1. What causes a flood?
A. Too much wind
B. Overflow of water onto normally dry land
C. Excessive heat
D. Rapid melting of glaciers (B)

Explanation : A flood occurs when water overflows onto normally dry land, which can happen due to heavy rainfall or the excessive accumulation of water in rivers and lakes.

2. Which states in India are particularly vulnerable to floods?
A. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, and Assam
B. Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu
C. Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Goa
D. Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand (A)

Explanation : States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, and Assam are particularly vulnerable to floods due to their geographical location and weather patterns.

3. What causes floods in the Himalayan regions?
A. Excessive rainfall
B. Overflowing rivers
C. Glacial lakes bursting due to pressure buildup
D. Droughts (C)

Explanation : In the Himalayan regions, floods occur when glacial lakes, formed by melting glaciers, overflow due to rapid melting or too much rainfall, leading to a glacial burst.

4. What is a glacial burst?
A. A fast-moving river flood
B. A sudden overflow of water from glacial lakes
C. A type of storm
D. A heatwave caused by melting ice (B)

Explanation : A glacial burst happens when the pressure builds up in a glacial lake and causes the water to break through the barrier, often resulting in devastating floods.

5. What was the consequence of the 2013 Uttarakhand glacial burst?
A. It caused a drought
B. It led to landslides, destroying villages and infrastructure
C. It caused a tsunami
D. It resulted in wildfires (B)

Explanation : The 2013 Uttarakhand glacial burst caused continuous heavy rainfall, leading to landslides that destroyed villages, roads, and bridges, and killed about 6,000 people, including pilgrims.

6. How do poorly planned constructions contribute to urban flooding?
A. They cause an increase in rainfall
B. They block waterways, preventing water flow
C. They absorb too much water, causing soil erosion
D. They create high winds (B)

Explanation : Poorly planned construction can block natural waterways, preventing the flow of water, which leads to flooding in urban areas.

7. Why don't urban surfaces like concrete or asphalt allow water absorption?
A. They are impervious and do not let water seep into the ground
B. They are highly porous
C. They create more evaporation
D. They absorb water but too slowly (A)

Explanation : Urban surfaces made of concrete or asphalt are impervious, meaning they do not allow water to be absorbed by the Earth.

8. What happens to the drainage system in many cities during heavy rainfall?
A. It becomes overburdened and leads to flooding
B. It freezes and stops working
C. It directs water to other cities
D. It reduces the volume of rainfall (A)

Explanation : Heavy rainfall can overburden the drainage system in many cities, leading to flooding.

9. What is one of the impacts of floods on agriculture?
A. It improves soil fertility
B. It destroys crops and causes soil erosion
C. It accelerates crop growth
D. It prevents overgrazing (B)

Explanation : Floods destroy crops, cause soil erosion, and disrupt agricultural activities, leading to significant losses.

10. What role does the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) play in disaster situations?
A. It forecasts weather conditions
B. It designs new infrastructure
C. It responds to disasters like cyclones, floods, and landslides
D. It monitors environmental policies (C)

Explanation : The NDRF is specially trained to respond to natural disasters, such as cyclones, floods, and landslides, and plays a key role in rescue and evacuation efforts.