

Paper Reference(s)

**7535/02**

# **London Examinations GCE**

## **Pakistan Studies**

### **Ordinary Level**



#### **Paper 2**

**The Land, People and Resources of Pakistan**

**Friday 22 May 2009 – 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. Any 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 Figure 1, the outline map provided on a separate sheet.

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

(a) The map shows the proposed tri-nation gas pipeline. Name:

(i) country **A** from which the gas is exported

(ii) the other country, apart from Pakistan, to which gas will be delivered

(iii) cities **B** and **C** in Pakistan which will receive the gas.

**(4)**

(b) State **both** the latitude and longitude of city **D**.

**(2)**

(c) State which **one** of the 3 lines (**X–X**, **Y–Y** and **Z–Z**) shows the 35 °C isotherm (temperature line) for June.

**(1)**

**Write your answers to part (d) on the map.**

(d) Use the letters in the key to show where you would find each of the following.

An area in Pakistan

(i) which has a maritime climate

(ii) which receives most of its rainfall in winter

(iii) where rice is cultivated on a large scale

(iv) which has a low density of population

(v) where the karez system of irrigation is widely used.

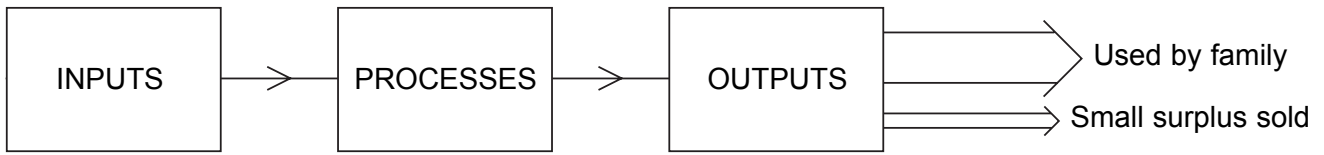
**(5)**

**(Total 12 marks)**

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Answer any **THREE** of questions 2–8

2. (a) Study Figure 2 which shows a farm as a systems diagram, with inputs, processes and outputs.



**Figure 2**

(i) In your answer book, list each of the following items under the correct headings of INPUT, PROCESS, OUTPUT.

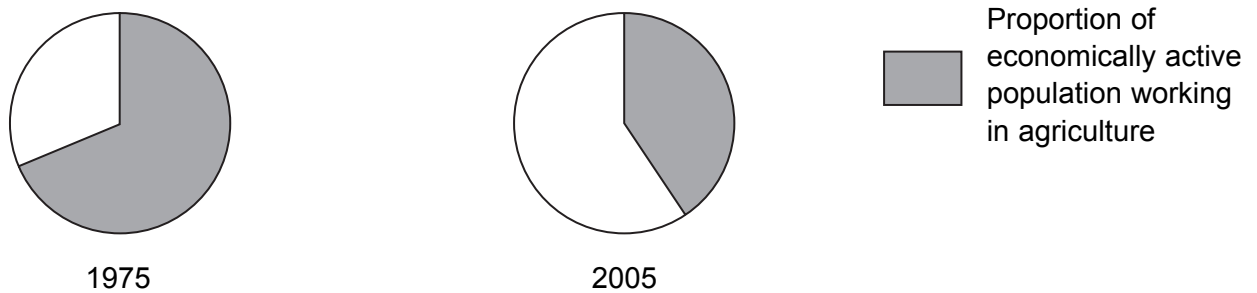
Irrigation; climate; wheat; harvesting; land held as a tenant; animals used for power.

**(3)**

(ii) State whether the farm shown in the diagram is a subsistence or a commercial farm. Give **two** reasons.

**(2)**

(b) Study Figure 3 which shows the change in the proportion of people working in agriculture between 1975 and 2005.



**Figure 3**

Suggest reasons for this change.

**(5)**

(c) Over the last 30 years the amount of fertiliser used on farms in Pakistan has increased by five times.

Describe:

(i) the benefits

(ii) the disadvantages of this increase.

**(6)**

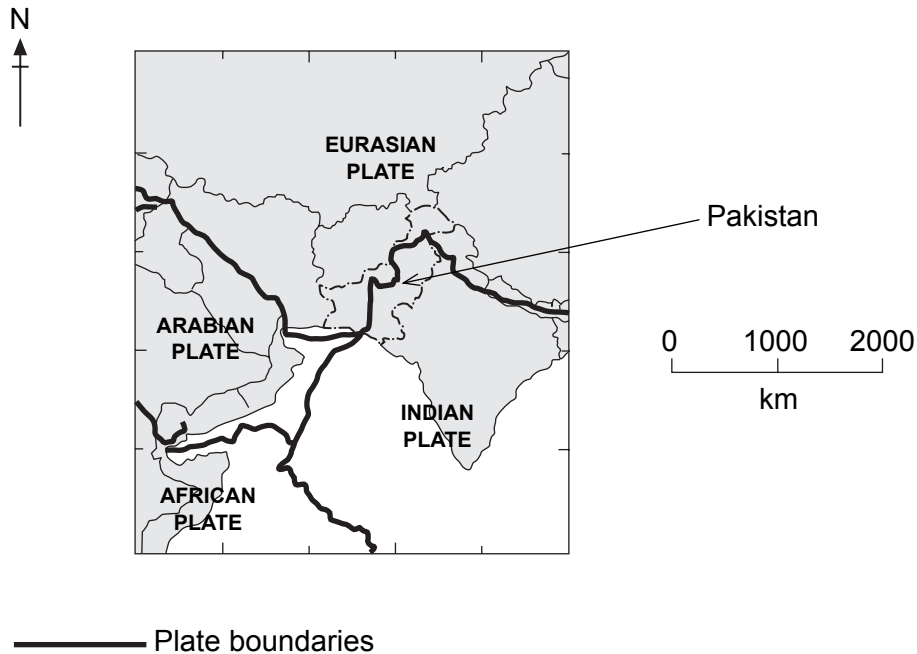
**(Total 16 marks)**

3. (a) (i) Name **one** multi-(trans) national company which operates in Pakistan. (1)
- (ii) State **two** ways in which this company has contributed to the development of the economy. (2)
- (b) It is claimed that the average income of people in northern Pakistan has tripled between 1995 and 2005.
- Suggest how the establishment of:
- (i) self help schemes
- (ii) co-operative marketing schemes
- may have assisted this growth in average income. (7)
- (c) Describe the features of Pakistan, especially its economy, which attract **and** discourage foreign investment. (6)

**(Total 16 marks)**

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4. (a) Name **two** natural hazards, other than earthquakes, which affect Pakistan. (2)
- (b) With reference to Figure 4, explain why parts of Pakistan are at risk from earthquakes. (3)

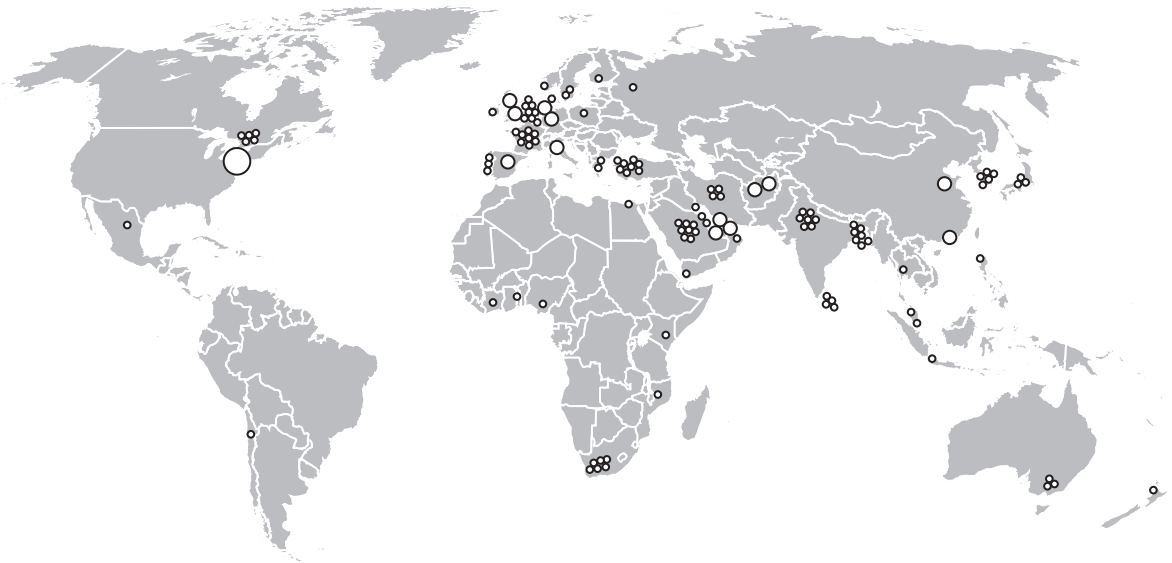


**Figure 4**

- (c) The 2005 Kashmir Earthquake (also known as the Great Pakistan Earthquake) had a death toll of 79,000.
- (i) Suggest why:
1. there was a need for an international response to deal with the effects of the earthquake
  2. rescue efforts were hampered by numerous aftershocks.
- (5)
- (ii) More people died in the Great Pakistan Earthquake than in earthquakes of comparable intensity in some other parts of the world.
- With reference to other countries, give reasons for this.
- (6)

**(Total 16 marks)**

5. (a) Study Figure 5 which shows the destinations of Pakistan's exports.



<b>Key</b> ○ Major export market 100% ○ Middle export markets 10% of top ○ Minor export markets 1% of top
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**Figure 5**

- (i) Which **continent** receives least exports from Pakistan? (1)
- (ii) Name the country which is the major export market for Pakistan. Give **two** examples of different types of exports to this country. (3)
- (b) Explain why Pakistan has a negative balance of payments. What are the disadvantages of this for its economy? (6)
- (c) On 22 March 2007 a new port at Gwadar was officially opened. This new port is managed and operated by the Port of Singapore Authority.

Describe the likely economic benefits of Gwadar to both Pakistan and its neighbouring countries.

**(6)**

**(Total 16 marks)**

6. (a) A recent survey of rural-to-urban migration in Pakistan showed that 75% of migrants moved owing to unemployment or low incomes.
- (i) Give **one other** cause of rural-to-urban migration. (1)
- (ii) Describe **two** different problems which migrants often have to deal with on their arrival in a city. (4)
- (iii) Explain what action is being taken to reduce migration from the rural areas of Pakistan. (5)
- (b) With reference to named examples, describe both the advantages and disadvantages of **migration from Pakistan to** other countries. (6)
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- (Total 16 marks)**

7. Most of Pakistan's industries are concentrated in Karachi and the eastern Punjab.
- (a) Name **two manufacturing** industries found in these areas. (1)
- (b) Give **three** reasons why **service** industries have also grown in these areas. (3)
- (c) Explain why this geographical concentration of industries has occurred. (6)
- (d) What problems has this concentration caused for:
- (i) Karachi and the eastern Punjab
- (ii) the rest of the country? (6)
- 
- (Total 16 marks)**

8. (a) State **three** ways in which efforts are being made to improve the quality of higher education in Pakistan. (3)

(b) Study Figure 6 which shows school enrolment for three age groups in Pakistan.

	<b>7–9 years</b>	<b>10–14 years</b>	<b>15–17 years</b>
Boys	60%	72%	50%
Girls	31%	25%	10%

**Figure 6**

(i) Give reasons for the lower enrolment figures for girls. (5)

(ii) Suggest **two** reasons why the enrolment figures for both boys and girls decline after 10–14 years. (2)

(c) What impact does the relatively low female literacy rate have on the social and economic development of the country? Refer to specific examples in your answer. (6)

**(Total 16 marks)**

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**TOTAL FOR PAPER: 60 MARKS**

**END**