

CLASS 6 SOCIAL SCIENCE

Chapter 14 - Economic Activities Around Us

Competency-Based Questions & Answers

Case-Based • Application-Based • HOTS • MCQ • Assertion-Reason

1. Case-Based Question - Identifying Economic Activities

Rohan's family buys vegetables from a farmer, who sells them to a local shopkeeper. The shopkeeper sells the vegetables to customers.

- a) Identify the different economic activities in this situation.
- b) Why are these activities connected?

Answer: a) Growing vegetables, selling them to the shopkeeper and selling them to consumers are economic activities connected with the production and exchange of goods.

b) They are connected because the farmer produces the vegetables, the shopkeeper helps distribute them, and consumers purchase them to meet their needs.

2. Competency-Based Question - What Is an Economic Activity?

What makes an activity an economic activity?

Answer: An economic activity involves the production, distribution, exchange or consumption of goods and services, usually connected with meeting needs and earning a livelihood.

3. Case Study - Goods and Services

A carpenter makes a table, while a doctor treats patients.

- a) Which activity involves producing a good?
- b) Which activity provides a service?

Answer: a) The carpenter's work produces a good—a table.

b) The doctor's work provides a service—healthcare.

4. Competency-Based Question - Goods and Services

Give two examples each of goods and services.

Answer: Goods: clothes and furniture.

Services: teaching and healthcare.

Goods are generally tangible products, while services are activities provided to meet people's needs.

5. Case-Based Question - Interconnected Economic Activities

A farmer grows wheat, a mill processes wheat into flour, a truck driver transports it and a shopkeeper sells the flour. What does this example show about economic activities?

Answer: It shows that economic activities are often interconnected. Production, processing, transportation and selling can all form parts of the process through which goods reach consumers.

6. Competency-Based Question - Producers and Consumers

Who are producers and consumers?

Answer: Producers are people or organisations that produce goods or provide services. Consumers are people who use or purchase goods and services to satisfy their needs.

7. Case Study - Consumer Choice

Anita has ₹100. She needs a notebook for school but also wants to buy a toy. She decides to purchase the notebook because it is more important for her studies. What does this situation show?

Answer: It shows that people have limited resources and different needs and wants. They have to make choices about how to use their available money.

8. Competency-Based MCQ

Which of the following is an example of a service?

- A. A chair
- B. A book
- C. A haircut
- D. A bicycle

Answer: C. A haircut.

9. Case-Based Question - Local Economic Activities

In a village, some people farm, some run shops, some make pottery and others provide transport services. Why are different occupations important to the village economy?

Answer: Different occupations provide different goods and services. They meet people's needs, create livelihoods and make the local economy function through the exchange of goods and services.

10. Competency-Based Question - Livelihood

What is meant by a livelihood?

Answer: A livelihood refers to the means through which a person or household earns a living and meets its needs.

11. Case Study - Rural and Urban Activities

Meena lives in a village where farming and dairy activities are common. Her cousin lives in a city where people work in offices, factories, shops and service industries. What can you conclude?

Answer: Economic activities can vary according to location, available resources, skills, infrastructure and opportunities. Rural and urban areas may therefore have different patterns of economic activity.

12. Competency-Based Question - Resources

A farmer has land, water, seeds and tools. She uses these resources to grow crops. How are resources important in economic activities?

Answer: Resources such as land, water, tools, raw materials, labour and knowledge help people produce goods and provide services.

13. Case-Based Question - Interdependence

A restaurant needs vegetables from farmers, electricity from a power supplier, cooking equipment from manufacturers and transport services to receive supplies. What does this tell us about economic life?

Answer: It shows that economic activities are interdependent. Different producers and service providers depend on one another to carry out their activities.

14. Competency-Based MCQ

Which sequence best represents the movement of a product from production to use?

- A. Consumer → Producer → Production
- B. Production → Distribution/Exchange → Consumption
- C. Consumption → Production → Distribution
- D. Exchange → Consumption → Production

Answer: B. Production → Distribution/Exchange → Consumption.

15. Higher-Order Thinking Question

Why can't a person usually produce everything needed for everyday life alone?

Answer: People have limited time, resources and skills. Different people specialise in different activities, so they depend on others for many goods and services. This creates interdependence in economic life.

16. Case Study - Specialisation

Rahul is very good at repairing bicycles. His neighbour is skilled at making wooden furniture. Instead of trying to do both jobs, they exchange services when needed. What economic concept is illustrated?

Answer: The situation illustrates specialisation and interdependence. People can focus on activities in which they have skills and depend on others for different goods or services.

17. Competency-Based Question - Market

What is the role of a market in economic activities?

Answer: A market provides a place or system where buyers and sellers interact to exchange goods and services. It helps connect producers with consumers.

18. Case-Based Question - Digital Marketplace

A small craftsperson makes handmade products and sells them to customers through an online platform instead of only selling them in a local market. How has technology affected this economic activity?

Answer: Technology has enabled the craftsperson to reach customers beyond the local area, communicate with buyers and conduct sales through a digital marketplace.

19. Assertion-Reason

Assertion: Economic activities in a community are often interdependent.

Reason: Different people produce different goods and provide different services, and they depend on one another to meet their needs.

Answer: Both the Assertion and Reason are correct, and the Reason correctly explains the Assertion.

20. Comprehensive Competency-Based Question

A village has farmers, dairy producers, shopkeepers, transport workers, artisans and teachers. Farmers supply food to the community. Shopkeepers sell goods, transport workers move products, artisans make useful items and teachers provide education.

- a) Identify any four economic activities.
- b) How are these activities connected?
- c) What would happen if one important activity stopped for a long period?

Answer: a) Farming, dairy production, selling goods, transportation, artisan work and teaching are examples of activities mentioned.

b) These activities are connected because people depend on different goods and services produced or provided by others.

c) If an important activity stopped, it could affect other activities that depend on it. This demonstrates interdependence within an economy.

Quick Revision Flow Chart

RESOURCES



Production of Goods / Provision of Services



Distribution & Exchange



Consumers



Needs Met



ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Competency Clues

If the question mentions...	Think about...
Making a product	Production
Using a service	Consumption
Buying and selling	Exchange / Market
Person making goods	Producer
Person using goods/services	Consumer
Earning a living	Livelihood
Land, water, tools, raw materials	Resources
Different people doing different jobs	Specialisation
People depending on each other's work	Interdependence
Product moving from producer to buyer	Distribution
Online buying and selling	Digital marketplace / technology
Farming, crafts, shops and services	Economic activities

Key Exam Idea

People use resources to produce goods and provide services. These goods and services are distributed or exchanged and ultimately used by consumers. Different economic activities are often interconnected, and people depend on one another. Limited resources also require people to make choices among needs and wants.