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APPSC Exam

Previous Paper

Simplifying
Government Exams

 SSC CHSL	 IAS EXAM	 RRB NTPC	 NTSE	 CDS
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HA/648

2012

Series

C

HYDROLOGY

Paper II

Time : 150 Minutes

Max. Marks : 300

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Please check the Test Booklet and ensure that it contains all the questions. If you find any defect in the Test Booklet or Answer Sheet, please get it replaced immediately.
2. The Test Booklet contains 150 questions. Each question carries **two** marks.
3. The Test Booklet is printed in four (4) Series, viz. **A** **B** **C** **D**. The Series, **A** or **B** or **C** or **D** is printed on the right-hand corner of the cover page of the Test Booklet. Mark your Test Booklet Series **A** or **B** or **C** or **D** in Part C on side 1 of the Answer Sheet by darkening the appropriate circle with Blue/Black Ball point pen.

Example to fill up the Booklet Series

If your Test Booklet Series is **A**, please fill as shown below :



If you have not marked the Test Booklet Series at Part C of side 1 of the Answer Sheet or marked in a way that it leads to discrepancy in determining the exact Test Booklet Series, then, in all such cases, your Answer Sheet will be invalidated without any further notice. No correspondence will be entertained in the matter.

4. Each question is followed by 4 answer choices. Of these, you have to select one correct answer and mark it on the Answer Sheet by darkening the appropriate circle for the question. If more than one circle is darkened, the answer will not be valued at all. Use Blue/Black Ball point pen to make heavy black marks to fill the circle completely. Make **no** other stray marks.

e.g. : If the answer for Question No. 1 is Answer choice (2), it should be marked as follows :



1. Porosity is high in one of the following materials :
 - (1) Shale
 - (2) Sandstone
 - (3) Limestone
 - (4) Clay
2. Rain shadow occurs towards
 - (1) Windward side
 - (2) Leeward side
 - (3) Upward side
 - (4) Lowward side
3. The following is one of the grain sizes of gravel :
 - (1) < 0.002
 - (2) 0.6 to 0.02
 - (3) 0.02 to 0.006
 - (4) > 2.0
4. Indian climate is strongly influenced by
 - (1) Northeast monsoon
 - (2) Northwest monsoon
 - (3) Southwest monsoon
 - (4) (1) and (3)
5. India receives an average rainfall of
 - (1) 1,200 mm
 - (2) 1,000 mm
 - (3) 1,400 mm
 - (4) 1,300 mm
6. About 80% of the rainfall contributes from the
 - (1) Northwest monsoon
 - (2) Southwest monsoon
 - (3) Northeast monsoon
 - (4) Southeast monsoon
7. Highest rainfall occurs at
 - (1) Cherrapunji
 - (2) Mawsynram
 - (3) Imphal
 - (4) Itanagar
8. Factors affecting the type of soil in a region are
 - (1) Climate
 - (2) Vegetation
 - (3) Landscape
 - (4) (1), (2) and (3)
9. Post-monsoon occurs during
 - (1) October – December
 - (2) June – September
 - (3) March – May
 - (4) January – February
10. The climate of the Northeastern region is
 - (1) Arid
 - (2) Semi-arid
 - (3) Tropical wet
 - (4) Humid subtropical

11. The maximum rate of flow attained at a given point during a flood event is called the
- (1) Flood peak
 - (2) Flood current
 - (3) Flood frequency
 - (4) (1) and (3)
12. A well from which water flows without pumping is termed
- (1) Flowing well
 - (2) Recharge well
 - (3) Tube-well
 - (4) Dug well
13. The maximum amount of material that the stream is able to transport is called the
- (1) Stream flood
 - (2) Stream sediment
 - (3) Stream capacity
 - (4) Stream capture
14. Electromagnetic spectrum contains
- (1) Six bands
 - (2) Three bands
 - (3) Four bands
 - (4) Five bands
15. Photo infra-red imagery is very effective for
- (1) Soil-moisture differentiation
 - (2) Colour differentiation
 - (3) Temperature differentiation
 - (4) (1), (2) and (3)
16. The hydrograph of storm run-off resulting from an isolated rainfall of some unit duration occurring uniformly over the entire area of the catchment produces a unit volume of run-off called the
- (1) Base of variation
 - (2) Unit hydrograph
 - (3) Hydrograph separation
 - (4) Streamflow hydrograph
17. The maximum flood that any structure can safely pass is called the
- (1) Design flood
 - (2) Flood peak
 - (3) Flood frequency
 - (4) Flood elevation
18. The process of determining the reservoir stage, storage volume of the outflow hydrograph corresponding to a known hydrograph of inflow into the reservoir, is called the
- (1) Flood discharge
 - (2) Flood volume
 - (3) Flood routing
 - (4) Flood control
19. If the rainfall is more than 750 mm, the climate is called the
- (1) Arid climate
 - (2) Semi-arid climate
 - (3) Semi-humid climate
 - (4) Humid climate
20. All India forecasts are prepared every day at
- (1) Pune
 - (2) Hyderabad
 - (3) Chennai
 - (4) Delhi

21. The best flood control method in India is
- (1) Reservoirs
 - (2) Construction of levees
 - (3) Channel improvement
 - (4) Flood plain zoning
22. Tropical cyclone has
- (1) Small diameter
 - (2) High wind velocity
 - (3) Heavy precipitation
 - (4) (1), (2) and (3)
23. Usage of hydrographs is
- (1) Evaporation loss
 - (2) Groundwater loss
 - (3) Run-off loss
 - (4) Determination of storage capacity
24. Flood absorbing capacity is a function of
- (1) Full reservoir level
 - (2) Highest flood level
 - (3) Half reservoir level
 - (4) (1) and (2)
25. Discharge velocity is known as
- (1) Darcian velocity
 - (2) Specific recharge
 - (3) Specific velocity
 - (4) None of the above
26. Thermal remote sensing systems are used to detect
- (1) Wave energy
 - (2) Visible wave
 - (3) Temperature changes
 - (4) (1) and (2)
27. Light interacting with gases and particulate matter during the transmission of energy through the atmosphere is called
- (1) Atmospheric windows
 - (2) Atmospheric scattering
 - (3) Atmospheric absorption
 - (4) (1) and (3)
28. The electromagnetic property of materials is expressed by the
- (1) Complex relative permittivity
 - (2) Surface roughness
 - (3) Radar scattering mechanism
 - (4) Radar wavebands
29. Satellite systems parameters are of two types :
- (1) Instrumental
 - (2) Viewing
 - (3) (1) and (2)
 - (4) None of the above
30. Earth resources satellites are associated with
- (1) Visible wavelengths
 - (2) Micro-wavelengths
 - (3) Thermal infra-red wavelengths
 - (4) (1), (2) and (3)

31. An equation for the flow of water in a fully confined aquifer is called a
- (1) Theis equation
 - (2) Jacob equation
 - (3) Chow equation
 - (4) Walton equation
32. Cloudiness in water due to suspended and colloidal organic and inorganic material is expressed by
- (1) Colour
 - (2) Taste
 - (3) Odour
 - (4) Turbidity
33. A cave that occurs above the water table is called a
- (1) Karst cave
 - (2) Vadose cave
 - (3) Phreatic cave
 - (4) (1) and (3)
34. A cave that forms at the approximate position of the water table is called a
- (1) Water table cave
 - (2) Vadose cave
 - (3) Phreatic cave
 - (4) (1) and (2)
35. The soil-moisture content below which plants are unable to withdraw soil moisture is called the
- (1) Wilting point
 - (2) Field capacity
 - (3) Soil water
 - (4) Soil liquefaction
36. The condition under which one or more of the hydraulic properties of an aquifer vary according to the direction of flow is known as the
- (1) Anisotropy
 - (2) Isotropy
 - (3) Geography
 - (4) (1), (2) and (3)
37. An equation that can be used to compute the quantity of water flowing through an aquifer is expressed by
- (1) Debye-Huckel equation
 - (2) Darcy's law
 - (3) Boussinesq equation
 - (4) Dupuit equation
38. The temperature of a given air mass at which condensation will begin is known as
- (1) Dew point
 - (2) Wilting point
 - (3) Adiabatic expression
 - (4) None of the above

39. A condition in which the amount of recharge to an aquifer equals the amount of natural discharge is expressed by
- (1) Dupuit equation
 - (2) Dynamic equilibrium
 - (3) Darcy's law
 - (4) Manning equation
40. The mechanical energy per unit mass of fluid at any given point in space and time is expressed by
- (1) Force potential
 - (2) Free energy
 - (3) Fluid potential
 - (4) Free potential
41. A measure of the amount of calcium and magnesium dissolved in the water is expressed by
- (1) Alkalinity
 - (2) Hardness
 - (3) Salinity
 - (4) (1) and (2)
42. The sum of the elevation head, the pressure head and the velocity head at a given point in an aquifer is expressed by
- (1) Total velocity
 - (2) Total flow
 - (3) Total energy
 - (4) Total head
43. The study of the occurrence, distribution and chemistry of all waters of the earth is the subject of
- (1) Hydrogeology
 - (2) Geohydrology
 - (3) Groundwater geology
 - (4) Hydrology
44. Water that clings to the surfaces of mineral particles in the zone of aeration is known as
- (1) Hygroscopic water
 - (2) Gravitational water
 - (3) Field capacity
 - (4) (1), (2) and (3)
45. A part of the unsaturated zone below the root zone and above the capillary fringe is known as a
- (1) Soil water zone
 - (2) Intermediate zone
 - (3) Capillary zone
 - (4) Saturation zone
46. The partial differential equation governing steady state flow of groundwater is expressed by
- (1) Darcy's law
 - (2) Laplace equation
 - (3) Hydrologic equation
 - (4) Dupuit equation

47. A scale model of an aquifer built using a porous medium to demonstrate groundwater flow is called a
- (1) Sand model
 - (2) Numerical model
 - (3) Electrical model
 - (4) Stochastic model
48. Conflict between two air masses is a result of
- (1) Orographic precipitation
 - (2) Cyclonic precipitation
 - (3) Frontal precipitation
 - (4) Convectional precipitation
49. Automatic-radio-reporting rain-gauge was installed at the Koyna-Hydro-electric project in June
- (1) 1965
 - (2) 1967
 - (3) 1964
 - (4) 1966
50. Factors affecting evapotranspiration are
- (1) Climate
 - (2) Crop pattern
 - (3) Soil moisture
 - (4) (1), (2) and (3)
51. Run-off estimation is associated with
- (1) Evaporation
 - (2) Interception
 - (3) Infiltration
 - (4) (1), (2) and (3)
52. Horton's equation is related to
- (1) Infiltration
 - (2) Run-off
 - (3) Base flow
 - (4) Soil moisture
53. Thermal convection is also called
- (1) Frontal precipitation
 - (2) Cyclonic precipitation
 - (3) Convectional precipitation
 - (4) Orographic precipitation
54. Extra-tropical cycle is associated with
- (1) Large diameter
 - (2) Frontal type precipitation
 - (3) Convectional precipitation
 - (4) (1) and (2)

55. The arid region is associated with one of the following characteristic features :
- (1) Average annual rainfall > 750 mm
 - (2) Average annual rainfall between 400 and 450 mm
 - (3) Average annual rainfall < 400 mm
 - (4) None of the above
56. An aquifer that is overlain by a confined bed is called
- (1) A confined aquifer
 - (2) An unconfined aquifer
 - (3) A perched aquifer
 - (4) A leaky aquifer
57. Water that contains a high amount of dissolved solids and is created by liquid seeping from a landfill is called
- (1) Total dissolved solids
 - (2) Hard water
 - (3) Leachate
 - (4) (1) and (2)
58. The volume between mineral grains in a porous medium is called the
- (1) Permeability
 - (2) Pore space
 - (3) Porosity
 - (4) (1) and (3)
59. The following is the most difficult aspect of aquifer protection
- (1) Control of abandoned wells
 - (2) Control of sea water
 - (3) Control of mining wells
 - (4) None of the above
60. Porosity is high in
- (1) Rhombohedral packing
 - (2) Poorly sorted material
 - (3) Cubic packing
 - (4) (1) and (3)

61. IRS-P4 is meant for
- (1) Oceanographic resources
 - (2) Management of natural resources
 - (3) Management of agricultural resources
 - (4) Estimation of water resources
62. Active microwave remote sensing provide their own
- (1) Energy of thermal origin
 - (2) Reflected energy
 - (3) Backscattered energy
 - (4) Illumination
63. Sensor parameters are used for making
- (1) Observations
 - (2) Spatial resolution
 - (3) Spectral resolution
 - (4) Radiometric resolution
64. The basic output of Geographical Information System is the
- (1) Spatial data analysis system
 - (2) Land use analysis system
 - (3) Geography related system
 - (4) (1), (2) and (3)
65. Electromagnetic Wave Theory is formulated by
- (1) De Broglie
 - (2) Planck
 - (3) Maxwell
 - (4) Schrodinger
66. Base flow recession is a function of
- (1) Topography
 - (2) Drainage
 - (3) Soil and geology
 - (4) (1), (2) and (3)
67. Models can be constructed, using electrical circuits to simulate ideal aquifers, which are called
- (1) Scale models
 - (2) Numerical models
 - (3) Analog models
 - (4) Stochastic models
68. Darcy's law is an example of
- (1) A mathematical model
 - (2) An analytical model
 - (3) A viscous fluid model
 - (4) A scale model
69. The finite difference equation is solved by what are known as
- (1) Iterative methods
 - (2) Direction implicit methods
 - (3) Grid methods
 - (4) (1) and (2)
70. Konikow and Bredehoeft model is a
- (1) Finite-difference groundwater flow model
 - (2) Finite element simulation model
 - (3) Solute-transport model
 - (4) (1), (2) and (3)

71. Solute-transport models are used in studies of
- (1) Regional changes in hydraulic head
 - (2) Contamination plumes
 - (3) Sea water intrusion
 - (4) (2) and (3)
72. Groundwater flow models are associated with
- (1) Regional steady-state flow in aquifer systems
 - (2) Storage of thermal energy in aquifers
 - (3) Groundwater heat-pump impacts
 - (4) Land subsidence
73. Heat-transport models are used in the analysis of
- (1) Radio nuclide movement
 - (2) Dewatering well system
 - (3) Waste disposal sites
 - (4) None of the above
74. If the soil moisture is present before a particular event, it is called the
- (1) Antecedent moisture
 - (2) Soil moisture
 - (3) Excess precipitation
 - (4) (2) and (3)
75. The process by which water can be injected or added to the aquifer, is called the
- (1) Aquitard
 - (2) Aquiclude
 - (3) Aquifuge
 - (4) Artificial recharge
76. The water from precipitation that collects in puddles at the land surface, is called the
- (1) Artificial storage
 - (2) Depression storage
 - (3) Specific storage
 - (4) None of the above
77. The water that falls directly into a lake or stream without passing through any land-phase of the run-off cycle, is called the
- (1) Direct precipitation
 - (2) Excess precipitation
 - (3) Total precipitation
 - (4) Front precipitation
78. The evapotranspiration that actually occurs under given climatic and soil-moisture conditions is known as
- (1) Potential evapotranspiration
 - (2) Actual evapotranspiration
 - (3) Evapotranspiration
 - (4) Evaporation
79. A digital groundwater flow model where the aquifer is divided into a mesh formed of a number of polygonal cells is known as a
- (1) Finite element model
 - (2) Finite difference model
 - (3) (1) and (2)
 - (4) None of the above
80. The maximum amount of moisture that can be contained by an air mass at a given temperature is called the
- (1) Saturation humidity
 - (2) Relative humidity
 - (3) Absolute humidity
 - (4) None of the above

81. Bodies of water with separate but distinct chemical compositions contained in an aquifer are known as
- (1) Hydrochemical facies
 - (2) Water chemistry
 - (3) Chemical signatures
 - (4) (2) and (3)
82. Percent ratio of the absolute humidity to the saturation humidity for an air mass is called
- (1) Absolute humidity
 - (2) Saturation humidity
 - (3) Relative humidity
 - (4) None of the above
83. An expression of the law of mass conservation for purposes of water budgets is expressed by
- (1) Darcy equation
 - (2) Dupuit equation
 - (3) Hydrologic equation
 - (4) Hantush-Jacob equation
84. Rainfall that evaporates from standing vegetation is known as
- (1) Evaporation loss
 - (2) Transpiration loss
 - (3) Interception loss
 - (4) Water loss
85. The process by which the precipitation is captured on the surfaces of vegetation before it reaches the land surface is called the
- (1) Interception
 - (2) Precipitation
 - (3) Transpiration
 - (4) Evaporation
86. The condition in which hydraulic properties of the aquifer are equal in all directions is known as the
- (1) Isotropy
 - (2) Anisotropy
 - (3) Hydrograph
 - (4) (1), (2) and (3)
87. Water entering the hydrologic cycle for the first time is called
- (1) Connate water
 - (2) Juvenile water
 - (3) Groundwater
 - (4) Surface water
88. A cave that forms below the water table is called a
- (1) Phreatic cave
 - (2) Karst cave
 - (3) Capillary cave
 - (4) Barrier cave
89. Run-off includes
- (1) Overland flow and return flow
 - (2) Interflow
 - (3) Base flow
 - (4) (1), (2) and (3)
90. The actual rate of movement of fluid particles through porous media is known as the
- (1) Seepage velocity
 - (2) Safe yield
 - (3) Specific velocity
 - (4) (1) and (2)

91. Water, which is in the atmosphere in gaseous, liquid or solid state, is termed
- (1) Surface water
 - (2) Atmospheric water
 - (3) Ice water
 - (4) Solid water
92. The difference between the field capacity and the wilting point is called the
- (1) Available soil moisture
 - (2) Gravity water
 - (3) Drainage water
 - (4) (2) and (3)
93. Best example of primary porosity is
- (1) Joints
 - (2) Faults
 - (3) Amygdaloidal structure
 - (4) Folds
94. If the water is retained against the force of pumping in the aquifer, it is called the
- (1) Specific yield
 - (2) Specific retention
 - (3) Permeability
 - (4) (1) and (2)
95. Constant head type is used to determine the permeability in the rocks associated with
- (1) High permeability
 - (2) Low permeability
 - (3) High infiltration
 - (4) Low infiltration
96. Phreatic aquifer is also known as
- (1) Confined aquifer
 - (2) Unconfined aquifer
 - (3) Semi-confined aquifer
 - (4) Semi-unconfined aquifer
97. The range of coefficient of storage in the confined aquifer is
- (1) 0.00001 to 0.001
 - (2) 0.0001 to 0.001
 - (3) 0.001 to 0.01
 - (4) 0.01 to 0.30
98. What are the aquifer characteristics ?
- (1) Transmissivity
 - (2) Storage coefficient
 - (3) Discharge
 - (4) (1) and (2)
99. The highest desirable limit of arsenic in the drinking water is
- (1) 0.05 mg/l
 - (2) 0.5 mg/l
 - (3) 0.005 mg/l
 - (4) 0.01 mg/l
100. If fluoride content is below 0.6 mg/l in the drinking water, what will happen ?
- (1) Fluorosis
 - (2) Dental decay
 - (3) Unpleasant taste
 - (4) Blue baby disease

101. Hard water prevents
- (1) Taste
 - (2) Cancer
 - (3) Lathering
 - (4) Salinity in water
102. Sodium hazard in irrigated water is expressed by
- (1) RSC
 - (2) Percent sodium
 - (3) SAR
 - (4) EC
103. If the water contains more than 1,000 mg/l TDS, it causes
- (1) Incrustation
 - (2) Corrosion
 - (3) Organic pollution
 - (4) Domestic pollution
104. Fresh water and salt water distribution in a coastal aquifer is described by
- (1) Zone of diffusion
 - (2) Ghyben-Herzberg relation
 - (3) Salinity variation
 - (4) Groundwater extraction
105. An indirect index of the presence of organic matter in water is
- (1) COD
 - (2) BOD
 - (3) TDS
 - (4) DO
106. Colour is produced in the water by
- (1) Organic matter
 - (2) Iron content
 - (3) H_2S
 - (4) (1) and (2)
107. If the residual sodium carbonate exceeds 2.50 mg/l in the water, it is
- (1) Unsuitable for irrigation
 - (2) Suitable for irrigation
 - (3) Marginally suitable for irrigation
 - (4) Fairly suitable for irrigation
108. Disease-causing bacteria are known as
- (1) Micro-organisms
 - (2) Pathogenic bacteria
 - (3) Faecal matter
 - (4) None of the above
109. The process of diversion of surface flow to the aquifer is termed as
- (1) Induced recharge
 - (2) Waste water recharge
 - (3) Groundwater recharge
 - (4) (1) and (3)
110. Moisture surplus is also called
- (1) Soil moisture utilization
 - (2) Soil moisture recharge
 - (3) Water surplus
 - (4) (1) and (2)

111. If a rock does not transmit or store any water, it is called an
- (1) Aquifer
 - (2) Aquiclude
 - (3) Aquifuge
 - (4) Aquitard
112. The following iron content is the maximum permissible limit for drinking water :
- (1) 1.5 mg/l
 - (2) 0.05 mg/l
 - (3) 1.0 mg/l
 - (4) 0.5 mg/l
113. Sea water intrusion into inland aquifer can be controlled by
- (1) Reducing pumping
 - (2) Increasing water supply
 - (3) Forming some type of barrier
 - (4) (1), (2) and (3)
114. A recharge well is also called as
- (1) Inverted well
 - (2) Dug well
 - (3) Borewell
 - (4) Tube-well
115. Desirable limit of nitrate in the drinking water is
- (1) 50 mg/l
 - (2) 40 mg/l
 - (3) 45 mg/l
 - (4) 55 mg/l
116. Positive boundary is associated with
- (1) Recharging stream
 - (2) Non-recharging stream
 - (3) Discharging well
 - (4) None of the above
117. If the well is penetrated into the entire thickness of the aquifer material, the well is called the
- (1) Partially penetrated well
 - (2) Fully penetrated well
 - (3) Non-penetrated well
 - (4) (1) and (2)
118. A circular or nearly circular area of low atmospheric pressure around which the winds blow counter clock-wise in the northern hemisphere and clock-wise in the southern is known as a
- (1) Cyclone
 - (2) Orographic rainfall
 - (3) Frontal rainfall
 - (4) Conventional rainfall
119. The process by which water changes from the gaseous state into the liquid or solid state is called
- (1) Evaporation
 - (2) Precipitation
 - (3) Condensation
 - (4) Transpiration
120. Rate of evaporation is high in the areas associated with
- (1) Low humidity
 - (2) High temperature
 - (3) High wind speed
 - (4) (1), (2) and (3)

121. Which of the following is the rain gauge density in plain areas ?
- (1) 1 for 500 sq. km
 - (2) 1 for 530 sq. km
 - (3) 1 for 540 sq. km
 - (4) 1 for 520 sq. km
122. The quantity of water received as precipitation can be calculated by
- (1) Thiessen polygon method
 - (2) Isohyetal method
 - (3) (1) and (2)
 - (4) Water density
123. Base flow is also called
- (1) Stream flow
 - (2) Surface run-off
 - (3) Groundwater run-off
 - (4) Interflow
124. If stream contributes water to groundwater, it is termed
- (1) Influent stream
 - (2) Effluent stream
 - (3) Run-off stream
 - (4) Intermediate stream
125. Infiltration rate in soils can be determined using
- (1) Permeameter
 - (2) Darcy flow
 - (3) Reynolds' number
 - (4) Lysimeter
126. Water cycle is also called
- (1) Run-off
 - (2) Internal water
 - (3) Hydrologic cycle
 - (4) Base flow
127. Water is available for evaporation from the following kinds of surfaces :
- (1) Ground surface
 - (2) Open water surface
 - (3) Vegetation
 - (4) (1), (2) and (3)
128. If maximum amount of water can hold against the force of gravity in soil, it is called
- (1) Wilting point
 - (2) Gravity water
 - (3) Field capacity
 - (4) Connate water
129. The relation between discharge and river stage is shown as
- (1) Rating curve
 - (2) Run-off curve
 - (3) Recession curve
 - (4) Infiltration curve
130. Downward movement of water from the ground surface is known as
- (1) Percolation
 - (2) Depression storage
 - (3) Infiltration
 - (4) Channel precipitation

131. A graph showing stage, flow, velocity or other property of water with respect to time is known as a
- (1) Hydraulic profile
 - (2) Hydrography
 - (3) Hydrometer
 - (4) Hydrograph
132. Quantitative changes of water are expressed in the following equation :
- (1) Barometric efficiency
 - (2) Tidal efficiency
 - (3) Laminar flow
 - (4) Water balance
133. Soil classification triangle shows the relation between
- (1) Particle size and specific yield
 - (2) Particle size and specific retention
 - (3) Particle size and porosity
 - (4) Particle size and permeability
134. Soil evaporation will continue at a high rate after
- (1) Heavy rainfall
 - (2) Low soil temperature
 - (3) Cessation of rainfall
 - (4) Low rainfall
135. Evapotranspiration is also known as
- (1) Soil evaporation
 - (2) Potential evapotranspiration
 - (3) Actual evaporation
 - (4) Consumptive use
136. Self-recording rain gauge gives the following records :
- (1) Rainfall
 - (2) Rainfall intensity
 - (3) Duration of rainfall
 - (4) (1), (2) and (3)
137. At what time, is the rain water in the gauge measured in India ?
- (1) 06-30
 - (2) 08-30
 - (3) 12-30
 - (4) 15-30
138. Symon's rain gauge is a
- (1) Non-recording rain gauge
 - (2) Self-recording rain gauge
 - (3) Automatic rain gauge
 - (4) Digital rain gauge
139. Soil moisture is measured by
- (1) Tensiometer
 - (2) Permeameter
 - (3) Lysimeter
 - (4) Pan Evaporimeter
140. If the total water loss is maximum through evaporation and transpiration, it is called the
- (1) Evapotranspiration
 - (2) Actual evapotranspiration
 - (3) Potential evapotranspiration
 - (4) Consumptive use

141. The maximum infiltration rate is termed as
- (1) Final infiltration
 - (2) Actual infiltration
 - (3) Infiltration rate
 - (4) Infiltration capacity
142. Watershed is also termed
- (1) Drainage area
 - (2) Drainage basin
 - (3) Catchment area
 - (4) (1), (2) and (3)
143. Overland flow is a part of
- (1) Base flow
 - (2) Stream flow
 - (3) Interflow
 - (4) Inflow
144. The volume of water temporarily stored and released into the stream, is called the
- (1) Bank storage
 - (2) Effluent stream
 - (3) Depression storage
 - (4) None of the above
145. Water within the zone of rock flowage is called
- (1) Run-off
 - (2) Overland flow
 - (3) Internal water
 - (4) Interflow
146. The average number of times a flood of a given magnitude is likely to occur over a period of years, is called the
- (1) Flood peak
 - (2) Flood frequency
 - (3) Flood current
 - (4) Flood model
147. A ratio of total length of all channels within a drainage basin to the area of that basin is called a
- (1) Drainage length
 - (2) Drainage area
 - (3) Drainage density
 - (4) Drainage divide
148. Arrangement of natural drainage lines within an area is known as
- (1) Drainage area
 - (2) Drainage pattern
 - (3) Drainage divide
 - (4) Drainage system
149. More ground water run-off occurs, where the area is associated with
- (1) High surface permeability
 - (2) Low slope
 - (3) Low intensity of precipitation
 - (4) (1), (2) and (3)
150. The actual quantity of water vapour present in a given volume of air is called
- (1) Relative humidity
 - (2) Absolute humidity
 - (3) Specific humidity
 - (4) None of the above

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141. The maximum discharge of a river of flow is that of a flood. The discharge of a river is likely to occur over a period of years, is called the
- Flood discharge
 - Actual discharge
 - Deflection rate
 - Discharge capacity
142. Water that is also termed
- Drainage area
 - Drainage basin
 - Catchment area
 - (1), (2) and (3)
143. Overland flow is a part of
- Rain flow
 - Stream flow
 - Interflow
 - Inflow
144. The volume of water temporarily stored and released into the stream, is called the
- Bank storage
 - Bedment stream
 - Depression storage
 - None of the above
145. Water within the pores of rock formation is called
- Rain-off
 - Overland flow
 - Internal water
 - Interflow
146. The actual quantity of water vapour present in a given volume of air is called
- Relative humidity
 - Absolute humidity
 - Specific humidity
 - None of the above
147. A ratio of total length of all channels within a drainage basin to the area of that basin is called a
- Drainage length
 - Drainage area
 - Drainage density
 - Drainage divide
148. Arrangement of natural drainage basin within an area is known as
- Drainage area
 - Drainage pattern
 - Drainage divide
 - Drainage system
149. More runoff water occurs, where the slope is associated with
- High water permeability
 - Low slope
 - Low intensity of precipitation
 - (1), (2) and (3)



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