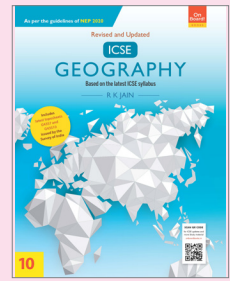


# ICSE Geography

## Class 10



## Multiple-Choice Questions

### CHAPTER 9: INDIA – WATER RESOURCES

- What percentage of water on Earth is available as freshwater?  
a. 1%                                      b. 71%                                      c. 3%                                      d. 70%  
Answer: (c) 3%
- Which of the following is not a source of freshwater?  
a. groundwater                              b. surface water                              c. rainfall                                      d. ocean water  
Answer: (d) ocean water
- India is largely dependent on \_\_\_\_\_ for freshwater.  
a. rivers                                      b. rainfall                                      c. lakes                                      d. groundwater  
Answer: (b) rainfall
- The rivers descending from the Himalayan ranges are \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. perennial                                      b. seasonal  
c. rainfall dependent                              d. glacier dependent  
Answer: (a) perennial
- What happens to 80% of freshwater in India?  
a. It is absorbed in the ground.                              b. It is frozen in the form of glaciers.  
c. It flows down the sea.                              d. It is contained in rivers, lakes, ponds.  
Answer: (c) It flows down the sea.
- How is the majority percentage of groundwater put to use in India?  
a. It is used by industries.                              b. It is used by farmers for irrigation.  
c. It is used by households for daily chores.                              d. It is used by power generators.  
Answer: (b) It is used by farmers for irrigation.
- Which state has the largest groundwater resources in India?  
a. Uttar Pradesh                                      b. Punjab  
c. Bihar                                      d. Assam  
Answer: (a) Uttar Pradesh
- Match the following:  

Basin	State
1. Krishna	i. Gujarat
2. Brahmaputra	ii. West Bengal
3. Luni	iii. Andhra Pradesh
4. Damodar	iv. Arunachal Pradesh

- a. 1 (iv); 2 (iii); 3 (ii); 4 (i)
- b. 1 (i); 2 (ii); 3 (iii); 4 (iv)
- c. 1 (iii); 2 (iv); 3 (i); 4 (ii).
- d. 1 (ii); 2 (i); 3 (iv); 4 (iii)

Answer: (c) 1 (iii); 2 (iv); 3 (i); 4 (ii)

9. Which of the following factors contribute to the over-exploitation and rapid decrease of groundwater resources?
- i. Increase in population
  - ii. Increasing demand in agriculture
  - iii. Water leakage
  - iv. Drip irrigation
- a. Only (i)
  - b. (i) and (iii)
  - c. (i), (ii), and (iii)
  - d. All of the above

Answer: (c) (i), (ii), and (iii)

10. Why is rainwater harvesting necessary for a developing country like India?
- i. To solve the issue of surface water scarcity
  - ii. To help improve water table
  - iii. To reduce run-off and soil erosion
  - iv. To improve the quality of groundwater by dilution
- a. Only (ii)
  - b. (i) and (ii)
  - c. (i), (ii), and (iv)
  - d. All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

11. Areas with declining or inadequate \_\_\_\_\_ during dry months are potential areas for rainwater harvesting.
- a. freshwater bodies
  - b. groundwater
  - c. surface water
  - d. saline water

Answer: (b) groundwater

12. How did the people of Bikaner solve the problem of drinking water scarcity?
- a. By building rooftop rainwater harvesting system
  - b. By building underground tanks
  - c. By digging a well
  - d. By building stone reservoirs

Answer: (b) By building underground tanks

13. What are agricultural field like 'khadins' used for?
- a. To dig wells
  - b. To harvest rainwater
  - c. To sprinkle water on fields
  - d. To store water and moisten soil

Answer: (d) To store water and moisten soil

14. Why is groundwater replenishing a better option?
- i. It is cost effective
  - ii. Saves area
  - iii. Reduces impact of draughts
  - iv. Reduces soil erosion
- a. None of the above
  - b. ii) and (iii)
  - c. i), (ii), and (iii).
  - d. All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

15. \_\_\_\_\_ is the first and the only state in India which has made rooftop rainwater harvesting structures compulsory for all houses across the state.
- a. Tamil Nadu
  - b. Chhatisgarh
  - c. Kerala
  - d. Maharashtra

Answer: (a) Tamil Nadu

16. Which was the biggest artificial lake of the 11th century in India?
- a. Pichola Lake                      b. Bhopal Lake                      c. Sambhar Lake                      d. Maharana Pratap Sagar

Answer: (b) Bhopal Lake

17. On which of the following factors does the development of different methods of irrigation in India depend?
- i. The specific needs of various crops  
 ii. The hardness of the soil  
 iii. The fertility of soil  
 iv. The development of infrastructure
- a. (ii) and (iii)                      b. (i), (ii), and (iii)                      c. Only (iv)                      d. (i) and (iii)

Answer: (d) (i) and (iii)

18. Identify the method described:

“Uses a vertical pole for balancing the bucket with an equal load fixed at the other end.”

- a. The Lever Method                      b. The Bucket Method  
 c. The Dekhli Method                      d. The Persian Wheel Method

Answer: (c) The Dekhli Method

19. What is the ideal ground water level for the construction of a tube well?

- a. 10 to 25 metres                      b. 15 to 50 metres                      c. 30 to 70 metres                      d. 50 to 75 metres

Answer: (b) 15 to 50 metres

20. Study the map and answer the following questions:



20.1 Identify the river basin marked '1'?

- a. Kaveri Basin
- c. Palar Ponnaiyar Basin

Answer: (c) Palar Ponnaiyar Basin

- b. Krishna Basin
- d. Vangai Basin

20.2 Identify the river basin marked '2'?

- a. Mahanadi Basin
- c. Godavari Basin

Answer: (a) Mahanadi Basin

- b. Brahmani Basin
- d. Subarnarekha Basin