कुल मुद्रित पृष्ठों की संख्या /Total No. of printed pages: 03__

परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
कार्यपत्रक / Worksheet (2025-26)

कक्षा /Class: VIIविषय /Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE माह/ Month: APRIL अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: chapter 12 answer sheet

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: ____

अनुक्रमांक /Roll No._____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.:______ दिनांक /Date: ________

I. **Choose the correct answer.** **(15x1= 15)**

Answers
.Answers
1. What is a market?
B) A place where goods and services are bought and sold

2. What is the main purpose of a market?
B) To facilitate buying and selling

3. What do buyers and sellers interact in?
A) Market

4. What determines the price of a product in a market?
B) Buyers and sellers decide based on supply and demand

5. Why do people go to a market?
B) To buy and sell goods and services

6. What happens when the demand for a product is more than its supply?
B) The price of the product goes up

7. What is Hampi Bazaar known for?
B) Traditional handicrafts and souvenirs

8. Where is Hampi Bazaar located?
B) Near the Hampi ruins in Karnataka

9. What is a domestic market?
A) A market where goods are bought and sold within a country

10. What is the main difference between domestic and international markets?
B) The location of the buyers and sellers (within a country vs. across countries)

11. Why do countries engage in international trade?
B) To buy goods not produced domestically and to sell domestic goods to other countries

12. What is a wholesale market?
B) A market where goods are sold in bulk to retailers

13. Who buys from a retail market?
B) Individual consumers

14. What is a key feature of retail markets?
B) Goods are sold directly to consumers in small quantities

15. What is one way markets contribute to people's lives?
B) By providing goods and services to meet daily needs

II. Answer in short. (Write any five). (5x3=15)

Short Answers (Any Five)

1. What type of products are typically sold in Hampi Bazaar?

Traditional handicrafts, souvenirs, and local products.

2. What is the primary function of a market?

To facilitate buying and selling of goods and services.

3. How do markets facilitate economic activity?

Markets facilitate economic activity by providing a platform for buyers and sellers to interact, enabling the exchange of goods and services.

4. How do markets benefit consumers?

Markets benefit consumers by providing a variety of goods and services, promoting competition, and offering choices at competitive prices.

5. What role do markets play in providing employment opportunities?

Markets play a significant role in providing employment opportunities by creating jobs in various sectors, such as retail, wholesale, and services.

6. What is FSSAI?

FSSAI stands for Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, which regulates food safety and sets standards for food products in India.

Long Answers (Any Two)

1. How does the government protect consumers in the market?

The government protects consumers through:

- Consumer protection laws and regulations
- Agencies like consumer forums and ombudsmen
- Ensuring product safety and quality standards
- Promoting consumer awareness and education
- Taking action against unfair trade practices

2. How can consumers assess the quality of products and services?

Consumers can assess quality by:

- Checking product labels and certifications
- Reading reviews and ratings from other customers
- Comparing products and services
- Asking for recommendations
- Testing products before purchasing

3. What are the main differences between domestic and international markets?

The main differences are:

- Geographical scope (within a country vs. across countries)
- Regulations and laws (domestic laws vs. international trade agreements)
- Market characteristics (local preferences vs. global trends)
- Currency and payment terms (local currency vs. foreign exchange)

4. Why do businesses engage in international trade?

Businesses engage in international trade to:

- Expand their customer base and increase revenue
- Diversify their products and services
- Take advantage of comparative advantages and economies of scale
- Gain access to new markets, technologies, and resources