

CHAPTER VIII WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- 1] In river-cum-tank system method, the supply canals brought water directly from the _____ to the tanks.
 - a) Sea
 - b) **River**
 - c) Ocean
 - d) Stream
- 2] Canals and Channels were known in inscriptions as _____.
 - a) Kannaru
 - b) Eri
 - c) **Vaykkals**
 - d) Keni
- 3] A number of sub-canals, branch canals were fitted with many sluices of various dimensions at the appropriate places throughout its length and distributed water to a very long distance, known as _____.
 - a) Keni
 - b) Kuttai
 - c) Kullam
 - d) **Kannaru**
- 4] _____ was formed either by deepening the earth or by raising bunds depending on the level of earths and area, after careful and systematic planning.
 - a) Whole
 - b) Canals
 - c) Earth bunds
 - d) **Tanks**
- 5] _____ are the major source of irrigation in ancient Tamil Nadu.
 - a) Vaykkals
 - b) **Canals**
 - c) Kinaru
 - d) Eri
- 6] The Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas encouraged shipbuilding and overseas exploration. This promoted trade and helped them establish colonies in _____ and _____.
 - a) **Sri Lanka; South East Asia**
 - b) China; South India
 - c) Sri Lanka; Central Asia
 - d) Greece; South Asia
- 7] Which is considered as the “earliest public water tank of the ancient world”?
 - a) Indus valley
 - b) **Mohenjo-Daro**
 - c) Ellora
 - d) Stupa
- 8] The _____ are comprised of two parts: a main tank, and a well that extends deep into the ground to draw up groundwater.
 - a) Tanks
 - b) Bunds
 - c) **Baolis**
 - d) Crust
- 9] _____ dam built on river Kaveri during this period is considered the oldest water-regulation structure in the world.
 - a) **Kallanai**
 - b) Vaiga
 - c) Chinnar
 - d) Chenbarambakkam
- 10] Millets were grown on the Pinpulam or the dry lands and in the _____ region.
 - a) Pallai
 - b) Marudham
 - c) Mullai
 - d) **Kurinji**
- 11] The basic tool _____ is also known as *meli*, *nanchil* and *kalappai*.
 - a) **Plough**
 - b) Axe
 - c) Cleavers
 - d) Chopper

12] Chola king Karikalan built a dam over the Cauvery, while _____ king dug the largest man-made lake in India.

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| a) Raja RajaCholan | c) Ashoka |
| b) Raja Bhoja | d) Shivaji |

13] The annual floods in the Kaveri marked an occasion for celebration, known as _____, in which the whole nation took part.

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| a) Adiperukku | c) Madhaperukku |
| b) Thaiperukku | d) Perukku |

14] The King KarikalChola, who built the Grand Anaicut across River _____.

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| a) Vaigai | c) Ganga |
| b) Cauvery | d) Sindu |

15] ShanthiSagara, also called Sulekere, is the _____ largest built lake in Asia.

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| a) First | c) Third |
| b) Second | d) Fourth |

16] The Grand Anaicut was originally built by King Karikalan of the Chola dynasty between the 100BC – 100AD in _____ District, India.

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| a) Madurai | c) Kollidam |
| b) Theni | d) Thanjavur |

17] The deepest gold mines of the Ancient world were found in the Maski region in _____.

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| a) Tamilnadu | c) Kerala |
| b) Karnataka | d) Sri Lanka |

18] _____ a criss-cross channel, known for traditional type of rain water harvesting.

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| a) Ur vaykkal | c) Vativaykkal |
| b) Nadu vaykkal | d) Peuvaykkal |

19] A notable example is Rajendrachola 16-mile-long embankment in _____. Turn system was used to distribute the water.

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| a) Kollidam | c) Madurai |
| b) Gangaikonda Cholapuram | d) Theni |

20] During the rule of Rajendra I, an irrigation channel called “Anaivettuvan” is _____ type of irrigation.

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| a) Drip irrigation | c) Narrow irrigation |
| b) Step irrigation | d) Canal irrigation |

Answers:

Qno.	Ans	Qno.	Ans
1	b	11	a
2	c	12	b
3	d	13	a
4	d	14	b
5	b	15	b
6	a	16	d
7	b	17	b
8	c	18	c
9	a	19	b
10	d	20	b