

CHAPTER-3 | Drainage

QUIZ
PART-04

1. Which is the largest freshwater lake in India?

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

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

2. Chilika Lake is located in which state?

- A. Rajasthan
- B. Tamil Nadu
- C. Odisha
- D. Kerala (C)

Explanation: Chilika Lake, a lagoon, is situated along the coastal area of Odisha.

3. Which lake in Rajasthan is used for salt production?

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

Explanation: Sambhar Lake in Rajasthan is a saltwater lake, and its water is used to produce salt.

4. Which of the following is an artificial lake?

- A. Nainital Lake
- B. Dal Lake
- C. Guru Gobind Sagar
- D. Loktak Lake (C)

Explanation: Guru Gobind Sagar, created by the Bhakra Nangal Project, is an artificial lake.

5. Which is NOT a role of lakes in the environment?

- A. Regulating river flow
- B. Preventing floods
- C. Reducing aquatic biodiversity
- D. Supporting hydel power generation (C)

Explanation: Lakes help regulate flow, prevent floods, support hydel power, and enhance biodiversity—not reduce it.

6. Which of the following has been a major cause of rising river pollution?

- A. Excessive evaporation
- B. Excessive water usage and untreated sewage
- C. River meandering
- D. Low biodiversity (B)

Explanation: River pollution increases due to untreated sewage, industrial waste, and excessive water use.

7. What is the main objective of the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)?

- A. To build dams
- B. To improve river water quality through pollution abatement
- C. To increase river water usage
- D. To construct more lakes (B)

Explanation: The NRCP aims to improve water quality by reducing pollution in rivers.

8. Which river has the natural ability to dilute pollution within 20 km of large cities, provided there is adequate streamflow?

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

Explanation: The Ganga has a high self-cleansing capacity and can dilute pollution within 20 km near cities, though urbanisation hampers this ability.

9. In which year did the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) begin?

- A. 1980
- B. 1985
- C. 1990
- D. 1995 (B)

Explanation: The Ganga Action Plan was launched in 1985 as the first major step to reduce river pollution.

10. Which programme expanded the Ganga Action Plan in 1995 to cover more rivers across India?

- A. National Lake Development Plan
- B. National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)
- C. Namami Gange Programme
- D. River Basin Authority (B)

Explanation: In 1995, the Ganga Action Plan was expanded into the NRCP to improve water quality in multiple rivers.