## TOPIC- SHEEP REARING IN AUSTRALIA

**Sub: Geography**                     **Class: 7**                     **F. M.  15**

**WORKSHEET NO. 8**                **Date: 21.4.2020**

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS
Choose the  correct  option : 1x15=15


1) Which industry is the most iconic economic sector of the Australian economy?
   a) Healthcare   b) Metals and mining    c) Sheep farming


2) Australia exports huge bulk of -
   a) unprocessed wool   b) woolen garments   c) processed wool


3)  In order to improve environmental sustainability farmers of Australia install -
   a) generators   b) solar panels   c) dynamo


4)  The farmers implement different grazing strategies to -
   a) improve soil health   b) fatten the sheep   c) grow flowers


5) Which country has the third largest sheep numbers in the world?
   a) Armenia   b) Argentina   c) Algeria


6) What is the percentage of Merino sheep in Patagonia?
   a) 75   b) 72   c) 70


7)  The sheep vary in size according to the -
   a) available sunlight    b) available water   c) available pasture


8)  The sheep farming industry in Australia was initially concerned with -
   a) Wool production   b) Meat production   c) Garment production

9) How many states of Australia account for the largest share of the total value of the sheep farming industry?
  a) 4   b) 3   c) 2


10) How does Australia earn foreign exchange with the greasy wool?
  a) By exporting   b) By destroying   c) By importing


11)  Sheep farming has been the most important economic sector in Argentina since -
  a) 17$^{th}$ century    b) 18$^{th}$ century   c) 19$^{th}$ century


12)  Almost 75% of the sheep reared in Patagonia are -
  a) Lincoln sheep   b) Jackson sheep    c) Milton sheep


13) How much of the total farm income in Argentina comes from selling wool?
  a) 70%   b) 80%   c) 90%


14) In order to restore the grassland areas farmers of Argentina practice -
  a) pasture rotation   b) crop rotation   c) sheep rotation


15)  How are the farm sizes of Australia in the wetter regions?
  a) Bigger   b) Neither big nor small   c) Smaller

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