

Drainage

Source Based Questions

Source 1

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

The Brahmaputra rises in Tibet East of Mansarovar lake very close to the sources of the Indus and the Sutlej. It is slightly longer than the Indus, and most of its course lies outside India. It flows Eastwards parallel to the Himalayas. On reaching the Namcha Barwa (7,757 m), it takes a 'U' turn and enters India in Arunachal Pradesh through a gorge. Here, it is called the Dihang and it is joined by the Dibang, the Lohit, and many other tributaries to form the Brahmaputra in Assam. In Tibet, the river carries a smaller volume of water and less silt as it is a cold and a dry area. In India, it passes through a region of high rainfall. Here, the river carries a large volume of water and considerable amount of silt. The Brahmaputra has a braided channel in its entire length in Assam and forms many riverine islands.

Q1. In which state of India does river Brahmaputra have a braided channel in its entire length?

- a. Assam
- b. Arunachal Pradesh
- c. West Bengal
- d. Both a. and b.

Ans. (d)

Q2. Where do Brahmaputra river takes a 'U' turn?

- a. Mansarovar lake
- b. Namcha Barwa
- c. Farakka
- d. Ambala

Ans. (b)

Q3. Through which of the following Brahmaputra river enters India in Arunachal Pradesh?

- a. Gorge
- b. Meander
- c. Pass
- d. Delta

Ans. (a)

Q4. From which of the following regions, the river Brahmaputra rises?

- a. Tibet West of Mansarovar lake
- b. Tibet East of Mansarovar lake
- c. Slopes of the Western Ghats
- d. Slopes of the Eastern Ghats

Ans. (b)

Q5. Why does Brahmaputra river carry a larger volume of water and silt in India compared to Tibet?

- a. It flows through a deep gorge.
- b. It passes through a region of high rainfall.
- c. It is formed with alluvial deposits.
- d. It has a dendritic drainage pattern.

Ans. (b)

Q6. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read them and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): In India, the Brahmaputra river turns into mature and old stage.

Reason (R): It gets overloaded with silt and sediments.

- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. (b)



Source 2

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Apart from originating from the two major physiographic regions of India, the Himalayan and the Peninsular rivers are different from each other in many ways. Most of the Himalayan rivers are perennial. It means that they have water throughout the year. These rivers receive water from rain as well as from melted snow from the lofty mountains. The two major Himalayan rivers, the Indus and the Brahmaputra originate from the North of the mountain ranges. They have cut through the mountains making gorges. The Himalayan rivers have long courses from their source to the sea. They perform intensive erosional activity in their upper courses and carry huge loads of silt and sand. In the middle and the lower courses, these rivers form meanders, ox-bow lakes, and many other depositional features in their floodplains. They also have well-developed deltas.

Q1. Mention any two features of the Himalayan rivers.

Ans. The two features of the Himalayan rivers are:

- (i) They have long courses from their source to the sea.
- (ii) These rivers perform both erosional as well as depositional activities.

Q2. Why are most of the Himalayan rivers perennial?

Ans. Most of the Himalayan rivers are perennial because they have water throughout the year. They receive water from rain as well as from melted snow from the lofty mountains.

Q3. How do the Himalayan rivers form depositional features?

Ans. When Himalayan rivers reach the plains, the slope of the land is much less, slowing down the river and making them deposit much of the silt they have accumulated. So, the Himalayan rivers form depositional features in their lower courses.

