

CBSE Test Paper - 01

Chapter - 15 Life Lines of National Economy

1. What locations are connected by the longest National Highway-7? **(1)**
 - a. Delhi and Kanyakumari
 - b. Jabalpur and Madurai
 - c. Delhi and Mumbai
 - d. Varanasi and Kanyakumari
2. _____ provides helicopter services to Oil and Natural Gas Corporation in its off-shore operations. **(1)**
 - a. Emirates Helicopters Ltd.
 - b. Pawanhans Helicopters Ltd.
 - c. Sahara Helicopters Ltd.
 - d. Air Asia Helicopters Ltd.
3. Which mode of transport can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography? **(1)**
 - a. Railways
 - b. Airways
 - c. Water ways
 - d. Roadways
4. Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into _____. **(1)**
 - a. gases
 - b. liquid
 - c. vapour
 - d. slurry
5. Villages are connected to a major town through this scheme of roads **(1)**
 - a. PMGSY
 - b. AAY
 - c. MNREGA
 - d. SJGRY
6. What is Paradwip port famous for? Also name the state in which it is located? **(1)**
7. Which term is used to describe trade between two or more countries? **(1)**

8. How much is the length of coastline of India? **(1)**
9. Handling of exports and imports on a large scale is done conveniently from the Kandla port. Why? **(1)**
10. Explain any two merits and two demerits of pipelines transport. **(3)**
11. The Great Plains have more railways than the Himalayan Mountains - Why? **(3)**
12. Explain four advantages of road transport in India. **(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. Tidal port
 - b. Deepest landlocked portii. Locate and Label Tuticorin Port with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification **(3)**



14. Explain with examples the changing nature of international trade of India in the last fifteen years. **(5)**
15. Why are the means of transportation and communication called the lifelines of a nation and its economy? **(5)**

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Answer

1. d. Varanasi and Kanyakumari

Explanation: National Highway-7 is the longest and traverses 2,369 km between Varanasi and Kanyakumari via Jabalpur, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Madurai.

2. b. Pawanhans Helicopters Ltd.

Explanation: Pawanhans Helicopters Ltd. Provides helicopter services to Oil and Natural Gas Corporation in its off-shore operations. Other than providing helicopter services to ONGC to its off-shore locations, this public sector company is often engaged for providing services to various state governments in India, particularly in North East India.

3. d. Roadways

Explanation: Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography. Most of the roads are in bad shape and are inadequate.

4. d. slurry

Explanation: Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry. Slurry pipelines find a special place in industrial applications which require transportation of solid particles through a pipeline

5. a. PMGSY

Explanation: Rural roads, which link rural areas and villages with towns, are classified under this category. These roads received special impetus under the Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana.

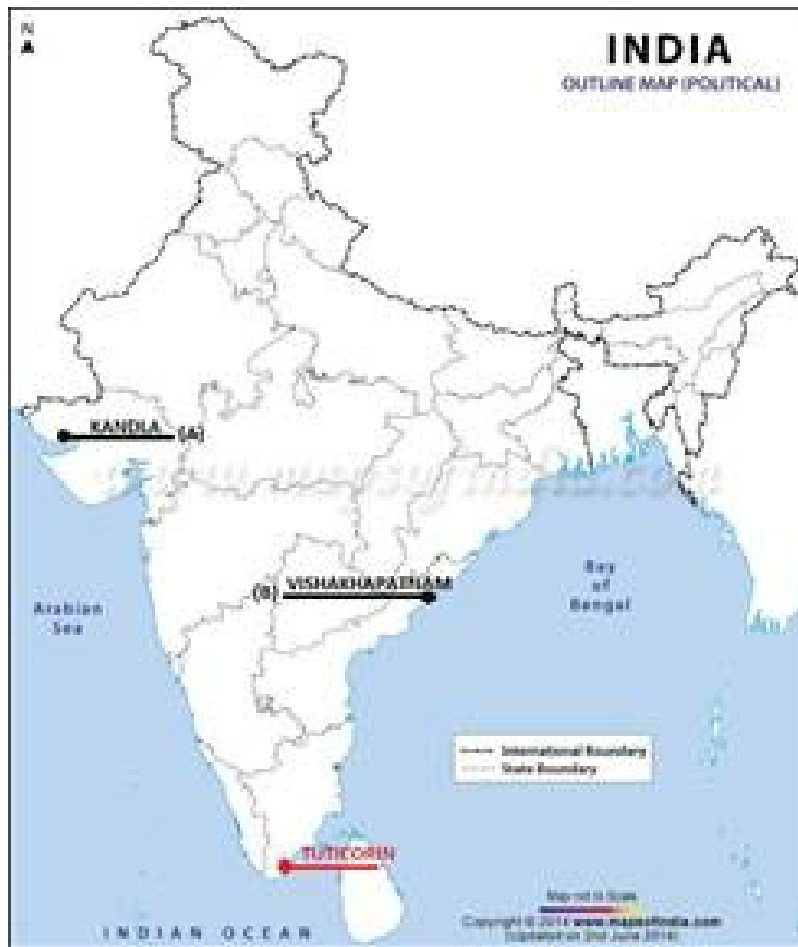
6. Paradwip port located in Odisha is famous for the export of iron ore.

7. It is called an International Trade.

8. The Indian coastline covers 7,516.6 km.

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9. Because it is a tidal port so a large volume of water enters during high tides which makes it easier for large ships to enter and exit.
10. • **Merits of pipelines transport are:**
- a. It rules out trans-shipment losses or delays in the transportation of materials.
 - b. The far inland locations of refineries like Barauni, Mathura, Panipat and gas-based fertilizer plants could be possible only because of pipelines.
- **Demerits of pipelines transport are:**
- a. Initial costs of laying pipelines are very high as they have to be laid underground.
 - b. Leak or damage in the pipeline might pollute soil and contaminate ground water, damaging the environment.
11. The Great Plains have more railways than the Himalayan Mountains because of the following reasons:
- i. Level land of the Great Plains of India provides favourable conditions for the development of Railway.
 - ii. High density of population in the Great Plains as compared with the Himalayan Mountains encouraged laying down of more railway lines to meet the demand of passengers.
12. Advantages of roadways over railways are:
- i. Construction cost of roads is much lower than railway lines.
 - ii. Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.
 - iii. Roadways provides door to door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.
 - iv. Road transport is economical and ideal in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.

13.



14. There has been a change in the nature of international trade of India in the last fifteen years.

- Since 2004-2005, in the international trade, the share of agriculture and allied products, ores and minerals, chemical engineering goods has been increasing.
- The exchange of information and knowledge has superseded the exchange of commodities and goods.
- India has emerged as a software giant at the international level.
- Large foreign exchange of India comes through the export of information technology.
- Imports: India imports Commodities such as petroleum and petroleum products 41.87% and Coal, Coke - 94.17%.

15. The means of transportation and communication are called the lifelines of a nation and its economy due to the following reasons:

Thus, it is clear that the means of transportation and communication help in the

development of the country. So they are called the lifelines of a nation and its economy.

- a. The means of transportation and communication play an important role in the production and movement of goods and services.
- b. Transport helps in the development of various means of communication. Through means of communication, we are able to talk with anyone anywhere. It has brought the world closer.
- c. Transport like railways helps us in business, sightseeing, pilgrimage and transportation of goods over longer distances.
- d. Pipelines are used for transporting crude oil, minerals in slurry form and natural gas to interior refineries and factories.
- e. Water transport, being the cheapest means of transport is useful for international trade.
- f. Air transport provides the fastest, most comfortable mode of transport even in hilly areas.