

5.6 Agricultural Production Regions

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 10 marks**

KEY WORDS pastoral nomadism 游牧 • plantation 种植园 • market gardening 商品园艺
• shifting cultivation 迁移农业 • agricultural production regions 农业生产区

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **agricultural production regions** 农业生产区.

You must be able to:

- classify farming as subsistence or commercial and intensive or extensive
- describe **shifting cultivation** 迁移农业 and **pastoral nomadism** 游牧
- describe **plantation** 种植园 and **market gardening** 商品园艺 agriculture
- match an example to its region type

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Two axes

Farming is classified by purpose (**subsistence** vs **commercial**) and by input (**intensive** vs **extensive**).

■ Subsistence types

Shifting cultivation clears and farms a plot, then moves on as soil tires. **Pastoral nomadism** herds animals across dry lands, moving to find pasture.

■ Commercial types

A **plantation** grows one cash crop for export with much labour. **Market gardening** grows fruit and vegetables intensively near cities for sale.

2 Practice

2.1 Describe pastoral nomadism. [2]

2.2 State whether a plantation is subsistence or commercial, and intensive or extensive.[2]

2.3 Farmers clear a patch of forest, grow crops for a few years, then move to a new patch.

(a) Name this farming type. [1]

(b) Explain why they must keep moving. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Growing vegetables intensively on small plots near a city to sell fresh is [1]

- **A** pastoral nomadism
- **B** market gardening
- **C** shifting cultivation
- **D** plantation farming

3.2 Herders moving animals across dry grasslands practise [1]

- **A** plantation agriculture
- **B** pastoral nomadism
- **C** market gardening
- **D** monoculture

3.3 A large estate grows only coffee for export using many workers.

(a) Name this agricultural type. [1]

(b) Classify it on both axes (subsistence/commercial, intensive/extensive). [1]

Solutions

2.1 herding livestock and moving seasonally to find pasture/water in dry lands.

2.2 commercial (grown for sale/export); intensive (much labour on the crop).

2.3 (a) shifting cultivation. (b) the soil loses fertility after a few years, so they move to fresh land.

3.1 B. intensive fruit/veg near cities for sale = market gardening.

3.2 B. moving livestock for pasture = pastoral nomadism.

3.3 (a) plantation agriculture. (b) commercial and intensive.