

# UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

READ THESE	INSTRUCTIONS FIRST			
No Additional M	1aterials are required.			
SPECIMEN PA	PER	1 hour 30 m	inutes	
Paper 2 The E	nvironment of Pakistan	For Examination from 2009		
PAKISTAN ST	UDIES	20	59/02	
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER		
CANDIDATE NAME				

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name in the spaces provided.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

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

Answer any three questions.

Sketch maps and diagrams may be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.

The Insert contains Photograph A for question 2 (a) and Photograph B for question 4 (c).

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

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

This document consists of 21 printed pages and 1 blank page.

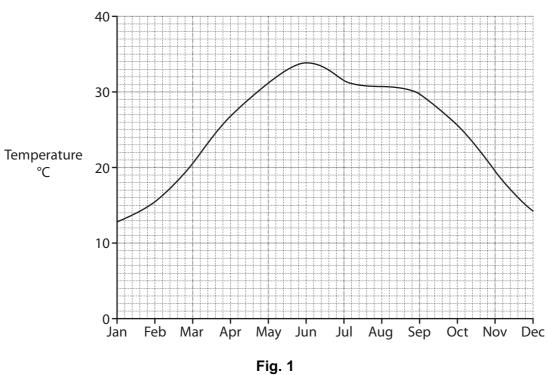


[Turn over

# The Environment of Pakistan

(a) Study Fig. 1, a temperature graph for Lahore.

# **Temperature of Lahore**



(i)	Describe the	pattern of tem	perature through	the ve	ar at Lahore.
		pattorn or torn	porataro trirougi	1 1110 101	ai at Lanoit

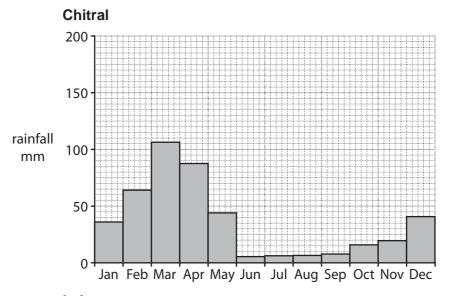
[3

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	(ii)	Explain why heavy rain falls during the monsoon season.
		[3]
(b)	Stu	dy Fig. 2 (opposite page), rainfall charts for Chitral and Lahore.
	Cor	mpare the amounts of rainfall for Chitral and Lahore
	A B	from January to May from June to September.
	Α.	
	В	
	-	
		[4]
(c)	(i)	In which months do western depressions bring rainfall to Pakistan?
		[1]
	(ii)	Which of the cities in Fig. 2 receives more rainfall from these western depressions?
		[1]

	(iii)	Explain why western depressions cause rainfall in Pakistan.
		[3]
(d)	Exp	lain how topography and drainage cause problems for farming in Balochistan.
		[4]

# Rainfall of Chitral and Lahore



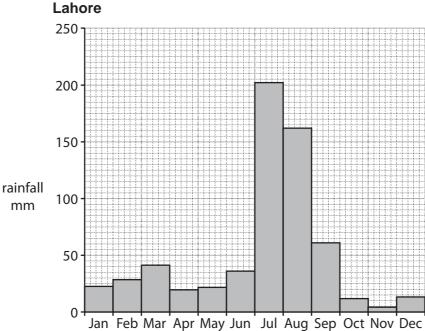


Fig. 2

**(e)** Read Fig. 3, an extract from a magazine.

Most farmers in Balochistan do not have access to water from the River Indus. There are many small rivers that flow into shallow lakes but they are dry for most of the year. These small rivers can provide some water for irrigation. Other sources of water are underground, and some water flows in tunnels from the mountains.

Irrigation News

Fig. 3

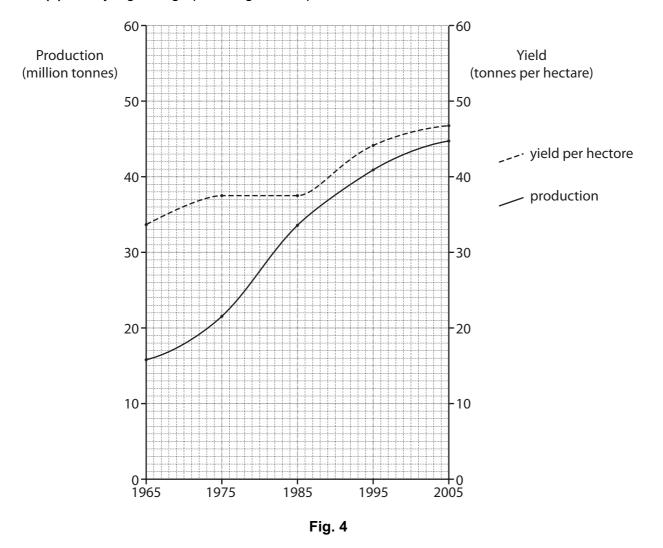
Describe the irrigation methods that can be used by farmers in Balochistan and comment on the success of such schemes for increasing farming output.	

[Total: 25]

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2	(a)	Stu	dy Photograph A (Insert) showing a crop of sugar cane.
		(i)	Describe the appearance of this crop.
			ro1
		(ii)	Explain how the growth can be improved by
		(,	A irrigation
			B fertilisers.
			Α
			В
			[4]
	(b)	Exp	plain how this crop is processed.
			[6]
			[o]

(c) Study Fig. 4, a graph of sugar cane production.



(i) What was the increase from 1965 to 2005 in

A production?	Α	production?
---------------	---	-------------

**B** yield per hectare?

Α \_\_\_\_\_

**B** \_\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

(ii) Name an area of high sugar cane production.

[1]

(d) Study the list of factors below which affect agricultural development:

mechanisation land consolidation transport improvements
finanaical loans education telecommunication new seed variaties

(i)	Choose <b>three</b> of these factors and <b>for each</b> explain how it increases production of sugar and other agricultural products.
	1
	2
	3
	[6]
(ii)	Explain why it is important to increase the production of sugar and other agricultural products in Pakistan.
	[4]

3 (a) Study Fig. 5, a map of Pakistan.

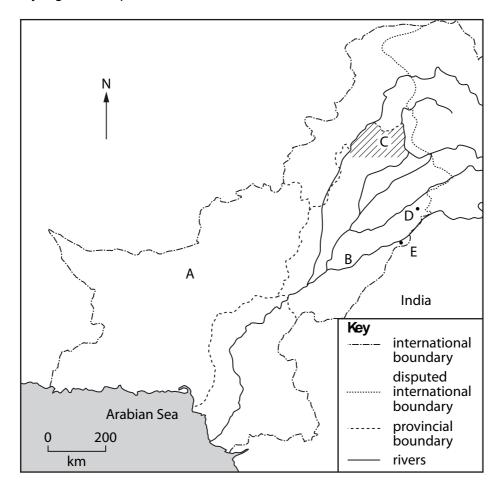


Fig. 5

(i)	) N	lame	the	province A.	

Α \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) Name the river B.

В

(iii) Name the plateau C.

**C** \_\_\_\_\_\_[3]

(b) Name the two main centres of production of surgical instruments at D and E.

[2]

(c)	(i)	Give <b>two</b> examples of a small-scale or cottage industry.					
		[1]					
	(ii)	Using your answers to <b>(c) (i)</b> , explain what is meant by a small-scale or cottage industry.					
		[4]					
(d)		plain how government organisations help and promote the development of small-le industries.					
		[5]					

(e) Study Fig. 6, a map of air routes in Pakistan.

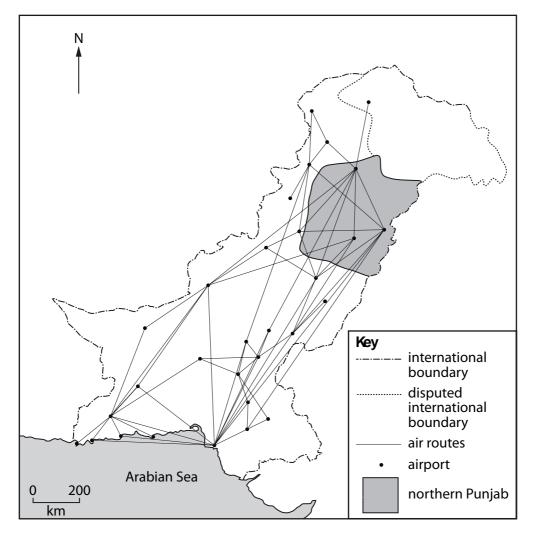


Fig. 6

/i\	Name two	maior	airnorte	in the	northarn	Puniah	shown	on the man	
111	INDITIE LWO	шаю	alluulis	111 11112	11011116111	r uman	SHUWH	OH HIGHIAN	,

	1	2	[2]
(ii)	Describ	pe the distribution of air routes from the northern Punjab.	
			$\Gamma \cap I$

(iii)	Explain the advantages and disadvantages of using air transport in the northe Punjab.	ern
		[5]

[Total: 25]

4 (a) Study Fig. 7, a pie chart showing the sources of energy supply.

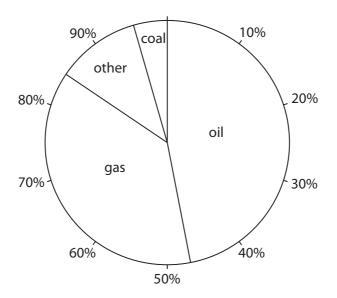


Fig. 7

(i)	Name the <b>two</b> largest sources of energy.	
	12	[1]
(ii)	What percentage of energy comes from oil?	
		[1]
(iii)	Name <b>two</b> other sources not named on the pie chart.	
	12	[2]
(iv)	Why does coal only supply 4% of the energy supply in Pakistan?	
		[3]

(b) Study Fig. 8, a map of Pakistan.

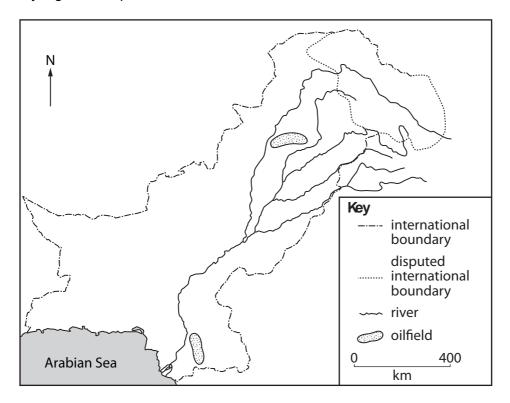


Fig. 8

(1)	Describe the location of the <b>two</b> main oil fields snown on the map.	
(ii)	What is crude oil?	[2]
		 [1]
(iii)	Why does Pakistan import most of its oil?	
		[2]

(c)	Stu	dy Photograph B (Insert), a gas extraction unit at Nautheh in the Potwar Plateau.
	(i)	With reference to Photograph B, explain why natural gas is an easy fuel to extract.
		[3]

(ii) Study Fig. 9, an advertisement for natural gas.



Fig. 9

	Suggest why this advertisement states that natural gas is 'A cheap fuel. Easy to use.'
	[4]
(d)	Explain the advantages and disadvantages of developing nuclear power.
	[6]

[Total: 25]

**5 (a)** Study Fig. 10, a bar chart showing population change from 1951 to 2001.

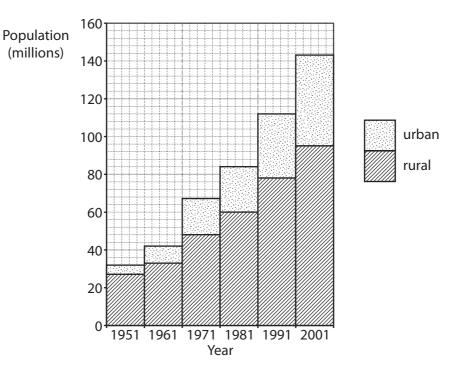


Fig. 10

(i)	What was the <b>total</b> population in 2001?	
		[1]
(ii)	By how much did the total population increase from 1951 to 2001?	
		[1]
(iii)	Compare the increase in the urban and rural areas.	
		••••
		[3

(b)	Explain the causes of the population increase in Pakistan since 1991.
	[5]
(c)	Describe the effects of population growth on the economy and development of Pakistan.
	[6]

(d) Study Fig. 11, a bar chart showing employment and unemployment in 2004.

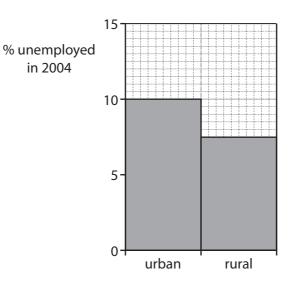


Fig. 11

(i)	What percentage of people were unemployed in <b>urban</b> areas?	
		[1]
(ii)	Why are many people unemployed in cities?	
		[5

ii) Suggest why the real number of people unemployed in rural areas may be highe than the figures recorded.
[3
[Total: 25

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