

Paper Reference(s)

7535/02

London Examinations GCE

Pakistan Studies

Ordinary Level

Paper 2

The Land, People and Resources of Pakistan

Thursday 22 May 2008 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials required for examination

Answer Book (AB08)
Ruler
Tag or string

Items included with question papers

Map insert

Instructions to Candidates

In the boxes on the answer book, write the name of the examining body (London Examinations), your centre number, candidate number, the subject title (Pakistan Studies), the paper reference (7535/02), your surname, other names and signature.

Answer Question 1 and any three other questions.

Answer your questions in the answer book. Make sure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly numbered. Use additional answer sheets if necessary.

The map for Question 1 should be tied into your answer book with a tag or string, but should not be stapled.

Do not use pencil. Use blue or black ink.

Information for Candidates

The total mark for this paper is 60. The marks for parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (2). This paper has eight questions. There are 8 pages in this question paper. All blank pages are indicated.

Advice to Candidates

Write your answers neatly and in good English.

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Turn over

You must answer this question

1. Study the outline map Figure 1 provided on a separate sheet.

Write your answers to (a), (b) and (c) in the spaces below the map.

(a) Name:

(i) country **A**

(ii) river **B**

(iii) river feature **C**.

(3)

(b) State which of the areas **D**, **E** and **F** is the most intensively cultivated.

(1)

(c) State the approximate latitude and longitude of Islamabad.

(2)

(d) On the map **mark** and **name**:

(i) the route of the motorway between Islamabad and Lahore

(ii) **two** large cities to the west of the River Indus, other than Karachi

(iii) a coastal port, other than Karachi

(iv) the Thal (Sind Sagar Doab) Desert

(v) the land over 1500 metres.

(6)

(Total 12 marks)

Answer any THREE of questions 2–8

2. (a) Study Figure 2 which shows population growth and changes in birth and death rates in Pakistan over a period of 50 years.

(i) State **two** population movements which influence the total population figures. **(2)**

(ii) Explain the trend in:

1. births since 1985
2. deaths since 1960.

(8)

(b) The population density in Pakistan grew from 50 per square kilometre in 1950 to 205 per square kilometre in 2000.

With reference to named areas in Pakistan, explain why population density figures, which are based on the total land area of the country, might give a misleading impression.

(6)

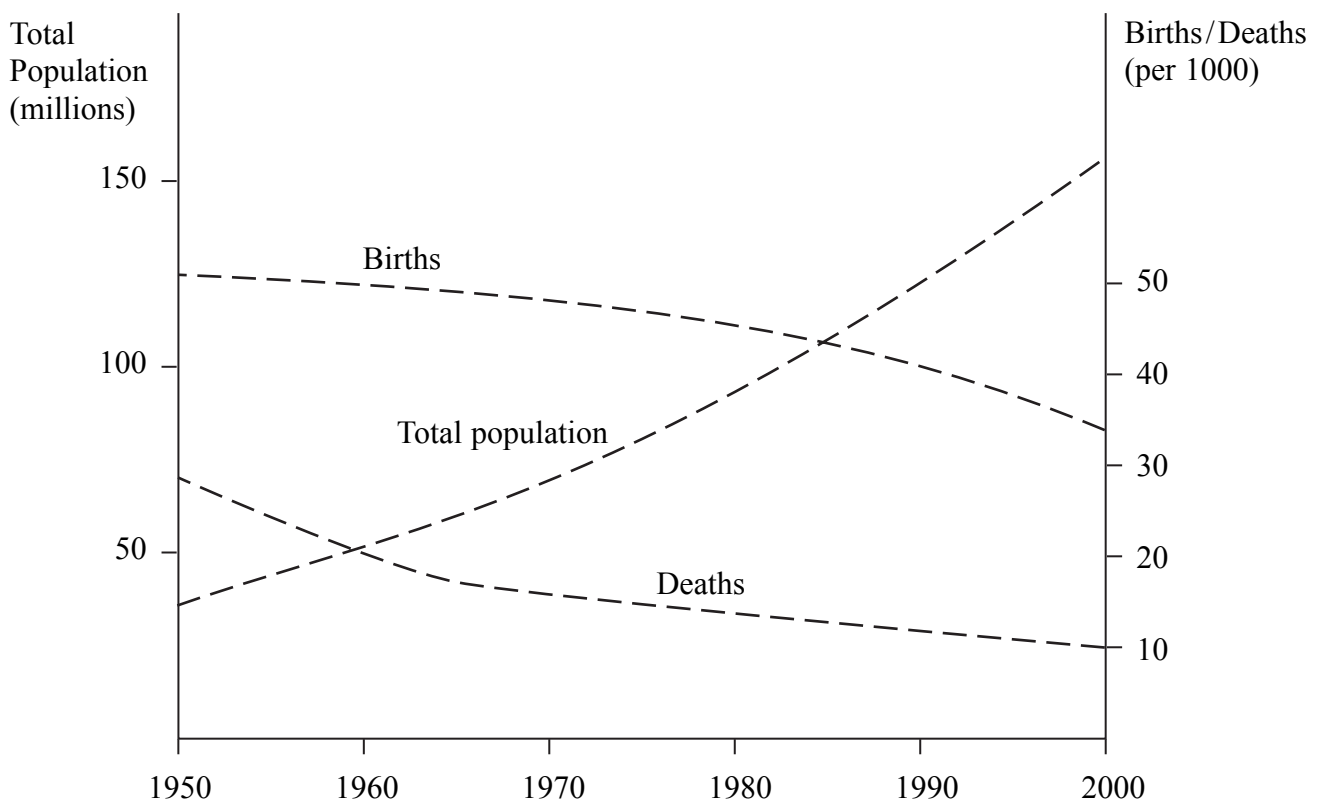


Figure 2

(Total 16 marks)

3. (a) Study Figure 3 which shows the percentage of the labour force in Pakistan employed in three economic sectors.

	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1961	62	13	25
1981	53	17	30
2001	42	19	39

Figure 3

- (i) State the percentage change in the tertiary sector. **(1)**
- (ii) State which sector has seen the biggest change between 1961 and 2001. **(1)**
- (iii) Choose one of the economic sectors and suggest reasons for changes shown. **(5)**
- (iv) What further changes in the overall figures might you expect to see for 2021?
Give reasons for your answer. **(3)**
- (b) Assess the contribution made by multinational companies to the development of the economy of Pakistan. **(6)**

(Total 16 marks)

4. (a) It has been claimed that without bonded and child labour, many of Pakistan's industries would be uneconomic.
- (i) Name **TWO** different industries that rely on bonded and child labour. (2)
- (ii) With reference to your answer above describe the advantages and disadvantages of such a labour force. (8)
- (b) Describe the social benefits of greater educational opportunities for women in Pakistan. (6)

(Total 16 marks)

5. (a) Rural poverty, one of the main causes of rural-urban migration, is a push factor.
- (i) State **two pull factors** which cause rural-urban migration. (2)
- (ii) Suggest reasons for rural poverty in Pakistan. You might like to consider:
1. illiteracy
 2. soil facility
 3. transport.
- (8)
- (b) With reference to examples, describe the measures being taken to improve incomes in Pakistan's rural areas. (6)

(Total 16 marks)

6. (a) State **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of air transport in Pakistan. (2)
- (b) Study Figure 4 which shows the railway network of Pakistan. Describe and give reasons for this network. (8)
- (c) Explain why road transport remains the most popular form of transport in Pakistan despite the further development of other types of transport. (6)

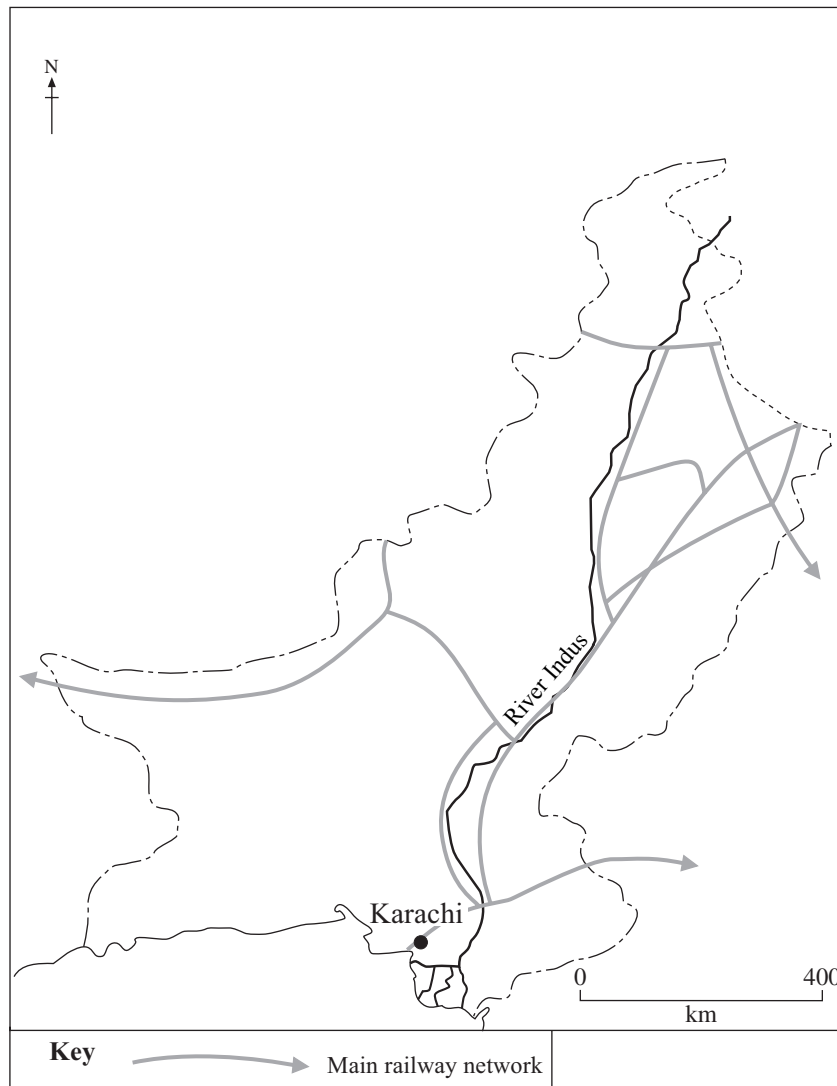


Figure 4

(Total 16 marks)

7. (a) Study Figure 5 which shows climate information for four cities in Pakistan.

	Mean temperatures (°C)		Rainfall (mm)	
	January	July	October–March	April–September
Karachi Altitude 4 m	19	29	34	170
Quetta Altitude 1587 m	4	27	152	43
Peshawar Altitude 359 m	11	33	180	183
Lahore Altitude 214 m	12	32	101	382

Figure 5

- (i) Which city has the biggest range of temperature? **(1)**
- (ii) Which city has the most even distribution of rainfall over the year? **(1)**
- (b) Explain why:
- (i) January temperatures in Quetta are very low compared with the other three cities **(2)**
- (ii) Karachi has a lower temperature in July than Peshawar **(3)**
- (iii) Quetta gets most of its rainfall in winter whereas Karachi gets most of its rainfall in summer. **(3)**
- (c) Pakistan's annual rainfall varies from year to year. With reference to different parts of Pakistan, explain the problems this causes. **(6)**

(Total 16 marks)

8. (a) What is meant by a fossil fuel? Give **one** example.

(2)

(b) Study Figure 6 which shows the average costs of generating electricity at a thermal power station and a nuclear power station in a selection of low income countries.

	Thermal	Nuclear
Construction	0.25	0.35
Operation	0.13	0.10
Fuel	0.86	0.21

Figure 6

All costs are shown in pence per kw hour.

Taking into account these costs and other factors, state what arguments there might be for and against:

(i) a thermal power station

(ii) a nuclear station.

(8)

(c) Alternative energy sources have some outstanding advantages over both thermal and nuclear power. However, in Pakistan, apart from hydroelectric power (hydel), their development has been relatively slow. Give reasons for this.

(6)

(Total 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 60 MARKS

END