Journey of a River

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 54 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Show your working for Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. The place where a river begins is called its:
   (a) delta **(b)** tributary **(c)** mouth **(d)** source

2. The word for "land made of mud and sand where a river meets the sea" is:
   (a) delta **(b)** irrigation **(c)** perennial **(d)** flood

3. Which of these is a tributary of the Godavari?
   (a) Chambal **(b)** Gandak **(c)** Yamuna **(d)** Purna

4. The Godavari does NOT flow through:
   (a) Kerala **(b)** Odisha **(c)** Maharashtra **(d)** Chhattisgarh

5. Which of these does NOT dissolve in water?
   (a) salt **(b)** sand **(c)** jaggery **(d)** glucose

6. Which of these should you do AFTER a flood?
   (a) keep important papers in a waterproof bag
   (b) drink only boiled or clean water
   (c) move quickly to higher ground
   (d) never walk or drive through moving water

7. A leaf floats down a river that flows 8 km every hour. How far does it travel in 7 hours?
   (a) 48 km **(b)** 15 km **(c)** 56 km **(d)** 64 km

8. A river stands at 43 cm on the flood gauge and rises 5 cm every hour. In how many hours will it reach the danger mark at 88 cm?
   (a) 45 hours **(b)** 8 hours **(c)** 10 hours **(d)** 9 hours

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. What is a tributary? Name one tributary of the Godavari.

10. Write the one word for each: (a) the place where a river meets the sea (b) land made of mud and sand where a river meets the sea

11. Stir each into water. Write "dissolves" or "does not dissolve": (a) sawdust (b) jaggery

12. Name one tributary of the Godavari other than the Sabari, and one state it flows through other than Andhra Pradesh.

13. Is it done "before" or "after" a flood? (a) drink only boiled or clean water (b) store drinking water and dry food

14. A boat travels 50 km a day along a river. How many days will it take to travel 550 km?

15. The Godavari is about 1,465 km long. A team walking along it from its source has covered 1000 km. How many more kilometres to the sea?

16. A canal sends 100 litres of water every minute to a farmer's field. How many litres reach the field in 35 minutes?

Section C — Word problems — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. Describe the journey of a river from its source to the sea.

18. After a flood, a relief camp has 40 families. Each family needs 40 litres of clean drinking water a day. (a) How much water does the camp need each day? (b) How much for 4 days?

19. In a river clean-up drive, 16 children each filled 2 bags of rubbish, and the grown-ups filled 38 more bags. (a) How many bags were filled in all? (b) Write two ways to stop the river getting dirty again.

20. Explain each word and draw a simple river picture labelling both: (a) flood (b) delta

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	(d) source	—
2	(a) delta	—
3	(d) Purna	—
4	(a) Kerala	—
5	(b) sand	—
6	(b) drink only boiled or clean water	—
7	(c) 56 km	8 × 7 = 56
8	(d) 9 hours	(88 − 43) ÷ 5 = 9
9	A smaller river that joins a bigger one; for example the Indravati (or Manjira, Pranahita, Sabari).	—
10	(a) mouth (b) delta	—
11	(a) does not dissolve (b) dissolves	—
12	Tributary: Indravati, Manjira, Pranahita, Purna (any one); state: Maharashtra, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Odisha (any one)	—
13	(a) after (b) before	—
14	11 days	550 ÷ 50 = 11
15	465 km	1,465 − 1000 = 465
16	3,500 L	100 × 35 = 3500
17	It starts as a small stream at its source in the hills, flows fast down the slope, and is joined by tributaries and grows bigger. On the plains it flows slowly and widely, and near the sea it drops mud and sand to form a delta before entering the sea.	—
18	(a) 1,600 L (b) 6,400 L	40 × 40 = 1600; × 4
19	(a) 70 bags (b) Any two: do not throw waste or plastic in the river; put bins near the banks; treat sewage before it reaches the river; use less detergent and fertiliser.	16 × 2 = 32; + 38
20	(a) water spreading over land that is usually dry (b) land made of mud and sand where a river meets the sea	—