

Worksheet

The Northern Plain

Question 1: Fill in the blanks

- Loam soil is fertile and most suited for agriculture.
- Satluj joins chenab in Pakistan.
- The plains slope from east to west.
- Indus, Ganga, Yamuna and Brahmaputra start from the Himalayas.
- The plains of Ganga and Brahmaputra lie to the south of mountain ranges in the north.

Tips:

- Loam soils seem to be the jackpot for all farmers. They include clay, sand, and silt and are the best possible combination of all negative and positive features. It is regarded as the best type of soil.
- Jhelum and Ravi join Chenab, Beas joins Sutlej, and then Sutlej and Chenab join to form Panjnad.
- The northern plains are the largest alluvial tract of the world. These plains extend approximately 3200 km from west to east. The average width of these plains varies between 150 and 300 km. In general, the width of the northern plains increases from east to west.
- The major Himalayan rivers are the Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Beas, Ravi, Saraswati, Sutlej, Ganga (or the Ganges), Yamuna, and Brahmaputra.
- The Northern Indian plains lie to the south of the Himalayas. They are generally level and flat. These are formed by the alluvial deposits laid down by the rivers– the Indus, the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries. .

Question 2: Answer the following in brief.

Why Ganga gets polluted?

Answer : Pollution of the Ganges poses significant threats to human health and the larger environment. It gets polluted because of human waste such as washing clothes and industrial waste such as chemicals and plastic.

What is alluvium?

Answer : Alluvium is a loose soil or sediments which are formed due to erosion by rainwater. It is typically made of small particles of silt and clay and larger particles of sand and gravel.

Name a tributary of the Ganga?

Answer : Ganga river has a large number of tributaries like Kali, Yamuna, Gomti, Gandak, Kosi and joins River Ganga at different points during its journey.

Which two Indian rivers join the Bay of Bengal?

Answer : The Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers, together with their tributaries, join the Bay of Bengal.

Question 3: Complete the following statements:

- Some of the ancient cities on the bank of the Ganga are Varanasi, Rishikesh and Haridwar.
- The Western plain covers parts of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- The Ganga-Brahmaputra delta is called as Sunderban Delta

Tips:

- Most of the Indian cities are established on the banks of some river banks. Cities on bank of River Ganga – Rishikesh, Haridwar, Farrukhabad, Kanpur, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Varanasi,
- It includes the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The region consists of three sections: the Northern part of the coast is called the Konkan (Mumbai to Goa), the central stretch is called the Kanara or the "Karavali", while the southern stretch is referred to as the Malabar Coast.
- The Ganges Brahmaputra Delta, also named Ganges Delta, Sunderban Delta or Bengal Delta is situated in Asia where the Ganges and

Brahmaputra rivers discharge into the Bay of Bengal. It is, with a surface area of some 100.000 km², the world's largest Delta

Question 4: Write true/false for the following statements:

- The Northern-Plain extends from Punjab to the West Bengal. **(False)**
- Basin is the region watered by a river. **(True)**
- Sediment is the matter which floats on the surface of a river. **(False)**
- Tributaries are the rivers joining another big river. **(True)**
- Delta is the place from where any river originates. **(False)**

Tips:

- It is said that the Northern Plains extends from river Satluj to river Brahmaputra from west to east and from Tarai of Himalayas in the north to the Vindhyas in South from where peninsular region starts. Some states like Punjab, Haryana, U.P, Bihar, W.B, M.P, some parts of Gujarat lie in the northern plains.
- A river basin is the area of land over which surface run-off flows via streams, rivers, and lakes into the sea.
- Sediment is solid material that is moved and deposited in a new location. Sediment can consist of rocks and minerals, as well as the remains of plants and animals.
- A tributary or affluent is a stream or river that flows into a larger stream or main stem river or a lake.
- Delta is a “depositional feature of a river formed at the mouth of the river. These are wetlands that form as rivers empty their water and sediment into another body of water, such as an ocean, lake, or another river.

Question 5: From the map of the Northern Plains:

- List the cities on the bank of the river Yamuna. **Uttar Pradesh and Delhi (marked in Blue)**
- List the cities on the bank of the river Ganga. **Uttar Pradesh and Kolkata (marked in Red)**
- Which city is on the confluence of the river Ganga and the river Yamuna? **Allahabad (marked in Purple)**

