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Q1. Which is the most well-developed and the oldest canal systems of the world in India?
a) Sikri Canal
b) Indira Gandhi Nahar Pariyojna
c) Krishna-Godavari Canal System
d) Ganga Canal
Q2. Deltas are common in India for the East-flowing river systems, whereas they are nearly absent on the West coast, because West-flowing rivers
a) have lesser water volume and carry less run-off silt
b) originate in dry areas
c) originate largely in the Western Ghats and have short distance to cover to the sea
d) are few
Q3. An important river of the Indian desert is?
a) Narmada
b) Tapi
c) Jhelum
d) Luni
Q4. On which of the following rivers, the Tehri Hydro Power Project has been

constructed?

a) Yamuna and Bhagirathi

- b) Kali and Tons
- c) Bhagirathi and Bhilangana
- d) Bhagirathi and Alaknanda

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- **Q5.** Ganga is a result of the confluence of rivers .
- a) Bhagirathi and Alakananda at Karan Prayag
- b) Bhagirathi and Alakananda at Gangotri
- c) Bhagirathi and Alakananda at Rudra Prayag
- d) Bhagirathi and Alakananda at Dev Prayag

Q6. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A):

The rivers of the West Coast of India do **not** form the delta.

Reason (R):

They flow through short courses on relatively harder rocks.

Choose the **correct** answer using the codes given below Code:

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct but, (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- b) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- c) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- d) Both (A) and (R) are **correct** and (R) is the **correct** explanation of (A).
- Q7. What name does Brahmaputra take as is discharges into the Bay of Bengal?
- a) Jamuna
- b) Padma
- c) Meghna

Q8. The sideways erosion which widens the river valley called?
a) Vertical Corrosion
b) Side Corrosion
c) Mean Corrosion
d) Lateral Corrosion
Q9. The river also known as Tsangpo in Tibet is
a) Brahmaputra
b) Indus
c) Teesta
d) Ganga
Q10. This delta is the largest in the world
a) Kaveri delta
b) Krishna delta
c) Godavari delta
d) Ganga-Brahmaputra delta
Q11. Which one of the following rivers flows between Vindhya-Satpura ranges?
a) Ken
b) Godavari
c) Narmada
d) Chambal
Q12. Which of the following rivers is not the tributary of Ganga?

d) Ganga

a) Son
b) Gomati
c) Yamuna
d) Indrawati
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Q13. The region which is a water divide between the Ganga and Indus river systems is
a) Namchobarva
b) Alakananda
c) Ambala
d) Haridwar
Q14. Maximum benefits occupying state by Sardar Sarovar Dam is
a) Odisha
b) Madhya Pradesh
c) Rajasthan
d) Gujarat
Q15. Among the following which river flows in rift valley?
a) Yamuna
b) Son
c) Tapti
d) Cauvery
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Answers to the above questions:

Q1. Answer: (d)

Q2. Answer: (a)

Most of the Western flowing rivers travel a lesser distance than eastern flowing rivers before getting into the sea. On way to the West coast through hard rocks and over a higher gradient, they couldn't collect a large amount of Slit and flow with very high speed compared to East flowing rivers. Eastern rivers flow through broken hills and mountain ranges.

So, they are widened and flow with lesser velocity before entering into sea. So, they deposit sediments and silt before entering into the sea and can form a Delta.

Q3. Answer: (d)

The Luni is a river of western Rajasthan state, India. It originates in the Pushkar valley of the Aravalli Range, near Ajmer and ends in the marshy lands of Rann of Kutch in Gujarat, after travelling a distance of 495 km.

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Q4. Answer: (c)

Q5. Answer: (d)

Bhagirathi and Alaknanda rivers meet at DevPrayag and downstream flow as Ganges.

Q6. Answer: (d)

Q7. Answer: (c)

The Padma is the name used in Bangladesh for a major transboundary river, known in India as the main distributary of the Ganges, the river system that originated in the western Himalayas.

The Padma enters Bangladesh from India near Chapai Nababganj. It meets the Jamuna near Aricha and retains its name, but finally meets with the Meghna near Chandpur and adopts the name 'Meghna' before flowing into the Bay of Bengal.

Q8. Answer: (d)

Sideways form of erosion is called lateral erosion. In lateral erosion, the river erodes away at its banks and widens the river channel. Together, vertical and lateral erosion create the distinctive V-shaped valley that is found in rivers in their upper course.

As the river gets closer to the sea, there is more lateral erosion than vertical erosion and the V flattens out into a much wider shape.

Q9. Answer: (a)

The Yarlung Tsangpo is a watercourse that originates at Tamlung Tso lake in western Tibet, southeast of Mount Kailash and Lake Mansarovar. It later forms the South Tibet Valley and Yarlung Tsangpo Grand Canyon, before passing through the state of Arunachal Pradesh, India, where it is known as the Dihang.

Downstream from Arunachal Pradesh, the river becomes wider and at this point is called the Brahmaputra River. From Assam (India) the river enters Bangladesh at Ramnabazar.

Q10. Answer: (d)

The Ganges Delta (also known as the Ganges– Brahmaputra Delta, or the Sunderbans Delta) is a river delta in the South Asia region of Bengal, consisting of Bangladesh and the state of West Bengal, India.

It is the world's largest delta and empties into the Bay of Bengal. It is also one of the most fertile regions in the world, thus earning the nickname The Green Delta. The delta stretches from the Hooghly River on the west to the Meghna River on the east.

Q11. Answer: (c)

The Vindhya Range constitutes the main dividing line between the geological regions of the Indo-Gangetic Plain and the Peninsula. This range lies north of the Narmada River which flows through a narrow gorge between Vindhya in the north and Satpuras in the south.

Q12. Answer: (d)

Indravati is a tributary of the Godavari River, located in central India.

Q13. Answer: (c)

Any elevated area, such as a mountain or upland, that separates two drainage basins is known as a water divide; for example, the water divide between the Indus and the Ganga river systems.

Ambala is located on this water divide. Similarly, the Western Ghats form the main water divide in Peninsular India.
Q14. Answer: (d)
Q15. Answer: (c)

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