

Paper Reference(s)

7535/02

London Examinations GCE

Pakistan Studies 

Ordinary Level

Paper 2

The Land, People and Resources of Pakistan

Wednesday 20 January 2010 – Morning

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

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YOU MUST ANSWER THIS QUESTION.

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

Write your answers to part (a) in the spaces below the map.

(a) Name:

- (i) province **A**
- (ii) river **B**
- (iii) mountain range **C**
- (iv) port **D**
- (v) two energy resources found in area **E**
- (vi) a natural hazard which occurs at location **F**.

(7)

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

- (i) a neighbouring country to the west of Pakistan
- (ii) the capital city of Pakistan
- (iii) a major dam on the River Indus
- (iv) an area important for the production of rice
- (v) an area where desertification occurs.

(5)

(Total 12 marks)

Answer any THREE of questions 2–8

2. (a) Study Figure 2 which shows trends in carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions between 1960 and 2010.

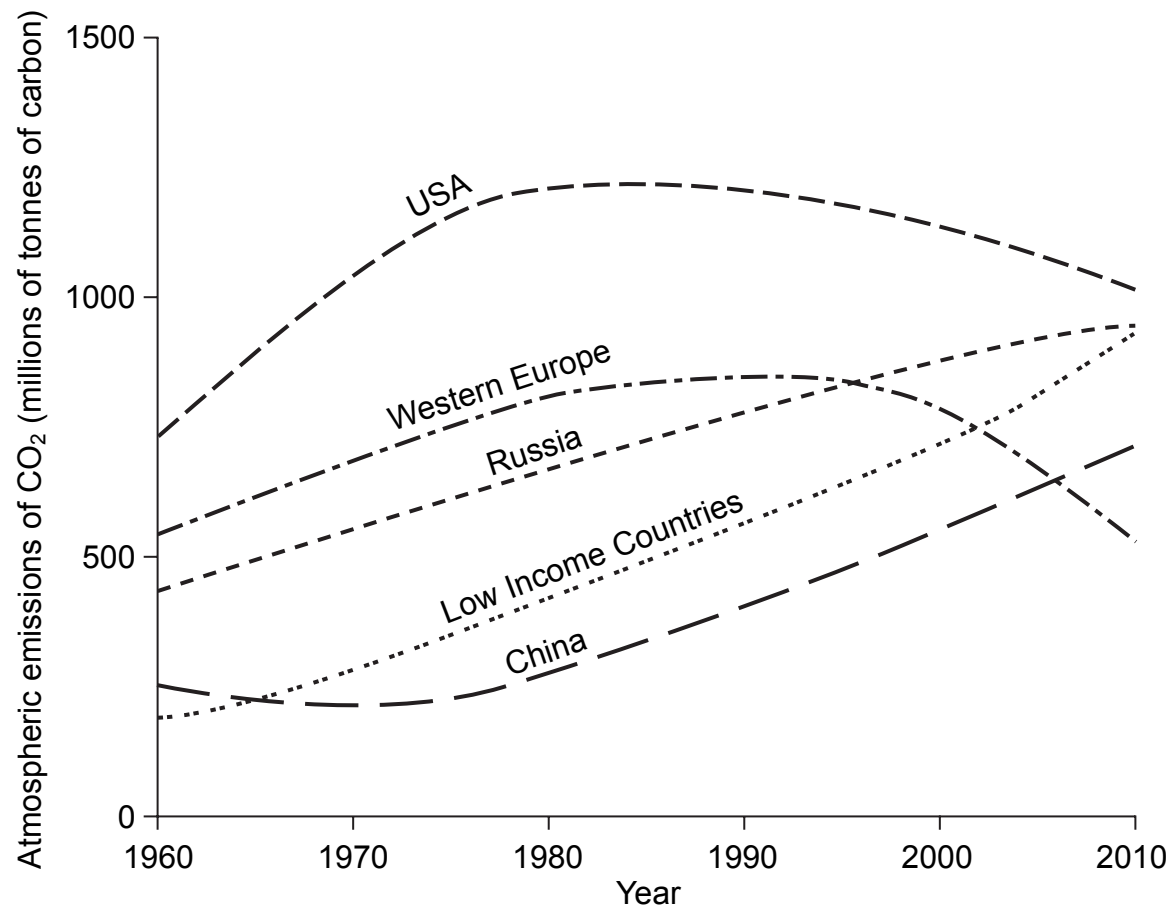


Figure 2

- (i) State which area shows:
1. the greatest rise between 1960 and 1970
 2. the greatest fall since 1990.
- (2)
- (ii) Explain why between 2000 and 2010 emissions in Low Income Countries (including Pakistan) are rising steeply but are falling in Western Europe and the USA.
- (4)
- (b) A journalist visiting Karachi found it to be ‘a city that is poisoning its people, land, rivers and wildlife, where pollution levels far exceed the World Health Organisation safe levels.’
- (i) Why is the level of atmospheric pollution in Karachi very high?
- (4)
- (ii) Explain why the Environmental Protection Acts in Pakistan have had only a very limited effect.
- (6)

(Total 16 marks)

3. (a) (i) State **two** characteristics of cottage industries in Pakistan. (2)
- (ii) Explain why these industries attract a large number of women. (4)
- (b) Explain why bonded labour continues to be widely used in Pakistan in spite of its being illegal since 1973. (4)
- (c) 'Increasing the number of women in the workplace will have a greater effect on their freedom and rights than passing laws of equality.'
- To what extent do you support this view? Give reasons for your answer. (6)

(Total 16 marks)



4. (a) Study Figure 3 which shows the mean monthly rainfall graphs for three locations in Pakistan.

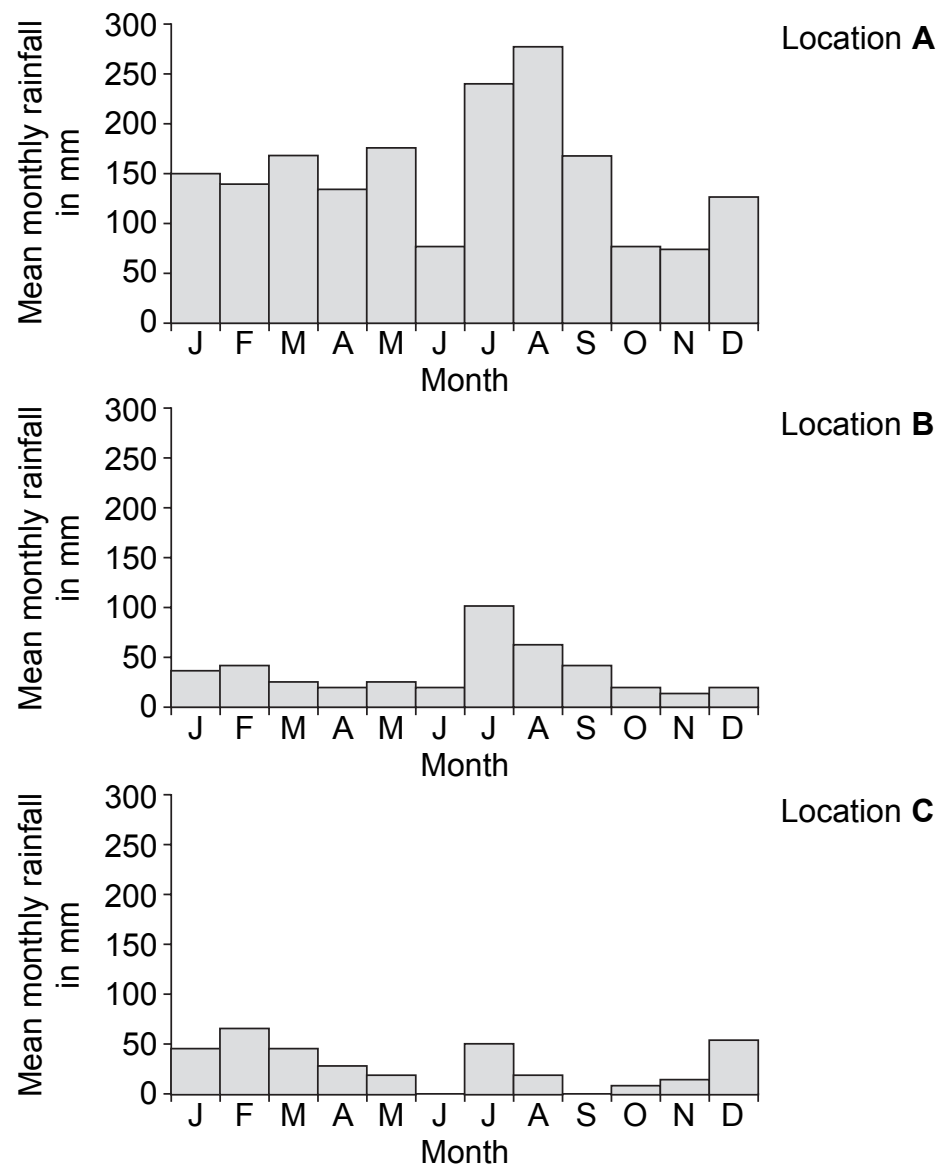
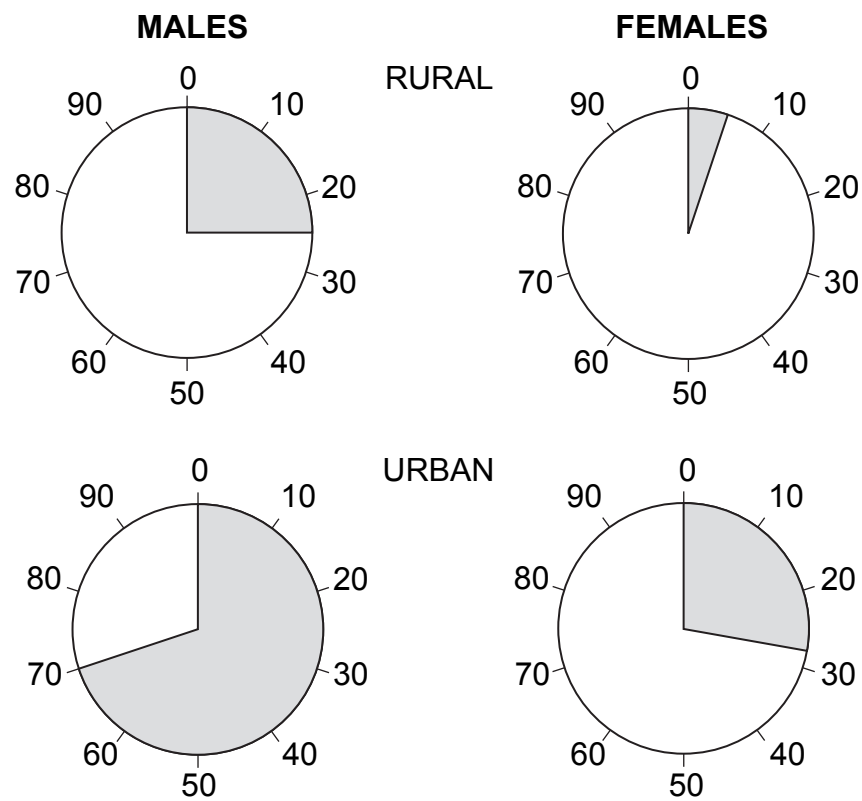


Figure 3

- (i) State:
1. which of the three locations has the highest rainfall in June
 2. the mean monthly rainfall for location C in February.
- (2)
- (ii) State **two** ways in which the annual **distribution** of rainfall shown at location **B** differs from that shown at location **C**.
- (2)
- (iii) Give reasons for the mean monthly rainfall shown at location **A**, which is situated in northern Pakistan.
- (6)
- (b) There are often big variations in rainfall from year to year in Pakistan.
- What problems do such variations cause for farmers? Explain how farmers may cope with these problems.
- (6)

(Total 16 marks)

5. (a) Study Figure 4 which shows the literacy rate of males and females in Pakistan.



Literacy rate = percentage of the population who are able to read and write (shown by the areas shaded on the pie charts).

Figure 4

- (i) State the percentage female literacy rate in urban areas. (1)
- (ii) State the percentage difference between the male and female literacy rates in rural areas. (1)
- (iii) Give **two** reasons for the differences between rural and urban areas. (2)
- (iv) Give **two** reasons for the differences between males and females. (2)
- (v) People over 50 years of age often have a lower literacy rate than younger people. Suggest reasons for this. (4)
- (b) Describe the efforts being made to improve:
- (i) the opportunities to enter **higher education** in Pakistan
- (ii) the quality of **higher education** in Pakistan. (6)

(Total 16 marks)

6. (a) 'Sind and Punjab will always be more prosperous than the other regions of Pakistan.'
- (i) State **two physical** factors which favour these two regions. (2)
- (ii) State **two economic** factors which favour these two regions. (2)
- (b) What are the arguments for greater investment in the other regions of Pakistan? Refer to examples in your answer. (6)
- (c) To what extent do you agree that these other regions will always be less prosperous? Give reasons for your answer. (6)

(Total 16 marks)

7. Study Figure 5 which shows the percentages of Pakistan's exports.

Primary commodities	9%
Cotton goods	55%
Other traditional exports	15%
All other exports	21%

Figure 5

- (a) (i) Name **two** of Pakistan's 'other traditional exports'. (2)
- (ii) What is meant by 'primary commodities'? Give **one** example. (2)
- (b) Explain why Pakistan has a negative balance of payments. (6)
- (c) Describe the measures being taken to broaden Pakistan's export base. What are the problems in achieving this? (6)

(Total 16 marks)

8. (a) Give **two** reasons why road transport is the most popular means of transport in Pakistan. (2)
- (b) Describe the impact of the Karakoram Highway on Pakistan's international trade. (4)
- (c) The use of air transport in Pakistan has increased significantly in recent years. Give reasons for this. (4)
- (d) Study Figure 6 which shows the rail network in Pakistan.
- Where, and why, are extensions to this network needed? What problems might be encountered in extending this network? (6)

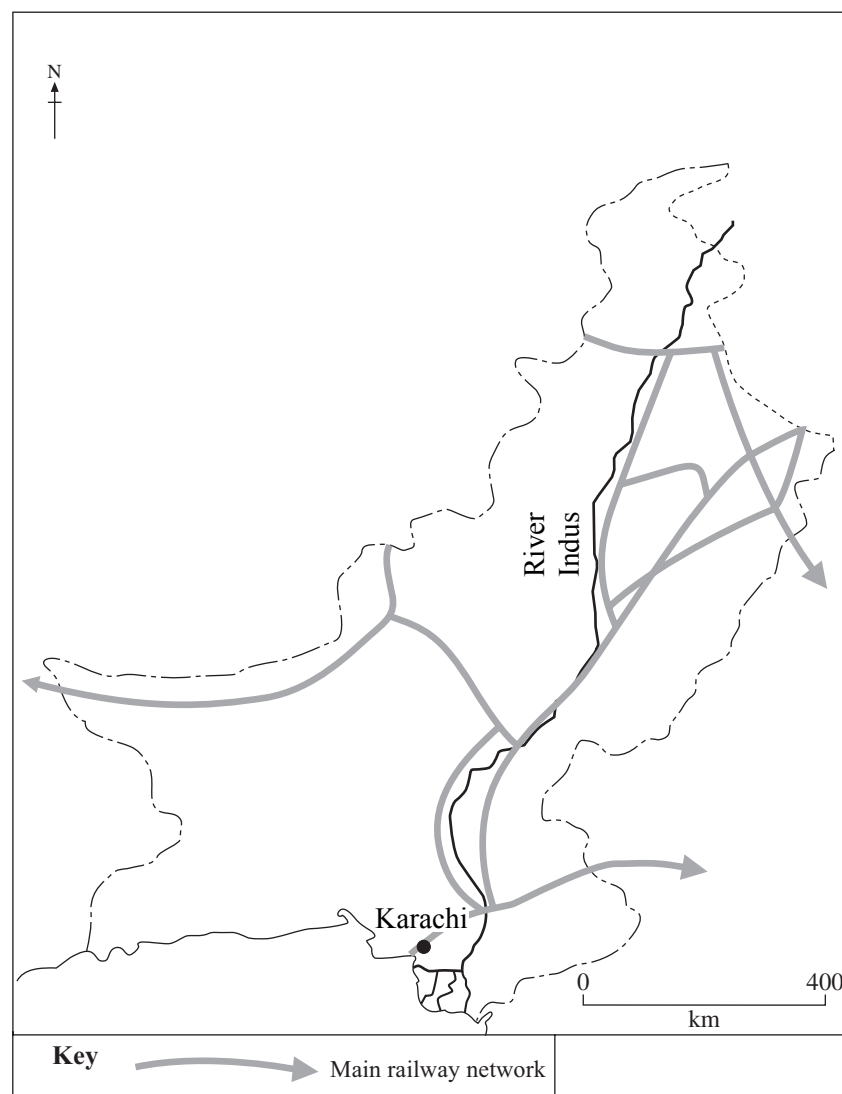


Figure 6

(Total 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 60 MARKS

END