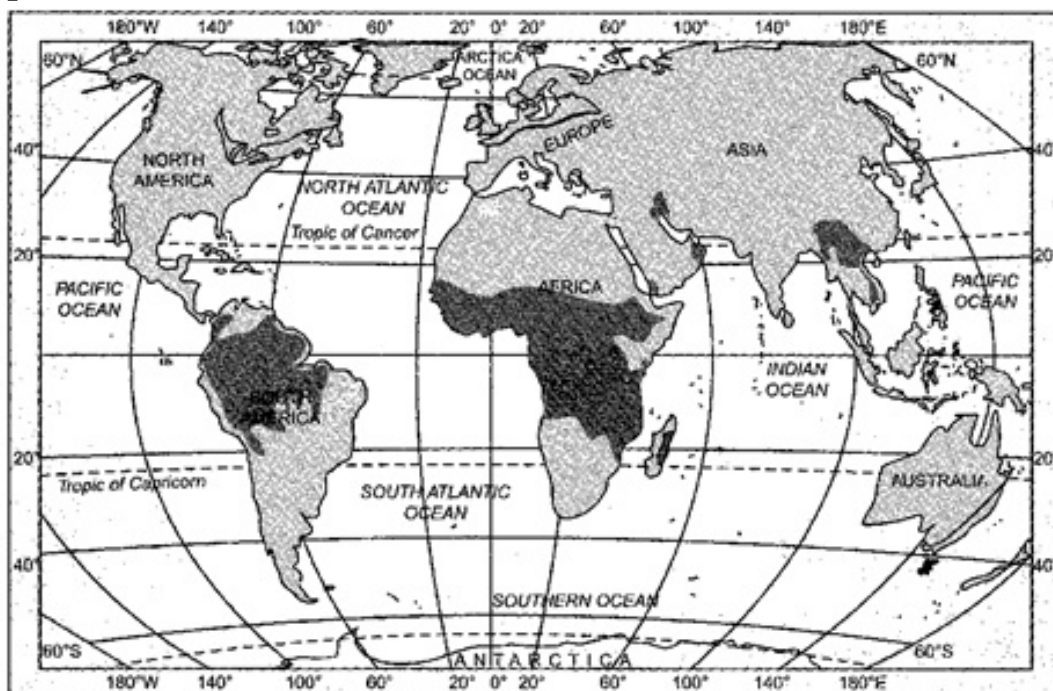


CBSE Test Paper 04
Ch-5 Primary Activities

1. What is truck farming?
2. Which type of agriculture is called Slash and Burn agriculture?
3. Define Primary Activities.
4. Commercial livestock rearing is a specialised activity. Substantiate.
5. What are the chief characteristic features of dairy farming?
6. What is meant by transhumance?
7. What is nomadic herding/pastoral nomadism? Describe any four main features of it.
8. What is mining? What are its different methods?
9. Describe any five characteristics of the economic activities of hunting and gathering practised in the world.
10. Study the following map and on the basis of shaded areas, answer the following questions :-



- i. Which economic activity is revealed by the shaded portion?
- ii. What are the products of primary activities in this area?
- iii. Which types of climatic conditions are present in this region?

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Answer

1. Truck farming specializes in the cultivation of vegetables. It constitutes growing of vegetables around the urban centers to meet the daily requirement of urban areas.
2. Primitive subsistence type of agriculture is called Slash and Burn agriculture.
3. Primary activities are those activities which are directly dependent on environment because they make use of earth's resources like land, water, vegetation, building materials and minerals. **Activities** associated with the **primary** sector include agriculture (both subsistence and commercial), mining, forestry, farming, grazing, hunting and gathering, fishing, and quarrying
4. Commercial livestock rearing is a specialised activity because under this only one type of animal is reared. Important animals include sheep, cattle, goats and horses. The products obtained by these animals like meat, skin and wool hides are processed and packed scientifically to be exported to world markets.
5.
 - i. It is the most advanced type of farming which is centered on the efficient rearing of milch animals.
 - ii. Heavy capital investment.
 - iii. Highly labour intensive as it involves rigorous care in feeding and mulching.
 - iv. No off-season as animals requires care throughout the year.
 - v. It is mainly practiced near the urban and industrial centers where there is a ready market for fresh milk and dairy products.
 - vi. The scope for dairy farming has increased considerably due to the development of transportation, refrigeration, pasteurization, and other preservation processes.
6. Transhumance is a type of pastoralism, a seasonal movement of livestock between fixed summer and winter pastures. In montane regions (vertical *transhumance*), it implies movement between higher pastures in summer and lower valleys in winter. In mountain regions such as Himalayas, Gujjars, Bakarwals, Gaddis and Bhktiyas migrate from plains to mountains in summers and from the mountain pastures to

plains in winters. Similarly, in the Tundra regions, the nomadic herders move from north to south in winters and from south to north in summers.

7. Nomadic herding is a subsistence activity depending on animals, and movement from one place to another for the purpose of grazing.
 - i. The people depend on animals for food, clothing, shelter and transport.
 - ii. The people do not live a settled life. They move from one place to another.
 - iii. Each nomadic community occupies a well-defined territory.
 - iv. Their animals depend entirely on natural vegetation.
8. Mining is the process of purifying minerals from its raw form. There are two types of mining:
 - i. **Surface Mining:** It is also known as open-cast mining. Mining of minerals lying close to the surface is called surface mining. The top layers of earth are removed by digging, blasting or drilling. It is the easiest type of mining. Costs are low due to less expenditure on safety precaution and equipments. The output is large and rapid.
 - ii. **Underground Mining:** It is also known as shaft method of mining. The extraction of minerals lying deep inside the earth is called underground mining. It is very risky and dangerous. In this kind of mining vertical and horizontal tunnels are made through which minerals are carried out to the surface. It requires lifts, ventilation system, loading machines and drills. Surface mining is the largest of all types of mining in the world.
9. Characteristics of hunting and gathering practised in the world are as follows:
 - i. Gathering and hunting are the well-known oldest economic activities. These are carried out at different levels with different orientations.
 - ii. The gathering is practised in a region with harsh climate conditions. It often involves primitive societies, which extract both plants and animals for food, shelter and clothing.
 - iii. The early man used stone, tools, twigs or arrows, so animals were hunted in limited numbers only but now due to excessive and illegal hunting (poaching), many species have become extinct or endangered.

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- iv. Gathering leads to collect valuable plant leaves, the bark of trees, gatherers also plant the medicinal trees. After simple processing, they sell the products in the markets.
 - v. Gathering requires a small amount of capital investment and operates at a very low and little bit of technology.
10. i. Primitive subsistence farming
- ii. In this area the products of primary activities are jowar, bajra, rye, corn, etc.
 - iii. In this region, dense tropical forest type of climatic condition is found.