

Extra Questions

- ① The Brahmaputra originates in Tibet.
- ② The Brahmaputra generally flows in an easterly direction between the Zaskar Himalayas range to the south & the Kailas Range to the north.
- ③ In the Tibetan Himalaya, Namcha Barwa is a mountain peak. On reaching the Namcha Barwa, the Tsangpo-Brahmaputra river takes a U turn & enters India through a gorge in Arunachal Pradesh.
- ④ A river basin is the ^{portion of} ~~river~~ ^{land} drained by a river & its tributaries.
- ⑤ Chilika lake in Odisha & Pulicat lake are the 2 saltwater lakes on the eastern coast of India.
- ⑥ The Brahmaputra passes through the Autonomous Region of China, the Indian States of Arunachal Pradesh & Assam, & Bangladesh.
- ⑦ The Brahmaputra is known as the Yarlung Tsangpo in Tibet.
- ⑧ Ambala is located on the water divide between the Ganges & the Yamuna river systems.
- ⑨ Padma is the name of the mainstream of Ganga in Bangladesh.

- (10) In Bangladesh, where the Brahmaputra joins the Ganga, it is known as Jamuna.
- (11) A little over Mithankot.
- (12) The dendritic pattern of streams indicates the streams resembling like the branches of a tree.
- (13) Trellis indicates the situation where the tributaries join the mainstream at the right angles.
- (14) The braided stream is channel of a stream that has large island within it.
- (15) Island drainage refers to the rivers not reaching the ocean. Instead, they fall into a sea or lake within the land.
- (16) Yamunotri.
- (17) Jyodavari.
- (18) • The Tungabhadra,
• The Kalyani,
• The Godavari,
• The Musi,
• The Bhima
- (19) • Maharashtra,
• Karnataka,
• Andhra Pradesh.
- (20) The Kareri.