

1. Which two of the following extreme locations are connected by the eastwest corridor?

- (a) Mumbai and Nagpur (b) Mumbai and Kolkata
(c) Silcher and Porbandar (d) Nagpur and Siligudi

Ans. (b)

2. Which mode of transportation reduces trans-shipment losses and delays?

- (a) Railways (b) Pipeline
(c) Roadways (d) Waterways

Ans. (b)

3. Which one of the following states is not connected with the H.V.J. pipeline?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (c) Gujarat
(b) Maharashtra (d) Uttar Pradesh

Ans. (b)

4. Which one of the following ports is the deepest land-locked and wellprotected port along the east coast?

- (a) Chennai (c) Tuticorin
(b) Paradip (d) Vishakhapatnam

Ans. (d)

5. Which one of the following is the most important modes of transportation in India?

- (a) Pipeline (c) Roadways
(b) Railways (d) Airways

Ans. (b)

6. Which one of the following terms is used to describe trade between two or more countries?

- (a) Internal trade (c) External trade
(b) International trade (d) Local trade

Ans. (b)

7. State any three merits of roadways.

Ans. Three merits of roadways are:

- (i) Roads are suitable for short distances.
(ii) They are cheaper to construct and maintain.
(iii) They can be constructed even at high altitudes.

8. Where and why is rail transport the most convenient means of transportation?

- Ans.**
- (i) The northern plains have the densest network of railways due to its level land, and dense population.
 - (ii) Being an important agricultural and industrial region of India, it favours the conditions for its growth.

9. What is the importance of Border roads?

- Ans.**
- (i) Border Roads Organisation a Government of India undertaking constructs and maintains roads in the bordering areas of the country.
 - (ii) This organisation was established in 1960 for the development of the roads of strategic importance in the northern and north-eastern border areas.
 - (iii) These roads have improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain and have helped in the economic development of these area.

10. What is meant by trade? What is the difference between International and local trade?

- Ans.**
- (i) Trade refers to the exchange of goods between or among countries or within the country.
 - (ii) Local trade is the trade carried on within the country but international trade is carried on between two or more countries.


11. Why are networks of transport and communication called the lifeline of a country?

- Ans.** The network of transport and communication are called the lifelines of a country due to the following reasons.
- (i) They are pre - requisites for modern industrial societies.
 - (ii) They help in quick movement of raw materials and finished goods from the source of raw material to industry and finished goods from the industry to the markets.
 - (iii) They help in the movements of goods and people.
 - (iv) The pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services and their movement over space.

12. Write a note on the changing nature of the international trade in the last fifteen years.

- Ans.**
- (i) India has trade relations with all major trading blocks and all geographical regions of the world.

- (ii) Among the commodities, exported commodities are agriculture and allied products, ore and minerals, gems and jewellery engineering goods, petroleum products etc.
- (iii) Among the commodities, imported commodities are petroleum and petroleum products, pearls and precious stone, organic chemicals, coal, coke and machinery.
- (iv) International trade has undergone a sea change in the last fifteen years.
- (v) Exchange of commodities and goods have been superseded by exchange of information and knowledge.
- (vi) India has emerged as a software giant at international level and is earning large foreign exchange through the export of information and technology.

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