

**CHAPTER 9****INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

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- Q1. Write the full form of OPEC (1)  
 Ans Organization of petroleum exporting countries
- Q2. Name the service land in and around the port (1)  
 Ans Hinterland
- Q3. Name the type of trade between the countries (1)  
 Ans Bilateral
- Q4. Name the International Organisation dealing with global rules of trade between nations (1)  
 Ans WTO
- Q5. What do you mean by Balance of trade? (1)  
 Ans Difference between export and import
- Q6. Define the term Hinterland (1)  
 Ans Service land in and around port
- Q7. What is Dumping? (1)  
 Ans Excess producing countries forcing the under developed countries to buy the products with the fixed price (no liberalization)
- Q8. Define slave trade (1)  
 Ans European countries like Netherlands, Italy etc done selling of human beings called slave trade
- Q9. Categorise International trade into two types (1)  
 Ans Bilateral and Multilateral
- Q10. Name the type of most of the Great ports belong to (1)  
 Ans Comprehensive ports
- Q11. Name the important entreport port of Asia (1)  
 Ans Singapore

Q12. Which association is the largest single market in the world (1)

Ans European union (EU)

Q13. Study the table given below and answer the questions : (3)

World Imports and Exports (in millions of U.S. \$)

	1955	1965	1975	1985	1995	2005
Exports Total Merchandise	95000	190000	877000	1954000	5162000	10393000
Imports Total Merchandise	99000	199000	912000	2015000	5292000	10753000

(1.1) Calculate the balance of trade in 2005

(1.2) Why do you think that the volume of trade has increased over the decade?

(1.3) What had been the growth in the Import during the year 2005 over the year 1955

Ans : (1.1) 360000 (10753000 - 10393000)

(1.2) (a) Growth in manufacturing sector

(b) Growth in Service sector

(c) Specialization in agriculture and in other sectors

(1.3) Approximately 108 times ( $10753000 \div 99000$ )

Q14. Why are ports always referred to as gateway of international trade (3)

Ans The word port is derived from the Latin word "Porta" meaning Gateway

- . Port is a connecting link between land and water
- . It is a place on the coast where ships start and end their journey
- . Here reached Cargo is unloaded and the Cargo which is to be exported is loaded
- . Port provides facilities of export and import
- . It is well connected to the interior of the country by a good network of roadways and railways.

Q15. Classify ports on various bases. (3)

Ans On the basis of Cargo handled :

(i) Industrial ports

(ii) Commercial ports

(iii) Comprehensive ports

On the basis of location :

- (i) Inland ports
- (ii) Out ports

On the basis of specialised functions

- (i) Oil ports
- (ii) Ports of call
- (iii) Packet stations
- (iv) Entrepot ports
- (v) Naval ports

Q16. Explain five basis of International Trade (5)

- Ans : (i) Variation in the availability of natural resources
- Geological structure
  - Mineral resources
  - Climate
- (ii) Difference in the level of economic development
- (iii) Population Factors
- Cultural Factors
  - Size of Population
- (iv) Transportation
- (v) Government Policies
- (vi) Extent of foreign Investment

Q17. Define the Word port? Write the classification of ports on the basis of their location (1+2+2=5)

Ans. Port - Ports are the medium of trade between two countries. It is that place on the coast where cargo in large quantity is received from oceanic routes and sent to the interior parts of the country.

Two types of Ports

- (i) Outports
- (ii) Inland ports
  - (a) Outports - deep water port built away from actual port
  - (b) Inland port - located away from the coast and linked with the sea through a river or a canal.

Q18. What is international trade? Which are the two types of international trade? Give one Characteristics of each. (1+2+2=5)

**Ans** International Trade - The movement of goods and Services from areas of Surplus to deficit area between two countries.

The Two types of international trade

- (1) Bilateral Trade – The exchanging of good between two countries
- (2) Multilateral Trade – The exchange takes place between several countries on regular basis.

**Q19.** “Ports are the gateways of international trade.” Justify the statement (5)

- Ans :**
- (i) It is a gateway from land to sea or from sea to land
  - (ii) Coast provide facilities such as docking, loading etc
  - (iii) It handles export & Import trade of Country
  - (iv) Imports are sent to hinterland of a port
  - (v) Travellers pass from one part of the world to another

**Q20.** Classify the ports on the basis of Specialized functions and give one example each. (2½ + 2½ = 5)

- Ans**
- (i) Oil ports - Abadan on the Gulf of Persia
  - (ii) Ports of Call - Singapore
  - (iii) Packet Station - Dover in England
  - (iv) Entrepot Ports - Rotterdam for Europe
  - (v) Naval Ports - Kochi

**Q21.** Define trade balance and distinguish between positive trade balance and negative track balance of trade.

**Ans** NCERT book

**Q22.** Write short notes on the following topics—

- Ans**
- (1) Barter system
  - (2) Slave trade
  - (c) Dumping

**Q23.** What are the function of WTO.

- Ans.**
- (1) Solves disputes among the countries.
  - (2) Provide trade services.
  - (3) Deals with the global rules of trade between nations.

Q25. Study the table and answer the questions that follow:

**World Imports and Exports (in millions of U.S.\$)**

	1955	1965	1975	1985	1995	2055
Exports Total Merchandise	95,000	1,99,000	8,77,000	19,54,000	51,62,000	1,03,93,000
Imports Total Merchandise	99,000	1,99,000	9,12,000	20,15,000	52,92,000	1,07,53,000

(15.1) Which decade shows the highest increase of total value of imports and exports of goods of and services?

(15.2) How much is the increase in total value of exports during 1955 to 2005?

(15.3) Why does the need for trade arise?

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