

Grade VII

Lesson 8. Markets Around Us

CI VI CS

I Multiple choice questions

1. What do we buy from a doctor or an accountant?
 - a. Milk
 - b. Vegetables
 - c. Services
 - d. None of these
2. What refers to buying and selling in large quantities?
 - a. Weekly market
 - b. Wholesale
 - c. Mall
 - d. Cineplex
3. Shopping complexes are found in:
 - a. Rural areas
 - b. Urban areas
 - c. Both (a) and (b)
 - d. None of these
4. What is required to do cashless shopping?
 - a. Ration card
 - b. Credit card
 - c. Driving license
 - d. All of these
5. Shopkeepers in a weekly market are:
 - a. Small traders
 - b. Large traders
 - c. Wholesalers
 - d. None of these
6. Traders are the link between producers and:
 - a. Wholesaler
 - b. Customer
 - c. Retailer
 - d. None of these

1. c	2. b	3. b	4. b	5. a	6. b
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II Multiple choice questions

1. A market which is organised on a specific day of the week is called.
 - a) a weekly market
 - b) a retail shop
 - c) a market
 - d) none of these
2. A stationery shop is a kind of
 - a) weekly market
 - b) neighbourhood shop
 - c) retail shop
 - d) none of these
3. Festivals are useful for
 - a) small traders
 - b) people
 - c) retailers
 - d) both of these



4. A shop which is multi-storied with air-conditioned shops is called a
- a) mall b) chain c) weekly market d) none of these
5. People between the producer and the final consumer are
- a) traders b) wholesalers c) both of these d) none of these

1. a	2. b	3. c	4. a	5. b
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III Multiple choice questions

1. Which of the following is not a correct statement?
- a) Malls are run in urban areas
b) They are multi-storied air-conditioned buildings.
c) They sell things at cheaper rates.
d) They sell both branded and non-branded goods
2. For making online purchases, we use
- a) credit card b) PAN card c) Ration card d) All of them
3. Which of the following is commonly not found in our neighbourhood?
- a) Departmental store b) Dairy
c) shopping complex d) Grocery

1) c	2) a	3) c
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I Fill in the blanks

1. Large multi-storied air-conditioned building with shops on different floors are known as _____.
2. The people in between the producer and the final consumer are _____.
3. The traders who finally sell the goods to the consumers is called the _____.
4. Use of credit cards to purchase goods without stepping into the markets known as _____.
5. The traders who buy goods directly from factories and farms are called _____.





6. Many things in weekly markets are available at _____ rates.
7. The place where we buy and sell different goods are called _____.

1. Malls	2. Traders
3. Retailer	4. Online purchases
5. Wholesale traders	6. Cheaper
7. Markets	

II Fill in the blanks

1. Weekly market closes in _____.
2. In a weekly market, things are available at _____ place.
3. In retail shops in _____, you can buy things anytime.
4. _____ have branded and non-branded products.
5. Buying and selling take place in _____ ways.

1. evening	2. one	3. neighbourhood	4. Malls	5. different
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III Fill in the blanks

1. The weekly market trader earns _____ compared to the profit of a regular shop owner in a shopping complex.
2. As compared to non-branded goods _____ people can afford to buy branded ones.
3. _____ markets have a large number of shops selling the same goods.
4. In the _____ markets, goods are sold in bulk to traders known as _____.
5. _____ are not interested in selling us small quantities.

1. little	2. fewer	3. weekly	4. wholesale : retailers	5. Producers
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I Match the columns

1. Place where goods are stored	i. Wholesaler
2. Weekly markets	ii. Retailer
3. Selling directly to consumers	iii. Trader
4. People between producer and consumer	iv. Temporary shops
5. Buying and selling in large quantities	v. Godown

1. (v)	2. (iv)	3. (ii)	4. (iii)	5. (i)
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II Match the columns

Column A	Column B
1. Family member	a. Shopping complex
2. Establishes	b. Wholesaler
3. Buy in large quantity	c. Shops in the neighbourhood
4. Ansal mall	d. weekly markets

1.d	2. c	3.b	4. a
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III Match the columns

Column A	Column B
1. Weekly markets	a. provide goods on credit .
2. Neighbourhood shops	b. sell expensive and branded goods
3. Okhla and Azadpur	c. bargaining can be done here
4. Malls and shopping complexes	d. do not sell goods in small quantity
5. Producers	e. wholesale markets of Delhi

1) c	2) a	3) e	4) b	5) d
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I True or False

- There are thousands of weekly markets in India.
- Shops sell goods and services.
- Retailers sell different articles to the producers.
- Market is a place where we go to buy different things.
- Weekly markets have a lot of permanent shops.

1. True	2. True	3. False	4. True	5. False
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II True or False

- In weekly markets, all things are found at one place.
- Mall is a shop in a weekly market .
- Not all people can afford branded products.



4. Buying and selling take place even without a shop.

i) True	ii) False	iii) True	iv) True
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III True or False

1. Wholesale markets are held on a specific day of the week in various locations.
2. A roadside hawker sells his goods at cheaper rate.
3. Retailers as well as consumers can easily buy things from the producers.
4. Small traders earn more than the big businessmen.
5. Shopping complexes and malls are found in urban areas.

1. False	2. True	3. False	4. False	5. True
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Chapter Practice

Very Short Answer Questions

1. What are the benefits of neighbourhood shops?

Shops in the neighbourhood are useful in many ways:

- (i) They are near our home and we can go there on any day of the week.
- (ii) These shops also provide goods on credit.

2. What is done in the wholesale markets?

This is where goods first reach and are then supplied to other traders.

3. What do you mean by malls?

Malls are multi-storied air-conditioned buildings with shops on different floors.





4. Who are traders?

The people in between the producer and the final consumer are the traders.

5. Who is a retailer?

Retailers are small traders who buy goods from the wholesale trader and sell this to the consumers.

Short Answer Questions

1. Describe the types of sellers in our neighbourhood.

There are different kinds of sellers even in our neighbourhood markets.

- (i) Some of them have permanent shops.
- (ii) The other sell their goods on the roadside, as hawkers.
- (iii) Some move from one house to another to sell their goods.
- (iv) Some make home delivery of goods free of cartage charges.

2. Why do we go to markets? Explain.

- (i) We go to market to buy many things.
- (ii) They are vegetables, soap, toothpaste, masala, bread, rice, dal, clothes, notebooks, biscuits etc.
- (iii) The list of our purchases is really long.

3. Why is a weekly market called so? How do they work?

- (i) A weekly market is called so because it is held on a specific day of the week.
- (ii) Weekly markets do not have permanent shops.
- (iii) Traders set up shops for the day.
- (iv) They close them up in the evening.
- (v) They set up at a different place the next day.
- (vi) There are thousands of such markets in India. People come here for their everyday needs.





4. What is the importance of neighbourhood shops?

- (i) Shops in our neighbourhood are useful for us in many ways.
- (ii) We can go there on any day of the week and at any time.
- (iii) Usually the buyer and seller know each other.

These shops also provide goods on credit.

Long Answer Questions

1. Explain the relationship between markets and equality.

There are two types of sellers in the market, one in the weekly market and other in the shopping complex.

Small trader has little money whereas the other has more money to set up their shops.

They earn unequal amounts. The weekly market traders earn little as compared to a regular shop owner in a shopping complex.

Even buyers are also differently placed. There are some who cannot afford cheapest of goods and some shop in malls.

Therefore these markets depend on money as buyers or sellers.

2. Give an account of those things which we do not directly use.

- (i) We can recognise markets easily.
- (ii) There are also such markets that we do not know.
- (iii) A large number of goods are bought and sold that we do not use directly.

Examples

- (a) A farmer uses fertilizers to grow crops.
- (b) He purchases them from special shops in the city.
- (c) These shops get them from factories.





- (iv) Likewise a car factory purchases engine, gears, petrol tanks, axles, wheels, etc. from various other factories.
- (v) We do not usually see all the buying and selling of these ancillaries but only the final product - the car in the showroom.
- (vi) The story is similar for any other good.

3. What are the different ways of buying and selling goods?

- (i) There are different market places where people buy and sell a variety of goods and services.
- (ii) All these markets are in a specific locality.
- (iii) They work in a particular manner and time.
- (iv) These days it is not always necessary to go market to purchase goods.
- (v) Orders can be placed for a variety of things through the phone and through the Internet.
- (vi) Goods are delivered at the customer's home.
- (vii) In clinics and nursing homes, sales representatives come to take order for supplying medicines.

Sales representatives are also engaged in the selling of goods. Thus, buying and selling of goods takes place in different ways.



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