

**VASISHTHA GENESIS SCHOOL, BARDOLI**  
(Academic Session: 2025-26)

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Class: 4** **Div: A / B / C** **Roll No:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Sub: S.S**  
**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Worksheet: 4**

**Ch-2 Northern Plains**

**Q1. Fill in the blanks:**

- i. An important tributary of river Ganga is \_\_\_\_YAMUNA\_\_\_\_\_
- ii. The Ganga River originates from the \_\_\_\_GANGOTRI\_\_\_\_\_ glaciers.
- iii. The \_\_\_\_SUNDERBAN DELTA\_\_\_\_\_ is the largest delta in the world.
- iv. The small streams that flow into a larger river is called \_\_\_\_TRIBUTARY\_\_\_\_\_
- v. A triangular shaped land formed by the deposition of silt at the mouth of a river is called DELTA
- vi. A stream that separates from the main river is called a \_\_\_\_DISTRIBUTARY\_\_\_\_\_
- vii. The Ganga basin covers an area of \_\_\_\_8,61,404\_\_\_\_\_ sq km in northern India.
- viii. \_\_\_\_TEESTA RIVER\_\_\_\_\_ river is the important tributary of Brahmaputra.
- ix. Brahmaputra is also known as \_\_\_\_TSANGPO\_\_\_\_\_ in Tibet.
- x. \_\_\_\_HARYANA\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_PUNJAB\_\_\_\_\_ lies in the Indus Basin.
- xi. The northern plain have 3 main river basin : \_\_GANGA\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_INDUS\_\_\_\_\_  
and \_\_\_\_BRAHMAPUTRA\_\_\_\_\_

**Q2. Match the following columns:**

Column ' A '	ANS	Column ' B '
i. The Granary of the world	i. B	a) 400 million people
ii. Indus river	ii. C	b) Northern Plain
iii. Ganga basin	iii. A	c) Pakistan
iv. Prayagraj	iv. E	d) Satluj River
v. Bhakra Nangal Dam	v. D	e) Sangam

**Q3. State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False':**

- i. The Indus River is referred to as Tsangpo in Tibet. \_\_FALSE\_\_\_\_\_
- ii. Ganga River originates from the Gangotri Glacier. \_\_TRUE\_\_\_\_\_
- iii. The most important tributary of Ganga River is Yamuna. \_\_TRUE\_\_\_\_\_
- iv. The northern plains consist of five major river basins. \_\_FALSE\_\_\_\_\_

#### **Q4. Answer the following questions:**

**i. Name the delta formed by the Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers.**

Ans: The Sundarbans or the Ganga Brahmaputra delta is the largest delta in the world. It is formed by the silt deposits of river Ganga and Brahmaputra at their mouths.

**ii. The northern plains are quite fertile. Why?**

Ans: The Northern plains are ideal for growing crops because they are very fertile. This is because they are formed by sand and silt brought down by the Himalayan rivers. The crops grown here are rice, wheat maize etc.

**iii. List the four cities that lie in the northern plains.**

Ans: Varanasi, Lucknow, Kanpur, Patna lie in the northern plains.

**iv. Discuss the significance of the Ganga River basin.**

Ans: The Ganga River basin is called the 'food bowl' of India because its fertile soil is ideal for growing a variety of crops and that's what make it significant. The Ganga Basin is the most populated part of India. Home to more than 400 million people, it is the world's most populated river basin.

**v. Differentiate between a tributary and a distributary.**

Ans: The main river has many smaller rivers joining it, which are known as its tributaries. A stream that separates from the main river known as its distributary.

**vi. Why are canals built in the northern western part of India?**

Ans: Canals are built in the north western part of India because it maintains the flow of water throughout the year. These canals draw water either from rivers or reservoirs.

**vii. Why are the Northern Plains called the 'food bowl' of India?**

Ans: The northern plains, also known as Ganga plains, have some of the most fertile soil in India. This basin is called 'food bowl' of India because its fertile soil is ideal for growing a variety of crops.

**viii. Both agriculture and industrial sectors flourish in the northern plains. Explain.**

Ans: The soil in the northern plains is made fertile by the silt brought down by the Himalayan rivers. The northern Plains are also called the Granary of India. Many crops, including rice, wheat, millets oilseeds and pulses are grown in this region. This region has well developed agro-based industries such as jute and cotton textile, sugar mills, oil pressing and leather and dairy products.

#### **Q5. Locate the following on the political map of India.**

- i. The states that lie in the Ganga Basin. ia Uttar Pradesh, ib. Delhi, ic. Bihar, id. West Bengal
- ii. The states that lie in the Brahmaputra Basin. iia. Arunachal Pradesh, iib. Tripura iic. Assam
- iii. The states that lie in the Indus Basin iiia. Punjab iii b Haryana

