



INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE



CHPT.3. DRAINAGE

Date of Worksheet : 27-05-2019

Subject: Social Science/Geography

Resource Person: Mr. S.Gopalakrishnan

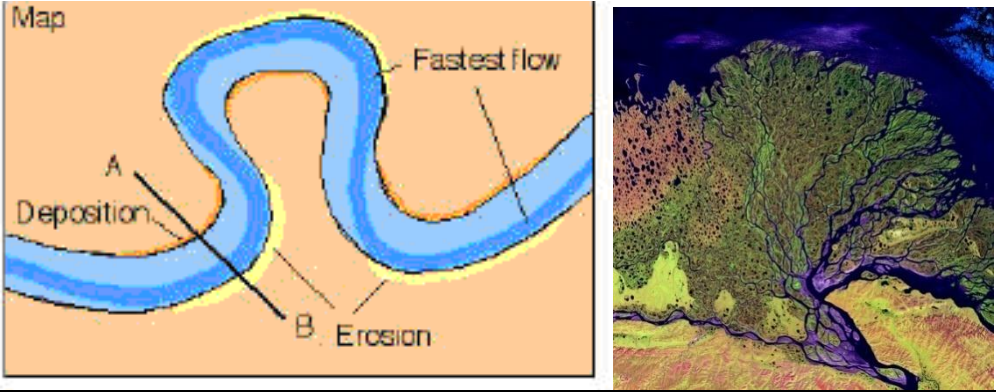
Date : _____

Name of the Student : _____

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.	What is meant by the source and the mouth of a river?	1
12.	A high land separating two river 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

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



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	Categorize the following lakes into fresh water lake and salt lake. Wular lake, Kolleru lake, Sambhar lake, Pulicat lake, Chilika lake, and Barapani						1
	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	States covered	Tributaries	Other facts	
	Narmada						
	Tapi						



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	Mahanadi							
	Godavari							
	Krishna							
	Kaveri							



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	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
5.	Write a note on river Godavari.	5
6.	Write a note on river Brahmaputra.	5
7.	Write a note on the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP).	5
8.	Explain the features of Ganga Action Plan (GAP).	5