

Chapter-5 (Primary Activities)

1-mark questions

Q1. What are the oldest economic activities?

a) Gathering and hunting. **b)** Live stock rearing **c)** Service **d)** none of these

Q2.Which of the group of people involve in transhumance?

a) Gujjars **b)** Bakarwals, **c)** Bhotiyas. **d)** All of above

Q3.In which area commercial livestock rearing practiced.

a) New Zealand **b)** Argentina **c)** Uruguay **d)** all of the above

Q4. IntensiveSubsistenceAgriculture is largely found in

a) Largely found in densely populated regions of monsoon Asia

b) Western Europe

c) Eastern USA

d) All of above

Q5. Why the number of pastoral nomads has decreased?

- (a) Imposition of political boundaries (b) new settlement plans by different countries
(c) both a & b (d) none of these

3-marks questions

Q6. What is nomadic herding? In which area nomadic herding practiced?

5 -marks questions

Q7. Match the following

Areas of Extensive Commercial Grain Farming	Country/Area of the world
a. Steppes	i. Eurasia
b. Prairies	ii. Canada and America
c. Pampas	iii. Argentina
d. Velds	iv. South Africa
e. Downs	v. Australia
f. Canterbury Plains	vi. New Zealand

Q8. Write the characteristic of Dairy farming

Q9. An area of Dairy Farming

Answers

Q1. a

Q2. d

Q3. d

Q4. a

Q5. c

Q.6 Nomadic herding or pastoral Nomadism is a primitive subsistence activity, in which the herders rely on animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transport. The core region extends from the Atlantic shores of North Africa eastwards across the Arabian Peninsula, Mongolia and Central China. These regions extend over the tundra region of Eurasia. In the southern hemisphere there are small areas in South-West Africa and on the island of Madagascar.

Q7

Areas of Extensive Commercial Grain Farming	Country/Area of the world

Steppes	Eurasia
Prairies	Canada and America
Pampas	Argentina
Velds	South Africa
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Canterbury Plains	New Zealand

Q. 8 (i) Dairy is the most advanced and efficient type of rearing of milch animals.

(ii) It is highly capital intensive. Animal sheds, storage facilities for fodder, feeding and milching machines add to the cost of dairy farming.

(iii) Special emphasis is laid on cattle breeding, healthcare and veterinary services.

(iv) It is highly labour intensive as it involves rigorous care in feeding and milching.

(v) It is practised mainly near urban and industrial centres which provide neighbouring market for fresh milk and dairy products.

(vi) The development of transportation, refrigeration, pasteurisation and other preservation processes have increased the duration of storage of various dairy products.