Land, Rivers and Nature

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 37 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in 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. A place where two or more rivers meet is called a:
   (a) estuary **(b)** lagoon
   (c) delta **(d)** confluence (sangam)

2. What is the Nilgiris known for?
   (a) hills whose peaks and forests the Todas care for
   (b) the place in Kodagu where the Kaveri begins
   (c) mangrove forests in the Ganga–Brahmaputra delta
   (d) the plateau where the Narmada begins

3. Where does the Kaveri begin?
   (a) Mahabaleshwar in the Western Ghats **(b)** the Angsi Glacier in Tibet
   (c) Gaumukh, at the Gangotri Glacier **(d)** Talakaveri in Kodagu

4. Which rivers meet at Karnaprayag?
   (a) the Alaknanda and the Pindar **(b)** the Alaknanda and the Nandakini
   (c) the Ganga and the Son **(d)** the Bhagirathi and the Alaknanda

5. What does “glacier” mean?
   (a) a place where two or more rivers meet
   (b) land built from silt where a river splits near the sea
   (c) a huge, slow-moving mass of ice
   (d) a forest that local people protect and do not cut

6. A group of walkers sets out on a 26-day journey along a river. If they cover 14 km a day, how far do they walk in all?
   (a) 364 km **(b)** 378 km **(c)** 40 km **(d)** 350 km

7. Suppose 23,000 people visit a national park each day for 14 days of a holiday. How many visits is that?
   (a) 322,000 **(b)** 3,220,000 **(c)** 23,014 **(d)** 345,000

8. Long ago, traders walked about 20 km a day. How many days would a 2,100 km journey take?
   (a) 105 days **(b)** 115 days **(c)** 525 days **(d)** 100 days

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

9. How do community-protected forests help the environment?

10. What is each place known for? (a) Gaumukh (b) Mawphlang

11. Where does each river begin? (a) Brahmaputra (b) Tapti

12. Which rivers meet at each place? (a) Karnaprayag (b) Maner, near Patna

13. Explain each word: (a) sustainability (b) delta

14. A group walks 21 km a day along a river for 7 days, then rests a day and walks 7 more days. How far do they walk?

15. About 11 million people visit a hill town each year. How many visits is that in 2 years?

16. How does each protect nature? (a) the Todas (b) the villagers of Mawphlang

Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. How did long journeys across the subcontinent help bring people together?

18. Match each with its description: (a) Devprayag (b) Amarkantak (c) Gaumukh. Choose from: the snout of the Gangotri Glacier, where the Bhagirathi begins; the plateau where the Narmada begins; where the Bhagirathi and Alaknanda meet to form the Ganga.

19. A long walk along a river lasts 21 days. (a) At 19 km a day, how long is the route? (b) How far have the walkers gone after the first 5 days? (c) How can long journeys help people learn about other regions?

20. The villagers of Mawphlang protect an old forest where no tree may be cut, and the Government of Sikkim protected mountains, caves, lakes and hot springs. Explain why protecting forests and mountains matters and give two ways it helps the environment.

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	(d) confluence (sangam)	—
2	(a) hills whose peaks and forests the Todas care for	—
3	(d) Talakaveri in Kodagu	—
4	(a) the Alaknanda and the Pindar	—
5	(c) a huge, slow-moving mass of ice	—
6	(a) 364 km	26 × 14
7	(a) 322,000	23,000 × 14
8	(a) 105 days	2,100 ÷ 20
9	They shelter many plants and animals and often hold small water bodies that help conserve water.	—
10	(a) the snout of the Gangotri Glacier, where the Bhagirathi begins (b) a community-protected forest in Meghalaya	—
11	(a) the Angsi Glacier in Tibet (b) Multai in Madhya Pradesh	—
12	(a) the Alaknanda and the Pindar (b) the Ganga and the Son	—
13	(a) using resources so that future generations also have enough (b) land built from silt where a river splits near the sea	—
14	294 km	21 × 7 × 2
15	about 22 million	11 × 2
16	(a) care for the peaks, plants and forests of the Nilgiris (b) protect an old forest where no tree may be cut	—
17	Travellers met people of many languages, customs and foods and noticed what they shared, which helped people understand one another.	—
18	(a) where the Bhagirathi and Alaknanda meet to form the Ganga (b) the plateau where the Narmada begins (c) the snout of the Gangotri Glacier, where the Bhagirathi begins	—

Q	Answer	Working
19	**(a) 399 km (b) 95 km (c) Walkers meet people of many places, try their food and hear their languages and customs.**	21 × 19; 5 × 19
20	**Protected forests and mountains shelter plants and animals, hold soil in place and help conserve water for the land below.**	—