



2.1 Which four cities are connected by the Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways?

- a. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai
- b. Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Bengaluru
- c. Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Bengaluru
- d. Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai, Bengaluru

Answer: (b) Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Bengaluru

2.2 Which state capital is not connected by the Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways?

- a. Mumbai
- b. Bengaluru
- c. Kolkata
- d. Lucknow

Answer: (c) Kolkata

3. What is the Grand Trunk (G.T.) Road?

- a. An ancient road built during the Mauryan period
- b. A modern expressway connecting major cities in India
- c. A road built during the Mughal period between Peshawar and Kolkata
- d. A network of village roads in India

Answer: (c) A road built during the Mughal period between Peshawar and Kolkata

4. Match the following types of roads with their correct descriptions.

*Column A*

*Column B*

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| A. National Highway | 1. It is a road that connects villages to the nearest town or city.                                     |
| B. State Highway    | 2. It is a road that connects the district headquarters with other places within the district.          |
| C. District Road    | 3. It is a road that connects state capitals with district headquarters and other important cities.     |
| D. Village Road     | 4. It is a road that connects state capitals with other state capitals and major cities of the country. |

a. A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

b. A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3

c. A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1

d. A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2

Answer: (d) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2

5. What is the current status of the transport system in India?

- a. It is well-knit and efficient.
- b. It is poorly maintained and time-consuming.
- c. It is fast and modern.
- d. It is limited to urban areas only.

Answer: (b) It is poorly maintained and time-consuming.

6. When was the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) set up?

- a. 1986
- b. 2016
- c. 1990
- d. 2005

Answer: (a) 1986

7. Why is road transport more flexible than rail transport?

- a. Buses and trucks can be stopped anywhere and anytime for loading or unloading.
- b. It is faster than rail transport.
- c. It is cheaper than rail transport.
- d. It can transport more goods than rail transport.

Answer: (a) Buses and trucks can be stopped anywhere and anytime for loading or unloading.

8. Study the following map and answer the questions that follow.



8.1 Which of the following cities is located on the Konkan Railway route?

- a. Mangalore
- b. Kolkata
- c. Lucknow
- d. Bhopal

Answer: (a) Mangalore

8.2 Which of the following railway routes connects Kolkata and Mumbai?

- a. East Coast Railway
- b. South Western Railway
- c. Western Railway
- d. North Western Railway

Answer: (c) Western Railway

9. When was the Nagpur Plan introduced in India?

- a. 1961
- b. 1943
- c. 1981
- d. 1971

Answer: (b) 1943

10. Match the following reasons for the popularity of road transport in India with their correct descriptions.

*Column A*

- A. Short and medium distance transport
- B. Ability to transport perishable goods quickly
- C. Flexibility for loading/unloading
- D. Gradual shift from rail to road transport

- a. A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
- c. A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3

Answer: (c) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3

*Column B*

- 1. Road transport is suitable for short and medium distances for transporting goods and passengers.
- 2. Road transport provides quick and easy transportation of perishable goods.
- 3. Road transport offers flexibility for the loading/unloading of goods.
- 4. There is a gradual shift from rail to road transport in India.

- b. A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
- d. A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1

11. What was the main objective of the Twenty-Year Road Plan?

- a. To increase the road length from 6 lakh km to 12 lakh km by 1981.
- b. To bring every village in a semi-developed area within 6.4 km of a metalled road.
- c. To develop waterways in India.
- d. To increase the number of airports in India.

Answer: (a) To increase the road length from 6 lakh km to 12 lakh km by 1981.

12. Match the following financial challenges faced by Indian Railways with their descriptions.

*Column A*

- A. Huge outstanding payments to diesel and electric power supply companies.
- B. Arbitrary increase in tariffs by State Electricity Boards and NTPC
- C. Increase in rates of diesel
- D. Mounting deficit due to non-increase in fares and tariffs by the government

- a. A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
- c. A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1

Answer: (a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4

*Column B*

- 1. Railways have huge outstanding payments to diesel and electric power supply companies.
- 2. The State Electricity Boards and NTPC increase the tariffs arbitrarily, adding to the burden on railways.
- 3. Railways are the largest consumer of diesel, and any increase in diesel rates adversely affects their financial resources.
- 4. There is a mounting deficit due to the non-increase in fares and tariffs by the government due to political reasons.

- b. A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
- d. A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1

13. Which is the longest National Highway in India?

- a. NH-1
- b. NH-2
- c. NH-5
- d. NH-7

Answer: (d) NH-7

14. Study the following map and answer the questions that follow.



14.1 Which of the following Indian airports is not located on the Mumbai–Delhi air route?

- a. Jaipur International Airport
- b. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International Airport
- c. Indira Gandhi International Airport
- d. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport

Answer: (a) Jaipur International Airport

14.2 Which of the following Indian airports is not located on the Chennai–Dubai air route?

- a. Cochin International Airport
- b. Kempegowda International Airport
- c. Rajiv Gandhi International Airport
- d. Chennai International Airport

Answer: (b) Kempegowda International Airport

15. What was the distance target for villages in semi-developed areas in the Twenty-Year Road Plan?

- a. 6.4 km (4 miles) of a metalled road
- b. 8 km (5 miles) of any other road
- c. 12.8 km (8 miles) of a metalled road
- d. 19.2 km (12 miles) of a metalled road

Answer: (c) 12.8 km (8 miles) of a metalled road



