Economic Activities Around Us

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 38 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. Activities that take things directly from nature, like farming and fishing, belong to the:
   (a) tertiary sector **(b)** service sector only
   (c) secondary sector **(d)** primary sector

2. Building a house belongs to which sector?
   (a) secondary sector **(b)** primary sector
   (c) tertiary sector **(d)** household sector

3. Which of these is a primary activity?
   (a) turning milk into paneer in a dairy plant
   (b) teaching in a school
   (c) making cloth in a mill
   (d) rearing cows for milk

4. Which of these is a secondary activity?
   (a) delivering parcels **(b)** teaching in a school
   (c) making cloth in a mill **(d)** farming

5. Which of these is a tertiary activity?
   (a) making cloth in a mill **(b)** growing cotton
   (c) baking biscuits in a factory **(d)** working in a bank

6. In the making of a cotton shirt, which step belongs to the tertiary sector?
   (a) transporting the tins by truck to markets
   (b) selling it at a shop
   (c) carrying it to a shop and selling it
   (d) delivering it to a home

7. In a village of 1,300 workers, 11 out of every 100 work in farming and fishing. How many workers is that?
   (a) 143 workers **(b)** 1,157 workers **(c)** 481 workers **(d)** 676 workers

8. A farmer sells cotton for ₹250. A mill turns it into cloth worth ₹600, and a shop sells the shirts made from it for ₹1,070. By how much did the value rise from the farm to the shop?
   (a) ₹470 **(b)** ₹350 **(c)** ₹820 **(d)** ₹1,320

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

9. What is an economic activity?

10. Write primary, secondary or tertiary for each: (a) selling goods in a shop (b) making cloth in a mill

11. To which sector does each step belong? (a) making steel and spoons in factories (for a steel spoon) (b) delivering it to a home (for a wooden table)

12. Why do selling goods in a shop and delivering parcels belong to the tertiary sector?

13. In a town of 200 workers, 38 out of every 100 work in the primary sector and 17 out of every 100 in the secondary sector. The rest work in the tertiary sector. How many work in the tertiary sector?

14. A fisher sells 13 kg of fish at ₹23 a kg to a canning factory. How much does the fisher earn, and to which sector does the factory belong?

15. A dairy farmer sells 60 litres of milk to a dairy plant. The plant needs 5 litres of milk to make 1 kg of paneer. How many kg of paneer can it make?

16. Give one way each activity depends on another sector: (a) teaching in a school (b) mining coal

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

17. Explain the three sectors of economic activity with two examples of each.

18. Describe the journeys of a tin of fish and a packet of biscuits from nature to your home. For each, name the step in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, and say why the sectors depend on each other.

19. A survey of 700 workers found 50 out of every 100 in the primary sector, 24 in the secondary and the rest in the tertiary. (a) How many work in each sector? (b) Which sector has the most workers? (c) Give one reason why many people in villages work in the primary sector.

20. Cotton from a farm is sold for ₹500; the cloth made from it is worth ₹1,040; the finished shirts sell for ₹1,400. (a) How much value did the mill add? (b) How much value did the shop add? (c) Why does the value go up at each step?

Want another sheet on this chapter? In the Ambiful Worksheets app every sheet is new, with its answer key, and your child never gets the same question twice.
Scan the code to get the free app, or open **worksheets.ambiful.com/get**

Answer key

Economic Activities Around Us · AW-6SS-EAA-2026-V1 · For parents — fold back or tear off before handing the sheet to your child.

Q	Answer	Working
1	(d) primary sector	—
2	(a) secondary sector	—
3	(d) rearing cows for milk	—
4	(c) making cloth in a mill	—
5	(d) working in a bank	—
6	(c) carrying it to a shop and selling it	—
7	(a) 143 workers	1,300 ÷ 100 × 11
8	(c) ₹820	₹1,070 − ₹250
9	An activity done to earn money or to produce goods and services that have money value.	—
10	(a) tertiary (b) secondary	—
11	(a) secondary (b) tertiary	—
12	Because they provide services, not goods.	—
13	90 workers	45 out of every 100; 200 ÷ 100 × 45
14	₹299; the secondary sector	13 × 23
15	12 kg	60 ÷ 5 = 12
16	(a) tertiary (b) primary	—
17	The primary sector uses nature directly (farming, mining); the secondary sector makes goods from raw materials (cloth mills, building construction); the tertiary sector provides services (teaching, transport).	—
18	a tin of fish: primary, catching fish; secondary, cleaning and canning fish in a factory; tertiary, transporting the tins by truck to markets. a packet of biscuits: primary, growing wheat and sugarcane; secondary, baking and packing biscuits in a factory; tertiary, transporting them to a grocery shop that sells them. Each step needs the one before it: no factory without raw materials, no sales without goods and transport.	—

Q	Answer	Working
19	**(a) primary 350, secondary 168, tertiary 182 (b) the primary sector (c) for example, farming and animal rearing are the main work available on village land.**	700 ÷ 100 × each share
20	**(a) ₹540 (b) ₹360 (c) Each step adds work, machines, transport and skill, which make the product more useful.**	₹1,040 − ₹500; ₹1,400 − ₹1,040