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**CBSE Test Paper 02**  
**Ch-7 Tertiary and Quaternary Activities**

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1. What do you mean by distribution centres? What are its functions?
2. Name the four types of tertiary activities.
3. Define the term 'tourism.'
4. What is digital divide?
5. State a few important features of quaternary activities.
6. What are the two factors affecting tourism in the world? Explain each factor with example.
7. Name different types of communication services.
8. How does the climate of a region attract tourists? Explain with examples from different regions of the world.
9. Why is the share of employment in the tertiary sector increasing throughout the world? Give reasons for it.
10. Explain the similarities and differences between quaternary and quinary activities.

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**Answer**

1. The rise of trading from barter at the local level to money exchange of international scale has produced distribution centers from where distribution of goods takes place. They act as a main point from where goods are distributed in small quantities to different areas. Wholesalers buy products from distributors.
2. Tertiary activities include both production and exchange. The production involves the 'provision' of services that are 'consumed'..  
They are classified into four types:
  - i. Trade and Commerce
  - ii. Transport
  - iii. Communication
  - iv. Services
3. Tourism is travel undertaken for purposes of recreation rather than business. Tourism fosters the growth of infrastructure industries, retail trading, and craft industries (souvenirs).
4. There are wide differences between countries and within-country in the accessibility of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). The gap in accessibility of Information and Communication Technology ICT is called digital divide.
5. Quaternary activities involve some of the following: the collection, production and dissemination of information or even the production of informationIts features are:
  - i. These services are advanced and specialised economic activities.
  - ii. These services are concerned mainly with information processing, research and development.
  - iii. These services offer high income.
  - iv. These services are mainly concentrated in developed countries.

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6. The two factors affecting tourism in the world are:

**Demand:** It is the prime factor for tourism. For the last few centuries, the demand for recreational and entertainment-related activities have increased significantly. The living of the people is being standardised and the nature of work is creating demand for tourism.

**Transport:** The second important factor that affects the tourism sector is transport. The development in the transport sector increases the demand for tourism. The easy accessibility to tourist locations and places encourages people to move or visit there. The expansion of air and rail network in the last decade has influenced tourism in increasing the number of tourists.

7. Communication services involve the transmission of words and messages, facts and ideas different types of Communication services are:

- i. **Means of transportation:** It includes road, rail, water and air services.
- ii. **Telecommunication:** It includes telephones and mobiles, internet and email, etc.
- iii. **Audio visual:** It includes mass media such as films, radio, T.V., newspaper and magazines.

8. The climatic conditions of any region decide the demand for tourism. The climate of a region attracts tourists in the following ways:

- i. People from colder places want to visit warm places as a tourist. That's why the Mediterranean lands and Southern Europe, due to their considerably higher temperature, sunny days and less rainfall attract tourists from Europe.
- ii. People from warmer regions love to visit colder places. That's why tourists from Northern plains of India prefer to go to tourist places located in the Himalayan region or other hill stations.
- iii. Climatic conditions of a region also provide some adventurous activities to do and attract tourists, e.g. ice skating and skiing in snowy regions, sea surfing on beaches, etc.

9. The share of employment in the tertiary sector is increasing throughout the world due to:

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- i. The increasing value of times has led to more household functions being accomplished outside of the home.
  - ii. Medical services as proportions of gross national product in a year have increased steadily in Europe, N. America and Japan.
  - iii. There is also a demand for educational services at all levels with the increase in the demand for literacy and computer skills at the workplace.
  - iv. There is also a demand for medical care.
  - v. Demand for non-direct production workers is also increasing proportionately in most manufacturing companies as these companies need more clerical staff, salespeople, researchers and other workers.
  - vi. In spite of the fact that there has been globalisation, liberalisation and privatisation all over the world the work of the public sector has been increasing steadily. The Government is the largest employer of service personal.
10. In order to understand the similarities between the two, let us first look at their features:

**Features of Quaternary Activities:**

- i. These services are advanced and specialised economic activities.
- ii. These services concern mainly with information processing, research and development.
- iii. These services offer high income. These services are mainly concentrated in fast growing developed countries.
- iv. It involves specialised knowledge, technical skills, and administrative competence.
- v. It belongs to service sector that is knowledge oriented.
- vi. Important occupations belonging to quaternary activities are: mutual fund managers, tax consultants, software developers, statisticians.
- vii. Like some of the tertiary functions, quaternary activities can also be outsourced. They are not tied to resources, affected by the environment, or necessarily localised by market.

**Features of Quinary Activities:**

- i. It includes special and highly paid skills.

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- ii. Services of senior business executives, government officials, research scientists, financial and legal consultants, etc. are included in it.
  - iii. Quinary activities are the services that focus on the creation, re-arrangement and interpretation of new and existing ideas, data and technologies.

**Similarities:**

- i. Both of them require highly specialised knowledge and skills.
- ii. In both of them workers get high wages. And have a high income.
- iii. Both of them are knowledge oriented.
- iv. Both of them offer good social status to people engaged in them.

**Differences:**

- i. Quaternary activities centre around research, development and may be seen as advanced form of services involving specialised skills, technical skills and administrative competence whereas quinary activities are services that focus on the creation, re-arrangement and interpretation of new and existing ideas, data and technologies.
- ii. Important occupations belonging to quaternary activities are: mutual fund managers, tax consultants, software developers, statisticians. Services of senior business executives, government officials, research scientists, financial and legal consultants, etc. are included in quinary activities.
- iii. Some of quaternary activities can be outsourced but quinary activities cannot be outsourced.