

Multiple choice questions

Q1 Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below.

(i) Which one of the following describes the drainage patterns resembling the branches of a tree?

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

(ii) In which of the following states is the Wular lake located?

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

(iii) The river Narmada has its source at

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

(iv) Which one of the following lakes is a salt water lake?

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

(v) Which one of the following is the longest river of the Peninsular India?

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

(vi) Which one amongst the following rivers flows through a rift valley?

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

Answer. (i) (b) Dendritic

(ii) (d) Jammu and Kashmir

(iii) (c) Amarkantak

(iv) (a) Sambhar

(v) (c) Godavari

(vi) (d) Tapi

Q2 Answer the following questions briefly.

(i) What is meant by a water divide? Give an example.

Answer. Any elevated area such as a mountain or an upland that separate two drainage basins is called a water divide. An example is the Western Ghats.

(ii) Which is the largest river basin in India?

Answer. The Ganga Basin is the largest river basin in India.

(iii) Where do the rivers Indus and Ganga have their origin?

Answer. The river Indus rises in Tibet, near lake Mansarovar, and the Ganga originates at the Gangotri Glacier. Both of them have their origin in the Himalayas.

(iv) Name the two headstreams of the Ganga. Where do they meet to form the Ganga?

Answer. The two head streams of the Ganga are the Bhagirathi and Alaknanda. They meet at Devprayag in Uttarakhand to form the Ganga.

(v) Why does the Brahmaputra in its Tibetan part have less silt, despite a longer course?

Answer. In Tibet, the river Indus known as Tsang Po carries a smaller volume of water and less silt as it is a cold and dry area.

In India, the river carries a large volume of water and considerable amount of silt because it passes through a region of high rainfall.

(vi) Which two Peninsular rivers flow through trough?

Answer. Narmada and Tapi are two peninsular rivers, which flow through a trough.

(vii) State some economic benefits of rivers and lakes.

Answer. Lakes:-

- Lakes are of a great value to human beings.
- Lakes help to regulate the flow of rivers.
- Lakes help to prevent flooding during rainy season.
- During the dry season, lakes help to maintain an even flow of water.
- Lakes can also be used for developing hydel power.
- They moderate the climate of the surroundings and maintain the aquatic ecosystem.
- They enhance natural beauty and help to develop tourism and provide recreation.
e.g., Dal Lake and Naini Lake at Nainital.
- Lakes provide opportunities for fishery development.

Rivers:-

- They help to develop hydel power.
- They provide water for irrigation, for drinking and other requirements.
- They help to develop fisheries.

Q3 Below are given names of a few lakes of India. Group them under two categories –natural and created by human beings

Answer.

| <i>Natural Lakes</i> | <i>Man Made Lakes</i> |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Wular</i> | <i>Gaobinad Sagar</i> |
| <i>Dal</i> | <i>Rana Pratap Sagar</i> |
| <i>Nanital</i> | <i>Nazim sagar</i> |
| <i>Bhimtal</i> | <i>Nagarguna Sagar</i> |
| <i>Loktal</i> | <i>Hirakud</i> |
| <i>Barapani</i> | |
| <i>Chilaka</i> | |
| <i>Sambhar</i> | |
| <i>Policat</i> | |

Q4 Discuss the significant difference between the Himalayan and the Peninsular rivers.

Answer. Difference between the Himalayas and Peninsular rivers are as follows

| <i>Himalayan Rivers</i> | <i>Peninsular Rivers</i> |
|---|---|
| <i>Himalayan Rivers Originates from the Himalayas</i> | <i>Peninsular Rivers Originates from the Deccan Plateau</i> |
| <i>Most of the Himalayan Rivers are very long</i> | <i>Most of the Peninsular Rivers are shorter</i> |
| <i>Himalayan Rivers are Perennial</i> | <i>Peninsular rivers dry up during summer months</i> |
| <i>Himalayan rivers have a much larger basins</i> | <i>Peninsular rivers have a smaller basins</i> |

Q5 Compare the east flowing and the west flowing rivers of the peninsular plateau.

Answer. The difference between east flowing rivers and west flowing rivers are

| East flowing Rivers | West flowing Rivers |
|--|--|
| <i>These rivers originates from the Western Ghats and flow eastwards</i> | <i>These rivers originates in central India and flow towards westwards</i> |
| <i>These rivers flow in the Bay of Bengal</i> | <i>These rivers flow in the Arabian sea</i> |
| <i>These rivers form deltas at their mouths</i> | <i>These rivers form as estuaries their mouths</i> |
| <i>These rivers carry large amount of water</i> | <i>These rivers carry lesser amount of water</i> |
| <i>Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kavaeri are the examples of East flowing Rivers</i> | <i>Narmada and Tapi are the examples of East flowing Rivers</i> |

Q6 Why are rivers important for the country's economy?

Answer. Rives are important for the country's economy because water from the rivers is a basic natural resource essential for various human activities. These are:-

1. The rivers provide water for irrigation.
2. They provide fertility to the soil.
3. They are useful for navigation
4. They help to generate hydro-electricity.
5. They help to develop tourism.
6. They provide water for various domestic uses.
7. They provide livelihood to fishermen.
8. They help to moderate the climate and environment of nearby areas.