

Primary Activities

Que 1: Explain the physical and Economic factors that affect mining activity?

Marks :(3)

Ans: Physical: size, grade and mode of occurrence of deposits.

Economic : demand, technology, capital, labour and transport

Type : short answer

Que 2: Identify the basic principles behind the kolkhoz model of agriculture introduced in erstwhile Soviet Union.

Marks :(2)

Ans: Social ownership and collective labour.

Que 3: Discuss the benefits of cooperative farming.

Marks :(2)

Ans: Helps farmers to procure all inputs – sell products at favorable price- help in processing quality products at cheaper rates.

Que 4: Compare the characteristics of Truck farming and Factory farming

Marks :(3)

Ans: Truck farming:- Type of market gardening and horticulture – farmers specialise in vegetables only – distance of farm is governed by the distance that a truck can cover overnight.

Factory farming:- Livestock, poultry and cattle rearing is done in stalls and pens- fed on manufactured feed stuff and carefully supervised against diseases – require heavy capital.

Que 5: Explain the characteristics of Market gardening

Marks :(3)

Ans: location: areas having good transport link with urban centers.

Labour intensive and capital intensive.

HYV seeds, fertilizers

advanced farming methods

Que 6: “More valuable crops such as fruits and vegetables are grown in winters”.

Identify the type of agriculture and explain its commercial significance with reference to the above statement.

Marks :(4)

Ans: Mediterranean agriculture

farming in winter season.

Due to severe winter, least production of fruits and vegetables in Europe and N America.

Excess demand for fruits and vegetables in this season

Que 7: Name the agricultural region which is an important supplier of citrus fruits.
Marks :(1)

Ans: Mediterranean

Que 8: Grape cultivation in Mediterranean region is known as **Marks :(1)**

Ans: Viticulture

Que 9: Dairy farming is capital intensive and labour intensive. Analyse the statement?
Marks :(3)

Ans: capital for animal sheds, storage, fodder -

cost for machines-

require labour force for feeding, milching

Que 10: Mixed farming is practised in highly developed parts of the world. Discuss?
Marks :(3)

Ans: high capital expenditure

mechanisation

modern farming practices

use of skilled labour

Que 11: Name the three main regions of commercial dairy farming in the world.
Marks :(3)

Ans: North Western Europe.

Canada

South Eastern Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania

Que 12: The most advanced and efficient type of rearing of milch animals?

1) Dairy farming

2) mixed farming

3) Factory farming

4) Pastoral nomadism **Marks :(1)**

Ans: Dairy farming

Que 13: Mixed farming is characterised by high capital expenditure. Why?
Marks :(2)

Ans: Expenditure on farm machinery, extensive use of chemical fertilisers, skilled labour force

Que 14: list the major crops associated with mixed farming. Marks :(1)

Ans: wheat, corn, barley, oats, rye maize (any two)

Que 15: Explain the major characteristics of mixed farming? Marks :(4)

Ans: found in highly developed parts of world

high capital expenditure

extensive use of chemical fertilizers.

Skill and expertise of farmers

equal importance for animal husbandry (any four)

Que 16: Equal emphasis is laid on crop cultivation and animal husbandry. Explain the statement with reference to Mixed farming. Marks :(3)

Ans: provide income along with crop

agri-waste is used as fodder

animal waste is used as fertilizer

Que 17: There is a low yield per acre but high yield per person, explain the statement in the context of Extensive commercial grain farming. Marks :(2)

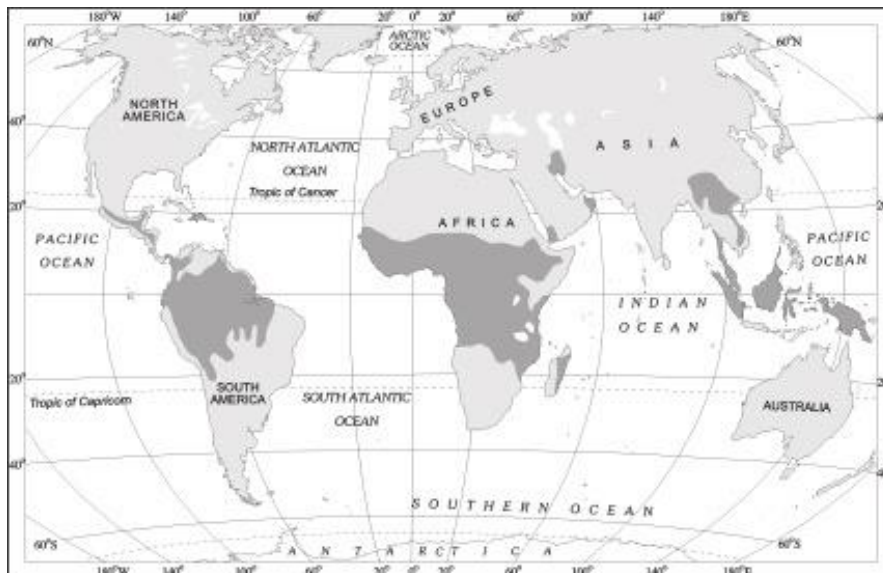
Ans: large farms

high rate of mechanisation

Que 18: list the major crops cultivated under the commercial grain farming. Marks :(1)

Ans: wheat, corn, barley, oats, rye (any two)

Que 19: Read the map and answer the questions.



a) Name the agricultural system shown.

b) Explain the features of farming.

c) write its different names.

Marks :(4)

Ans: a) Shifting cultivation / Slash and burn agriculture.

b) vegetation is cleared by fire - Slash and burn Agriculture – small patches – primitive tools- soil lose fertility- shift to another area.

c) names: Jhuming- NE India

Milpa- Central America and Mexico.

Ladang – Indonesia and Malesia.

Que 20: Name the agricultural activity introduced by Europeans in their colonies. Write its characteristics.

Marks :(4)

Ans: Large estates or plantations -large capital investment- managerial and technical support -Single crop specialisation - scientific methods of cultivation - cheap labour and good system of transport.

Important crops: tea, coffee cocoa, rubber, cotton, oil palm, sugar cane etc.

Que 21: Tribes in the tropical area practice a primitive agricultural system. Identify the agriculture system and explain its features, Mention its different names. Marks :(4)

Ans: Shifting cultivation / Slash and burn agriculture.

vegetation is cleared by fire - Slash and burn Agriculture – small patches – primitive tools- soil lose fertility- shift to another area.

names: Jhuming- NE India

Milpa- Central America and Mexico.

Ladang – Indonesia and Malesia.

Que 22: Gaddis and Bhotias are -

a) gatherers in Amazon basin.

b) Shifting cultivators in central America.

c) Transhumance in Himalayas.

d) A type of market gardening. Marks :(1)

Ans: Transhumance in Himalayas.

Que 23: Compare the types of animal rearing practised at the subsistence level and commercial level. Marks :(4)

Ans: subsistence level: - nomadic herding-

animal rearing for food, cloth, shelter and transport-variety of animal are reared - Transhumance

commercial level :- commercial livestock rearing -

organised and capital intensive -

only one type of animal is reared- scientific methods of production.

Areas: New Zealand, Australia, Argentina etc.

Que 24: Gujjars and Bakarwals of Himalayan mountainous region practice a typical type of economic activity, Name the activity and explain their seasonal movements. Marks :(2)

Ans: Nomadic herding/ Pastoral nomadism.

Transhumance

the process of migration from plain areas to pastures on mountain during summer and again from mountain pastures to plain areas during winter.

Que 25: Explain the characteristics of Nomadic herding activity.

Hints : Areas of practice.

variety of animals reared,

future.

Marks :(3)

Ans: Areas: i) Atlantic shores of North Africa across Arabian Peninsula Mongolia and Central China.

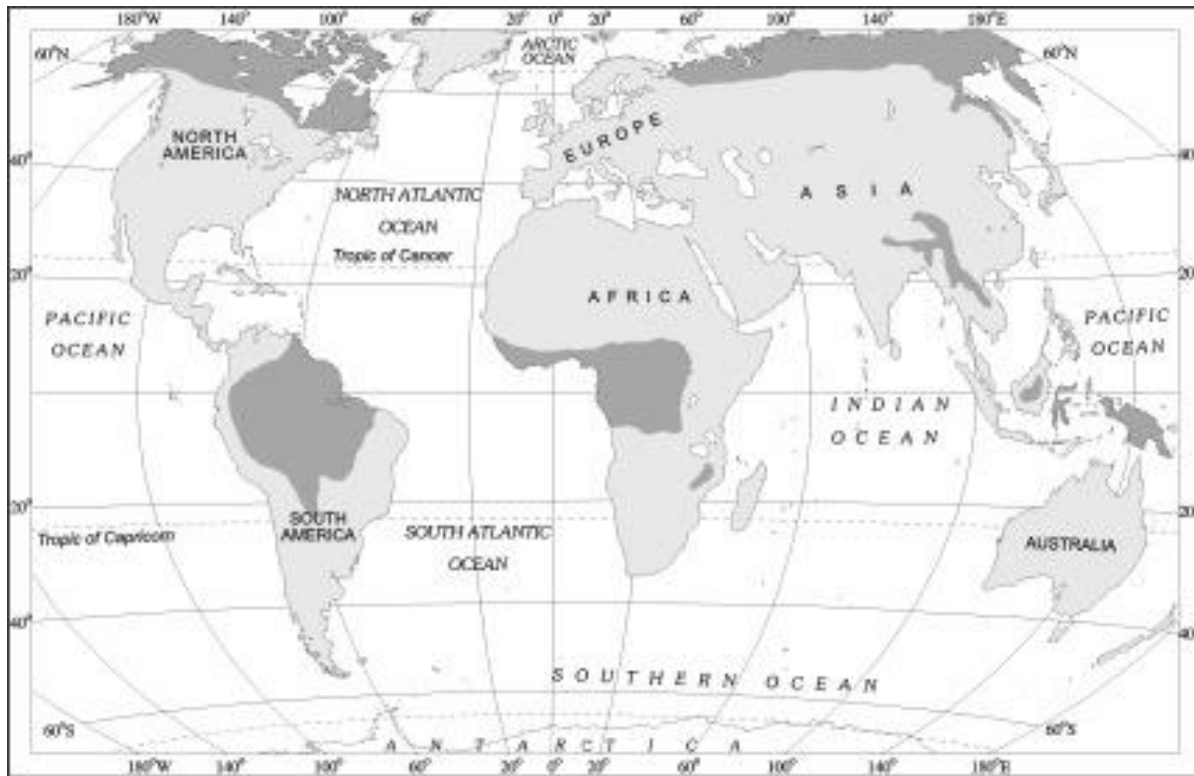
ii) Tundra regions of Eurasia.

iii) South-west Africa and Madagascar.

Animals : Cattle in tropical Africa, yak in Tibet, sheep goat and camel in Asiatic and Sahara desert, reindeer in Arctic and sub Arctic.

Future: number of nomads has been in decrease. And the area involved is shrinking.

Que 26: The given map shows the areas of oldest economic activity. Identify the activity ? Describe its characteristics features and find out the areas in which such activity is practicing. Marks :(4)



Ans: Hunting and gathering

hunting of animals and gathering edible plants-involve primitive societies, primitive tools, low technology, low yield per person.

Areas: i) high latitude zones include northern Canada, northern Eurasia and southern Chile, ii) Low latitude zones of Amazon basin, tropical Africa, interior parts of South-east Asia

Que 27: The number of pastoral nomads has been decreasing and the area involved in pastoral nomadism is shrinking. Give reasons ? Marks :(2)

Ans: Imposition of political boundaries.

New settlement plans by different countries.

Que 28: Pastoral nomadism is practised in different regions of the world, trace the important regions. Marks :(2)

Ans: Atlantic shores of North America.

Tundra regions of Eurasia.

S W Africa and islands of Madagascar.

Que 29: Identify the primitive subsistence activity in which herders move from one place to another along with their livestock. Marks :(1)

Ans: Nomadic herding / Pastoral nomadism.