

Primary Activities Worksheet

Name:

Date:

Learning Intentions

- State different examples of Primary Activities
- Understand different types of Farming
- Investigate the physical factors that may affect farming

(A) Name four examples of Primary Activities

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

(C) Can you think of three factors that can influence the Physical landscape?

1. Climate
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

(D) How would you describe farming?

(E) What physical factors do you think affects farming?

(F) Match each of the types of farming to their definition

Pastoral	A	1 Farming that supplies food for the farmer's own consumption.
Tillage/arable	B	2 A mixture of pastoral and tillage farming on the same farm.
Mixed	C	3 Producing food for sale on the market.
Horticulture	D	4 Rearing animals such as dairy, beef cattle and sheep.
Subsistence	E	5 Occurs where the soil is not very fertile, the land is poorly drained, and it is difficult to grow crops.
Commercial	F	6 Using artificial fertilisers, pesticides and machinery to get the most out of the land, mostly fertile land.
Intensive farming	G	7 Growing crops such as cereals (wheat, barley, rice, oats) potatoes and carrots.
Extensive farming	H	8 Intensive growing of fruit, flowers and vegetables, often in greenhouse.

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	

(H) Comprehension: Physical factors affecting farming

Farming is both a way of life and a business. How much profit is earned from farming depends on soil, climate, relief and aspect, and altitude.

1. **Soil:** Rich, fertile brown earth soils that are well drained allow a farmer to produce more crops. Heavy clay soils are less well drained and are more suited to dairy farming. In Ireland, the brown soils of Leinster are more suitable for intensive farming than the West.
2. **Climate:** Temperate climates with a small temperature range and moderate rainfall are well suited to farming. Areas with greater rainfall enable grass to grow so are often more suited to cattle rearing. Drier, sunnier areas are more suited to growing crops such as wheat as the sun helps to ripen crops.
3. **Relief and aspect:** Steep slopes are unsuited to growing crops, as ploughing and harvesting can be difficult. Warm, south-facing slopes are more suited to growing crops than north-facing slopes, which tend to be colder.
4. **Altitude:** Plants including grass, need a temperature of at least 6°C to grow. Upland areas are unsuited to crop production and are more likely to be used for grazing.

(I) Questions

1. What type of soils allow a farmer to produce more crops?
2. Heavy/Light clay soils are less well drained and more suited to Dairy/Tillage Farming?
(Circle right answer)
3. What type of Climate is well suited to farming?
4. Areas with enable grass to grow so are often more suited to
(Fill in the blanks)
5. Why are steep slopes unsuited to growing crops?
6. What temperature do plants including grass need to grow?
(a) 10°C (b) 6°C (c) 4°C