



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

--	--	--	--	--

CANDIDATE
NUMBER

--	--	--	--



PAKISTAN STUDIES

2059/02

Paper 2 The Environment of Pakistan

October/November 2011

1 hour 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer any **three** questions.

The insert contains Photograph A for Question 1 and Photograph B for Question 4.

The Insert is **not** required by the Examiner.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **22** printed pages, **2** blank pages and **1** Insert.



1 (a) Study Photograph A (Insert).

(i) State **three** ways in which the owner has improved the site for fish farming.

- 1
-
- 2
-
- 3
- [3]

(ii) Name **two** species of fish reared on fish farms.

- 1
- 2 [2]

(iii) Describe the fishing methods used on a fish farm.

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
- [3]

(b) Study Fig. 1, which shows fish production in Pakistan.

For
Examiner's
Use

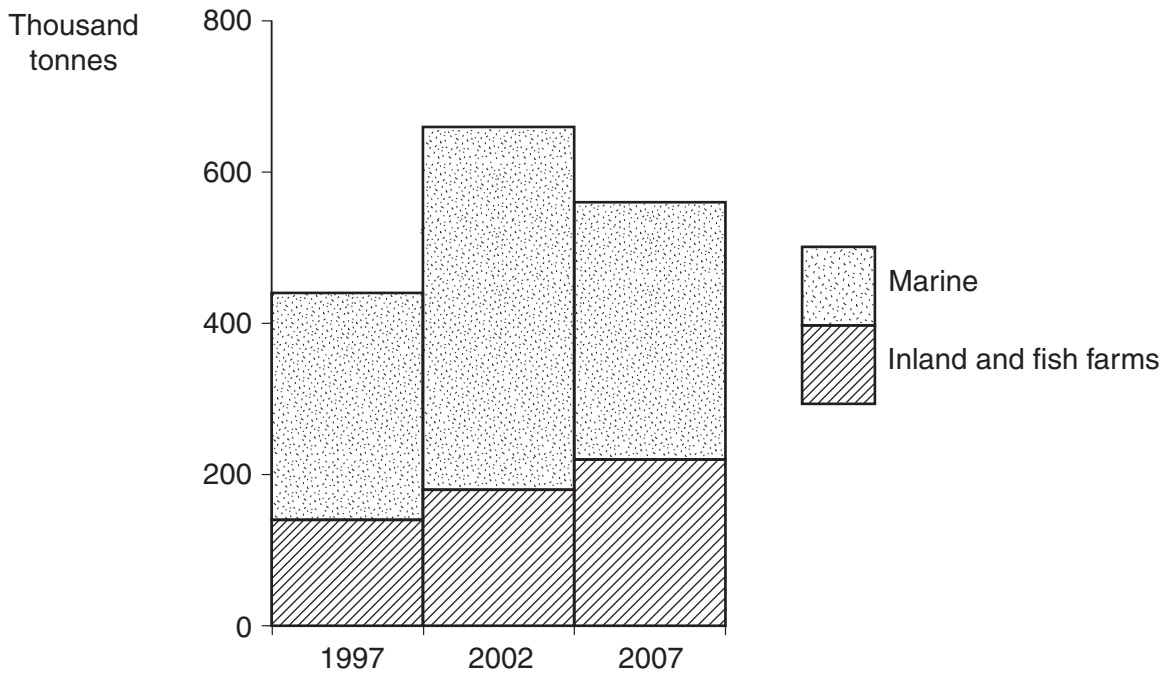


Fig. 1

(i) Which type of fishing increased from 1997 to 2007?

..... [1]

(ii) In which year was marine fish production lowest?

..... [1]

(iii) How did the overall total production change from 1997 to 2007?

.....

 [2]

- (ii) At the present time, most of the fish catch is processed in Karachi. The ports of Balochistan such as Gwadar and Pasni have the potential for development.

For
Examiner's
Use

What are the advantages and disadvantages of developing fish processing industries in the ports of Balochistan?

Advantages

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Disadvantages

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[6]

[Total: 25]

2 (a) Study Fig. 2, which shows cotton growing regions in Pakistan.

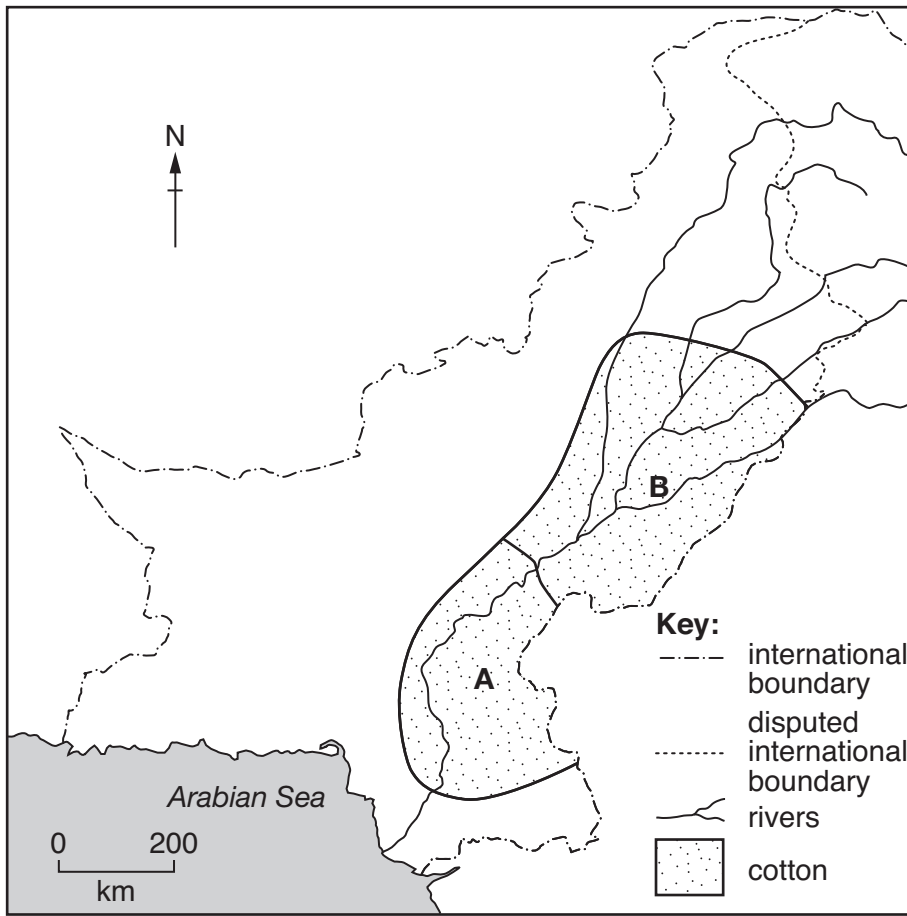


Fig. 2

(i) Name the regions A and B.

A
B [2]

(ii) Why is cotton not grown further north?

.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

(iii) Why is cotton not grown further west?

.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

(b) Study Fig. 3, a graph of cotton farming.

For
Examiner's
Use

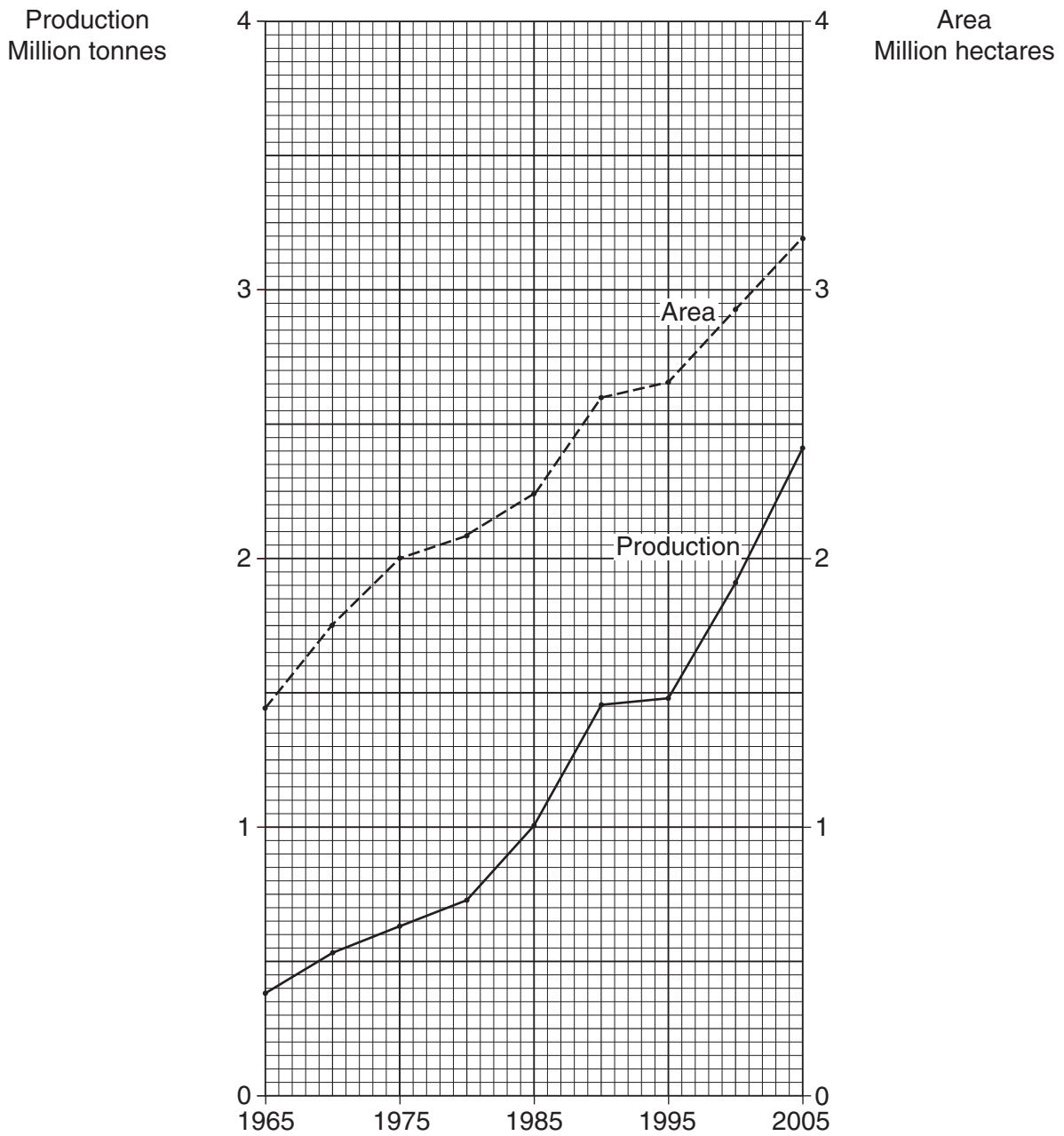


Fig. 3

(i) State the area used to grow cotton in 2005.

..... million hectares [1]

(ii) State the production in 2005.

..... million tonnes [1]

(iii) By how much has the area used to grow cotton increased from 1975 to 2005?

..... million acres [1]

(iv) Which has increased faster, the area used or the cotton production?

.....[1]

(c) (i) Explain **three** factors that have caused the yield of cotton to increase per hectare.

1

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

3

.....

.....

.....[6]

(ii) Explain why cotton yields vary from year to year.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

(d) What are the advantages and disadvantages of developing the cotton manufacturing industry in Pakistan?

For
Examiner's
Use

Advantages

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Disadvantages

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

[6]

[Total: 25]

3 (a) Study Fig. 4.

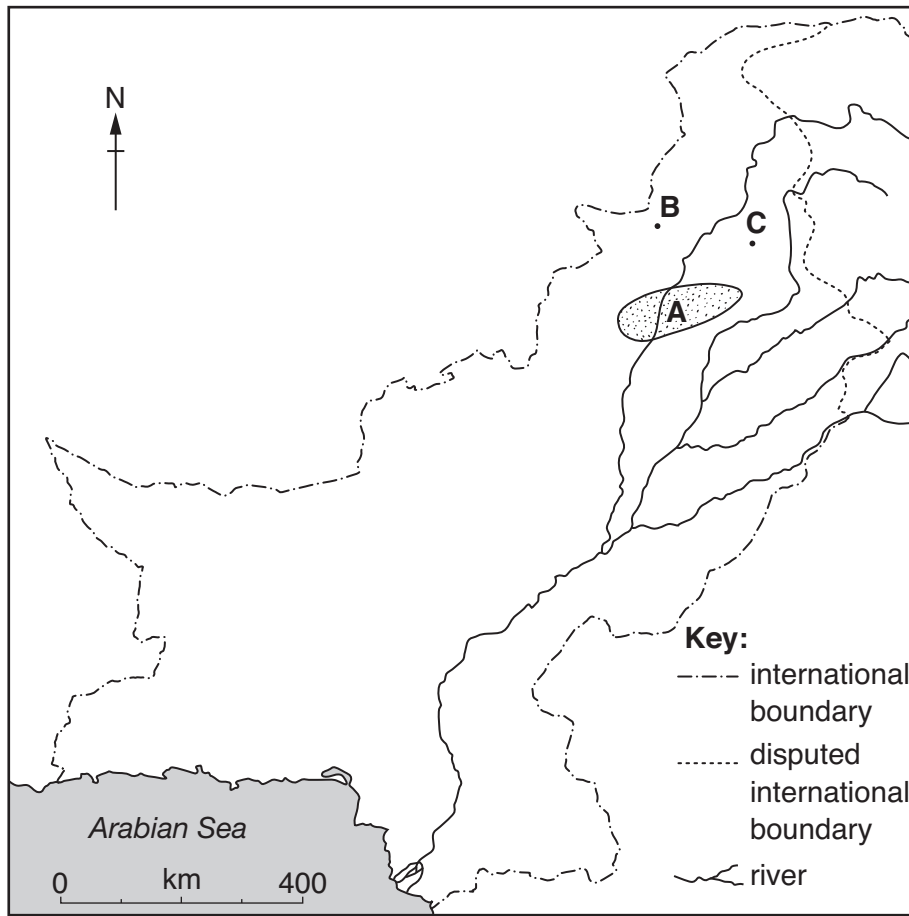


Fig. 4

- (i) Name the area **A** which has many mineral resources.
.....[1]
- (ii) Name **two** minerals that can be extracted in this area.
1
2[2]
- (iii) Name the cities **B** and **C**.
B
C[2]

(b) Study Fig. 5, which shows fertiliser production in Pakistan.

For
Examiner's
Use

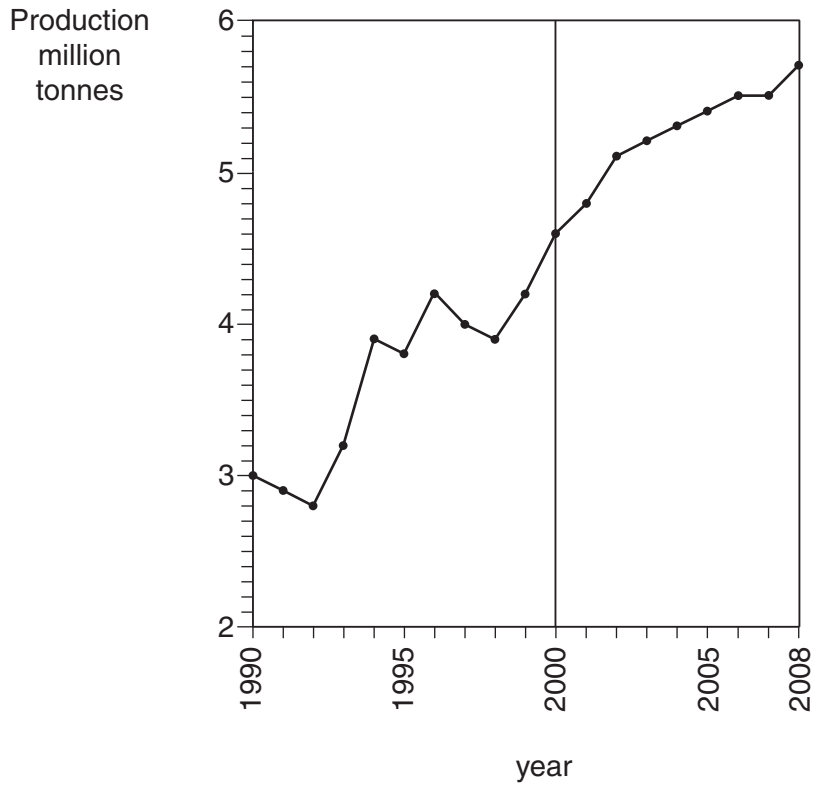


Fig. 5

(i) By how much did fertiliser production increase from 2000 to 2008?

..... million tonnes [1]

(ii) Compare the production from 1990 to 2000 to that from 2000 to 2008.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

(c) What are the benefits of increasing fertiliser production for the people and economy of Pakistan?

For
Examiner's
Use

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

[4]

(d) Study Fig. 6, which shows imports of goods to Pakistan in 2007.

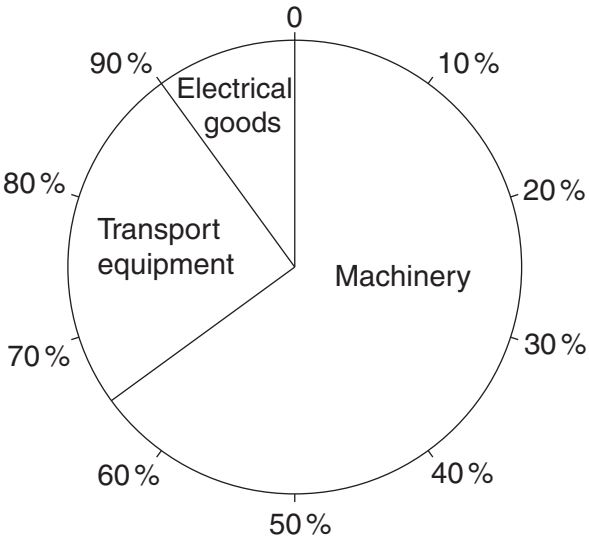


Fig. 6

(i) State the percentage of:

- A. Machinery
- B. Electrical goods [2]

(ii) Name **two** machines that may be used in a craft industry.

- 1
- 2 [2]

(iii) Explain the importance of mechanisation to the craft industry and other small-scale industries of Pakistan.

*For
Examiner's
Use*

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

[4]

(e) The countries of the European Union have a large demand for goods such as clothes and sports goods. Pakistan can produce these goods cheaply.

Explain the advantages and disadvantages of developing a trade agreement with partners in the EU.

Advantages

.....
.....
.....
.....

Disadvantages

.....
.....
.....
.....

[4]

[Total: 25]

4 (a) Study Photograph B (Insert).

(i) What are the animals shown in the photograph?

..... [1]

(ii) Describe the topography (relief) and vegetation of the area shown in the photograph.

Topography (relief)

.....

.....

.....

Vegetation

.....

.....

..... [3]

(iii) Explain why these animals are reared in a nomadic way in arid areas.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

(iv) What are the disadvantages of keeping animals in a nomadic way?

*For
Examiner's
Use*

.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

(v) Suggest an alternative way of keeping these animals.

..... [1]

(b) Study Fig. 7.

For
Examiner's
Use

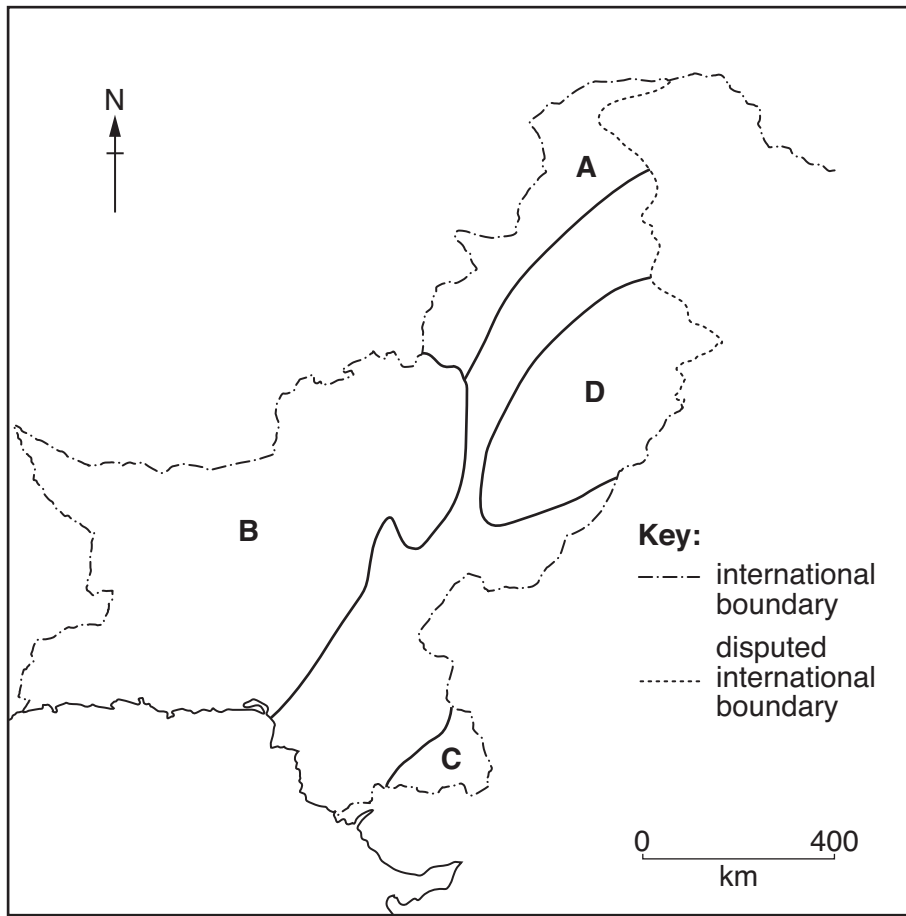


Fig. 7

(i) State **one** important **physical** reason for the **low** density of population in each of these areas:

A

B

C [3]

(ii) **RELIEF** **RAINFALL** **RIVERS**

*For
Examiner's
Use*

Explain how **each** of the three factors above contributes to a **high** density of population in area **D**.

Relief

.....

.....

.....

.....

Rainfall

.....

.....

.....

.....

Rivers

.....

.....

.....

.....

[6]

(c) Choose **either** area **A** or area **B** from Fig. 7.

For
Examiner's
Use

It is often suggested that improved transport and telecommunications can bring development to a sparsely populated area.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of these improvements to **either** area **A** or area **B**?

Advantages

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Disadvantages

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

[6]

[Total: 25]

5 (a) Study Fig. 8, which shows January temperatures in Pakistan.

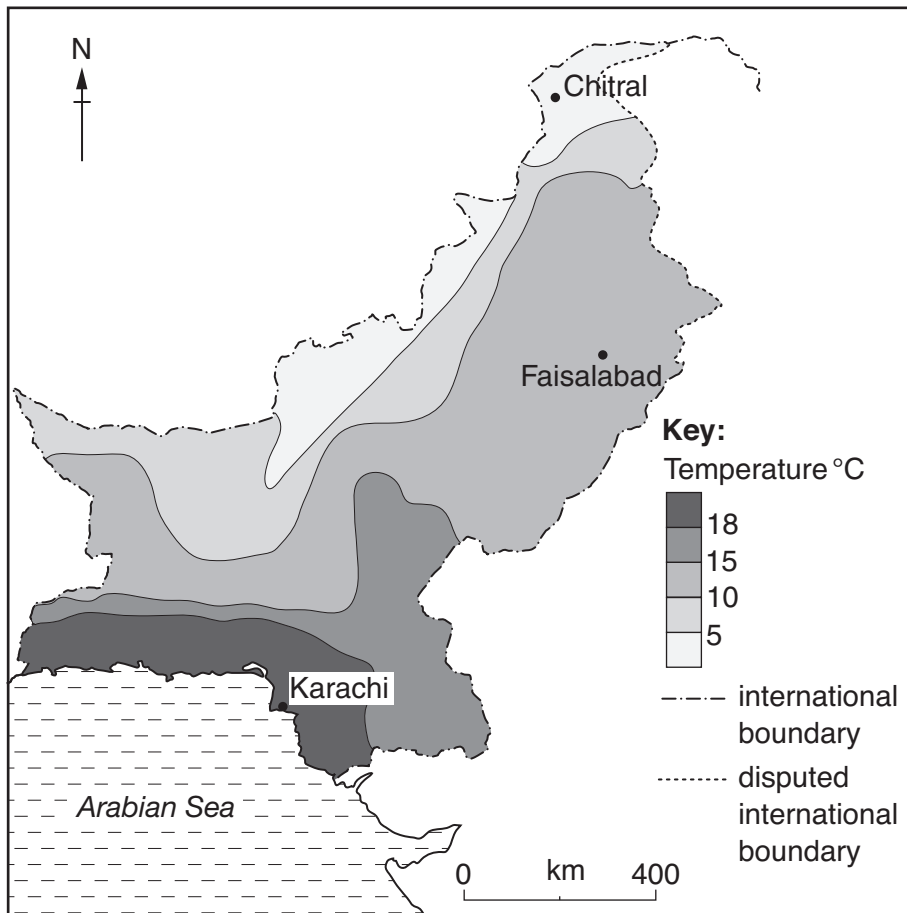


Fig. 8

(i) What is the temperature at:

Karachi? °C

Faisalabad? °C

Chitral? °C [3]

(ii) Do the temperatures increase or decrease:

from south to north?

from east to west? [2]

(iii) Explain **two** factors that affect winter temperatures in Pakistan.

1

.....

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

(b) Study Fig. 9, which shows the distribution of monsoon rainfall in Pakistan.

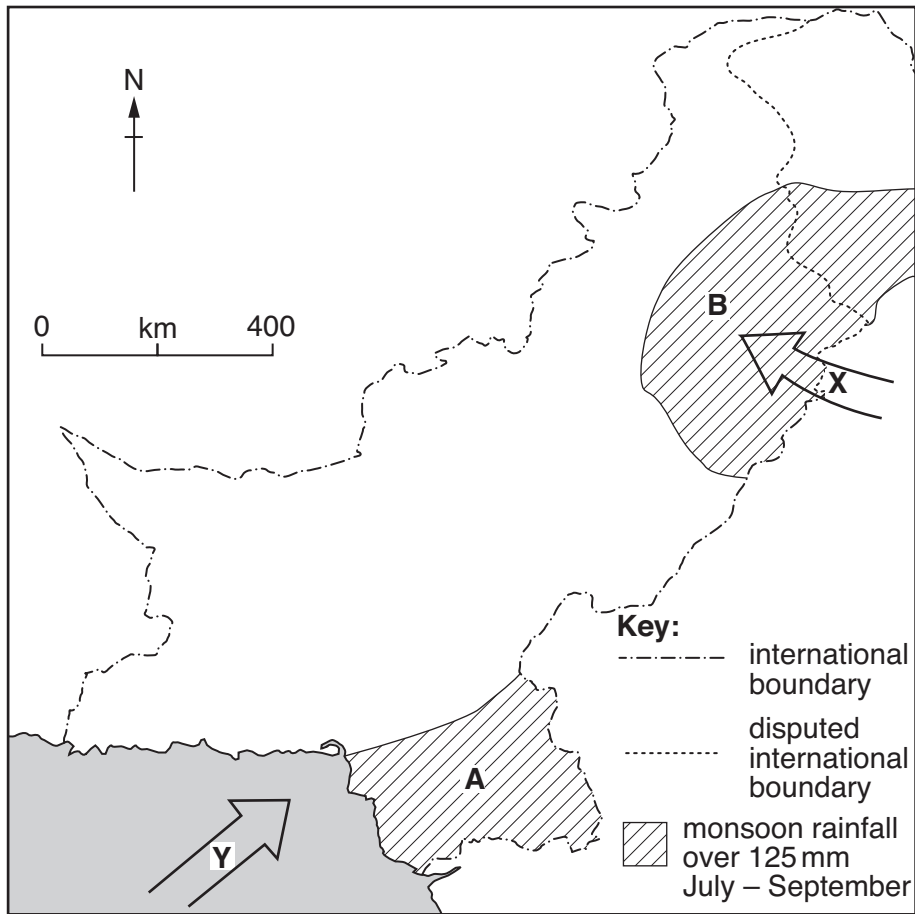


Fig. 9

(i) Name the areas of high rainfall **A** and **B**.

A

B [2]

(ii) Name the body of water that is the source of moisture for each of the monsoon winds **X** and **Y**.

X

Y [2]

(c) Explain why the lack of monsoon rainfall in the Southern Punjab and Northern Sindh causes problems for farmers.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [6]

BLANK PAGE

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Question 2 Figure 2 © Data; Federal Bureau of Statistics, Pakistan.
Photographs A & B © Estate of Roland Strutt (c) UCLES.

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.