

CHAPTER-3 | Drainage

QUIZ
PART-03

1. What forms the main water divide in Peninsular India?
A. Eastern Ghats
B. Western Ghats
C. Satpura Range
D. Vindhya Range (B)

Explanation: The Western Ghats act as the main water divide in Peninsular India, determining the flow of rivers eastward or westward.

2. Which is the only long west-flowing river of the Peninsular Plateau apart from Tapi?
A. Godavari
B. Krishna
C. Narmada
D. Kaveri (C)

Explanation: The Narmada flows westward through a rift valley and forms an estuary, making it one of the two major west-flowing rivers along with Tapi.

3. Where does the Narmada River rise?
A. Satpura Range
B. Amarkantak Hills
C. Mahabaleshwar Hills
D. Brahmagri Range (B)

Explanation: The Narmada originates in the Amarkantak Hills of Madhya Pradesh.

4. Which falls are created by the Narmada River near Jabalpur?
A. Jog Falls
B. Shivasamudram Falls
C. Dhuandhar Falls
D. Athirappilly Falls (C)

Explanation: The Narmada plunges over steep rocks near Jabalpur to create the Dhuandhar Falls.

5. The Godavari River is also known as:
A. Dakshin Ganga
B. Bharati Ganga
C. Dakshin Yamuna
D. Krishna Ganga (A)

Explanation: The Godavari, due to its vast length and basin coverage, is called the Dakshin Ganga or "Ganga of the South".

6. From which region does the Mahanadi River originate?
A. Brahmagri Hills
B. Highlands of Chhattisgarh
C. Amarkantak Hills
D. Western Ghats of Maharashtra (B)

Explanation: The Mahanadi rises in the highlands of Chhattisgarh and flows through Odisha into the Bay of Bengal.

7. Which river creates the Shivasamudram Falls?
A. Krishna
B. Godavari
C. Mahanadi
D. Kaveri (D)

Explanation: The Kaveri River creates the Shivasamudram Falls, where hydroelectric power is also generated.

8. The Krishna River originates near:
A. Amarkantak
B. Nasik
C. Mahabaleshwar
D. Betul (C)

Explanation: The Krishna rises from a spring near Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra.

9. Which smaller rivers flow eastward into the Bay of Bengal?
A. Periyar, Sabarmati, Mahi
B. Damodar, Brahmani, Baitarni, Subarnarekha
C. Tungabhadra, Bhima, Kabini
D. Ghaghara, Gandak, Kosi (B)

Explanation: Smaller east-flowing rivers include the Damodar, Brahmani, Baitarni, and Subarnarekha.

10. Which basin is shared by Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh?
A. Narmada Basin
B. Krishna Basin
C. Godavari Basin
D. Tapi Basin (B)

Explanation: The Krishna Basin is shared by Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh.