

CHAPTER-3 | Drainage

QUIZ
PART-06

1. Which river has the largest river basin in India?

- A. Indus
- B. Ganga
- C. Brahmaputra
- D. Godavari (B)

Explanation: The Ganga has the largest river basin in India, supporting extensive agriculture and settlements.

2. What separates two drainage basins?

- A. River delta
- B. Water divide
- C. River tributary
- D. Confluence (B)

Explanation: A water divide is an elevated area that separates the flow of water into different drainage basins.

3. Which of the following is a characteristic of Himalayan rivers?

- A. Seasonal flow dependent on rainfall
- B. Flow through rift valleys
- C. Formation of meanders and oxbow lakes
- D. All of the above (D)

Explanation: Himalayan rivers are perennial, form meanders and oxbow lakes, and show a variety of erosional and depositional features.

4. Which river is also known as the "Dakshin Ganga"?

- A. Godavari
- B. Narmada
- C. Tapi
- D. Mahanadi (A)

Explanation: The Godavari is called the "Dakshin Ganga" due to its vast length and large basin in southern India.

5. Where does the Brahmaputra River enter India?

- A. Through a gorge in Ladakh
- B. Through a gorge in Arunachal Pradesh
- C. Through the Bay of Bengal
- D. Through a rift valley in Assam (B)

Explanation: The Brahmaputra enters India through a deep gorge in Arunachal Pradesh after taking a U-turn at Namcha Barwa.

6. What is the main feature of the Narmada River's flow?

- A. It flows eastwards into the Bay of Bengal
- B. It forms deltas at its mouth
- C. It flows westwards in a rift valley
- D. None of the above (C)

Explanation: The Narmada flows westward through a rift valley formed due to faulting.

7. Which lake is the largest freshwater lake in India?

- A. Dal Lake
- B. Loktak Lake
- C. Wular Lake
- D. Sambhar Lake (C)

Explanation: Wular Lake, located in Jammu and Kashmir, is the largest freshwater lake in India.

8. Which river is called "Tsang Po" in Tibet?

- A. Ganga
- B. Indus
- C. Yamuna
- D. Brahmaputra (D)

Explanation: The Brahmaputra is known as "Tsang Po" in Tibet before entering India.

9. Which rivers form the Sundarban Delta?

- A. Ganga and Yamuna
- B. Godavari and Krishna
- C. Ganga and Brahmaputra
- D. Narmada and Tapi (C)

Explanation: The Sundarban Delta is formed by the Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers where they meet and flow into the Bay of Bengal.

10. Which river was historically referred to as the "Sorrow of Bengal"?

- A. Kosi
- B. Damodar
- C. Mahanadi
- D. Ghaghara (B)

Explanation: The Damodar River earned this title due to its devastating floods in Bengal before the construction of dams and flood control measures.