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LEARNING MATERIAL AND ASSIGNMENT 2021—2022

CLASS 7th. SUB.—SOCIAL SCIEDNCE. DATE – 05/07/2021 . S.T.-AMRESH KUMAR

CHAPTER NAME : OUR CHANGING EARTH (CH. -3 Geo)

TOPIC :- WORK OF RIVERS.

Rivers are the most important agents of degradation. The work of the river depends on two factors, the volume of water and the slope of the river bed .

As the river flow through mountains regions it has great erosive power .

a common feature it forms is that **I – shaped valley .**

Deep steep sided valleys are called ‘Gorges’ or ‘Canyons’ .

The river tumbles at steep angles over very hard rock, it forms **waterfalls .**

As the river enters the plains, it forms curves and large bends or loops called **'meanders'**.

The meander cuts – off from the main river forming a lake called the **oxbow lake**.

The slightly raised river banks are called levees.

The river banks to break up into a number of streams called **'distributaries'** .

The network of distributaries forms a triangular shaped feature called The **'delta'**.

This is one of the most fertile area in the course of a river.

Do you know.

The biggest delta in the world is formed by the Ganga Brahmaputra rivers and is called the **Sunderbans**.

Note all rivers form deltas. Those rivers which flow through a steep hard rock areas make a

single mouth entry into the sea or do not get divided into a number of streams.

The river then plunges into the sea forming an estuary.
