

Class 12 Geography PYQ

Secondary Activities

Fundamentals of Human Geography Chapter 5 practice pack for 2026-27

Source note

The local chapterwise PYQ sheet returned no extractable rows for this Geography FHG chapter. This pack therefore uses NCERT Chapter 5 themes and common CBSE board-style practice prompts. Use it for chapter-wise revision before full-paper practice.

One-Mark and Two-Mark Checks

- Q1.** Define secondary activities. [NCERT term • 1 mark]
- Q2.** Why are secondary activities also called manufacturing activities? [concept check • 1 mark]
- Q3.** State one difference between primary activities and secondary activities. [comparison • 2 marks]
- Q4.** What is household industry? [definition • 1 mark]
- Q5.** Give two examples of small-scale industries. [examples • 1 mark]
- Q6.** What is meant by large-scale manufacturing? [definition • 2 marks]
- Q7.** Name any two factors that affect the location of industries. [location factors • 2 marks]
- Q8.** What is footloose industry? [definition • 2 marks]
- Q9.** Write one feature of high-technology industry. [modern industry • 1 mark]
- Q10.** Name two agro-based industries. [examples • 1 mark]
- Q11.** Why is iron and steel called a basic industry? [application • 2 marks]
- Q12.** Mention one environmental problem caused by manufacturing industries. [environment • 2 marks]

Three-Mark and Four-Mark Questions

- Q1.** Explain how secondary activities add value to raw materials. [value addition • 3 marks]
- Q2.** Describe the main characteristics of household industries. [industry scale • 3 marks]

- Q3.** Differentiate between small-scale and large-scale manufacturing. [comparison • 3 marks]
- Q4.** Explain any three factors that influence industrial location. [location factors • 3 marks]
- Q5.** Why do some modern industries become footloose? Give reasons. [footloose industry • 3 marks]
- Q6.** Describe the importance of transport and market in the location of industries. [location analysis • 3 marks]
- Q7.** Explain the role of raw material and power supply in industrial development. [industrial inputs • 4 marks]
- Q8.** How does technology change the character of manufacturing industries? [technology • 3 marks]
- Q9.** Differentiate between agro-based and mineral-based industries with examples. [classification • 3 marks]
- Q10.** Why are industrial regions important for economic development? [regional industry • 4 marks]

Five-Mark and Six-Mark Long Answers

- Q1.** Discuss the meaning and scope of secondary activities. Explain how they differ from primary and tertiary activities. [long answer • 5 marks]
- Q2.** Explain the major factors responsible for the location of manufacturing industries with suitable examples. [location synthesis • 6 marks]
- Q3.** Compare household, small-scale and large-scale industries on the basis of capital, labour, technology and market. [chapter synthesis • 5 marks]
- Q4.** Describe the classification of industries on the basis of raw material, size and ownership. [classification • 6 marks]
- Q5.** Explain the concept of high-technology industry and footloose industry. Why are they becoming important in modern economies? [higher order • 5 marks]
- Q6.** Manufacturing creates both employment and environmental pressure. Discuss with examples from secondary activities. [evaluation • 6 marks]

Case-Based Practice

Case 1: Secondary Activities

A family uses local bamboo and simple tools to make baskets at home. The products are sold in a nearby market and most workers are family members.

- Q1.** Identify the type of industry shown in the case. [case question • 1 mark]
- Q2.** Write two features of this industry. [case question • 2 marks]
- Q3.** Why is the market area usually limited for such production? [case question • 2 marks]

Case 2: Secondary Activities

A car assembly plant uses heavy machinery, many workers, imported components, electricity, transport links and a large urban market.

- Q1.** Identify the scale of industry described in the case. [case question • 1 mark]
- Q2.** Name two location factors visible in the case. [case question • 2 marks]
- Q3.** Why does this industry need strong transport links? [application • 3 marks]

Case 3: Secondary Activities

A software design unit can shift from one city to another because its main requirements are skilled workers, internet connectivity and office space.

- Q1.** Name the type of modern industry shown in the case. [case question • 1 mark]
- Q2.** Why is this industry called footloose? [case question • 2 marks]
- Q3.** Write one advantage and one limitation of such industry for a region. [analysis • 3 marks]

Map, Flow-Chart and Table Prompts

- Q1.** Draw a flow chart showing raw material, processing, finished product, transport and market. [flow chart • 3 marks]
- Q2.** Prepare a table comparing household, small-scale and large-scale industries. [table • 4 marks]
- Q3.** On a world map, mark one major industrial region each in North America, Europe and East Asia. [map work • 4 marks]
- Q4.** Make a concept map of factors affecting industrial location. [revision • 5 marks]

Revision Grid

Topic	Must write	Common error to avoid
Secondary activity	Conversion of raw material into finished goods	Writing only service-sector examples
Household industry	Family labour, local skill and small market	Calling it large factory production
Small-scale industry	Limited capital and labour with local or regional market	Ignoring the role of technology
Large-scale industry	Heavy capital, machines, workers and wide market	Forgetting power and transport links
Footloose industry	Not strongly tied to raw material location	Treating every industry as footloose
Industrial pollution	Waste, smoke, noise and water contamination	Missing the sustainability point

Answer Map for Quick Revision

For definition questions:

- Begin with conversion or value addition.
- Add one raw material and finished product example.
- Mention scale or technology when the question asks for classification.

For location questions:

- Name raw material, power, labour, capital, transport and market.
- Explain why at least two factors matter for the selected industry.
- Use an example such as iron and steel, cotton textile or high-technology industry.

For comparison questions:

- Use the same basis for both sides of the comparison.
- Compare capital, labour, technology, ownership and market.
- Close with one example for each industry type.