Class- 7

Sub- Civics

Ch- Markets

1. Assertion (A): Goods sold in weekly markets are usually cheaper than those sold in permanent shops.
Reason (R): Weekly market traders do not have to pay rent, electricity bills or salaries to hired workers.

2. Assertion (A): Wholesale traders play an important role in the chain of markets.
Reason (R): They buy goods in small quantities directly from consumers and sell them to factories.

3. Statement I: Neighbourhood shops often provide goods on credit to regular customers.
Statement II: Credit facilities are commonly available in malls and shopping complexes.

4. Statement I: Bargaining is common in weekly markets because many sellers sell similar goods.
Statement II: Bargaining is encouraged in malls to attract customers.

5. A family prefers buying vegetables from a weekly market instead of a mall. This preference mainly reflects

a) availability of branded goods
b) lower prices due to competition and low costs
c) fixed price system
d) better packaging and advertising

6. A roadside hawker buys plastic goods from a city wholesaler. This situation best explains

a) direct sale from producer to consumer
b) elimination of middlemen
c) functioning of the chain of markets
d) online marketing system

7. Which one of the following is not the correct reason for higher prices in shopping complexes?

a) Higher spending on rent and maintenance
b) Cost of advertising and branding
c) Availability of credit facilities to customers
d) Air-conditioned buildings and better facilities

8. A small trader selling clothes in a weekly market earns much less than a shop owner in a mall, even though both sell similar products. The situation highlights inequality within markets. Explain how different market setups affect sellers' earnings.

Answer: Markets and Inequality

(i) Weekly market traders have limited capital and depend on daily sales for survival.
(ii) Mall shop owners invest large amounts and attract customers through branding and facilities.
(iii) Weekly traders avoid high expenses like rent and electricity but earn smaller profits.
(iv) Mall traders sell at fixed high prices and target wealthier buyers.
(v) Earnings differ because access to resources and customers is unequal.

9. A neighbourhood shopkeeper allows families to buy groceries on credit during difficult months. This practice supports the local community. Analyse the value and usefulness of this system.

Answer: Credit System in Neighbourhood Shops

(i) Credit helps families manage expenses when income is delayed.

(ii) Trust-based relationships exist between buyers and sellers.

(iii) Regular customers benefit from flexible payment options.

(iv) Shopkeepers maintain customer loyalty through personal connections.

(v) Such systems strengthen community bonds and mutual support.

10. A hawker selling vegetables buys goods early in the morning from a wholesale market and sells them door to door. This reflects problem-solving skills in earning a livelihood. Explain how the chain of markets supports this process.

Answer: Chain of Markets

(i) Farmers sell produce in bulk to wholesale traders.

(ii) Wholesale markets connect producers with retailers and hawkers.

(iii) Hawkers purchase goods in large quantities at lower prices.

(iv) Goods reach consumers in small and affordable quantities.

(v) The chain ensures availability of goods across different places.