

UNIT – II : Evaporation, Infiltration and Runoff

1. Conversion of water into vapor is called
 - a) Infiltration
 - b) Evaporation
 - c) Percolation
 - d) Runoff**Ans: b**
2. The most commonly used evaporimeter is
 - a) Class-A Pan
 - b) Rain gauge
 - c) Lysimeter
 - d) Piezometer**Ans: a**
3. Evapotranspiration includes
 - a) Evaporation only
 - b) Transpiration only
 - c) Evaporation and transpiration
 - d) Runoff and infiltration**Ans: c**
4. Penman method is used to estimate
 - a) Runoff
 - b) Evapotranspiration
 - c) Infiltration
 - d) Streamflow**Ans: b**
5. Blaney-Criddle method is based mainly on
 - a) Temperature
 - b) Pressure
 - c) Wind velocity
 - d) Runoff**Ans: a**
6. Interception refers to
 - a) Water retained by vegetation
 - b) Groundwater flow
 - c) Surface runoff
 - d) Canal loss**Ans: a**
7. Depression storage means
 - a) Storage in surface depressions
 - b) Reservoir storage
 - c) Groundwater storage
 - d) Canal storage**Ans: a**
8. The maximum rate at which soil can absorb water is called
 - a) Permeability
 - b) Infiltration capacity
 - c) Porosity
 - d) Specific yield**Ans: b**

9. Horton equation is related to
a) Evaporation
b) Infiltration
c) Runoff
d) Groundwater flow
Ans: b
10. Φ -index is an
a) Evaporation index
b) Infiltration index
c) Runoff index
d) Rainfall index
Ans: b
11. Runoff consists of
a) Surface runoff only
b) Groundwater flow only
c) Surface runoff, interflow and base flow
d) Evaporation only
Ans: c
12. Basin yield refers to
a) Total water produced by a basin
b) Groundwater storage
c) Reservoir capacity
d) Canal discharge
Ans: a
13. SCS-CN method is used for
a) Rainfall estimation
b) Runoff estimation
c) Canal design
d) Well design
Ans: b
14. CN stands for
a) Curve Number
b) Catchment Number
c) Canal Number
d) Channel Number
Ans: a
15. Flow duration curve shows relationship between
a) Rainfall and runoff
b) Discharge and time percentage exceeded
c) Evaporation and time
d) Infiltration and rainfall
Ans: b
16. Mass curve is a plot of
a) Cumulative runoff vs time
b) Rainfall intensity vs time
c) Discharge vs area
d) Velocity vs depth
Ans: a
17. Watershed management aims at
a) Efficient utilization of water resources
b) Increasing runoff only
c) Increasing evaporation
d) Reducing rainfall
Ans: a
18. Potential evapotranspiration is
a) Maximum ET under ideal conditions
b) Actual runoff
c) Reservoir evaporation

d) Groundwater loss

Ans: a

19. Lysimeter is used for measuring

- a) Evapotranspiration
- b) Rainfall
- c) Streamflow
- d) Infiltration

Ans: a

20. Runoff increases with

- a) Increased infiltration
- b) Urbanization
- c) Vegetation cover
- d) Permeability

Ans: b

Fill in the Blanks

1. The continuous circulation of water on the earth is called the _____ cycle.

Answer: Hydrologic

2. Water falling from the atmosphere to the earth is known as _____.

Answer: Precipitation

3. Rain, snow, sleet, and hail are forms of _____.

Answer: precipitation

4. The instrument used to measure rainfall is called a _____ gauge.

Answer: rain

5. A rain gauge that continuously records rainfall is called a _____ rain gauge.

Answer: recording

6. The most common non-recording rain gauge in India is the _____ gauge.

Answer: Symons

7. The average rainfall over an area is called _____ precipitation.

Answer: mean

8. Missing rainfall data can be estimated using the _____ ratio method.

Answer: normal

9. Consistency of rainfall records is checked using the _____ mass curve.

Answer: double

10. The relationship among rainfall intensity, duration, and frequency is called _____ relationship.

Answer: IDF

11. PMP stands for Probable Maximum _____.

Answer: Precipitation

12. Rainfall intensity is generally expressed in _____/hour.

Answer: mm

13. The maximum possible rainfall over an area is called _____.

Answer: PMP

14. Depth-area-duration studies are useful in _____ estimation.

Answer: flood

15. India receives most rainfall from the _____ monsoon.

Answer: southwest

16. The standard unit of rainfall measurement is _____.

Answer: millimeter

17. A network of rain gauges is called a rain gauge _____.

Answer: network

18. Snowfall is a form of _____ precipitation.

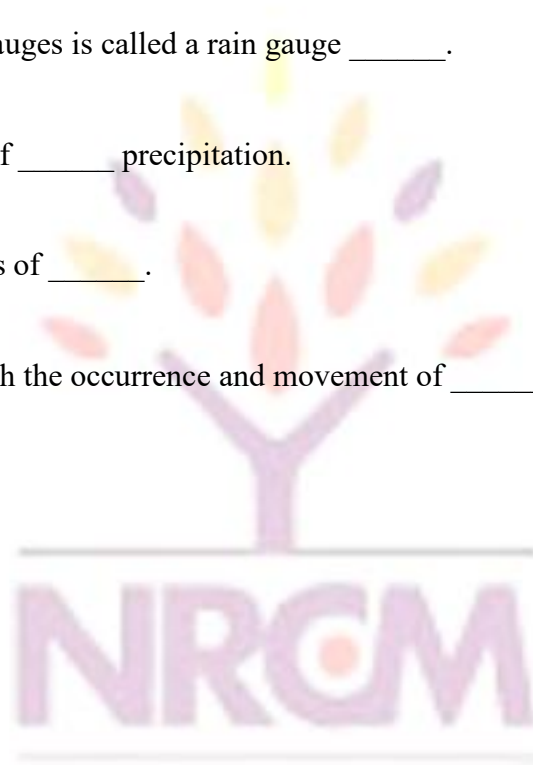
Answer: solid

19. Hail consists of balls of _____.

Answer: ice

20. Hydrology deals with the occurrence and movement of _____.

Answer: water



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