6th Economics Questions in English - [New Book]

Economics - An Introduction

1. Rice, Cloth, Bicycle are examples of

A] public goods B] snob goods

C] consumer goods D] complementary goods

2. Which of the following activities are undertaken in sandhai

A] Exchange of goods **B] buying and selling**

C] buying D] importing of goods

3. The Method of exchanging a bag of grains for clothes is called

A] comsumption B] money

C] barter system D] commodity

4. Permanent Settlements near rivers are

A] towns **B] Villages**

C] janapadas D] Societies

5. Phrase 1: Our countries economy is based on 3 types of economic activities.

Phrase 2: Agriculture and Industries are helpful in economic development.

A] only I **B] Both I and II**

C] Neither I nor II D] only II

6. How much percent of people of Tamilnadu live in cities

A] 48 percent **B] 47 percent**

C] 50 percent D] 39 percent

7. **Villages are Backbone of India** Said by

A] Gandhi B] Nehru

C] Ambedkar D] B.G.Tilak

8. Development in Secondary and Tertiary activities rise due to

i) Lareger number of unorganized sector

ii) Larger Number of smallscale Workers

A] Both I and II B] Only II

C] Neither I nor II D] Only

9. Tertiary Sector are also Known as

A] Natural Sector **B] Service Sector**

C] Production Sector D] Collecting Sector

10. Pick the odd one: Lumbering, Furniture making, Mining, Rearing

A] Lumbering **B] Furniture making**

C] Mining D] Rearing

More To Know

1. What are consumer Goods?

The finished goods which are bought from the market to fulfill the daily needs of the consumers is called consumer goods. Example: rice, clothes, bicycles, etc.

2. What is mean by sandhai?

In villages, once in a week or month, all things are sold in a particular place at a specific time to meet the needs of the people. That is called `Sandhai´.

3. What is a barter system?

In olden days we had a system of exchanging goods for other goods, called barter System. For Example: A person who has rice in surplus and a person who has cloth in surplus, will exchange on the basis of their needs .

4. What are Villages?

You know that early man, who hunted and gathered food, later learnt to cultivate crops. When they found rivers which provided them water, settled down permanently near the rivers. These permanent settlements were called villages.

5. Economic Activities:

Our country's economy is based on three economic activities.

They are:

Primary Sector Ex: Mining, Rearing etc.

Secondary Sector Ex: Processing Industries, Furnituremaking.

Tertiary Sector Ex: Transport, Communication etc.

Agriculture and industries are helpful in the economic development of our country.

6. Importance of Cities:

More than 50 percentage of the world's populations live in cities. In our state Tamil Nadu, 47 percentage of the people are in cities.

7. Importance of Villages

Most of the primary Sector activities are under taken in villages only . Agriculture is the primary occupation. Agriculture remains to be the root of our economy even today which are practiced in villages. There won't be any kind of facilities like our cities. At the same time, they get their basic needs fulfilled easily where the availability of the Rawmaterials are more. Even Gandhi has quoted that Villages are the Back bone of the country.

8. Why Cities are more suited for Secondary and tertiary Activities.

Cities and villages are important on their own. The employment opportunities are more in cities than villages. People involved in small scale industries and unorganized sector are mostly found in cities. In cities the number of small scale workers are more. This results in additional income in cities.

9. Various Sector For Economic Activities:

Primary Sector are concerned with the production of raw materials for food stuff and industrial use. They include Collection of fruits, nuts, honey, rubber, resin and medicinal herbs, lumbering, Agriculture, Mining etc.

Secondary Sector are the place where The raw materials obtained from the primary activities are converted into finished products through machinery on a large scale.They include Agro based industries ,Forest based industries etc.

Tertiary Sector are the one where industries produce goods and distribute them to the people. For this purpose, some services are required. These services are called tertiary activities or service sectors. The service sector serves the people to fulfill their daily needs .They include Treansport, Communication, Banking etc.

10. Savings :

The amount from the income which is left for future needs after consumption is called savings.

11. Demand :

Demand is the want or desire to possess a good or service with the necessary goods, services, or financial instruments necessary to make a legal transaction for those goods or services.

12. Desire :

A strong feeling of wanting to have something or wishing for something to happen.

13. Commodity :

A good or service whose wide availability typically leads to smaller profit margins and diminishes the importance of factors (such as brand name) other than price .