



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VII	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	Sub: Civics
Worksheet No:14	Topic: Markets around us	Year:2023-24

I	Choose the correct option: -
1	Who is exploiting the craftsmen by paying low prices for their goods and services? (a) Businessmen (b) Intermediaries (c) Consumers (d) Buyers
2	Which of the following things will not be found in a weekly market? (a) Branded clothes (b) Groceries (c) Non-branded clothes (d) Vegetables
3	Who is the seller in the weekly markets? (a) Businessmen (b) Large sellers (c) Small traders (d) Industrialist
4	What is the Order of the Chain of marketing? (a) Producer-Agents-Retailer-Wholesaler (b) Agents-Producer-Wholesaler-Retailer (c) Producer-Wholesaler-Retailer-Agents (d) Producer-Agents-Wholesaler-Retailer
5	The yarn woven to looms will produce (a) Saree (b) Bale (c) Cloth (d) Cotton
II	Answer the following: -
6	Mention any advantage of a weekly market. Most of the things we need are available at one place.
7	Define the term 'Credit'. In the neighbourhood markets people purchase goods without paying money at that time and the shopkeeper notes it down. People pay at a later date when they have the money. This system is useful for low income group people.
8	Name some of the roadside stalls. Some roadside stalls are vegetable hawker, the fruit vendor and the mechanic.
9	Why branded goods are expensive than non-branded goods? Branded goods are often promoted by advertising, which costs a lot and thus they are expensive.
10	Who is a 'Retailer'? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the markets buying and selling takes place between the traders.• Through these traders the goods reach faraway places.• The trader who finally sells the goods to consumer is the retailer.• This could be in a weekly market, a hawker or in a shopping complex.
11	How is the chain of markets set up? Chain of markets has visible and invisible links. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wholesalers buy the products in bulk directly from the producers and store them in godowns.• Every city has areas with wholesale market from where the goods are supplied to other traders.• Retailers buy goods in smaller quantities from the wholesalers and take them to different parts of the city.• The roadside hawkers further purchase these goods either from a wholesaler or a retailer to sell it in particular locality.• In this way a chain of markets is set up through which the goods finally travel to reach us.

12	<p>What do the terms 'wholesale' and 'retail' refer to?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wholesale refers to buying or selling goods in large quantities like fruits, vegetables, flowers, kitchen items etc. Retail means buying the goods in smaller quantities from the wholesaler and selling it in the local markets to the consumers. 														
13	<p>Why do people not bargain in shops located in malls whereas they bargain in weekly markets?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People do not bargain in shops located in malls whereas they bargain in weekly markets because malls sell expensive and branded goods at the fixed price rate. The rates of products sold in malls are generally high due to addition of establishment cost that are added up like security charge, govt. service charges sale taxes, rent of the shop electricity charges, wages of the hired labours etc. 														
14	<p>Give a brief note on why do we go to the market?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We go to the market to buy many things. They are vegetables, soap, toothpaste, masala, bread, rice, daal, clothes, notebooks, biscuits etc. The list of our purchases is really long. 														
15	<p>In what ways is a hawker different from a shop owner?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A hawker provides door to door service. He sells his goods by calling out the names of his items. He generally owns a thela which we may call a movable shop and keeps in its different items of our everyday use. He sells his goods at a minimum profit. A shop owner runs his shop at one fixed place. Whenever we need anything we go there and purchase it. Here, we get things at a somewhat costlier rate. 														
III	Fill in the blanks: -														
16	Goods are produced in <u>factories</u> , <u>farms</u> and <u>in homes</u> .														
17	The weekly market trader earns <u>little</u> compared to the <u>profit</u> of a regular shop owner in a shopping complex.														
18	In malls, we get both <u>branded</u> and <u>unbranded</u> goods.														
19	Shops in neighborhood often give goods to their regular customers on <u>credit</u> .														
20	Traders are the link between <u>producers</u> and <u>consumers</u> .														
21	Malls sell <u>expensive</u> and <u>branded</u> goods.														
22	We can purchase goods <u>online</u> without going to the markets.														
IV	Match Column A with Column B: -														
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Column A</th> <th>Column B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. Shops in the neighborhood</td> <td>1. Credit card</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Wholesaler</td> <td>2. Goods are stored here</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Cashless shopping</td> <td>3. Open all days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Godowns</td> <td>4. Buying and selling in large quantities</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>5. Industry</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Ans: a-3; b-4; c-1; d-2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Column A	Column B	a. Shops in the neighborhood	1. Credit card	b. Wholesaler	2. Goods are stored here	c. Cashless shopping	3. Open all days	d. Godowns	4. Buying and selling in large quantities		5. Industry	Ans: a-3; b-4; c-1; d-2	
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V	<p>Read the following passage and answer the following questions:</p> <p>The people in between the producer and the final consumer is the trader. The wholesale trader first buys goods in large quantities. For example, the vegetable wholesale trader will not buy a few kilos of vegetables, but will buy in large lots of 25 to 100 kilos. These will then be sold to other traders. In these markets, buying and selling takes place between traders. It is through these links of traders that goods reach faraway places. The trader who finally sells this to the consumer, is the retailer. This could be a trader in a weekly market, a hawker in the neighbourhood or a shop in a shopping complex.</p> <p>Q1. Who is the link between the producer and consumer?</p> <p>Ans. The people in between the producer and the consumer is the trader.</p>														

Q2. Who is called a 'trader'.

Ans. A Trader is the one who sells the goods to the consumer. This could be a trader in a weekly market, a hawker in the neighbourhood or a shop in a shopping complex.

Q3. What is the purpose of a market?

Ans. Markets are the place where buying and selling of goods takes place.