

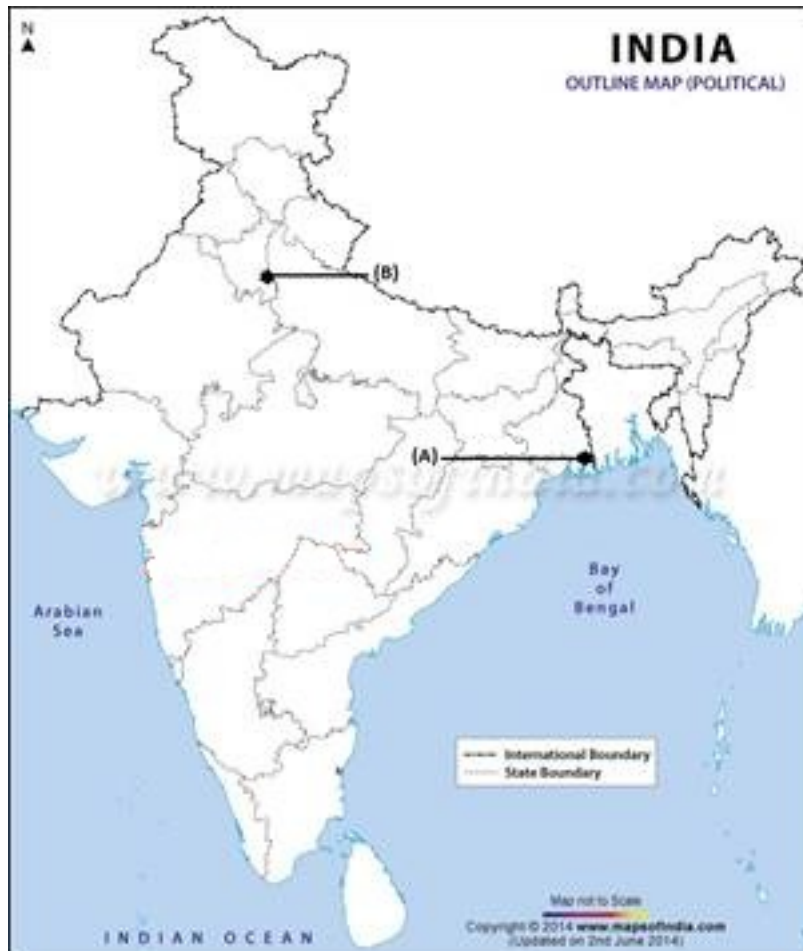
## CBSE Test Paper - 04

### Chapter - 15 Life Lines of National Economy

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1. When the value of exports exceeds the value of imports, it is called: **(1)**
  - a. none of these
  - b. unfavourable balance of trade
  - c. free trade
  - d. favourable balance of trade
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the biggest port with a spacious natural and well-sheltered harbor. **(1)**
  - a. Mumbai
  - b. Chennai
  - c. Vishakhapatnam
  - d. Cochin
3. The movement of the goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for \_\_\_\_\_. **(1)**
  - a. companies
  - b. industries
  - c. transport
  - d. retailers
4. India is the largest producer of feature \_\_\_\_\_ in the world. **(1)**
  - a. films
  - b. magazines
  - c. news papers
  - d. books
5. Principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India is: **(1)**
  - a. Railways
  - b. Airways
  - c. Roadways
  - d. Waterways
6. What is a new arrival on the transportation map of India? **(1)**
7. Name two major means of communication with two examples of each. **(1)**

8. Which means of transport is a new arrival on the map of India? **(1)**
9. Name the extreme cities which are connected by East-West Corridors. **(1)**
10. What is the meaning of road density? Describe the road density of Kerala and Jammu and Kashmir. **(3)**
11. Explain any five merits of road transport. **(3)**
12. What is the work of NHAI, CPWD and SPWD? Explain. **(3)**
13. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map. Headquarter of Eastern Railway Headquarter of Northern Railway Locate and Label Mumbai Church gate Headquarter Western railway with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification **(3)**



14. Describe any five points of importance of mass communication. **(5)**
15. Efficient network of transport and communication is a pre-requisite for local, national and global trade of today. Explain. **(5)**

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**Answers**

1. d. favourable balance of trade

**Explanation:** When the value of export exceeds the value of imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade.

On the contrary, if the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as unfavourable balance of trade.

2. a. Mumbai

**Explanation:** Mumbai is the biggest port with a spacious natural and well-sheltered harbour. The Jawaharlal Nehru port was planned with a view to decongest the Mumbai port and serve as a hub port for this region. The port is primarily used for bulk cargo, while most container traffic is directed to Nhava Sheva port across the harbour.

3. c. transport

**Explanation:** The movement of the goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport. Some people are engaged in facilitating these movements. Efficient means of transport are prerequisites for fast development.

4. a. films

**Explanation:** India is the largest producer of feature films in the world. It produces short films; video feature films and video short films. The Central Board of Film Certification is the authority to certify both Indian and foreign films. India has one of the oldest and largest film industries in the world.

5. a. Railways

**Explanation:** Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India. Rail transport has the ability of conveying heavy and bulky goods; it is also very cheap, safe and comfortable for passengers over a long distance.

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6. Pipeline transport network used for transportation of liquids as well as solids in slurry form.
  7. Major means of communication are:
    - a. **Personal communication:** It is communication between person to person. It includes telephone, letter, e-mail etc.
    - b. **Mass communication:** It is the communication among masses. It includes television, radio, internet etc.
  8. Pipeline is the latest means of transport on the map of India.
  9. Silcher (Assam) and Porbander (Gujarat) are the two extreme cities which are connected by East-West Corridors.
  10. The length of road per 100 sq. km of area is known as density of roads. Distribution of roads is not uniform in the country. Density of all roads varies from only 10 km in Jammu and Kashmir to 375 km in Kerala with the national average of the 75 km (1996-97).
  11. **Merits of Road Transport are:**
    - i. Construction cost of roads is less than the railways.
    - ii. Door-to-door service is an advantage of road transport over others.
    - iii. The road transport provides flexible service to men and materials.
    - iv. Road transport is useful for small distances.
    - v. Road transport facilitates the distribution of perishable goods from point of production to point of consumption.
    - vi. Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and also can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.
  12.
    - i. NHAI: National Highway Authority of India laid and maintained the major roads of India like Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways.
    - ii. CPWD: Central Public Works Department laid and maintained the primary road system of India like National Highways.
    - iii. SPWD: State Public Works Department laid and maintained the state highways of Indian states and Union Territories.

13.



14. Mass communication refers to imparting and exchanging information on a large scale to a wide range of people. The significance of mass communication is shown in the following points:

- i. Mass communication helps to spread the information up to the grassroots level. Therefore, the government has made a special provision to extend 24 hours of STD facility to every village in the country.
- ii. All India Radio (Akashvani) broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages for all people spread over different parts of the country.
- iii. Doordarshan broadcasts a variety of programmes for entertainment, educational programmes to sports, etc., for people of different age groups.
- iv. India publishes a large number of newspapers and periodicals in many vernacular languages that helps in nurturing the Indian culture.
- v. India is the largest producer of feature films in the world. It produces short films and feature films almost in all regional languages.

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15. We use different materials and services in our daily life. Some of these are available in our immediate surroundings, while other requirements are met by bringing things from other places. Goods and services do not move from supply locals to demand locals on their own. The movement of these goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport. Some people are engaged in facilitating these movements. These people are known to be traders who make the products come to the consumers by transportation. Thus, the place of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space. Transport promotes internal as well as international trade. It helps to maintain the defence of a country, transport and communication contributes to the promotion of tourism and it also brings foreign exchange. Therefore, efficient means of transport is a pre-requisite for or local, national and global trade as well as for rapid development.