

1. The Proposed Sea way "Sethusamudram" is the canal passes through which sea-lanes?

- (A) Gulf of Mannar (B) Malacca Strait
- (C) Gulf of Kutch
- (D) Andaman and Nicobar islands

Ans. (A)

Exp: It is a shipping canal project to create a shipping route in the palk strait to Provide continuous route around Indian Peninsula.

2. The Study of Lakes is called-

- (A) Limnology (B) Potomology
- (C) Topology (D) Hydrology

Ans. (A)

Exp: The study of inland fresh waters whether of standing bodies like lakes or dynamic bodies like rivers along with their drainage basins is termed as Limnology.

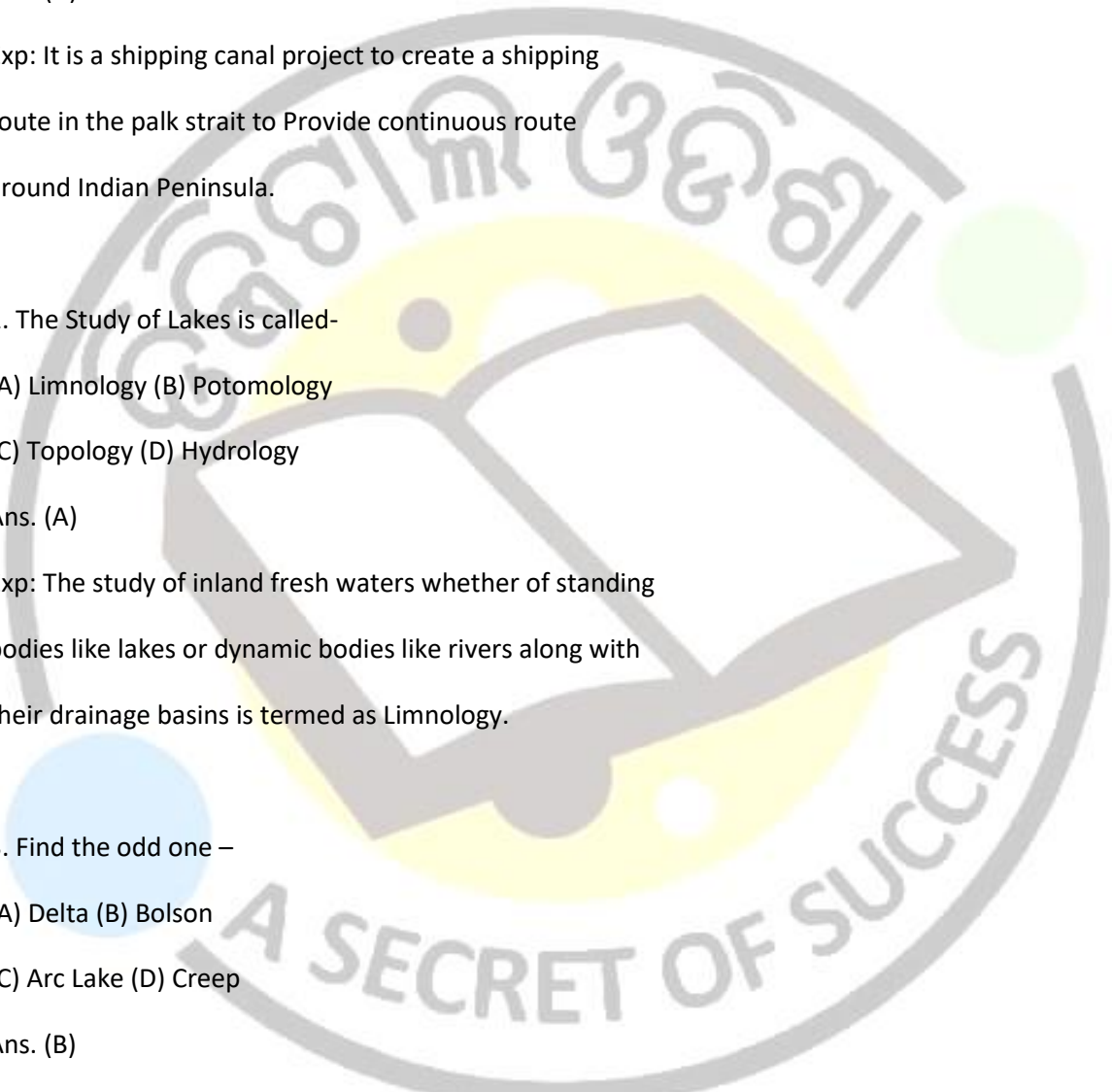
3. Find the odd one –

- (A) Delta (B) Bolson
- (C) Arc Lake (D) Creep

Ans. (B)

Exp: Bolson is basically a desert valley usually centered over salt pans. This type of flat floored desert valley is generally surrounded by hills from all sides.

4. "Loktak" is a –



(A) Valley (B) Lake

(C) River (D) Mountain range

Ans. (B)

Exp : Loktak is a lake which is situated in Manipur. It is largest freshwater lake in Northeast India. It is famous for Phumdis (floating mass). Only floating national park i.e. Keibul Lamjao National Park is located in it.

5. Where is Lonar Lake situated?

(A) Tamil Nadu (B) Kerala

(C) Maharashtra (D) Gujarat

Ans. (C)

Exp: Lonar is a crater lake located in Buldhana district of Maharashtra. This saline soda lake has been notified as a National Geo-Heritage Monument.

6. Which is the largest Man Made Lake-

(A) Wular (B) Gobind Sagar

(C) Rana Pratap Sagar (D) Baikal

Ans. (B)

Exp: Gobind Sagar lake is the largest man made lake situated in Bilaspur district of Himachal Pradesh. After Gobind Sagar, Dhebar lake in Rajasthan is largest artificial lake.

7. Shivasamudram falls is situated on the bank

of which river-

(A) Krishna (B) Godavari

(C) Cauvery (D) Mahanadi

Ans. (C)

Exp: Shivasamudram falls which are located in Karnataka are the largest waterfall in India. It is on the banks of river Cauvery.

8. Which of the following is the highest waterfall in India?

(A) Shimsha falls (B) Hogenakkal falls

(C) Courtallam falls (D) Jog falls

Ans. (D)

Exp: Jog falls are the highest waterfall in India located on Sharavathi river. These are also known as Gerosoppa falls.

9. The fertile land between two rivers is called-

(A) Drainage basin (B) Water-shed

(C) Doab (D) Lowland or terrain

Ans. (C)

Exp: Doab is a tract of land that lies between two conflating rivers. Punjab is a land between five rivers.

10. Which is the highest river basin of Peninsular

India-

(A) Mahanadi (B) Godavari

(C) Krishna (D) Narmada

Ans. (C)

Exp: It originates from mount Mahabaleshwar from a height of about 1738m. It is a 1300km long river also known as Krishnaveni.

11. Which is the longest river of Peninsular India?

- (A) Krishna (B) Cauvery  
(C) Narmada (D) Godavari

Ans. (D)

Exp: The longest river of Peninsular India is Godavari with a length of 1465 km. It is also known as Vridha Ganga or Dakshin Ganga.

12. Which river of India is also known as 'Vridha Ganga'?

- (A) Krishna (B) Godavari  
(C) Cauvery (D) Narmada

Ans. (B)

Exp: Godavari which is regarded as oldest and longest river of the Peninsular India is known as Vridha Ganga. As it is the oldest river of Peninsular India it also has a great religious importance in south India.

13. Which of the following river is known as "Dakshin Ganga"?

- (A) Krishna (B) Godavari  
(C) Mahanadi (D) Cauvery

Ans. (B)

Exp: Dakshin Ganga is called so because as the river Ganga has the largest river basin in north India. Godavari has the largest basin in south India.

14. Nasik is located on the bank of which river?

- (A) Mahanadi (B) Tapti
- (C) Krishna (D) Godavari

Ans. (D)

Exp: Godavari originates from Brahmagiri Mountain, Trimbakeshwar in Nashik and flows through the city. Other towns located on the banks of river Godavari are Adilabad, Nanded, Basara and Trimbakeshwar.

15. Which of the following river originates out of India?

- (A) Brahmaputra (B) Beas
- (C) Ravi (D) Jhelum

Ans. (A)

Exp: The Brahmaputra river originates from chenayundung glacier near lake Mansarovar in Tibet. It is know by different names in different regions.

Region Local Name

Tibet Tsangpo

Chinese Yarlung Zangbo Jiang

Bangladesh Jamuna

16. Which is the river known as Tsangpo in Tibet?

- (A) Ganga (B) Brahmaputra
- (C) Indus (D) Tista

Ans. (B)

Exp: Brahmaputra river which originates in Tibet flows



through Tibet and there it is locally known as Tsangpo("Purifier"). The Chinese name of river Brahmaputra is Yarlung Zangbo.

17. The Point of origin of Indus River is-

- (A) Hindu Kush Mountain
- (B) Himalaya Range
- (C) Karakoram Range (D) Mount Kailash

Ans. (D)

Exp: Indus river originates in Southwestern Tibet near lake Mansarovar (Mapam) in Mount Kailash range. Five Major tributaries of Indus are Beas, Chenab, Jhelum, Ravi & Sutlej.

18. Which of the following river is beyond the Himalaya?

- (A) Ganga (B) Yamuna
- (C) Sutlej (D) Ravi

Ans. (C)

Exp: Sutlej river originates beyond the Himalayas in the Kailash range. It provides water to many canals in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan including Indira Gandhi canal.

19. Which of the river does not originate in Indian territory?

- (A) Ganga (B) Sutlej
- (C) Mahanadi (D) Yamuna

Ans. (B)

Exp: It rises beyond the Indian territory in Kailash Mountain from Rakas lake near Mansarovar lake in Tibet. It is the easternmost tributary of the Indus river and is also known as Satadru.

20. Which of the following river originates beyond Himalaya?

- (A) Indus (B) Saraswati
- (C) Ganga (D) Yamuna

Ans. (A)

Exp: It originates from the Northern slopes of the Kailash Mountain range near the Mansarovar lake in Tibetan plateau. Primary source is called Sengge Zangbo.

21. Which river is known as "Open Sewer" in India?

- (A) Ganga (B) Yamuna
- (C) Narmada (D) Godavari

Ans. (B)

Exp: Industrial waste and sewage disposal have lead to heavy pollution in River Yamuna that is why it is often termed as open sewage or "khula naala".

22. The Town located on the confluence of river

Bhagirathi and Alaknanda is-

- (A) Rudraprayag (B) Devprayag
- (C) Vishnuprayag (D) Karnaprayag

Ans. (B)

Exp: Two sources of river Ganga, are Bhagirathi and Alaknanda. These two rivers meet at Devprayag and then the river is called the Ganga.

23. Where do river Bhagirathi and Alaknanda meet?

- (A) Karnprayag (B) Devprayag  
(C) Rudraprayag (D) Gangotri

Ans. (B)

Exp: The Alaknanda river rises at feet of Satopanth and Bhagirath kharak Glacier and then it meets the headwaters of Bhagirathi at Devprayag (830 m) from where onwards it flows as Ganga.

24. Which of the following river flows from the sediments in India?

- (A) Ganga (B) Indus  
(C) Brahmaputra (D) Yamuna

Ans. (A)

Exp: Ganga river flows through the Northern plains carrying huge amount of sediments. Moreover a great amount of sediments are also added by its tributaries such as Kosi, Gandak, Son, Ghaggar and Yamuna.

25. Which of the following river is famous for changing its path?

- (A) Narmada (B) Kosi  
(C) Brahmaputra (D) Damodar

Ans. (B)

Exp: Kosi river also known as "Sorrow of Bihar" carries huge



amount of water and sediments and when it enters plains it changes its course regularly and huge amount of sediments deposit in very less time leading to overflow of water which causes devastating floods in Bihar specially in Monsoons.

26. In north-east India, river flows out of the country is-

- (A) Brahmaputra (B) Gandak
- (C) Kosi (D) Ganga

Ans. (A)

Exp: Brahmaputra flows out of Indian territory and it enters Bangladesh where it is locally known as Jamuna and then it drains into bay of Bengal.

27. Which of the following river does not form a delta?

- (A) Ganga (B) Godavari
- (C) Mahanadi (D) Tapti

Ans. (D)

Exp: Tapti is a west flowing river. It flows through a rift valley of Igneous rocks so it is not able to collect much sediments and hence it forms an Estuary instead of a Delta.

28. Which of the following state is not part of Narmada valley?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh (B) Rajasthan
- (C) Gujarat (D) Maharashtra

Ans. (B)

Exp: Narmada river after originating from Narmada Kund in Amarkantak Plateau flows through Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra and then drains into the Arabian Sea.

29. Which of the following Peninsular Indian river does not meet the Arabian Sea-

- (A) Periyar (B) Cauvery  
(C) Narmada (D) Tapti

Ans. (B)

Exp: Cauvery rises in Brahmagiri hills in Karnataka and flows through Karnataka and Tamilnadu drains into the Bay of Bengal. The river basin of Cauvery comprises Kerala (3%), Karnataka (41%) and Tamilnadu (56%). Other 3 are west flowing rivers that drains into the Arabian Sea.

30. Which of the following river flow from south to north direction?

- (A) Krishna (B) Cauvery  
(C) Son (D) Godavari

Ans. (C)

Exp: Son river originates from Amarkantak Plateau and flow towards northward plains where it meets Ganga near Patna. It is a right bank tributary of river Ganga.

31. Consider the following pairs Tributary Main river

1. Chambal Yamuna
2. Son Narmada

3. Manas Brahmaputra

Which of the following is correctly matched-

(A) 1, 3 (B) 1 and 2

(C) 1, 2 and 3 (D) Only 2

Ans.(A)

Exp: Son river is a right bank tributary of river Ganga whereas Chambal and Manas are respective tributaries of rivers Yamuna and Brahmaputra.

32. Which of the following river forms estuary ?

(A) Narmada (B) Cauvery

(C) Krishna (D) Mahanadi

Ans. (A)

Exp: Narmada river flows through a rift valley between Vindhyas in North and Satpura in South so it carries minimal amount of sediments and forms Estuary instead of Delta.

33. Vijayawada is located on the bank of which river?

(A) Cauvery (B) Krishna

(C) Mahanadi (D) Yamuna

Ans.(B)

Exp: Krishna river originates near Mahabaleshwar in Sahyadri and flows through Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Vijaywada is a town in Andhra Pradesh located on the bank of this river.

34. Which river flows between Satpura and Vindhya?

- (A) Godavari (B) Gandak  
(C) Tapti (D) Narmada

Ans. (D)

Exp: Narmada river after originating from Amarkantak Plateau flows through a rift valley bounded by Vindhya in North and Satpura in south.

35. Match the following City River

- A. Jabalpur 1. Ravi  
B. Paris 2. Narmada  
C. London 3. Seine  
D. Lahore 4. Thames

A B C D

- (A) 2 3 4 1  
(B) 3 2 1 4  
(C) 1 4 3 2  
(D) 4 1 2 3

Ans. (A)

Exp: City River

Jabalpur Narmada

Paris Seine

London Thames

Lahore Ravi



36. Which of the following river does not relate with Punjab?

- (A) Sutlej (B) Ravi  
(C) Beas (D) Tapti

Ans. (D)

Exp: Tapti river originates from Betul plateau in Madhya Pradesh and its river basin lies in M.P., Maharashtra and Gujarat. So it is not related to Punjab.

37. Surat is located on the bank of which river?

- (A) Narmada (B) Sharawati  
(C) Mahi (D) Tapti

Ans. (D)

Exp: Tapti or Tapi river flows from east to west through the states of M.P., Maharashtra and Gujarat. Surat is a city in Gujarat located on the bank of this river.

38. An important river of Indian desert is-

- (A) Luni (B) Narmada  
(C) Krishna (D) Beas

Ans. (A)

Exp: Luni river which originates in Pushkar Valley of Aravali range flows through the Thar Desert. It is an inland river i.e. it does not meet with the sea and disappear in land.

39. Majuli, the World's largest river Island is

located in which state?

(A) Arunachal Pradesh (B) Assam

(C) Tripura (D) Mizoram

Ans. (B)

Exp: Majuli is a riverine Island located on Brahmaputra river in Assam. It is the first Island district of India.

40. How many ports are there in India?

(A) 6 (B) 9

(C) 10 (D) 12

Ans. (D)

Exp: Although there are 13 Major sea ports in India 12 of them are major ports of Government whereas Ennore port of Chennai is a corporate one.

