

Sea Ports and Towns

PRACTICE EXERCISE 8 (A)

Directions for questions 1 to 25: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

1. The biggest port having three major docks in India is
 - (1) Mumbai
 - (2) Kolkata
 - (3) Chennai
 - (4) Cochin
2. The two natural harbours in India are
 - (1) Mumbai and Kolkata.
 - (2) Chennai and Paradeep.
 - (3) Cochin and Visakhapatnam.
 - (4) Kandla and New Mangalore.
3. Which of the following port lies at the tip of the Indian Peninsula?
 - (1) Paradeep
 - (2) New Mangalore
 - (3) Tuticorin
 - (4) Visakhapatnam
4. Indian vessels carried about _____ per cent of the total seaborne trade in 1993–94.
 - (1) 30
 - (2) 32
 - (3) 33
 - (4) 34
5. Which one of the following is the important imports of Kolkata Port?
 - (1) Tea
 - (2) Sugar
 - (3) Jute products
 - (4) Fertilizers
6. Kolkata port is situated on the banks of river
 - (1) Ganga
 - (2) Narmada
 - (3) Hooghly
 - (4) Mahanadi
7. Which one of the following is the port of Orissa?
 - (1) Cochin
 - (2) Tuticorin
 - (3) Paradeep
 - (4) Kolkata
8. Visakhapatnam port serves the need of
 - (1) Bhilai steel plant.
 - (2) Bokaro steel plant.
 - (3) Rourkela steel plant.
 - (4) Bhilai and Rourkela steel plants.
9. The first port in India which will be touched by all the ships coming from Europe is
 - (1) Madras
 - (2) Kolkata
 - (3) Cochin
 - (4) Mumbai
10. _____ port is located on the cross roads of east and west.
 - (1) Chennai
 - (2) Cochin
 - (3) Kolkata
 - (4) Mumbai

11. The Kandla sea port is in the state of
 (1) Gujarat (2) Maharashtra
 (3) Chennai (4) Orissa
12. Which of the following port is on the western coast of India?
 (1) Paradip
 (2) Ennore
 (3) Tuticorin
 (4) Marmagao
13. Which one of the following is the important Channel of navigation in Europe?
 (1) Volga waterway
 (2) St Lawrence waterway
 (3) Thames waterway
 (4) Rhine waterway
14. Where was the 13th major seaport established in India?
 (1) Andaman and Nicobar island
 (2) Goa
 (3) Karnataka
 (4) Andhra Pradesh
15. How many minor ports are there in India?
 (1) 135 (2) 100
 (3) 300 (4) 150
16. How many public sector shipping companies are there in India?
 (1) 5 (2) 4
 (3) 1 (4) 6
17. Which artificial harbour is located on the east coast?
 (1) Kochi (2) Kolkata
 (3) Kandla (4) Chennai
18. OTEC refers to
 (1) oceanic mineral resources.
 (2) tidal and wave energy.
 (3) ocean thermal gradient energy.
 (4) None of these.
19. India has about _____ kilometers of navigable waterways comprising of rivers, canals, back waters and creeks etc.
 (1) 14,000 (2) 14,500
 (3) 14,200 (4) 14,300
20. Which one of the following is the oldest port in east coast?
 (1) Cochin (2) Kolkata
 (3) Chennai (4) Khandla
21. The length of India's coastline is about
 (1) 7,500 km (2) 5,900 km
 (3) 7,000 km (4) 6,100 km
22. Water covers _____ per cent of the total surface area of the earth.
 (1) 66 (2) 71
 (3) 75 (4) 90
23. Konkan coast extends from Gujarat to Goa. It has
 (1) deltas (2) estuaries
 (3) lagoons (4) None of these
24. Which of the following ports have been renamed as Jawaharlal Nehru Port?
 (1) Kandla (2) Nhavasheva
 (3) Cochin (4) Mumbai
25. Which of the following is the biggest and busiest port for exports?
 (1) Kandla (2) Hooghly
 (3) Mumbai (4) Chennai

PRACTICE EXERCISE 8 (B)

Directions for questions 1 to 25: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

1. The Queen of the Arabian sea is

- (1) Mumbai port (2) Cochin port
 (3) Kandla port (4) New Mangalore port

2. The port on the east coast of India exporting iron ore to Japan is

- (1) Mangalore
 (2) Chennai
 (3) Tuticorin
 (4) Vishakhapatnam

3. Which one of the following port is the second largest one handling sea borne trade?
 - (1) Visakhapatnam (2) Cochin
 - (3) Chennai (4) Kolkata
4. Which one of the following cities is the largest city in India?
 - (1) Delhi (2) Madras
 - (3) Hyderabad (4) Mumbai
5. Chennai is the largest port in
 - (1) Northern India (2) Southern India
 - (3) Western India (4) Middle India
6. Which one of the following is the fourth largest city in India?
 - (1) Chennai (2) Visakhapatnam
 - (3) Mumbai (4) Hyderabad
7. Which one of the following is the biggest commercial centre of south India?
 - (1) Mumbai (2) Chennai
 - (3) Visakhapatnam (4) Madhurai
8. Which one of the following is an important export from Visakhapatnam?
 - (1) Crude (2) Petroleum
 - (3) Fertilizers (4) Iron ore
9. The share of Mumbai Port in the sea borne trade of India is
 - (1) One-fourth (2) One-third
 - (3) One-fifth (4) One-sixth
10. Which of the following years was the Chennai Port built?
 - (1) 1852 (2) 1855
 - (3) 1859 (4) 1854
11. Which one of the following is a land locked harbour?
 - (1) Kolkata (2) Visakhapatnam
 - (3) Chennai (4) Mumbai
12. How many major sea port are there in India?
 - (1) 10 (2) 8
 - (3) 14 (4) 12
13. The second major west flowing river system in India is
 - (1) the Narmada river (2) the Sabarmati river
 - (3) the tapti river (4) the Sharavati river
14. The Mississippi Ohio waterway connects the interior parts of the USA with
 - (1) Gulf of Mexico in the south.
 - (2) Sargosa sea in South east.
 - (3) Gulf of California in south west.
 - (4) Pacific Ocean in the west.
15. From which river has the Rajasthan canal (Indira Gandhi Canal) been taken out?
 - (1) Ravi (2) Chambal
 - (3) Sutlej (4) Beas
16. Which one is not a major port on the east coast?
 - (1) Paradeep (2) Kolkata
 - (3) Kochi (4) Visakhapatnam
17. What is the most abundant element in sea water?
 - (1) Sodium (2) Chlorine
 - (3) Iodine (4) Potassium
18. Which of the following major sea ports of India does not have a natural harbour?
 - (1) Mumbai (2) Cochin
 - (3) Marmagao (4) Paradeep
19. Which one of the following port is a Tidal port?
 - (1) Khandla (2) Marmagao
 - (3) Kochi (4) Nhava Sheva
20. Which states share the Tungabhadra multi purpose project?
 - (1) Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh
 - (2) Orissa and Madhya Pradesh
 - (3) Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka
 - (4) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh
21. The major ports are administered by the _____
 - (1) State Government.
 - (2) Central Government.
 - (3) Private agencies.
 - (4) None of these
22. The difference between high tide and low tide is
 - (1) tidal range (2) tidal width
 - (3) tidal height (4) None of these
23. The water transport consists of
 - (1) deep sea navigation.
 - (2) coastal navigation.
 - (3) inland navigation.
 - (4) All of these

24. Hinterland is

- (1) the area in the sea coast to land the ships.
- (2) the area immediately behind the port.
- (3) the area used to repair the ships.
- (4) None of these

25. Which of the following rives are navigable?

- (1) River Mandir in Goa
- (2) River Baraks in Assam
- (3) River Krishna and River Godavari in Peninsular India
- (4) All of these

ANSWER KEYS

PRACTICE EXERCISE 8 (A)

1. 1	2. 3	3. 3	4. 4	5. 4	6. 3	7. 3	8. 4	9. 4	10. 2
11. 1	12. 4	13. 4	14. 1	15. 1	16. 3	17. 4	18. 3	19. 2	20. 3
21. 4	22. 2	23. 2	24. 2	25. 3					

PRACTICE EXERCISE 8 (B)

1. 2	2. 4	3. 3	4. 4	5. 2	6. 1	7. 2	8. 4	9. 1	10. 3
11. 2	12. 4	13. 3	14. 1	15. 3	16. 3	17. 2	18. 3	19. 1	20. 3
21. 2	22. 1	23. 4	24. 2	25. 4					