

## Drainage with Answers

Question 1.

Which of the following state is not drained by River Ganga:

- (a) Bihar
- (b) West Bengal
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Punjab

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Punjab

Because in this region this river does not flow. Since this area is not drained by river Ganga.

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Question 2.

What are the characteristics of a river?

- (i) Rivers are fast moving water bodies (ii) River originate from glacier, springs, lake etc.
- (iii) Rivers are slow moving mass of the ice and slow. (iv) Rivers are used for irrigation, navigation, generation of hydropower etc.
- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (b) (i), (ii) and (iv)
- (c) All (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- (d) Only (iii)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) (i), (ii) and (iv)

Because a river has all such characteristics as mention in option.

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Question 3.

The river Narmada originate from:

- (a) Amarkantak
- (b) Satpura
- (c) Ice slope of Western Ghats
- (d) Brahamagir

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Amarkantak

b, c, d are other geographic aspects.

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Question 4.

Which one of the following describes the drainage patterns resembling the branches of a tree:

- (a) Radial
- (b) Dendritic



- (c) Centrifugal
- (d) Trellis

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Trellis

Drainage pattern a, b and c has other geographical features.

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Question 5.

In which of the following states is the Wular lake located:

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Punjab
- (d) Jammu and Kashmir

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Jammu and Kashmir

Most of fresh water lakes are originated from mountain region. Hence d is correct option.

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Question 6.

Which one of the following lakes is a salt water lake?

- (a) Sambhar
- (b) Wular
- (c) Dal
- (d) Gobind Sagar

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Sambhar

b and c are fresh water lakes and d is man-made lake.

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Question 7.

Which one of the following is the longest river of the Peninsular India:

- (a) Narmada
- (b) Godavari
- (c) Krishna
- (d) Mahanadi

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Godavari

Because it has largest drainage basin compare to other peninsular river. It is also known as Deccan Ganga.

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Question 8.

Name the place where river Indus emerge:

- (a) Peshawar

- (b) Amarkantak
- (c) Attock
- (d) Mansarowar

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Attock

Is correct answer, other are irrelevant regarding to the origin / emergence of river Indus.

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Question 9.

Ganga enters Bangladesh at:

- (a) Farakka
- (b) Meghalaya
- (c) Assam
- (d) All are incorrect

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Farakka

Is correct.

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Question 10.

The length of river Ganga is:

- (a) 2525 km
- (b) 2500 km
- (c) 2575 km
- (d) 2615 km

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 2525 km

It is the total drainage basin/length of river Ganga.

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Question 11.

The largest river of peninsular India is:

- (a) Tapi
- (b) Mahanadi
- (c) Godavari
- (d) Krishna

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Godavari

It is also known as Deccan Ganga (Dakshin Ganga).

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Question 12.

Largest fresh water lake found in India at:

- (a) Jammu & Kashmir

- (b) Malwa Plateau
- (c) Plain areas
- (d) Near oceans

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Jammu & Kashmir

Because most of the fresh water lakes are found in Himalayan region and J&K is also the part of this region.

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Question 13.

Which of the following two rivers form estuaries:

- (a) Krishna and Kaveri
- (b) Godavari and Tapi
- (c) Narmada and Tapi
- (d) Godavari and Tapi

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Narmada and Tapi

Narmada and Tapi, these two rivers do not form delta while entering the sea. Other rivers have other characteristic.

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[Write true \(T\) or false \(F\)](#)

1. The name of the place where the river Indus emerges out of the mountains to the plain is called Vishnu.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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2. The salting is the largest tributary of the Indus.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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3. The Chenab is the main tributary of the Godavari.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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4. The total length of the river Indus is 2900 km.

▼ [Answer](#)



Answer: True

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5. The Alaknanda and the Bhagirathi join each other at Dev Prayag.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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6. The longest tributary of the Ganga flowing through the Northern Plain is Saraswati.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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7. The Ganga entire Bangladesh at Farakka.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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8. The total length of the river Ganga is 2600 km.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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9. The total length of the river Narmada is 1500 km.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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10. The largest river of the peninsular India is the Krishna.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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11. The total length of the river Godavari is 1600 km.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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12. The other name of Godavari is Dakshin Ganga.

▼ [Answer](#)



Answer: True

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13. The length of the river Mahanadi is 860 km.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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14. The length of river Krishna is 1500 km.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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15. The largest fresh water lake of India is Wular lake.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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16. Mithankol is situated in Afghanistan.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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17. In Bangladesh river Ganga is known as Meghna.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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18. Sambhar Lake is in Rajasthan.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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19. Chilka lake is in Assam.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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20. Guru Gobind Sagar is a man-made lake.

▼ [Answer](#)



Answer: True

Match the following

1.

Column A	Column B
(a) River Ganga enters Bangaldesh	1. Kashmir
(b) Dal and Wular lakes are in	2. Andhra Pradesh
(c) Killeru lake is in	3. Jaisalmer
(d) Gadisagr lake is in	4. Rajasthan
(e) Sambhar lake is in	5. at Palma

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column A	Column B
(a) River Ganga enters Bangaldesh	5. at Palma
(b) Dal and Wular lakes are in	1. Kashmir
(c) Killeru lake is in	2. Andhra Pradesh
(d) Gadisagr lake is in	3. Jaisalmer
(e) Sambhar lake is in	4. Rajasthan

2.

Column I	Column II	Column III
1. The river Indus rises in	(a) Baltistan and	(A) Bhagirathi
2. The Indus flows through	(b) are called	(B) Lake Mansarowai
3. The headwater fo the Ganga	(c) longer than	(C) in the Himalaya
4. The given Yamuna rise from the	(d) Tibet, near	(D) Gilgit
5. The Brahmaputra river is slightly	(e) Yamunotri Glacier	(E) the Indus

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column I	Column II	Column III
1. The river Indus rises in	(d) Tibet, near	(B) Lake Mansarowai



2. The Indus flows through	(a) Baltistan and	(D) Gilgit
3. The headwater fo the Ganga	(b) are called	(A) Bhagirathi
4. The given Yamuna rise from the	(e) Yamunotri Glacier	(C) in the Himalaya
5. The Brahmaputra river is slightly	(c) longer than	(E) the Indus

### Fill in the blanks

1. Brahmaputra is known as the Tsangpo in Tibet and ..... in Bangladesh.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Jamuna

2. The main water divide in Peninsula rIndia is formed by the ..... .

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Western ghats

3. The Narmada river rises in the ..... hills in Madhya Pradesh.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Amarkantak lake

4. The ..... basin covers parts of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Narmada

5. The ..... river rises in the Satpura range, in the Betul district of Madhya Pradesh.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Tapi

6. The ..... is the largest Peninsular river.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Godavari



7. The ..... river rises in the highlands of Chattisgarh.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Mahanadi

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8. The length of the Mahanadi river is ..... km.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 860

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9. Most of the fresh water lakes are in the ..... region.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Himalayan

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10. .... are of great value to human beings.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Lakes

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