

11. In the final stage before meeting the seas and oceans, river breakup into various streams called as

- (a) Tributaries
- (b) Deltas
- (c) Estuaries

(d) Distributaries

12. A lake formed when a meandering river is cut off from the mainstream is known as

(a) Ox-Bow Lakes

- (b) Glacial Lakes
- (c) Lagoons
- (d) Man Made Lakes

13. River Brahmaputra takes a Hair Pin turn from

(a) Namcha Barwa

- (b) Majuli
- (c) Dihang
- (d) Dibang

14. What is the total length of river Ganga?

- (a) 2900 Kms
- (b) 2500 Kms**
- (c) 2700 Kms
- (d) 2300 Kms

15. The drainage basins of the peninsular rivers in comparison to the Himalayan Rivers are

(a) Smaller in Size

- (b) Larger in Size
- (c) Same in Size
- (d) Medium in Size

16. Ambala is located on the water divide between

- (a) Ganga and Brahmaputra
- (b) Indus and Brahmaputra

(c) Indus and Ganga

- (d) Ganga and Godavari

17. Which is NOT a common features formed by a river while flowing through plains?

- (a) Flood Plains
- (b) Meandering
- (c) Levees
- (d) Tributaries**

18. The Amravati, the Bhavani, the Hemavati, the Kabini, etc. are the main tributaries of

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

19. The Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase - I started in the year

- (a) 1984
- (b) 1985**
- (c) 1986
- (d) 1987

20. The Brahmaputra River, while flowing outside India is popularly known as

- (a) Lohit
- (b) Dihang
- (c) Brahmaputra
- (d) Tsangpo**