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**COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS**

**CLASS: IX SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY**

**CHAPTER 3: DRAINAGE**

**PART A**

**1.** Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

The term drainage describes the river system of an area. Small streams flowing from different directions come together to form the main river, which ultimately drains into a large water body such as a lake or a sea or an ocean. The area drained by a single river system is called a drainage basin. Any elevated area, such as a mountain or an upland, separates two drainage basins. Such an upland is known as a water divide. The world’s largest drainage basin is of the Amazon river. The Ganga drainage basin is the largest river basin in India.

1. What is the area drained by a single river system called as?  
   (a) Drainage pattern  
   (b) Drainage outlet  
   (c) Drainage basin  
   (d) Drainage area
2. Any elevated area, such as a mountain or an upland, separates two drainage basins. Such an upland is known as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Water level
4. Water source
5. Water basin
6. Water divide
7. Name the largest drainage basin in India.
8. Ganga drainage basin  
   (b) Brahmaputra drainage basin  
   (c) Indus drainage basin  
   (d) Godavari drainage basin

2. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

The headwaters of the Ganga, called the ‘Bhagirathi’ is fed by the Gangotri Glacier and joined by the Alaknanda at Devaprayag in Uttarakhand. At Haridwar the Ganga emerges from the mountains on to the plains. 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. The river Yamuna rises from the Yamunotri Glacier in the Himalayas. It flows parallel to the Ganga and as a right bank tributary, meets the Ganga at Allahabad.The Ghaghara, the Gandak and the Kosi rise in the Nepal Himalaya. They are the rivers, which flood parts of the northern plains every year, causing widespread damage to life and property but enriching the soil for the extensive agricultural lands. The main tributaries, which come from the peninsular uplands, are the Chambal, the Betwa and the Son. These rise from semi arid areas, have shorter courses and do not carry much water in them.

1. **Name some tributaries of Ganga which originate from the Himalayas.**
2. The headwaters of the Ganga, called the ‘Bhagirathi’ is fed by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ glacier.
3. Write any two characteristics of the peninsular tributaries (Chambal, Betwa and Son) of Ganga.
4. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

The main water divide in Peninsular India is formed by the Western Ghats, which runs from north to south close to the western coast. Most of the major rivers of the Peninsula such as the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri flow eastwards and drain into the Bay of Bengal. These rivers make deltas at their mouths. There are numerous small streams flowing west of the Western Ghats. The Narmada and the Tapi are the only long rivers, which flow west and make estuaries. The drainage basins of the peninsular rivers are comparatively small in size. The Narmada rises in the Amarkantak hills in Madhya Pradesh. It flows towards the west in a rift valley formed due to faulting. On its way to the sea, the Narmada creates many picturesque locations. The ‘Marble rocks’, near Jabalpur where the Narmada flows through a deep gorge, and the ‘Dhuadhar falls’ where the river plunges over steep rocks, are some of the notable ones. All the tributaries of the Narmada are very short and most of these join the main stream at right angles. The Narmada basin covers parts of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

1. **Classify the rivers based on their direction of flow towards the sea-** *Mahanadi, Narmada, Godavari, Tapi, Krishna and Kaveri.*
2. **Where are the ‘Marble rocks’ found?**
3. **Name the states covered by Narmada basin.**
4. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

Rivers have been of fundamental importance throughout the human history. Water from the rivers is a basic natural resource, essential for various human activities. Therefore, the river banks have attracted settlers from ancient times. These settlements have now become big cities. Using rivers for irrigation, navigation, hydro-power generation is of special significance – particularly to a country like India, where agriculture is the major source of livelihood of the majority of its population.

The growing domestic, municipal, industrial and agricultural demand for water from rivers naturally affects the quality of water. As a result, more and more water is being drained out of the rivers reducing their volume. On the other hand, a heavy load of untreated sewage and industrial effluents are emptied into the rivers. This affects not only the quality of water but also the self-cleansing capacity of the river.

1. **Mention the importance of rivers in India.**
2. **Give two reasons for depletion of the quality of water in India.**

**PART B**

5. Assertion (A): No silt deposition takes place in the Brahmaputra River in Tibet region.

Reason (R): Tibet is cold and dry.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(c) (A) is true but (R) is false.

(d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

6. Assertion (A): The Narmada and the Tapi are west flowing rivers and drain into the Arabian Sea.  
 Reason (R): Tilting of the peninsular block from southeast to the northwest direction.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(c) (A) is true but (R) is false.

(d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

**8. Which lake has been formed due to the damming of river?**

(a) Wular Lake  
 (b) Guru Gobind Sagar  
 (c) Dal Lake  
 (d) Loktak Lake

9. Identify the feature with the help of the given information.

A.

* *It has a braided channel in its entire length in Assam and forms many riverine islands.*
* *On reaching the Namcha Barwa (7757 m), it takes a ‘U’ turn and enters India in Arunachal Pradesh through a gorge where it is called the Dihang.*

1. River Indus
2. River Ganga
3. River Yamuna
4. River Brahmaputra

B.

* *It is the largest peninsular river.*
* *It rises from the slopes of the Western Ghats in the Nasik district of Maharashtra. Its length is about 1500 km.*

1. River Krishna
2. River Kaveri
3. River Godavari
4. River Mahanadi

C.

* *This lake in Jammu and Kashmir is the result of the tectonic activity.*
* *It is the largest freshwater lake in India.*

1. Wular lake
2. Dal lake
3. Bhimtal lake
4. Kolleru lake

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