# Unit 9: Transport and Trade

40 MCQs. Correct option in bold. 1 mark each.

**1.** Topography is the study of
A. climate only B. trade
**C. the Earth's surface and its features** D. population

**2.** Mountains in the north make roads and railways
A. unnecessary B. cheaper
C. easy to build **D. hard to build**

**3.** Dry ports are
**A. inland ports linked to seaports** B. ports in the sea
C. river ferries D. air bases

**4.** Dry ports help exporters by
A. closing seaports **B. clearing customs inland**
C. banning exports D. raising taxes

**5.** A dry port reduces
A. storage B. inland trade
C. jobs **D. blockages in seaports**

**6.** An advantage of dry ports is
A. more pollution **B. less traffic jams in cities**
C. longer delays D. higher cost

**7.** CPEC runs from western China to
A. Karachi B. Quetta **C. Gwadar** D. Lahore

**8.** CPEC reduces China's dependence on the South China Sea and the Strait of
**A. Malacca** B. Bosphorus C. Gibraltar D. Hormuz

**9.** CPEC is a _____ deal between Pakistan and China.
A. multilateral B. military
C. religious **D. bilateral**

**10.** The value of CPEC rose to _____ in 2022.
**A. 65 billion dollars** B. 650 million dollars
C. 6 billion dollars D. 1 billion dollars

**11.** Gwadar port is at the entrance of the
A. Bay of Bengal B. Red Sea
**C. Persian Gulf** D. Black Sea

**12.** The busiest and largest port of Pakistan is
A. Pasni **B. Karachi**
C. Port Qasim D. Gwadar

**13.** Karachi is the gateway to the
A. Red Sea B. Pacific Ocean
**C. Arabian Sea** D. Caspian Sea

**14.** Which is the most expensive mode of transport?
**A. Air** B. Rail C. Road D. Water

**15.** Air transport is costly because of
A. no airports B. slow speed
C. free tickets **D. high fares and fuel costs**

**16.** Air transport adds to
A. forests **B. greenhouse gases**
C. river flow D. rainfall

**17.** Which mode is best for long-distance bulk cargo?
A. Walking B. Air **C. Rail** D. Bicycle

**18.** Rail transport is economical for
A. remote villages B. air cargo
C. short trips only **D. long distances and huge cargo**

**19.** A weakness of rail in Pakistan is
**A. old infrastructure and delays** B. no tracks
C. no passengers D. being too fast

**20.** Rail trunk lines link Peshawar, Lahore, Rawalpindi and
A. Gilgit **B. Karachi** C. Skardu D. Gwadar

**21.** An advantage of road transport is that it
A. is the cheapest for oceans B. needs no roads
C. is the fastest **D. reaches most areas**

**22.** A disadvantage of road transport is
A. no flexibility **B. traffic jams and accidents**
C. no pollution D. very few roads

**23.** Water transport is useful for
A. village trips B. mountain trips
**C. international bulk trade** D. air cargo

**24.** A disadvantage of water transport is that it is
**A. slow** B. free
C. always local D. the fastest

**25.** International airports of Pakistan include Karachi, Lahore and
A. Chitral B. Skardu
C. Gwadar road **D. Islamabad**

**26.** Dense road and rail networks are found around
**A. Karachi and Lahore** B. Skardu
C. Thar D. Chitral

**27.** Red tape means
A. cheap customs
B. fast shipping
**C. slow, complicated bureaucratic procedures**
D. free trade

**28.** Red tape in customs
A. lowers cost **B. delays trade and raises cost**
C. ends corruption D. speeds trade

**29.** A benefit of trade is earning
A. more floods B. weaker rupee
C. less jobs **D. foreign exchange**

**30.** Trade helps Pakistan to
**A. create jobs and widen markets** B. reduce skills
C. close markets D. stop exports

**31.** Exports of Pakistan should expand beyond agriculture and
A. fishing **B. textiles** C. forestry D. tourism

**32.** Pakistan can raise trade by cutting
A. roads B. exports **C. red tape** D. ports

**33.** Easy loans to small and medium businesses help
**A. increase trade** B. stop jobs
C. close factories D. reduce trade

**34.** Political stability
A. has no effect B. ends trade
C. harms trade **D. supports trade**

**35.** Which affects global trade through Pakistan's routes?
A. Language of songs B. Moon phase
**C. Tariffs and taxes** D. Dress codes

**36.** Corruption is controlled by
A. more red tape **B. transparency and technology**
C. fewer rules for all D. no audits

**37.** Gwadar is a key hub of China's
A. Silk Pact B. Pacific Plan
**C. Belt and Road Initiative** D. Asian Trade Union

**38.** Central Asian states can gain from Pakistan's routes by
A. avoiding trade B. paying no tax
C. closing borders **D. reaching the sea**

**39.** Trade Facilitation Centres help to
**A. strengthen trade** B. raise tariffs
C. block trade D. close ports

**40.** Transport choice depends on distance, cost, access and the
A. colour of vehicles **B. environment**
C. age of drivers D. name of the road