

3. India—The Northern Plains

Worksheet 1

A Answer the following questions.

1. Why are river basins fertile in the Northern Plains?
2. Why is Prayagraj (Allahabad) called Sangam?
3. What is the difference between tributaries and distributaries?
4. One of the rivers in India in the east has two names: one in Tibet and one in India. What are the names?
5. Name one state each in the Satluj, Ganga and Brahmaputra River Basins.

B Fill in the blanks.

1. The _____ has been built on the Satluj River.
2. The distributaries of Ganga in Kolkata and Bangladesh are called the _____ and the _____ respectively.
3. _____ is the capital of Punjab and Haryana.
4. _____ is the harvest festival of Assam.
5. The river Ganga enters the Plains at _____.

C Match the monuments in Column A with the cities in Column B.

Column A

1. Bara Imambara
2. Jantar Mantar
3. Taj Mahal
4. Victoria Memorial
5. Parliament House

Column B

- (a) Kolkata
- (b) Agra
- (c) New Delhi
- (d) Lucknow
- (e) Jaipur

Answers to Worksheet 1

- A. 1. Rivers flow from the mountains bringing with them sand, clay and silt. The fine deposit of silt in the river basins forms alluvium which is very fertile.
2. Prayagraj (Allahabad) is the meeting point of the rivers Ganga and Yamuna. That is why it is called Sangam.
3. Tributaries are rivers that flow into another river, usually a bigger one; while distributaries are branches of a river that flow from it, usually in the delta regions.
4. The river is Brahmaputra, called the Tsangpo in Tibet.
5. Punjab [Satluj Basin]; Uttar Pradesh [Ganga Basin]; Assam [Brahmaputra Basin]
- B. 1. Bhakra Dam 2. Hugli; Padma 3. Chandigarh 4. Bihu 5. Haridwar
- C. 1. d 2. e 3. b 4. a 5. c

Worksheet 2

A On a map of India, mark the following river basins.

1. The Satluj Basin
2. The Ganga Basin
3. The Brahmaputra Basin



B Name the following monuments.



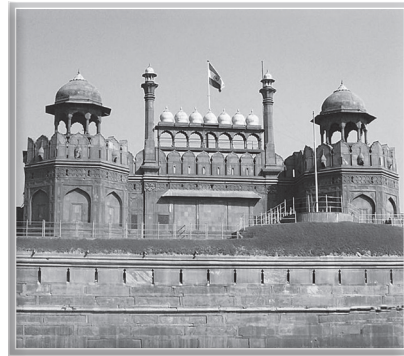
1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____

Answers to Worksheet 2

- B. 1. Bara Imambara
3. Taj Mahal

2. Jantar Mantar, Delhi
4. Red Fort