

Unit 4 - Week 3

Course outline

How to access the portal

Week 1

Week 2

Week 3

- Lecture 13 - Drainage Basins and their Features
- Lecture 14 - Morphometric Parameters of Fluvial Channels
- Lecture 15 - Drainage Patterns and their Morphology
- Lecture 16 - Determination of Flightline (Lab)
- Lecture 17 - Determination of Flightline (Lab)
- Quiz : Assignment-3**
- Assignment 3 solution
- Feedback For Week 3

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Assignment-3

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.
As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

Due on 2019-09-18, 23:59 IST.

1) As the river carry the sediments from source to sink the particle size _____ and the shape of the particle changes form _____ to _____.

- Decrease, Rounded, Angular
- Decrease, Angular, Rounded
- Increase, Rounded, Angular
- Increase, Angular, Rounded

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Decrease, Angular, Rounded

2) When the river debouches in the piedmont zone or to the plains the sediments gets distributed and forms _____.

- Delta
- Alluvial Fan
- Sand Bars
- All of the above

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Alluvial Fan

3) _____ are step-shaped areas of land that flank the banks of a river or stream.

- Fluvial Terraces
- Alluvial Fans
- Point Bars
- Meandering Channels

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Fluvial Terraces

4) _____ is the fluvial feature develops after the cut-off from the meandering channel in the lower reaches of the river.

- Alluvial fan
- Oxbow lake
- Braided channel
- Natural Levees

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Oxbow lake

5) _____ is an area of maximum slope and energy in the river, which generally lies on the erosional side of the meandering channel.

- Strath terraces
- Floodplain
- Thalweg
- Point bar

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Thalweg

6) The interception and diversion of one stream by another stream that is extending its basin by erosion in the head-ward direction is called _____.

- Wind Gap
- Stream Capture
- Misfit stream
- Superposed stream

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Stream Capture

7) Drainage pattern develops in areas where the rock beneath the stream has no particular fabric or structure and can be eroded equally easily in all directions is known as _____.

- Trellis Drainage
- Radial Drainage
- Dendritic Drainage
- Rectangular Drainage

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Dendritic Drainage

8) If a river has been able to maintain its direction of flow in spite of the tectonic uplift of land across its course, then it is called as _____.

- Antecedent stream
- Consequent stream
- Superposed stream
- Braided stream

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Antecedent stream

9) Drainage density depends on the lithology or the porosity and permeability of the underlying rocks, such as on a sand bed, drainage density will be _____.

- Low
- High
- Zero
- None of the above

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Low

10) On the successive aerial photographs collected along a flightline, the first and the last photos have _____ radial centres whereas all photos in between have _____ radial centres.

- Two, Three
- Three, Four
- Two, Four
- Three, Two

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Two, Three