Primary Activities

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 37 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. People engaged in primary activities are called:
   (a) white-collar workers **(b)** gold-collar workers
   (c) blue-collar workers **(d)** red-collar workers

2. Which feature describes commercial livestock rearing?
   (a) fenced ranches with one kind of animal
   (b) vegetables, fruits and flowers for city markets
   (c) milch animals reared near cities, with no off season
   (d) citrus fruits, grapes, olives and figs

3. Where is commercial livestock rearing mainly practised?
   (a) north-west Europe and the north-eastern USA
   (b) tropical Africa, South and Central America and South-east Asia
   (c) New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, Uruguay and the USA
   (d) densely populated monsoon Asia

4. Where is extensive commercial grain cultivation practised?
   (a) the Eurasian steppes **(b)** Greenland
   (c) the Sahara **(d)** the Arctic tundra

5. In commercial gathering, what is obtained from the nuts?
   (a) quinine, tannin and cork
   (b) rubber, balata, gums and resins
   (c) food and oils
   (d) materials for beverages, drugs, cosmetics and fibres

6. Truck farms lie within the distance a truck can cover overnight. Suppose a truck averages 50 km/h for 9 hours. How far from the market can such a farm be?
   (a) 450 km **(b)** 500 km **(c)** 400 km **(d)** 59 km

7. Suppose a ranch has 4 fenced parcels of 130 hectares each, and its pasture can carry 7 sheep per hectare. Animals graze one parcel at a time. How many sheep can the ranch keep?
   (a) 137 sheep **(b)** 910 sheep **(c)** 3,640 sheep **(d)** 1,040 sheep

8. Suppose a mechanised wheat farm of 3,600 hectares with 9 workers harvests 8,100 tonnes. How many tonnes is that per worker?
   (a) 1,800 tonnes **(b)** 1,000 tonnes **(c)** 8,100 tonnes **(d)** 900 tonnes

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. Why does gathering have little chance of becoming important globally?

10. Describe one feature of each: (a) mixed farming (b) Mediterranean agriculture

11. Where is each practised? (a) plantation agriculture (b) mixed farming

12. Explain each term: (a) open-cast mining (b) transhumance

13. Suppose a dairy farm has 77 cows, each giving 12 litres of milk a day. How many litres is that in a 30-day month, and why are dairy farms usually near cities?

14. Suppose a shifting cultivator uses each forest plot for 3 years before the soil tires. How many plots will the farmer clear in 36 years, and why is a shorter jhum cycle a problem?

15. Is each subsistence or commercial? (a) intensive subsistence agriculture (b) mixed farming

16. Suppose Farm A (paddy) has 3 ha, 3 workers and yields 7 tonnes per ha; Farm B (wheat) has 2,000 ha, 5 workers and yields 2 tonnes per ha. Which has the higher yield per hectare, and which produces more per worker?

Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. Differentiate between nomadic herding and commercial livestock rearing.

18. Match each with its feature: (a) dairy farming (b) market gardening (c) plantation agriculture. Choose from: milch animals reared near cities, with no off season; one crop on a large estate with big capital; vegetables, fruits and flowers for city markets.

19. Suppose a dairy farm has 21 cows, each giving 9 litres a day. (a) How many litres in a week? (b) Why does dairy farming have no off season? (c) Name two main regions of commercial dairy farming.

20. Compare nomadic herding and dairy farming: give one feature and one region for each.

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	**(d) red-collar workers**	—
2	**(a) fenced ranches with one kind of animal**	—
3	**(c) New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, Uruguay and the USA**	—
4	**(a) the Eurasian steppes**	—
5	**(c) food and oils**	—
6	**(a) 450 km**	50 × 9
7	**(b) 910 sheep**	130 × 7 (one parcel at a time)
8	**(d) 900 tonnes**	8,100 ÷ 9
9	**Its products cannot compete in the world market, and cheaper, better synthetic products have replaced many of them.**	—
10	**(a) crops and animals given equal importance (b) citrus fruits, grapes, olives and figs**	—
11	**(a) the tropics, e.g. tea in India and Sri Lanka, rubber in Malaysia (b) north-western Europe and eastern North America**	—
12	**(a) mining minerals that lie close to the surface (b) moving herds to mountain pastures in summer and back to the plains in winter**	—
13	**27,720 litres; milk is perishable and cities are the market for fresh milk**	77 × 12 × 30
14	**12 plots; plots get less time to regain fertility, so yields fall**	36 ÷ 3
15	**(a) subsistence (b) commercial**	—
16	**Farm A per hectare (7 vs 2 t); Farm B per worker (800 vs 7 t)**	output = area × yield; ÷ workers
17	**Nomadic herding is subsistence, moving with animals over traditional territories; commercial rearing is organised and capital intensive, on fenced ranches with one type of animal and scientific breeding.**	—

Q	Answer	Working
18	**(a) milch animals reared near cities, with no off season (b) vegetables, fruits and flowers for city markets (c) one crop on a large estate with big capital**	—
19	**(a) 1,323 litres (b) animals must be fed and milked every day (c) north-western Europe, Canada, and south-eastern Australia with New Zealand and Tasmania**	21 × 9 × 7
20	**Nomadic herding: herders move with animals in search of pasture; from North Africa across Arabia to Mongolia, and the Eurasian tundra. Dairy farming: milch animals reared near cities, with no off season; north-western Europe, Canada, and south-eastern Australia with New Zealand.**	—