

Drainage | Multiple choice questions along with answers | class 9th

These questions will help you practice as possible multiple choice questions of Chapter 1 'Drainage' in Economics of class 9th. These MCQs will help you revise the entire chapter with ease and improve your score, as they cover all possible important questions.

Answer the following questions.

Objective Questions :-

Q.1 What is meant by the term 'drainage'?

- a. The process of irrigation
- b. The flow of groundwater
- c. The river system of an area
- d. Removal of excess water from fields

Answer: c. The river system of an area

Q.2 What is the area drained by a single river system called?

- a. River valley
- b. Drainage divide
- c. Water table
- d. Drainage basin

Answer: d. Drainage basin

Q.3 What separates two drainage basins?

- a. River
- b. Sea
- c. Water divide
- d. Plateau

Answer: c. Water divide

Q.4 How are Indian rivers broadly classified?

- a. Western and Eastern rivers
- b. Mountain and Desert rivers
- c. Himalayan and Peninsular rivers
- d. Coastal and Inland rivers

Answer: c. Himalayan and Peninsular rivers

Q.5 Which of the following is true about Himalayan rivers?

- a. They are mostly seasonal
- b. They are snow-fed and perennial
- c. They flow only during monsoon
- d. They have shallow courses

Answer:

b. They are snow-fed and perennial

Q.6 From where do most Peninsular rivers originate?

- a. Eastern Ghats
- b. Central Plains
- c. Himalayas
- d. Western Ghats

Answer: d. Western Ghats

Q.7 Which river has the largest basin in India?

- a. Ganga
- b. Yamuna
- c. Brahmaputra
- d. Narmada

Answer: a. Ganga

Q.8 Which of these rivers flow westward towards the Arabian Sea?

- a. Godavari and Krishna
- b. Mahanadi and Ganga
- c. Narmada and Tapi
- d. Kaveri and Yamuna

Answer: c. Narmada and Tapi

Q.9 Where does the Indus River originate?

- a. Nepal
- b. Tibet, near Lake Mansarowar
- c. Uttarakhand
- d. Jammu & Kashmir

Answer: b. Tibet, near Lake Mansarowar

Q.10 Which river joins the Ganga at Allahabad (Prayagraj)?

- a. Gandak
- b. Kosi
- c. Yamuna
- d. Ghaghara

Answer: c. Yamuna

Q.11 What is the total length of the Ganga River?

- a. 1800 km
- b. 2500 km
- c. 2900 km
- d. 3000 km

Answer: b. 2500 km

Q.12 The Ganga flows into the Bay of Bengal after forming which delta?

- a. Krishna Delta
- b. Mahanadi Delta

- c. Sundarban Delta
- d. Narmada Delta

Answer: c. Sundarban Delta

Q.13 Which river system flows through Baltistan and Gilgit and emerges at Attock?

- a. Ganga
- b. Brahmaputra
- c. Indus
- d. Beas

Answer: c. Indus

Q.14 Which rivers are the main Himalayan tributaries of the Ganga?

- a. Chambal, Betwa, Son
- b. Beas, Ravi, Satluj
- c. Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak, Kosi
- d. Dihang, Dibang, Lohit

Answer: c. Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak, Kosi

Q.15 Where does the Ganga emerge from the mountains onto the plains?

- a. Allahabad
- b. Devaprayag
- c. Haridwar
- d. Patna

Answer: c. Haridwar

Q.16 The Brahmaputra takes a U-turn at which point to enter India?

- a. Mount Everest
- b. Namcha Barwa
- c. Gangotri Glacier
- d. Dehradun

Answer: b. Namcha Barwa

Q.17 Which city is located on the water divide between the Indus and Ganga systems?

- a. Patna
- b. Haridwar
- c. Ambala
- d. Varanasi

Answer: c. Ambala

Q.18 Which Peninsular tributaries of the Ganga originate in semi-arid regions and carry less water?

- a. Ghaghara, Kosi
- b. Betwa, Chambal, Son
- c. Alaknanda, Bhagirathi
- d. Jhelum, Ravi

Answer: b. Betwa, Chambal, Son

Q.19 What is the local name of the Brahmaputra in Bangladesh?

- a. Jamuna
- b. Tsang Po
- c. Dihang
- d. Hooghly

Answer: a. Jamuna

Q.20 According to the Indus Water Treaty (1960), what percentage of Indus water can India use?

- a. 10%
- b. 20%
- c. 30%
- d. 50%

Answer: b. 20%

Q.21 Which program was launched in 2014 for conservation and pollution control of River Ganga?

- a. Clean India Mission
- b. Jal Shakti Abhiyan
- c. Namami Gange Programme
- d. National River Scheme

Answer: c. Namami Gange Programme

Q.22 The main tributary of the Ganga in India is:

- a. Gandak
- b. Kosi
- c. Bhagirathi-Hooghly
- d. Meghna

Answer: c. Bhagirathi-Hooghly

Q.23 Where does the Brahmaputra originate?

- a. Nepal
- b. Bhutan
- c. Tibet, east of Mansarowar lake
- d. Arunachal Pradesh

Answer: c. Tibet, east of Mansarowar lake

Q.24 What is the name of the Brahmaputra in Tibet?

- a. Dihang
- b. Tsang Po
- c. Jamuna
- d. Lohit

Answer: b. Tsang Po

Q.25 Which state does the Narmada River originate from?

- a. Gujarat
- b. Madhya Pradesh

- c. Maharashtra
- d. Odisha

Answer: b. Madhya Pradesh

Q.26 What is the largest Peninsular river?

- a. Mahanadi
- b. Krishna
- c. Godavari
- d. Kaveri

Answer: c. Godavari

Q.27 Into which sea do most Peninsular rivers drain?

- a. Arabian Sea
- b. Bay of Bengal
- c. Red Sea
- d. Pacific Ocean

Answer: b. Bay of Bengal

Q.28 What is the name of the Brahmaputra when it enters Arunachal Pradesh?

- a. Lohit
- b. Dihang
- c. Dibang
- d. Barak

Answer: b. Dihang

Q.29 The Narmada and Tapi rivers flow through which type of valley?

- a. Glacial valley
- b. U-shaped valley
- c. Rift valley
- d. Coastal valley

Answer: c. Rift valley

Q.30 Which rivers form estuaries instead of deltas?

- a. Godavari and Krishna
- b. Narmada and Tapi
- c. Ganga and Yamuna
- d. Mahanadi and Kaveri

Answer: b. Narmada and Tapi

Q.31 What causes the Brahmaputra to carry less silt and water in Tibet?

- a. Cold and dry region
- b. River is dammed there
- c. High vegetation
- d. Less rainfall in India

Answer: a. Cold and dry region

Q.32 What natural disaster is commonly caused by the Brahmaputra in Assam and Bangladesh?

- a. Earthquakes
- b. Landslides
- c. Floods
- d. Droughts

Answer: c. Floods

Q.33 Which peninsular river is also known as the Dakshin Ganga?

- a. Kaveri
- b. Krishna
- c. Godavari
- d. Mahanadi

Answer: c. Godavari

Q.34 What is the main reason for short west-flowing rivers along the Western Ghats?

- a. Wide coastal plains
- b. Low rainfall
- c. Steep slope and narrow coastal plains
- d. High evaporation

Answer: c. Steep slope and narrow coastal plains

Q.35 Where does the Godavari River originate?

- a. Western Ghats, Karnataka
- b. Aravalli Hills, Rajasthan
- c. Nasik district, Maharashtra
- d. Nilgiri Hills, Tamil Nadu

Answer: c. Nasik district, Maharashtra

Q.36 What is the approximate length of the Godavari River?

- a. 1000 km
- b. 1500 km
- c. 2500 km
- d. 2900 km

Answer: b. 1500 km

Q.37 Which state contributes about 50% of the Godavari River basin?

- a. Andhra Pradesh
- b. Odisha
- c. Maharashtra
- d. Madhya Pradesh

Answer: c. Maharashtra

Q.38 Which of the following is not a tributary of the Godavari?

- a. Purna
- b. Manjra
- c. Kosi
- d. Penganga

Answer:

c. Kosi

Q.39 Which three tributaries of the Godavari are considered the largest?

- a. Wardha, Pranhita, Purna
- b. Manjra, Wainganga, Penganga
- c. Yamuna, Gandak, Kosi
- d. Betwa, Son, Chambal

Answer: b. Manjra, Wainganga, Penganga

Q.40 Where does the Mahanadi River originate?

- a. Odisha plains
- b. Western Ghats
- c. Chhattisgarh highlands
- d. Maharashtra plateau

Answer: c. Chhattisgarh highlands

Q.41 The Kaveri River flows into the Bay of Bengal in which state?

- a. Kerala
- b. Karnataka
- c. Odisha
- d. Tamil Nadu

Answer: d. Tamil Nadu

Q.42 Which of the following is a tributary of the Krishna River?

- a. Yamuna
- b. Musi
- c. Gandak
- d. Purna

Answer: b. Musi

Q.43 Which lake is located in the Kashmir Valley and is famous for houseboats and shikaras?

- a. Nainital
- b. Chilika
- c. Loktak
- d. Dal Lake

Answer: d. Dal Lake

Q.44 The Sambhar Lake in Rajasthan is:

- a. A freshwater lake
- b. A saltwater lake
- c. A lagoon
- d. A glacial lake

Answer: b. A saltwater lake

Q.45 Which river is known for forming the second biggest waterfall in India – Shivasamudram Falls?

- a. Krishna

- b. Mahanadi
- c. Kaveri
- d. Godavari

Answer: c. Kaveri

Q.46 Which of these rivers flows near Mahabaleshwar and reaches the Bay of Bengal?

- a. Krishna
- b. Kaveri
- c. Godavari
- d. Brahmani

Answer: a. Krishna

Q.47 What kind of lakes are formed when a meandering river cuts off a loop?

- a. Glacial lakes
- b. Saltwater lakes
- c. Ox-bow lakes
- d. Lagoon lakes

Answer: c. Ox-bow lakes

Q.48 Wular Lake in Jammu and Kashmir is:

- a. A salt lake formed by wind
- b. A lagoon
- c. A tectonic freshwater lake
- d. A man-made reservoir

Answer: c. A tectonic freshwater lake

Q.49 Which river among the following shares its basin with Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Odisha?

- a. Krishna
- b. Mahanadi
- c. Kaveri
- d. Godavari

Answer: b. Mahanadi

Q.50 Which is the largest freshwater lake in India?

- a. Dal Lake
- b. Nainital
- c. Barapani
- d. Wular Lake

Answer: d. Wular Lake

Q.51 Which of the following is the largest lagoon lake located along the eastern coast of India?

- a. Loktak
- b. Pulicat
- c. Wular
- d. Chilika

Answer: d. Chilika

Q.52 Which tributaries belong to the Kaveri River system?

- a. Wainganga, Pranhita, Penganga
- b. Purna, Wardha, Manjra
- c. Amravati, Bhavani, Hemavati, Kabini
- d. Ghatprabha, Musi, Tungabhadra

Answer: c. Amravati, Bhavani, Hemavati, Kabini

Q.53 Which of the following is the highest waterfall in India?

- a. Jog Falls
- b. Dudhsagar Falls
- c. Kunchikal Falls
- d. Athirappilly Falls

Answer: c. Kunchikal Falls

Q.54 Which of the following is a man-made lake formed due to river damming?

- a. Dal Lake
- b. Chilika Lake
- c. Guru Gobind Sagar
- d. Loktak Lake

Answer: c. Guru Gobind Sagar

Q.55 Rivers are important for India mainly because:

- a. They support deserts
- b. They are only used for fishing
- c. They support agriculture and human settlements
- d. They only flow in the rainy season

Answer: c. They support agriculture and human settlements

Q.56 What is the full form of NRCP?

- a. National River Cleaning Project
- b. National Road Construction Plan
- c. National River Conservation Plan
- d. Natural River Control Programme

Answer: c. National River Conservation Plan

Q.57 In which year was the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) launched?

- a. 1995
- b. 1985

- c. 1975
- d. 2005

Answer: b. 1985

Q.58 Which river was the first to be targeted under the river cleaning programme in India?

- a. Yamuna
- b. Godavari
- c. Brahmaputra
- d. Ganga

Answer: d. Ganga

Q.59 When was the NRCP (National River Conservation Plan) launched to expand the Ganga Action Plan?

- a. 1987
- b. 1990
- c. 1995
- d. 2001

Answer: c. 1995

Q.60 In which of the following states is the Wular Lake located?

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

Answer: d. Jammu and Kashmir

Q.61 The river Narmada has its source at:

- a. Satpura
- b. Brahmagiri
- c. Amarkantak
- d. Slopes of the Western Ghats

Answer: c. Amarkantak

Q.62 Which of the following is not a function of lakes?

- a. Preventing floods during heavy rains
- b. Generating hydel power
- c. Causing desertification
- d. Providing recreation and tourism

Answer: c. Causing desertification

Category

1. Multiple Choice Questions

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