



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

PAKISTAN STUDIES

2059/02

Paper 2 The Environment of Pakistan

October/November 2008

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

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(b).

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

Write the numbers of the questions answered on the front cover of your Answer Booklet/Paper.

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

This document consists of **7** printed pages, **1** blank page and **1** insert.



The Environment of Pakistan

- 1 (a) Study Fig. 1, a map of North West Frontier Province.

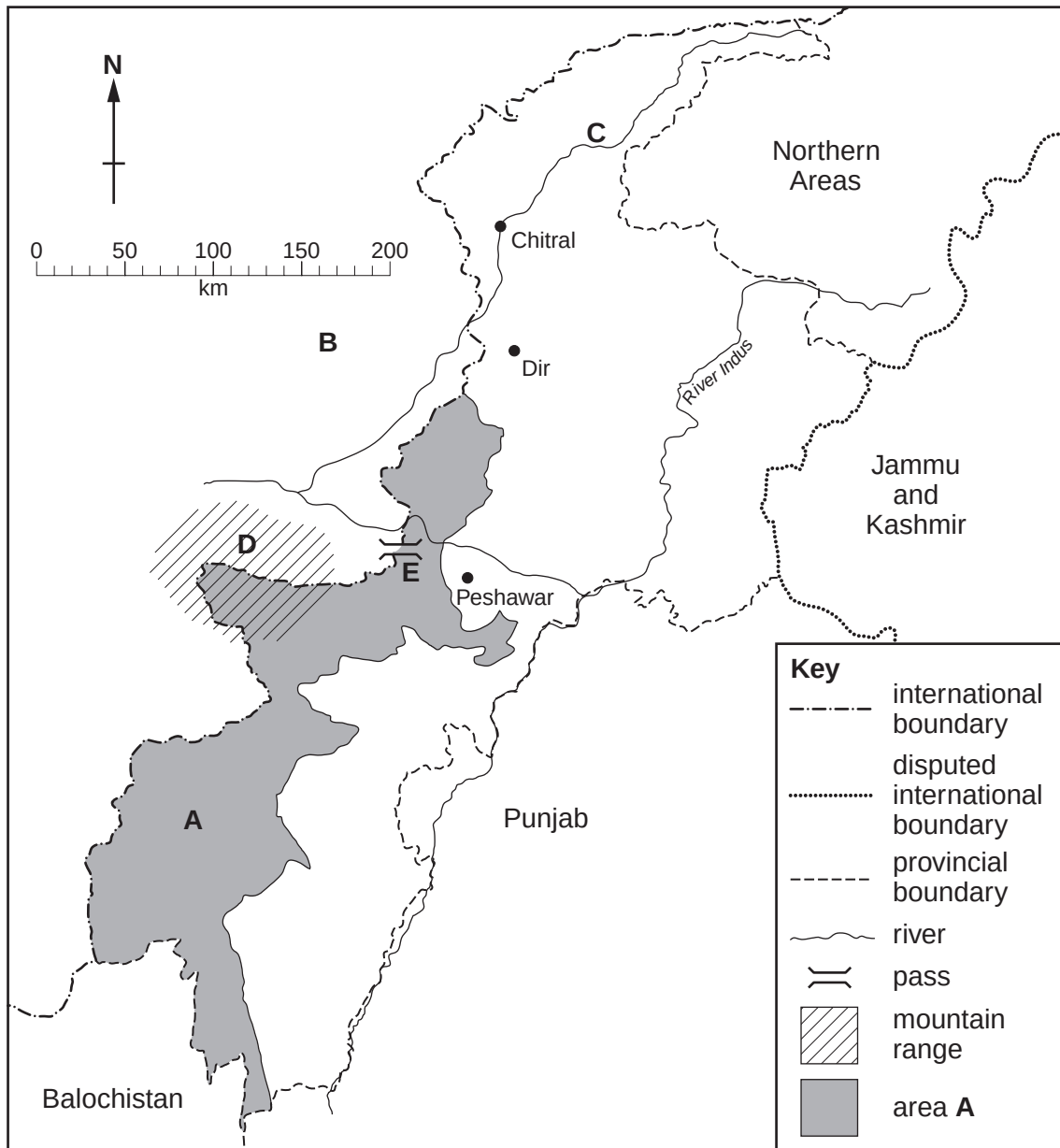


Fig. 1

- (i) Name area **A**,
- (ii) Name the country **B**,
- (iii) Name the river **C**,
- (iv) Name the range of mountains **D**,
- (v) Name the major pass through these mountains **E**.

(b) Study Fig. 2, a bar chart showing precipitation for Peshawar.

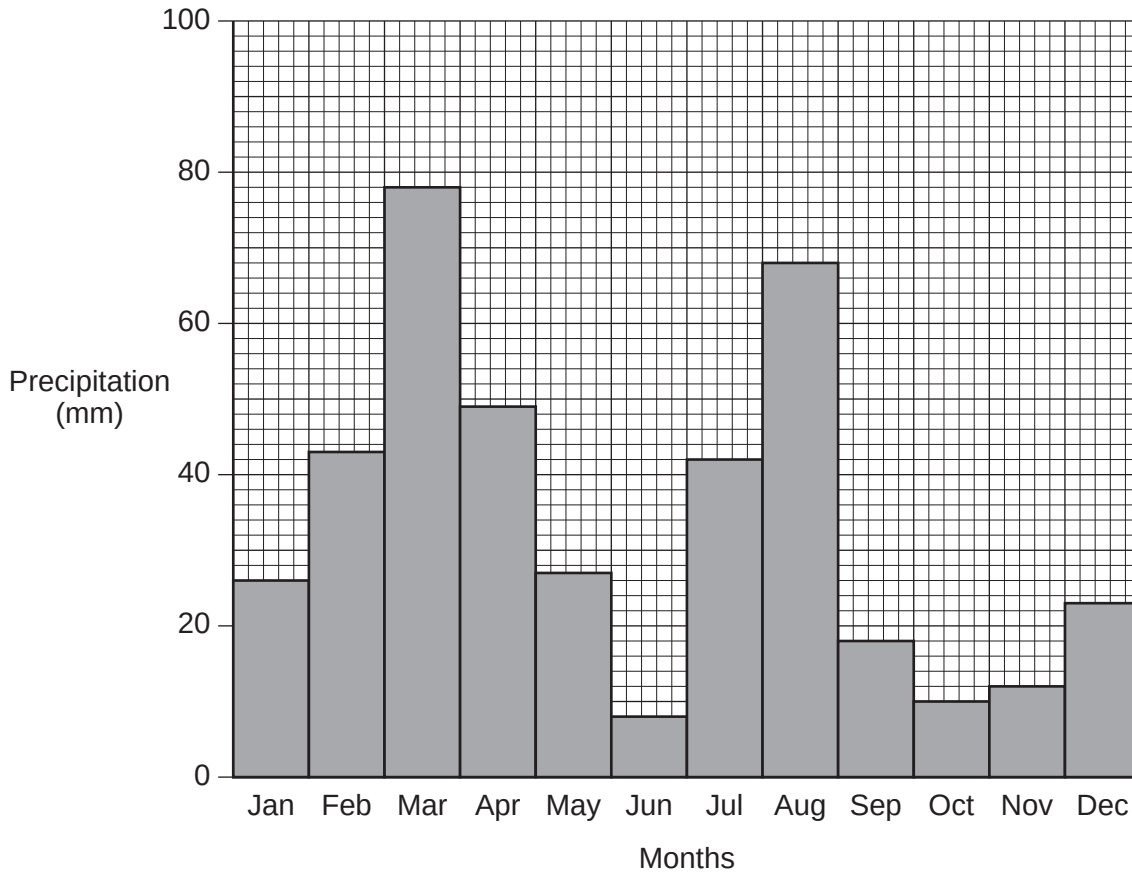


Fig. 2

- (i) Describe the precipitation in the months from June to September. [3]
- (ii) Explain how this precipitation is caused by the monsoon winds in these months. [3]
- (iii) Describe the precipitation in the months from October to April. [2]
- (iv) Which weather systems bring this precipitation? [2]
- (v) Why does snow fall instead of rain in the winter? [2]

(c) Study Fig. 1 again.

- (i) The distance in a straight line from Peshawar to Dir is about 135 kilometres. Using this knowledge, state how far it is from Peshawar to Chitral in a straight line. [1]
- (ii) What would the most suitable form of transport from Peshawar to Chitral be for
 - A a rich businessman?
 - B the delivery of gas cylinders?
 - C the transport of wool and hides? [3]
- (iii) Explain the problems of maintaining infrastructure and communication in these areas all through the year. [4]

[Total: 25]

- 2 (a) Study Fig. 3, a map of environmental damage in Pakistan.

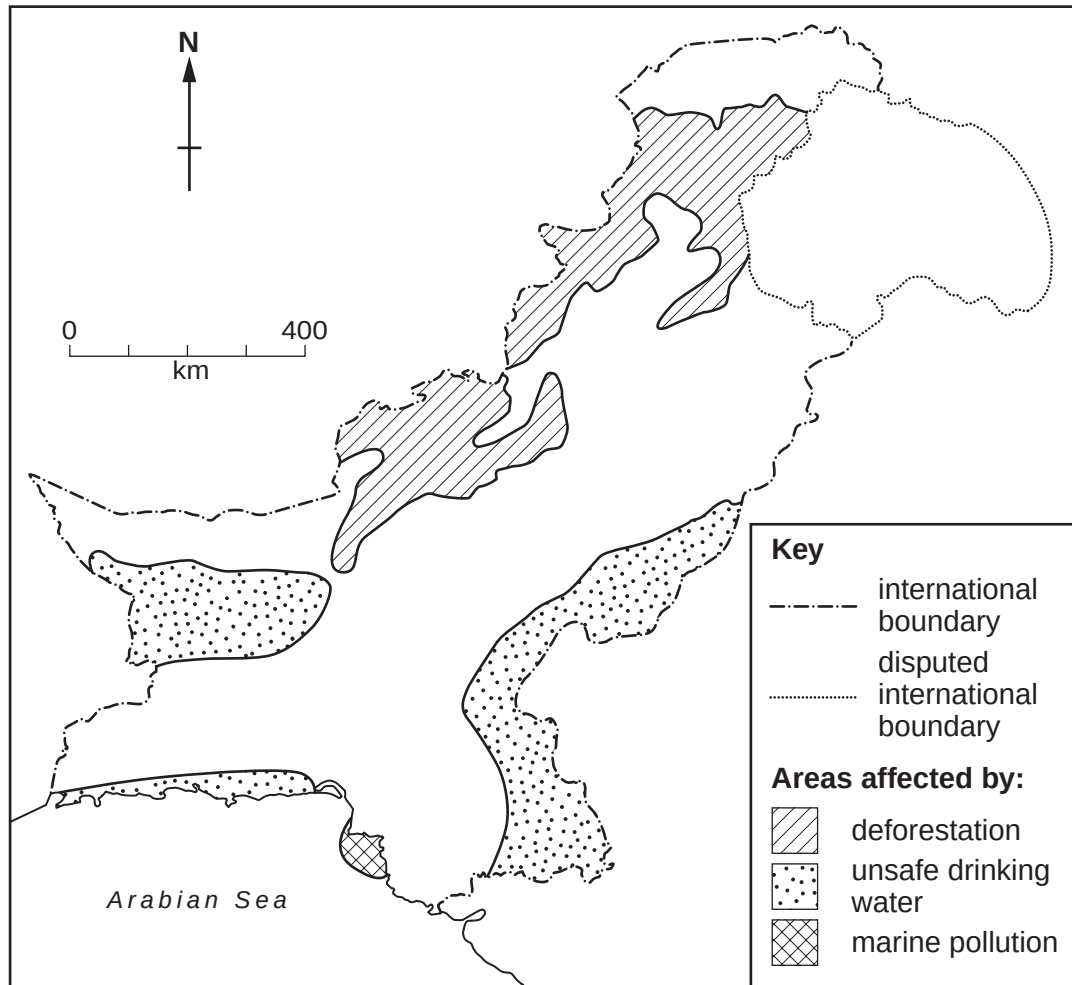


Fig. 3

- (i) Locate the areas most affected by deforestation. [2]
- (ii) State **three** causes of deforestation in these areas. [3]
- (b) Study Photograph A (Insert).
- (i) Describe the scene. [4]
- (ii) Explain why scenes such as this are caused by deforestation. [4]
- (c) Study Fig. 3 again.
- (i) Locate **one** area of
- A unsafe drinking water,
- B marine pollution. [2]
- (ii) Explain how industries can pollute river and sea water. [4]
- (iii) Explain how this pollution affects farming, fishing and wildlife. [6]

[Total: 25]

- 3 (a) Study Fig. 4, a bar chart showing the percentage of urban population in province.

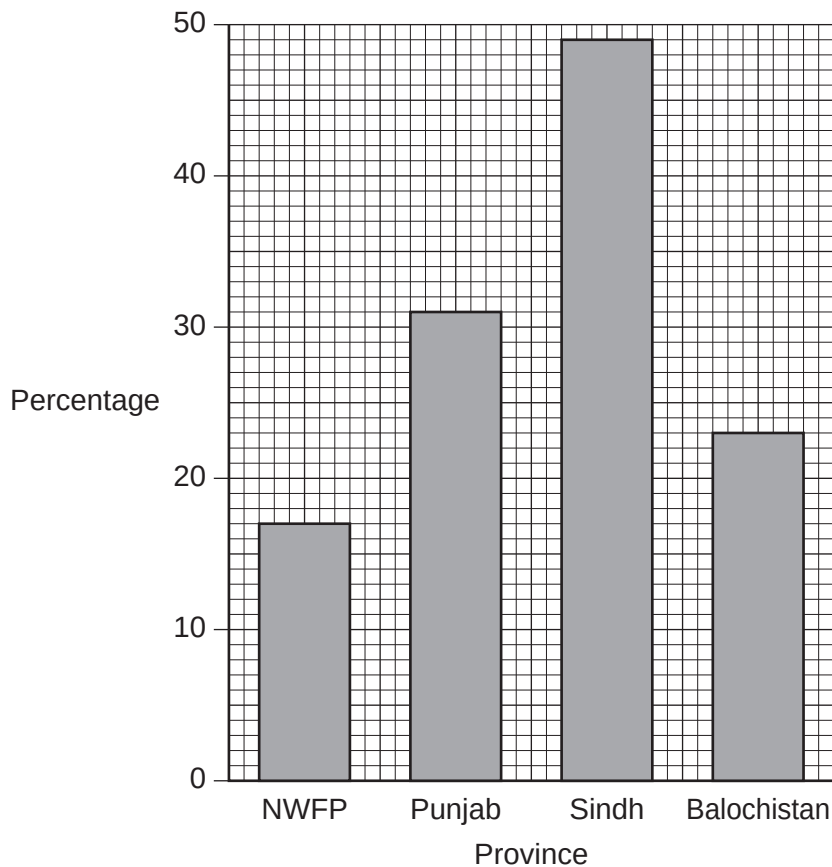


Fig. 4

- (i) Which province has the highest percentage of urban population? [1]
- (ii) Name **two** cities in this province. [1]
- (iii) Explain the **pull** factors that attract people from rural areas. [5]
- (b) (i) Why do many people who move to cities have difficulty in finding a job? [3]
- (ii) What is meant by the phrase 'the informal sector of employment'? [3]
- (iii) Using examples, explain the advantages **and** disadvantages of informal employment to people living in cities. [5]
- (c) Study Fig. 4 again.
- (i) Which province has the lowest percentage of urban population? [1]
- (ii) Name the largest city in this province. [1]
- (iii) Explain why there is less urban development in this province. [5]

[Total: 25]

6

- 4 (a) Study Fig. 5, a pie chart showing rice production in Pakistan by province.

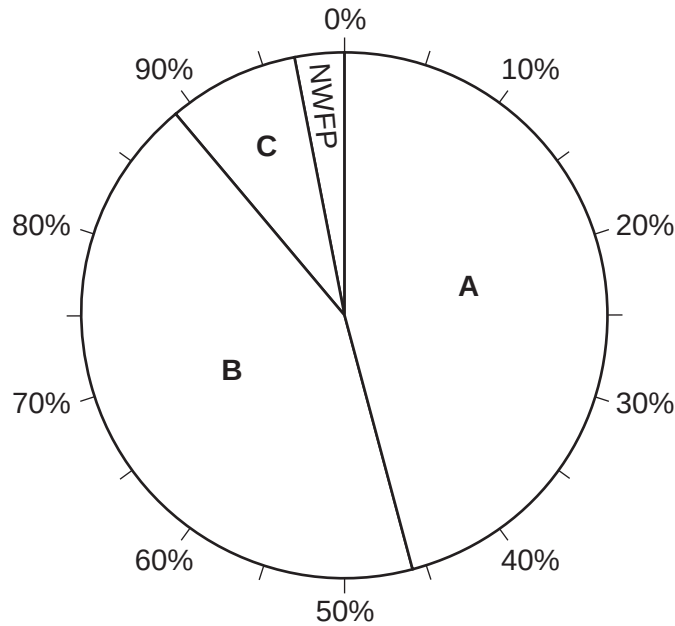


Fig. 5

- (i) Name the provinces **A** and **B** where most rice is grown. [1]
- (ii) What percentage of total rice production comes from these two provinces? [1]
- (iii) Name a variety that has doubled rice production. [1]
- (b) (i) Explain why the cultivation of rice is labour-intensive. Refer in your answer to the work done from planting the seeds to harvest. [5]
- (ii) Name a type of machine that can be used for rice cultivation instead of human labour. [1]
- (iii) What are the advantages **and** disadvantages of using this machine? [4]
- (c) Study the list below:

SOIL	FERTILISER	RAIN	IRRIGATION	SEEDS
SUNSHINE	PESTICIDES	DRAINAGE	KNOWLEDGE	

- (i) Choose **two physical** inputs from the list above. Explain how these can increase rice yields. [6]
- (ii) Choose **two human** inputs from the list above. Explain how these can improve rice yields. [6]

[Total: 25]

5 (a) (i) What is the main raw material used in the production of

- A footballs?
- B cricket bats?

(ii) Which city in the northern Punjab is a centre of sports goods manufacturing? [1]

(iii) Why have small-scale industries, such as sports goods, developed in this area? [4]

(b) Study Fig. 6, a graph showing the value of sports goods exports.

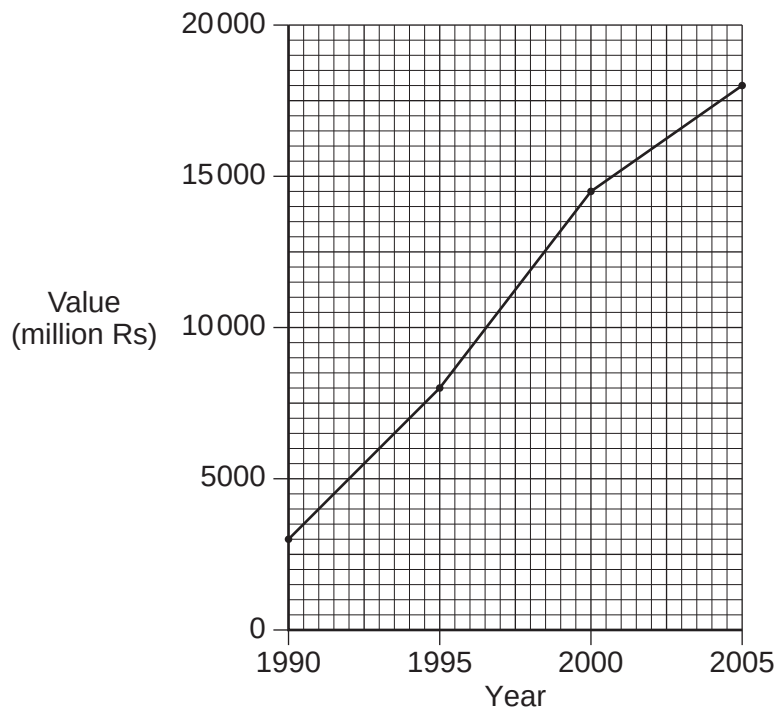


Fig. 6

(i) What was the value of sports goods exports in 2005? [1]

(ii) By how much did the value of sports goods exports increase from 1995 to 2005? [1]

(iii) Why is a large proportion of the production of this industry exported? [4]

(iv) How can Pakistan maintain and increase its exports of sports goods? [6]

(c) Sports and other manufactured goods are transported by air, sea and road both in Pakistan and across the world.

Name **two** methods of transport used for the export of sports goods from Pakistan. For **each** method, explain its advantages **and** disadvantages. [6]

[Total: 25]

