Secondary 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. Manufacturing literally means:
   (a) to mine **(b)** to sell
   (c) to make by machine **(d)** to make by hand

2. Sugar industries are usually located close to:
   (a) sugarcane fields **(b)** good road links
   (c) raw jute and cheap water transport **(d)** milk supply areas

3. On the basis of raw material, the cement industry is:
   (a) forest-based **(b)** animal-based **(c)** agro-based **(d)** mineral-based

4. What is meant by “mass production”?
   (a) large quantities of standard parts, each worker doing one task
   (b) not tied to one raw material; located by road access, e.g. small electronics units
   (c) make goods people use directly, e.g. soap and biscuits
   (d) make goods used to make other goods, e.g. iron and steel

5. Which of these is made by a consumer goods industry?
   (a) machine tools **(b)** textile machinery
   (c) cement **(d)** television sets

6. Suppose an iron ore contains 70% iron. How many tonnes of iron are in 160 tonnes of ore? (Weight-losing ores pull plants close to mines.)
   (a) 112 tonnes **(b)** 160 tonnes **(c)** 48 tonnes **(d)** 1,120 tonnes

7. Suppose cotton worth ₹2,300 is made into cloth, and manufacturing adds 100% to its value. What is the cloth worth?
   (a) ₹4,700 **(b)** ₹2,300 **(c)** ₹4,600 **(d)** ₹2,400

8. Suppose 2.5 sq km of farmland employs 15 workers, while factories on the same area employ 2,520. How many times as many workers do the factories employ?
   (a) 183 times **(b)** 2,520 times **(c)** 168 times **(d)** 1,680 times

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

9. How do secondary activities add value to natural resources? Give an example.

10. Where is each industry usually located? (a) dairy processing (b) jute textiles

11. Classify each industry by raw material (agro-, mineral-, chemical-, forest- or animal-based): (a) furniture (b) sugar

12. Explain each term: (a) consumer goods industries (b) mass production

13. Suppose a craft workshop makes chairs at ₹3,100 each and a factory using mass production makes them at ₹2,200 each. How much is saved on 300 chairs, and why is mass production cheaper?

14. Suppose ore is 70% iron. How many tonnes of ore are needed to make 546 tonnes of iron, and why are such plants built near the mines?

15. Is each made by a basic or a consumer goods industry? (a) television sets (b) cement

16. Suppose raw cotton worth ₹1,100 becomes yarn worth ₹2,300, and the yarn becomes cloth worth ₹5,700. How much value is added at each step, and in all?

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

17. Differentiate between primary and secondary activities.

18. Match each with its usual location: (a) sugar (b) iron and steel (c) dairy processing. Choose from: milk supply areas; iron ore and coal; sugarcane fields.

19. A steel plant uses ore that is 50% iron. (a) How many tonnes of ore give 570 tonnes of iron? (b) Is this ore a weight-losing raw material? (c) Name two other factors that decide where industries locate.

20. Explain each with an example: (a) agglomeration economies (b) mass production

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	**(d) to make by hand**	—
2	**(a) sugarcane fields**	—
3	**(d) mineral-based**	—
4	**(a) large quantities of standard parts, each worker doing one task**	—
5	**(d) television sets**	—
6	**(a) 112 tonnes**	70% of 160
7	**(c) ₹4,600**	₹2,300 + 100%
8	**(c) 168 times**	2,520 ÷ 15
9	**They turn raw materials into more useful products, e.g. cotton into yarn and cloth, or iron ore into steel.**	—
10	**(a) milk supply areas (b) raw jute and cheap water transport**	—
11	**(a) forest-based (b) agro-based**	—
12	**(a) make goods people use directly, e.g. soap and biscuits (b) large quantities of standard parts, each worker doing one task**	—
13	**₹270,000; standard parts and one task per worker cut the cost of each piece**	300 × (₹3,100 − ₹2,200)
14	**780 tonnes; the ore is bulky and loses weight, so carrying it far is costly**	546 × 100 ÷ 70
15	**(a) consumer (b) basic**	—
16	**₹1,200 as yarn, ₹3,400 as cloth; ₹4,600 in all**	₹2,300 − ₹1,100; ₹5,700 − ₹2,300
17	**Primary activities take resources directly from nature (farming, mining, fishing); secondary activities process them into finished goods of higher value (manufacturing, processing, construction).**	—
18	**(a) sugarcane fields (b) iron ore and coal (c) milk supply areas**	—

Q	Answer	Working
19	**(a) 1,140 tonnes (b) yes, so the plant is built near the mines (c) any two: market, labour, energy, transport, government policy, agglomeration economies**	570 × 100 ÷ 50
20	**(a) Savings from being near a leader industry and other firms (b) Large quantities of standard parts, each worker doing one task**	—