

Paper Reference(s)

7535/02



London Examinations GCE

Pakistan Studies

Ordinary Level

Paper 2

The Land, People and Resources of Pakistan

Thursday 27 May 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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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) Name:

- (i) cities **A** and **B**
- (ii) dam **C** on the River Indus and dam **D** on the River Jhelum
- (iii) a major crop grown at **E**.

(5)

(b) State the:

- (i) straight line distance and
- (ii) direction from city **A** to city **B**.

(2)

(c) State the:

- (i) latitude of city **B**
- (ii) longitude of city **B**.

(2)

Write your answers to parts (d), (e) and (f) on the map.

- (d) An isotherm is a line joining places having the same temperature. The 32°C and 35°C isotherms for June are shown on the map.

Shade and label the area in Pakistan having a temperature of above 35°C.

(1)

- (e) Using the letter **Z**, mark **one** area of earthquake activity in Pakistan. (The letter **Z** must not exceed 1 cm in size).

(1)

- (f) Mark and label the course of the railway between Quetta and the border with Iran.

(1)

(Total 12 marks)

Answer any THREE of questions 2–8

2. (a) Briefly state what is meant by the natural change in the population of a country. (2)
- (b) State **two** factors, other than natural change, which may affect the total population of a country. (2)
- (c) Explain why:
- (i) with the exception of Peshawar and Quetta, there are no large cities west of the River Indus. (6)
- (ii) Karachi continues to grow at a faster rate than Lahore, even though Karachi is no longer the capital city of Pakistan. (6)

(Total 16 marks)

3. Study Figure 2, a pie chart which shows the three types of power station found in Pakistan.

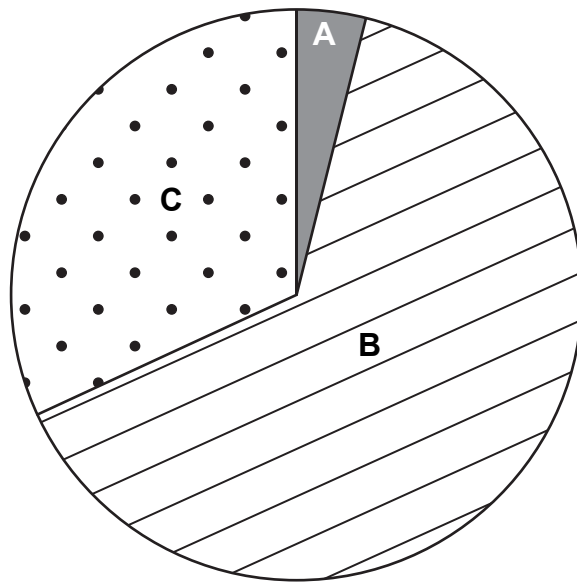


Figure 2

- (a) For each of the three types of power station (**A**, **B** and **C**), state which corresponds to nuclear, thermal or hydroelectric (hydel). (2)
- (b) State **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of bio-gas schemes. (2)
- (c) Describe how an electricity supply might help to improve the lives of people who live in the **rural** areas of Pakistan. (6)
- (d) Some people think that Pakistan will need to rely even more on nuclear energy.
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 amount of trade passing through Pakistan's seaports in 2000 and 2005 and the forecast amounts for 2010 and 2015.

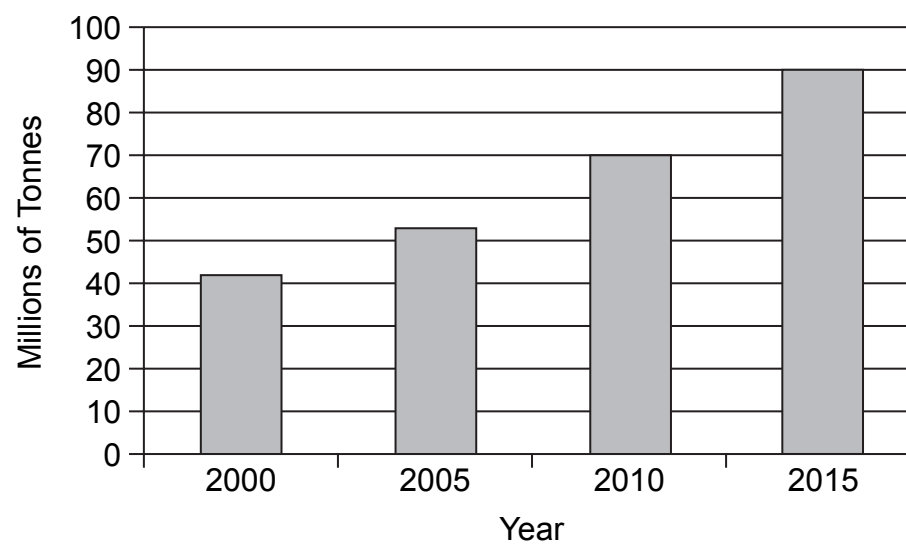


Figure 3

State (in millions of tonnes):

- (i) the amount of trade in the year 2005
(ii) the projected growth in the amount of trade between 2010 and 2015. **(2)**
- (b) Give **three** reasons why container terminals at the Port of Karachi have increased its level of efficiency. **(3)**
- (c) Describe the advantages and disadvantages of the **location** of a named international airport in Pakistan. **(5)**
- (d) With reference to named commodities, explain why water transport may be preferred to other types of transport. **(6)**

(Total 16 marks)

5. In order to encourage more women to serve on local councils in Pakistan, it is suggested that some positions should be for women only. This is known as positive discrimination.

(a) Give **two** reasons why women are often encouraged to serve on local councils. (2)

(b) Describe **three** ways in which women might be helped to become councillors. (3)

(c) In the North West Frontier Province some elders prevent women competing as candidates for council positions.

Give reasons why these elders are rarely opposed. (5)

(d) What are the arguments **for** and **against** positive discrimination in Pakistan? (6)

(Total 16 marks)

6. (a) (i) Name **two** cottage (small scale) industries found in Pakistan. (2)

(ii) Cottage industries contribute only 6% to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Pakistan.
Give **two** reasons why this percentage is so small. (2)

(b) Describe the advantages of Karachi as a steel-making centre. (6)

(c) What problems hinder the further development of manufacturing in Pakistan? Refer to named manufacturing industries in your answer. (6)

(Total 16 marks)

7. (a) Explain the difference between rabi and kharif crops. (2)
- (b) Approximately 70% of the agricultural land in the Punjab is used for growing wheat.
Describe **three natural** inputs in the Punjab which aid the production of wheat. (3)
- (c) Study Figure 4 which shows the forecasts made by the government for the production of wheat in Pakistan.

Years	Wheat Production Forecasts (million tonnes)
1999 – 2000	19 641
2002 – 2003	20 491
2005 – 2006	22 467
2008 – 2009	24 511
2011 – 2012	26 048

Figure 4

- (i) Explain why the government felt confident that wheat production could be progressively increased from 1999 to 2012. (5)
- (ii) The levels of wheat production between 1999 and 2009 were not achieved. Describe the consequences of this for Pakistan. (6)

(Total 16 marks)

8. There has been an extensive programme of coniferous tree planting in the northern areas of Pakistan.

(a) List **four** characteristics of coniferous trees.

(2)

(b) Describe the likely:

(i) economic benefits

(ii) environmental benefits of this tree planting programme.

(8)

(c) In spite of this tree planting programme, deforestation is causing the total forest resources of Pakistan to decline at a very high rate.

To what extent can such a high rate of deforestation be justified?

(6)

(Total 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 60 MARKS

END