

Civ Markets Around Us

<1M>

1. Who are traders?

2. What is/are the advantage(s) of shops in neighborhood?

- (A) They are near to our home and we can go there on any day of the week.
- (B) Usually, the buyer and seller know each other and these shops also provide goods on credit.
- (C) Both '1' and '2'
- (D) None of them

3. What is the advantage of Chain Markets?

- (A) What is produced in one place reaches the people every where.
- (B) Only brand products are encouraged
- (C) Chain markets are only in urban areas
- (D) None of them

4. Who sells final goods to the consumer?

- (A) Wholesaler
- (B) Retailer
- (C) Producer
- (D) None of them

5. Who is the first one to buy goods in large quantities?

- (A) Retailer
- (B) Consumer
- (C) Wholesaler
- (D) Transporter

6. What is a weekly market?

- (A) Markets set up at weekends only
- (B) Markets set up at weekdays only
- (C) Markets set up on a specific day of the week
- (D) None of them

7. Why are many things in a weekly market cheaper?

- (A) Weekly markets have a large number of shops selling the same goods which means there is competition among them.
- (B) Unlike in case of permanent shops, weekly markets incur much less expenditure
- (C) Both '1' and '2'
- (D) None of them

8. What is/are the advantage(s) of weekly markets?

- (A) Most things that a customer needs are available at one place.
- (B) Things in weekly markets are cheaper.
- (C) Customers are free to bargain.
- (D) All of them

9. What do you call markets in urban areas that have many shops inside it?

- (A) Shopping complexes
- (B) Malls
- (C) Both '1' and '2'
- (D) None of them

10. How is it possible that we may not be aware of some forms of markets?

- (A) A large number of goods are bought and sold in certain markets that we don't use directly.
- (B) Some invisible forms of markets also exist which we can't see.
- (C) Both '1' and '2'
- (D) None of them

11. Which of the following is/are the characteristic(s) of a mall?

- (A) It is an enclosed shopping space.
- (B) It is usually a large building with many floors that have shops, restaurants and at times, even a cinema theatre.

- (C) These shops most often sell branded products.
(D) All of them

12. What are the types of markets?

- (i) Weekly Markets (ii) Markets in our neighborhood (iii) Shopping Complexes
(A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iii) (C) (i) and (iii) (D) All of them

13. Is it true that various retailers buy goods in large quantities from the wholesaler?

- (A) Yes (B) No (C) Might be (D) Can't say

14. How can buying and selling take place without going to the marketplace?

- (A) Through Internet (B) Through phone by placing orders
(C) Both '1' and '2' (D) None of them

15. What do branded goods claim?

- (A) More quantity (B) Better quality
(C) More hygienic (D) None of them

16. People go to weekly markets for their everyday requirements. Is it true?

- (A) No (B) Yes (C) Might be (D) Can't say

17. Weekly market stands for:

- (A) The market that is held in the first day of the week.
(B) The local market.
(C) The market in the city.
(D) The market that is held on the specific day of the week.

18. Why are things cheap in the weekly market? Choose any two of the following:

- a. Shop owners store the things they sell at home.
b. Competition among the shop keepers.
c. Quantity of the things.
d. Shop owners pay wages to the workers.

- (A) a & c (B) b & d (C) c & d (D) a & b

19. The shops that sell goods and services in the neighborhoods are called as _____.

- (A) Central market. (B) Big bazaar. (C) Super market (D) Neighborhood shops.

20. Sellers in the weekly market buy clothes from _____ in the town.

- (A) Big mall. (B) Permanent shops in the town.
(C) Large trader. (D) Village trader.

21. 'Aftab' stands for:

- (A) Wholesale traders. (B) Consumers. (C) Retailer. (D) Trader.

22. The large multi storied air conditioned buildings with shops on different floors, known as _____.

- (A) Neighborhood shops. (B) weekly markets. (C) Malls. (D) Super market.

23. The advantage of weekly market is that most things you need are available at _____.

- (A) local market. (B) One place. (C) Central market. (D) Many places.

24. Identify the correct chain of markets from the given diagram:

- (A) Producer->Wholesale dealer->Retailer->Hawkers-> Consumers
(B) Whole sale dealer->Producer->Hawkers
(C) Consumers->Retailers->Wholesale dealer->Producer
(D) Whole sale dealer->Producer->Producer

25. People also prefer going to a market where they have a _____ and a _____.

- (A) Vegetables, cloth. (B) Big shops, small shops.
(C) Choice, variety of goods. (D) Temporary, permanent shops.

26. How did the weekly market sellers move their goods to the weekly market:

- (A) Truck (B) Bus (C) Mini Van (D) Scooter

27. Why do people go to a weekly market? Because:

- (A) The market is nearer to their house.
(B) Things in weekly markets are available at cheaper rates.
(C) All the things are available at a high rate.
(D) People go the market with their families.

28. Which type of trader buys goods in large quantities?

- (A) Small trader. (B) Rich people. (C) Wholesale trader. (D) Small trader.

29. The people in between the producer and the final consumer are the _____.

- (A) people. (B) Farmers. (C) Weavers. (D) Traders.

30. The wholesale trader sells his goods to the consumer called _____.

- (A) The hawker. (B) The vendor. (C) The retailer. (D) The seller in the weekly market.

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31. Write the different types of markets.

32. What is a weekly market?

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33. Who is a whole sale trader?

34. Who is a retailer?

35. What are shopping complexes?

36. Explain the meaning of following terms:

- a) Mall b) Wholesale c) Chain of markets

37. What are Malls ?

38. Buying and selling can take place without going to market place. Explain this statement with the help of examples.

39. Compare and contrast a weekly market and a shopping complex on the following

Market	Kinds of goods sold	Prices of goods	Sellers	Buyers
Weekly market				
Shopping complex				

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40. In what ways is a hawker different from a shop owner.

41. Explain how a chain of markets is formed. What purpose does it serve?

42. All persons have equal rights to visit any shop in a market place. Do you think this is true of shops with expensive products? Explain with examples