

**RAVI MATHS TUITION CENTER , CHENNAI- 82. WHATSAPP -
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Water Resources MCQ

10th Standard

Social Science

26 x 1 = 26

- 1) The total volume of the world's water is estimated to exist as ocean
(a) 75.5% (b) 85.5% (c) 95.5% (d) 65.5%
- 2) Roof top rainwater harvesting is the most common practice in
(a) Shillong (b) Guwahati (c) Imphal (d) Patna
- 3) On which river has Nagarjuna Sagar Dam been constructed?
(a) River Cauvery (b) River Krishna (c) River Godavari (d) River Tapti
- 4) How much % of the Earth's Surface is covered with water?
(a) About 70% (b) About 90% (c) About 60% (d) None of these
- 5) What is the rank of India in the world countries in the terms of Water availability per person p.a.?
(a) 129th (b) 130th (c) 131st (d) 133rd
- 6) It is predicated that nearly 2 billion people will live in absolute water scarcity in the year of
(a) 2015 (b) 2020 (c) 2025 (d) 2030
- 7) The first of the only state in India which has made Roof Top Rainwater Harvesting Structured compulsory to all the across the state is
(a) Karnataka (b) Tamil Nadu (c) Kerala (d) none of these
- 8) The first multi-purpose project of India was
(a) Sivasamudram (b) Damodar Vally (c) Hirakud (d) Rajasthan Canal
- 9) Sardar Sarovar Dam is constructed on
(a) River Krishna (b) River Mahanadi (c) River Cauvery (d) River Narmada
- 10) Rooftop rainwater harvesting system in Rajasthan is known as
(a) Guls (b) Tankas (c) Johads (d) Baolis
- 11) Bamboo drip irrigation is common in the state of
(a) Rajasthan (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Meghalaya (d) Karnataka
- 12) The largest artificial lake built in 11th century was century was
(a) Bhopal lake (b) Kalinga lake (c) Kolhapur lake (d) Bennur lake
- 13) Which among the following regions of India experience low rainfall and is drought prone?
(a) Rajasthan (b) Gujarat (c) Bihar (d) Telangana
- 14) Apart from flood control and irrigation what are the other uses of multipurpose projects?
(a) Recreation (b) Fish breeding (c) Internal Navigation (d) All of these
- 15) Which place in India has an artificial lake to conserve water that dates back to 11th century?
(a) Delhi (b) Bhopal (c) Bennur (d) Kolhapur

- 16) The Hirakud dam is built on which of the following rivers?
 (a) Satluj (b) Beas (c) Mahanadi (d) Krishna
- 17) Who among the following proclaimed the dam as the 'Temple of Modern India'?
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Moti Lal Nehru (d) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- 18) Which of the following places gets the highest rainfall in the world?
 (a) Mawsynram (b) Aizawl (c) Shillong (d) Cherrapunji
- 19) Which of the following remote backward villages in Mysore, Karnataka installed household rooftop rainwater harvesting system?
 (a) Gendathur (b) Vanasthalipuram (c) Chilkunda (d) Kallahalli
- 20) In which part of India, rooftop rainwater harvesting is chiefly practiced?
 (a) Western Rajasthan (b) Eastern Kerala (c) Eastern Rajasthan (d) Western Tamil Nadu
- 21) Consider the following about multipurpose projects.
 I. Bhakra-Nanqal project is used for hydel power and irrigation.
 II. Projects regulate the natural flow of rivers.
 III. Concentration of excessive sedimentation takes place in reservoirs
 (a) I and II (b) II and III (c) I and III (d) All of these
- 22) Identify the appropriate reason for water being considered as a renewable resource.
 (a) 3/4th of Earth is covered with water,
 (b) Large amount of fresh water is stored as groundwater
 (c) Existence of a hydrological cycle on the Earth (d) It is available everywhere on Earth.
- 23) Find the incorrect option
 (a) Water scarcity is also due to human factors
 (b) Availability of sources of water varies over space and time
 (c) Water availability affects food production adversely
 (d) Irrigated agriculture is preferred over dry season agriculture to conserve water
- 24) Arrange the following in correct sequence regarding rainwater harvesting.
 I. Pipes are connected to underground tanks.
 II. Rocks and sand in the tanks filter the rainwater.
 III. Rainwater from rooftops is collected using pipes.
 IV. Clean water is then available for drinking purposes.
 (a) III, I, II and IV (b) IV, I, III and II (c) II, I, III and IV (d) I, III, II and IV

25)

Rainwater Harvesting Systems	Location
A. Kuls	1. Meghalaya
B. Johad	2. Barmer
C. Tankas	3. Kaza Village
D. Bamboo Pipes	4. Jaisalmer

- (a)

A	B	C	D
3	4	2	1

 (b)

A	B	C	D
1	4	3	2

 (c)

A	B	C	D
2	3	1	4

 (d)

A	B	C	D
4	2	3	1

26) Multipurpose Projects	River
A. Salal Project	1. Chenab River
B. Rana Pratap Sagar	2. Chambal River
C. Nagarjuna Sagar	3. Krishna River
D. Hirakud	4. Mahanadi River

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
1234	3214	4123	2413

$$1 \times 1 = 1$$

27) **Assertion (A)** Sringaverapura near Allahabad had sophisticated water harvesting system channelling the flood water of the river Ganga.

Reason (R) Sophisticated hydraulic structures like Sringaverapura were build in 19th century to fulfill water needs for industrial purposes.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

$$1 \times 4 = 4$$

28) Many thought that given the disadvantages and rising resistance against the multipurpose projects, water harvesting system was a viable alternative, both socio-economically and environmentally. In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water-harvesting system. People had in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest rainwater, groundwater, river water and flood water in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. In hill and mountainous regions people built diversion channels like the 'guls' or 'kuls' of the Western Himalayas for agriculture. 'Rooftop rainwater harvesting' was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan. In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields. In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rainfed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the 'khadins' in Jaisalmer and 'Johads' in other parts of Rajasthan.

1. What were 'guls or kuls'?

- (a) They were water diversion channels.
- (b) They were road diversion channels.
- (c) They were local people of Rajasthan.
- (d) These were the only two wells available in Rajasthan.

2. Where is rooftop rainwater harvesting practices commonly?

- (a) It is practised most commonly in Jaisalmer.
- (b) It is practised most commonly in Bengal.
- (c) It is practiced most commonly in Daiasthan
- (d) It is practised most commonly in Western Himalayas.

3. India tracing the sophisticated hydraulic structures to which era?

- (a) India traces the sophisticated hydraulic structures to the ancient era.
- (b) India traces the sophisticated hydraulic structures to the modern era.
- (c) India traces the sophisticated hydraulic structures to the Mesozoic era.
- (d) India traces the sophisticated hydraulic structures to the Christian era

4. What is the most common use of rooftop rainwater harvesting?

- (a) Roof top rainwater harvesting is practiced commonly to store water for growing vegetables.
- (b) Roof top rainwater harvesting is practiced commonly to store drinking water.
- (c) Roof top rainwater harvesting is practiced commonly to supply water in industries.