

CBSE Test Paper - 05
Chapter - 15 Life Lines of National Economy

1. Golden quadrilateral super highways are maintained by **(1)**
 - a. Zilla Parishad
 - b. PWD
 - c. NHAI
 - d. CPWD

2. Till March 2010, _____ million mobile connections were in India. **(1)**
 - a. 548.32
 - b. 845.23
 - c. 750.21
 - d. 250.60

3. The first train steamed off from Mumbai to Thane in 1853, covering a distance of _____. **(1)**
 - a. 100 km
 - b. 34 km
 - c. 150 km
 - d. 43 km

4. _____ is called National Highway No.1, between Delhi and Amritsar. **(1)**
 - a. Shah Suri Marg
 - b. MG Marg
 - c. Akbar Marg
 - d. Jawaharlal Marg

5. Today, the _____ have become more important in our national economy than all other means of transport put together. **(1)**
 - a. roadways

- b. pipelines
- c. waterways
- d. railways

6. What is India's position among the best tourist destinations of the world? **(1)**
7. Name one natural and one artificial port of India. **(1)**
8. Mention any four major items of Indian export. **(1)**
9. Name the locations which connects East-West Corridor. **(1)**
10. What is the importance of railways in daily life? **(3)**
11. Study the table given and answer the following questions that following:

National Highways	Length (in Km)	Terminal Stations
2	1465	Delhi-Kolkata
5	1533	Chennai-Jharpokhra (Odisha)
7	2369	Varanasi- Kanayakumari
1	1526	Pathankot-Samakhiali(Kachchh)

- i. Which is the longest national Highway of India?
 - ii. Name the terminal stations of NH2 highway.
 - iii. How far is Pathankot from Samakhiali from route road? **(3)**
12. Find out the names of the countries connected by Indian Airlines. **(3)**
13.
 - i. 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.
 - a. Northern most International Airport of India
 - b. Southern most International Airport of India
 - ii. Locate and Label Paradip Port with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification **(3)**



14. 'Railways are the principal mode of transportation in India'. Explain. **(5)**
15. Define the term 'Tourism'. Why is tourism known as a trade? Explain. **(5)**

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Answers

1. c. NHAI

Explanation: The major objective of these Super Highways is to reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India. These highway projects are being implemented by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI). The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is the nodal agency responsible for building, upgrading and maintaining most of the national highways network.

2. a. 548.32

Explanation: Till March 2010, 548.32 million mobile connections were in India.

3. b. 34 km

Explanation: The first train steamed off from Mumbai to Thane in 1853, covering a distance of 34 km. The first passenger train in South India ran 60 miles (97 km) from Royapuram- Veyasarapady to Wallajah Road (Arcot) on 1 July 1856.

4. a. Shah Suri Marg

Explanation: Shah Suri Marg is called National Highway No.1, between Delhi and Amritsar. This was a part of the historical Grand Trunk Road, that ran from Bengal to Kabul, built on earlier roads that existed from time immemorial.

5. d. railways

Explanation: Today, the railways have become more important in our national economy than all other means of transport put together. Railways are called the economic lifeline of India since many passengers use it every single day and the Indian Government gets a lot of money from railways.

6. India has fourth position among the best tourist destinations of the world.

7. Mumbai: It is a magnificent natural harbour on the West Coast of India.

Chennai: It is the oldest artificial harbour on the East Coast of India.

8. Major items of India's export are petroleum products, gems and jewellery, agriculture and allied products and minerals. Among the commodities in export the share of agriculture and allied products has been 8.64 %, base metals 6.91%, gems and jewellery 17.02 %, chemicals and related products 12.06 % in 2016-17.
9. India's East-West Corridor extends from Silchar in Assam up to Porbandar in Gujarat.
10. Following are the importance of railways in our daily lives:
 - i. Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India.
 - ii. Railways also make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, and pilgrimage, along with transportation of goods over longer distances.
 - iii. Apart from an important means of transport the Indian Railways have been great integrating force more than 150 years.
 - iv. Railways, in India, bind the economic life of the country as well as accelerate the development of the industry and agriculture.
11.
 - i. National Highway-7
 - ii. Delhi-Kolkata
 - iii. The road route covers 1,526 km between Pathankot and Samakhiali.
12. Before it was merged with Air India in 2007 Indian Airlines covered the following countries
 - i. Nepal
 - ii. Bhutan
 - iii. Pakistan
 - iv. Bangladesh
 - v. Malaysia
 - vi. Thailand
 - vii. Singapore
 - viii. Sri Lanka
 - ix. Myanmar

- x. Qatar
- xi. UAE
- xii. Kuwait
- xiii. UK
- xiv. USA
- xv. Oman
- xvi. Afghanistan

13.



14. Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India. There are various reasons behind it.

- i. At first place, Railways also make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, and pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over longer distances.
- ii. Apart from an important means of transport the Indian Railway has been great integrating force for more than 150 years.
- iii. Railways in India bind the economic life of the country as well as accelerate the

development of the industry and agriculture.

- iv. The Indian Railways have a network of 7,031 stations spread over a route length of 63,221 km. with a fleet of 7817 locomotives, 5321 passenger services vehicles, 4904 other coach vehicles and 228,170 wagons as on 31 March 2004.

15. **Tourism:** "The cultural, recreational and commercial visit to the different places is known as Tourism." Tourism is also considered as trade since it involves the exchange of services and culture.

- i. Foreign tourist's arrival in the country contributing Rs 21,828 crore of foreign exchange.
- ii. More than 15 million people are directly or indirectly engaged in the tourism industry.
- iii. Tourism provides support to local handicrafts as tourists purchase the articles or things produced by this industry.
- iv. Foreign tourists visit India for medical tourism and business tourism.
- v. Helps in the growth of national income and integrity.