peninsula India.

**ii,which is the largest River Basin in India?**

 **Answer:** The Ganga River Basin is the largest rivers basin in India.

**iii, where do the rivers Indus and Ganga have their origin?**

 **Answer:** The River Indus has its originin a glacier near Lake Mansarorvar in

 Tibet and The River Ganga has its origin in Gangotri glacier near Gaumukh (3900m) in Uttarkashi district of Uttarakhand.

**iv, Name the two headstreams of the Ganga. Where do they meet to form theGanga?**

 **Answer:** Alaknanda and Bhagirathi are two headstreams of river Ganga. Theymeetat Devprayag afterwhichit gets the name **“Ganga”.**

**v, Why does the Brahmaputra in its Tibetan part have less silt, despite a longerCourse?**

**Answer:**Brahmaputra in its Tibetan part has less silt, despite a longer course, Because it carries a smaller volume of water and the area is cold and dry.

**vi, Which two peninsular rivers flow through trough?**

**Answer:** Narmada and Tapi

**vii, State some economic benefits of rivers and lakes.**

**Answer:**  Rivers and Lakes are important to man for more than their obvious scenic appeal and their value for fishing and recreational activities. They can be used for irrigation purposes, navigation, hydro electricity generation, water transportation, Domestic consumption and for use in industries.

 **Question no. 4: Discuss the significant difference between the Himalayan and thepeninsularRivers.**

 **Answer:**

**H. R:** They are perennial because their sources are often linked with a glacier e.g.Ganga.

**P. R:** They are seasonal as they are mainly dependent on monsoons. e.g. Godavari.

**H. R:** The basins of these rivers arelarge. e.g. Ganga river basin.

**P. R:** The basins of these rivers are small. e.g. Narmada river basin.

**H. R:** They have long coursesand form deep valleys with steep rock sides.

**P. R:** They are comparatively smaller and flow in the ocean because of slope.

**H. P:** They form meanders because they flow through plains where the land is soft.

**P. R:** They flow through hard rocky areas and some of them flow through rifts.

**H. R:** TheseRivers often form big deltas at their mouths.

**P. R:** These Rivers often form estuaries or small deltas at their mouths.

**Question no. 5: Compare the east flowingand West flowing rivers of the peninsular plateau.**

 **Answer:**

**E:** Most of the east flowing rivers have their sources on the Western Ghats.

**W:** All the West flowing rivers are small streams except Narmada and Tapi.

**E:** These Rivers form Delta at their mouth before falling into the Bay of Bengal.

**W:** They form estuaries at their mouths.

**E:** These Rivers have long courses, large basins and deep valleys.

**W:** Smaller rivers flow swiftly into Arabian Sea while longer rivers, Narmada and Tapi, Flow through troughs and rifts.

**E:** These Rivers include Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, etc.

**W:** These Rivers include Narmada,Tapi,Luni etc.

 **Question no. 6: Why are rivers important for the country’s economy?**

 **Answer:**:-Rivers have been of fundamental importance throughout the humanhistory. Water from the rivers is a basic natural resource, essential for various humanactivities. Therefore the river banks have attracted settlers from ancient times. Rivers have been of utmost importance to humans as it’s waters has been in use for domestic consumption, water transportation, navigation, hydropower generation and most importantly irrigation which is of special significanceparticularly to a country like India where agriculture is the major source of livelihood ofteaming millions.