

## CBSE Test Paper-03

### Chapter-15 Life Lines of National Economy

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1. Which is the cheapest means of transport? **(1)**
  - a. railways
  - b. Pipeline
  - c. waterways
  - d. roadways
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are considered first-class mail and are airlifted between stations covering both land and air. **(1)**
  - a. parcels
  - b. inland letters
  - c. Cards and envelopes
  - d. registered post
3. Which one of the following ports is the deepest land-locked and well protected port along the east coast? **(1)**
  - a. Paradwip
  - b. Vishakhapatnam
  - c. Chennai
  - d. Tuticorin
4. In which language does the All India Radio not broadcast its various programmes? **(1)**
  - a. Regional
  - b. National
  - c. International
  - d. Local
5. Kolkata port is an inland \_\_\_\_\_ port. **(1)**
  - a. Tidal
  - b. Flood
  - c. Natural
  - d. Riverine
6. Name some inland waterways apart from national waterways on which

transportation takes place. **(1)**

7. Where is the headquarter of the southern railway zone? **(1)**
8. National Highways are constructed and maintained by which department? **(1)**
9. Mention any one limitation of airways. **(1)**
10. Why is air travel more popular in the North Eastern states of India? Explain. **(3)**
11. Explain the dimensions and length of different types of Railway Gauges. **(3)**
12. Explain the different categories of mail. **(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 tip of NH-7
  - b. Extreme South-West Portii. Locate and Label Kolkata inland Riverine port with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification **(3)**



14. "Pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation map of India." Explain. **(5)**
15. Name the longest National Waterway of India. Write any three points of importance of waterways. **(5)**

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**Answers**

1. c. waterways

**Explanation:** Since time immemorial, India was one of the seafaring countries. Its seamen sailed far and near, thus, carrying and spreading Indian commerce and culture. Waterways are the cheapest means of transport. It can carry much larger quantities of heavy and bulky goods such as coal, heavy machinery etc.

2. c. Cards and envelopes

**Explanation:** Cards and envelopes are considered first-class mail and are airlifted between stations covering both land and air.

3. b. Vishakhapatnam

**Explanation:** Vishakhapatnam is the deepest landlocked and well-protected port.

This port was originally, conceived as an outlet for iron ore exports.

4. c. International

**Explanation:** All India Radio (Akashwani) broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people, spread over different parts of the country.

It does not broadcast in international languages.

5. d. Riverine

**Explanation:** Kolkata port is an inland riverine port. This port serves a very large and rich hinterland of Ganga-Brahmaputra basin. Being a tidal port it requires constant dredging of Hoogly.

6. Inland waterways on which transportation to an extent takes place includes Mandavi, Zuari, Cumberjua, Sunderbans, Barak and backwaters of Kerala. About 44 million tonnes (49,000,000 short tons) of cargo is moved annually through these waterways using mechanised vessels and country boats.

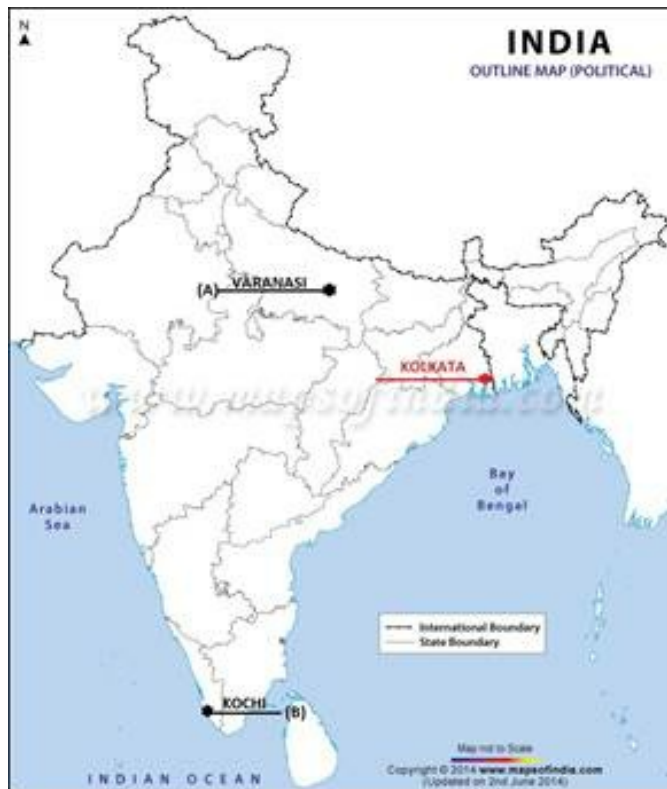
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7. Chennai is the headquarter of the southern railway zone.
  8. National highways are constructed & maintained by Central Public Works Department (CPWD).
  9. Airways is a costlier mode of transportation. The operating cost of aeroplanes are higher and it involves a great deal of expenditure on the construction of aerodromes and aircraft. Because of this reason, the fare for air transport is high that common people can't afford it.
  10. In the North-Eastern part of our country air transport is considered an important transport because:
    1. **Big rivers:** Due to the presence of big rivers like Brahmaputra, it is difficult to construct roads and railways so airways are suitable when rivers get flooded.
    2. **Dissected relief:** Uneven surface-not suitable for the construction of roadways and railways even if we construct, it is a costly affair. So, it is easy to travel by airways.
    3. **Dense forests:** Dense forests hamper the construction of roadways and railways.
    4. **International Frontiers:** International borders of China, Bangladesh, Myanmar etc. can be easily travelled by airways without any hassles.

11. Following are different dimensions and length of railway gauges:

Gauges in meters	Route(km)	Running track(km)	Total Track (km)
Broad Gauge (1,676)	46,807	66,754	88,547
Metro Gauge (1.000)	13,209	13,976	16,489
Narrow Gauge(0.762 & 0.610)	3,124	3,129	3,450
Total	63,221	83,859	1,08,486

12. Mails are of two types:
  1. First-class mail: This includes cards, envelopes etc. These are airlifted between stations. These mails cover both land and are connected by air.
  2. Second-class mail: These mails include book packets, registered newspapers, periodicals etc. These are carried by surface mail, covering land and water.

13.



14. i. These pipelines have been set mainly for the easy transportation of crude oil, petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, minerals in the slurry forms etc. to remote and far-flung areas of the country.
- ii. Though the input cost is very high yet the output will have great side-effects on the progress of the nation as a whole. There will be upliftment in the standard of living as each village will have its own access to gas and electricity.
- iii. Earlier these were used to transport water to cities and industries but now these are used to transport crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas.
- iv. The initial cost of laying pipelines is high but running costs are minimal.
- v. It is much better than others as it rules out delays and losses. Some networks are from an oilfield in upper Assam to Kanpur.
15. The Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia is the longest National Waterway of India.

Importance of waterways:

- i. Waterways are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods.
- ii. It is a fuel efficient and environment-friendly mode of transport.
- iii. More than 95% of the country's trade volume is moved by sea.
- iv. It is the cheapest means of transport.
- v. They are the natural routes which do not involve the cost of construction.