

## IMPORTANT WATER BODIES OF THE WORLD – WORKSHEET – B

1. The Buckingham Canal runs through  
a) Tamil Nadu and Karnataka  
b) Kerala and Andhra Pradesh  
c) Tamil Nadu and Kerala  
d) Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
2. The largest irrigation canal in India  
a) Yamuna canal  
b) Indira Gandhi canal  
c) Sirhand canal  
d) Upper Bari Doab canal
3. The river Tsangpo flows through before entering India?  
a) Myanmar  
b) Pakistan  
c) Tibet  
d) China
4. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?  
a) Tulbul Project – Himachal Pradesh  
b) Srisailem Project – Tamil Nadu  
c) Papanasam Project – Karnataka  
d) Ukai Project – Gujarat
5. The Buckincham Canal is an inland water way in  
a) United Kingdom  
b) Australia  
c) India  
d) New Zealand
6. The Tibetan river 'Tsangpo' enters India through the State of \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Arunachal Pradesh  
b) Assam  
c) Manipur  
d) Nagaland
7. Which of the following rivers divides the 'Deccan Tableland' from Central Highland in northern India?  
a) Chambal  
b) Krishna  
c) Godavari  
d) Narmada
8. Which one of the following pairs of sea ports and states is not correctly matched?  
a) Kandla : Gujarat  
b) Paradip : Orissa  
c) Quilon : Kerala  
d) Kakinada : Maharashtra
9. Which of the following river is known as India's River of Sorrow?  
a) Hooghly  
b) Damodar  
c) Ghaghara  
d) Kosi
10. The river which rises in the Kamarpet hill in Chhotanagpur Plateau of Bihar and called "The River of Sorrow" is  
a) Mahanadi  
b) Damodar  
c) Krishna  
d) Godavari

## ANSWERS

1. Answer: Option D

Explanation : The Buckingham Canal runs through Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The Buckingham Canal is a 796 kilometres long fresh water navigation canal, running parallel to the Coromandel Coast of South India from Kakinada in East Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh to Villupuram District in Tamil Nadu.

2. Answer: Option B

Explanation : Indira Gandhi canal is the largest canal project in India with an approximate length of about 643 km. As it does not serve water to Punjab and mainly supplies water to Rajasthan it is also known as Rajasthan feeder.

3. Answer: Option C

Explanation : The river Tsangpo flows through Tibet before entering India. Tsangpo or the Brahmaputra river flows 1625 km in Tibet parallel to the main range of Himalayas before entering India through Arunachal Pradesh.

4. Answer: Option D

Explanation : Project – State  
Ukai – Gujarat  
Tulbul – J & K  
Srisaillam – Andhra Pradesh  
Papanasam – Tamil Nadu

5. Answer: Option C

Explanation : The Buckincham Canal is an inland water way in India. The Buckingham Canal is a 796 kilometres (494.6 mi) long fresh water navigation canal, that parallels the Coromandel Coast of South India from Kakinada in the East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh to Villupuram District in Tamil Nadu.

6. Answer: Option A

Explanation : The Tibetan river 'Tsangpo' enters India through the State of Arunachal Pradesh. The Brahmaputra enters India in the state of Arunachal Pradesh, where it is called Siang. It makes a very rapid descent from its original height in Tibet and finally appears in the plains, where it is called Dihang.

7. Answer: Option D

Explanation : Narmada rivers divides the 'Deccan Tableland' from Central Highland in northern India. Narmada river and Vindhyan range divides the Deccan Plateau into two parts. Upper part is known as central highlands and lower part is known as Deccan plateau.

8. Answer: Option D

Explanation : Kakinada Port is located at Kakinada off the east coast of India. It is 170 km (106 mi) south of Visakhapatnam Port.

9. Answer: Option D

Explanation : Kosi river in India situated in Bihar and Jharkhand is known as “Sorrow of Bihar” or “River of Sorrow” in India. Some times Brahmaputra is also called “River of Sorrow” as Kosi river changes its course while Brahmaputra overflows and causes floods during rainy season.

10. Answer: Option B

Explanation : The river which rises in the Kamarpet hill in Chhotanagpur Plateau of Bihar and called “The River of Sorrow” is Damodar. Damodar River was earlier known as the “River of Sorrows” as it used to flood many areas of Bardhaman, Hooghly, Howrah and Medinipur districts. Even now the floods sometimes affect the lower Damodar Valley, but the havoc it wreaked in earlier years is now a matter of history.