

NTSE

NCERT Solutions for Class 9 Social Science
GEOGRAPHY – Drainage



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1. What is a River System?

Ans. A river along with its tributaries is known as a River System or a Drainage system. Ex. Ganga River System, Indus River System etc.

2. What are the features of Sundarban Delta?

- Ans.** (a) The delta formed by the rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra which is the largest delta of the world is known as Sundarban Delta.
(b) The delta derived its name from the Sundari trees which grows well in this marshland.
(c) It is the world's fast growing delta.
(d) It is also the home of Royal Bengal Tiger.

3. What is the role of a river in building up of an economy?

Ans. (a) Cradle of Civilization

River banks have attracted settlers from ancient times. All the major civilizations of the world were settled near to the river banks. Example, Indus Valley Civilization, Nile Civilization etc. Even today, many important cities of the world are settled near to the river banks.

(b) Basic Natural Resource

Rivers have been of fundamental importance throughout the human history. Water from the rivers is a basic natural resource, essential for various human activities.

(c) Deposition of Sediments

The deposition of sediments done by the rivers makes the river banks highly good for cultivation, thus, promoting agriculture over there.

(d) Other uses

Using rivers for irrigation, navigation, hydro-power generation is of special significance for a country.

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4. Distinguish between a Delta and an Estuary

Ans.

Delta	Estuary
1. It is a triangular shaped land formed at the mouth of a river.	It is a funnel-shaped channel at the mouth of a river.
2. It resembles the Greek letter delta (D)	It is a long narrow channel.
3. Absence of tides and current help in the formation of a delta.	Estuaries are formed due to tides and strong currents.
4. The river breaks up into many channels / distributaries before joining the sea.	The river joins the sea directly.
5. Deposition of sediments take place due to slow speed and gentle slope.	No deposition of sediments takes place due to swift current and steep slope.
6. Ganga and Brahmaputra delta is the biggest in the world	Narmada and Tapi rivers make estuaries on the west coast.

5. Explain the different formations of lakes.

Ans. A. Oxbow lake

An oxbow lake is formed when the meandering river across a flood plain forms cut offs.

B. Lagoons

Spits and bars in the coastal areas formed by the depositional work of oceanic movement forms a lagoon.
Ex. Chilika lake (largest lake in India), Pulicat lake, Kolleru lake

C. Seasonal Lakes

Lakes in the region of inland drainage are sometimes seasonal which depends upon the rainfall. Ex. Sambhar lake in Rajasthan which is a salt water lake.

D. Glacial Lake

These types of lakes are mostly found in Himalayan region. They are formed when glaciers dug out a basin which was later filled snow melt. Ex. Wular lake in Jammu & Kashmir which is the largest fresh water lake.

E. Artificial Lakes

Damming of rivers for the generation of hydel power has also led to the formation of lakes. Ex. Guru Gobind Sagar on Bhakra Nangal Project.

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I still wonder how one man has such a deep understanding of an examination. It becomes the truth what ever Nipin Sir says about NTSE.

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Zaskar, Nubra, Shyok, Hunza are related with which river?
(A) Indus (B) Ganga (C) Brahmaputra (D) Mahanadi
Ans: (A)
2. The river Satluj, Beas, Ravi, chenab and Jhelum joins together to enter Indus near
(A) Ambala (B) Karachi (C) Peshawar (D) Mithankot
Ans: (D)
3. A river joined by its tributaries at approximately right angle, develops a pattern
(A) Dendritic (B) Trellis (C) Rectangular (D) Radial
Ans: (B)
4. The stream with its tributaries resembles the branches of a tree is named as _____
(A) Dendritic (B) Trellis (C) Rectangular (D) Radial
Ans: (A)
5. At the Ganga emerge from the mountains on the plains
(A) Devprayag (B) RudraPrayag
(C) Haridwar (D) Rishikesh
Ans: (C)

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