

1. When the streams flow in different directions from a central peak or dome like structure, a pattern is developed.

- (a) Dendritic Drainage Pattern
- (b) Trellis Drainage Pattern
- (c) Rectangular Drainage Pattern
- (d) Radial Drainage Pattern**

2. The Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum are the major tributaries to river

- (a) Ganges
- (b) Brahmaputra
- (c) Indus**
- (d) Godavari

3. The river Ganga in its origin state is known as

- (a) Alaknanda
- (b) Bhagirathi**
- (c) Bhagirathi-Hooghly
- (d) Alaknanda-Hooghly

4. in Assam, is the largest riverine island formed by river Brahmaputra.

- (a) Majuli**
- (b) Sunderban
- (c) Namcha Barwa
- (d) Tsangpo

5. Which river is popularly known as Dakshin Ganga?

- (a) The Krishna
- (b) The Godavari**
- (c) The Kaveri
- (d) The Narmada

6. The Narmada river rises in the

- (a) Amarkantak**
- (b) Betul
- (c) Nasik
- (d) Mahabaleshwar

7. NRCP stands for:

(a) National River Conservation Project

(b) National River Conservation Plan

(c) National River Conversation Plan

(d) National River Conversation Plan

8. The largest salt water lake in India is known as

(a) Nainital Lake

(b) Sursagar Lake

(c) Chilika Lake

(d) Dal Lake

9. What is the total length of river Krishna?

(a) 1312 Kms

(b) 1500 Kms

(c) 1400 Kms

(d) 1250 Kms

10. The Ganga and the Brahmaputra rivers join together and forms the before submerging into the Bay of Bengal.

(a) Sunderban Delta

(b) Estuaries

(c) Water Divide

(d) Lagoons