



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

PAKISTAN STUDIES

2059/02

Paper 2 The Environment of Pakistan

October/November 2009

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(a) and Photograph B for question 4(c).

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 **11** printed pages, **1** blank page and **1** insert.



The Environment of Pakistan

- 1 (a) Study Fig. 1, a temperature graph for Lahore.

Temperature of Lahore

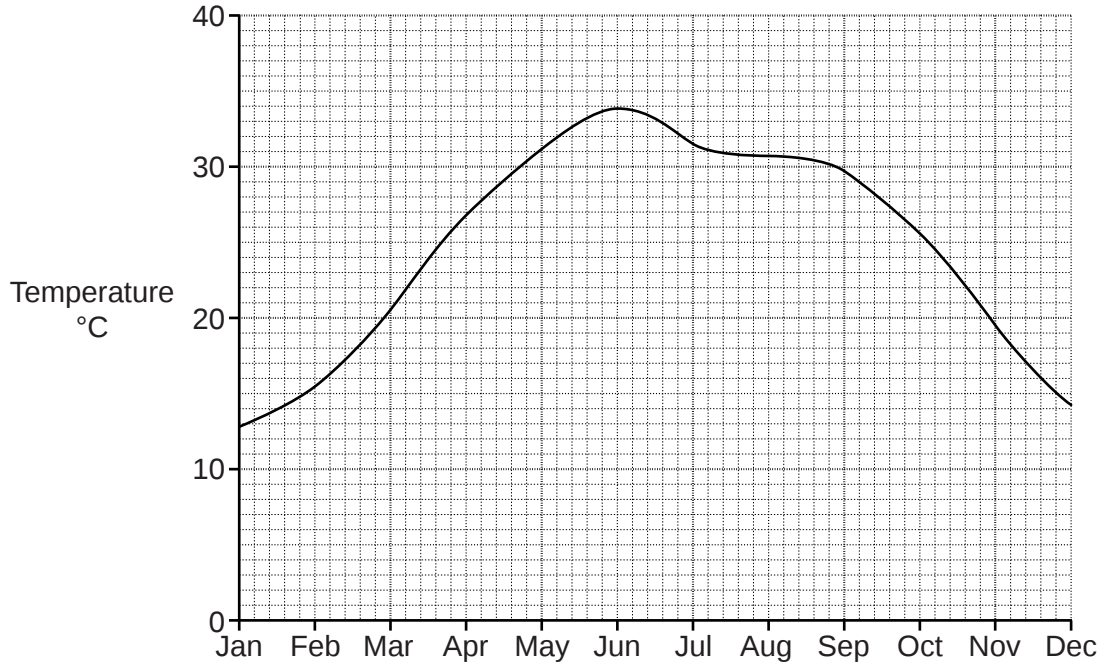


Fig. 1

- (i) Describe the pattern of temperature through the year at Lahore. [3]
- (ii) Explain why heavy rain falls during the monsoon season. [3]
- (b) Study Fig. 2 (opposite page), rainfall charts for Chitral and Lahore.
- Compare the amounts of rainfall for Chitral and Lahore
- A** from January to May
- B** from June to September. [4]
- (c) (i) In which months do western depressions bring rainfall to Pakistan? [1]
- (ii) Which of the cities in Fig. 2 receives more rainfall from these western depressions? [1]
- (iii) Explain why western depressions cause rainfall in Pakistan. [3]
- (d) Explain how topography and drainage cause problems for farming in Balochistan. [4]

Rainfall of Chitral and Lahore

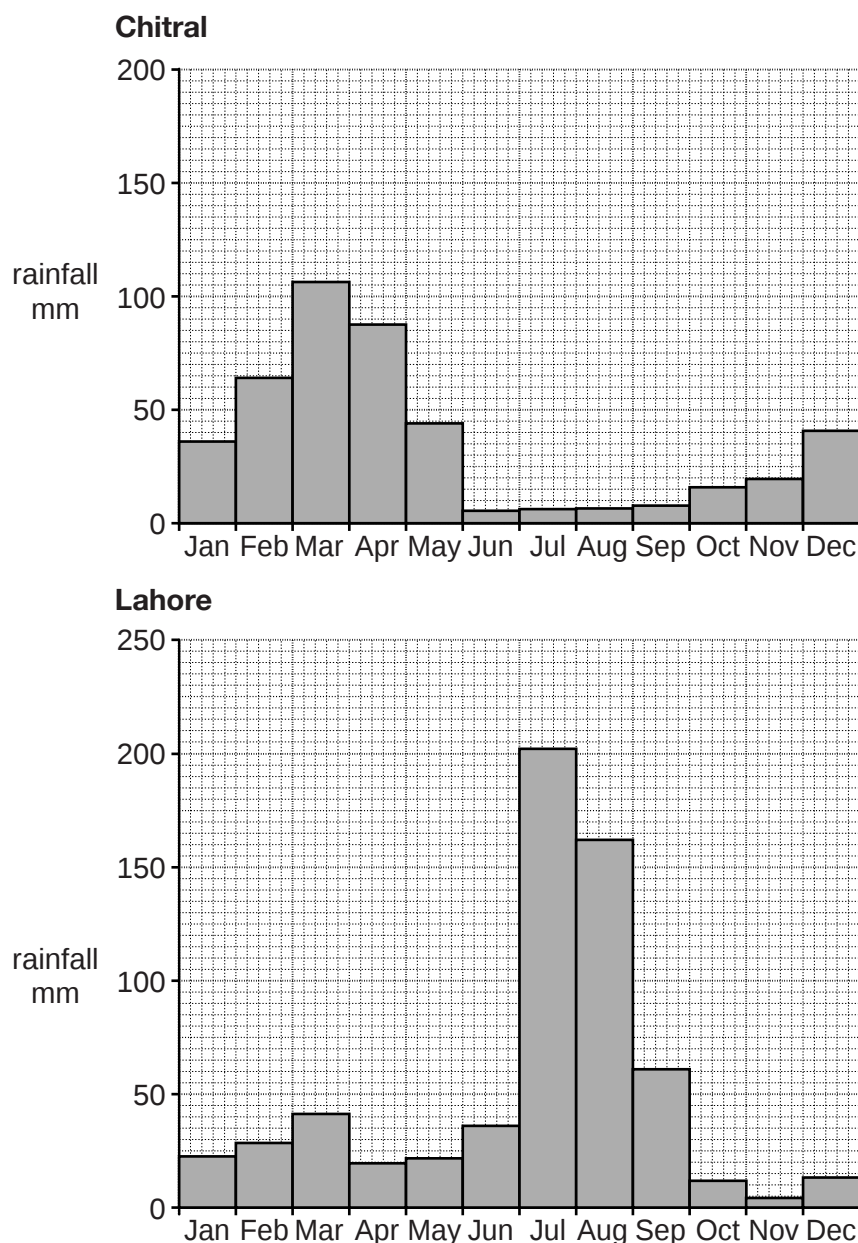


Fig. 2

(e) Read Fig. 3, an extract from a magazine.

Most farmers in Balochistan do not have access to water from the River Indus. There are many small rivers that flow into shallow lakes but they are dry for most of the year. These small rivers can provide some water for irrigation. Other sources of water are underground, and some water flows in tunnels from the mountains.

Irrigation News

Fig. 3

Describe the irrigation methods that can be used by farmers in Balochistan and comment on the success of such schemes for increasing farming output. [6]

4

2 (a) Study Photograph A (Insert) showing a crop of sugar cane.

(i) Describe the appearance of this crop.

(ii) Explain how the growth can be improved by

A irrigation

B fertilisers.

[4]

(b) Explain how this crop is processed.

[6]

(c) Study Fig. 4, a graph of sugar cane production.

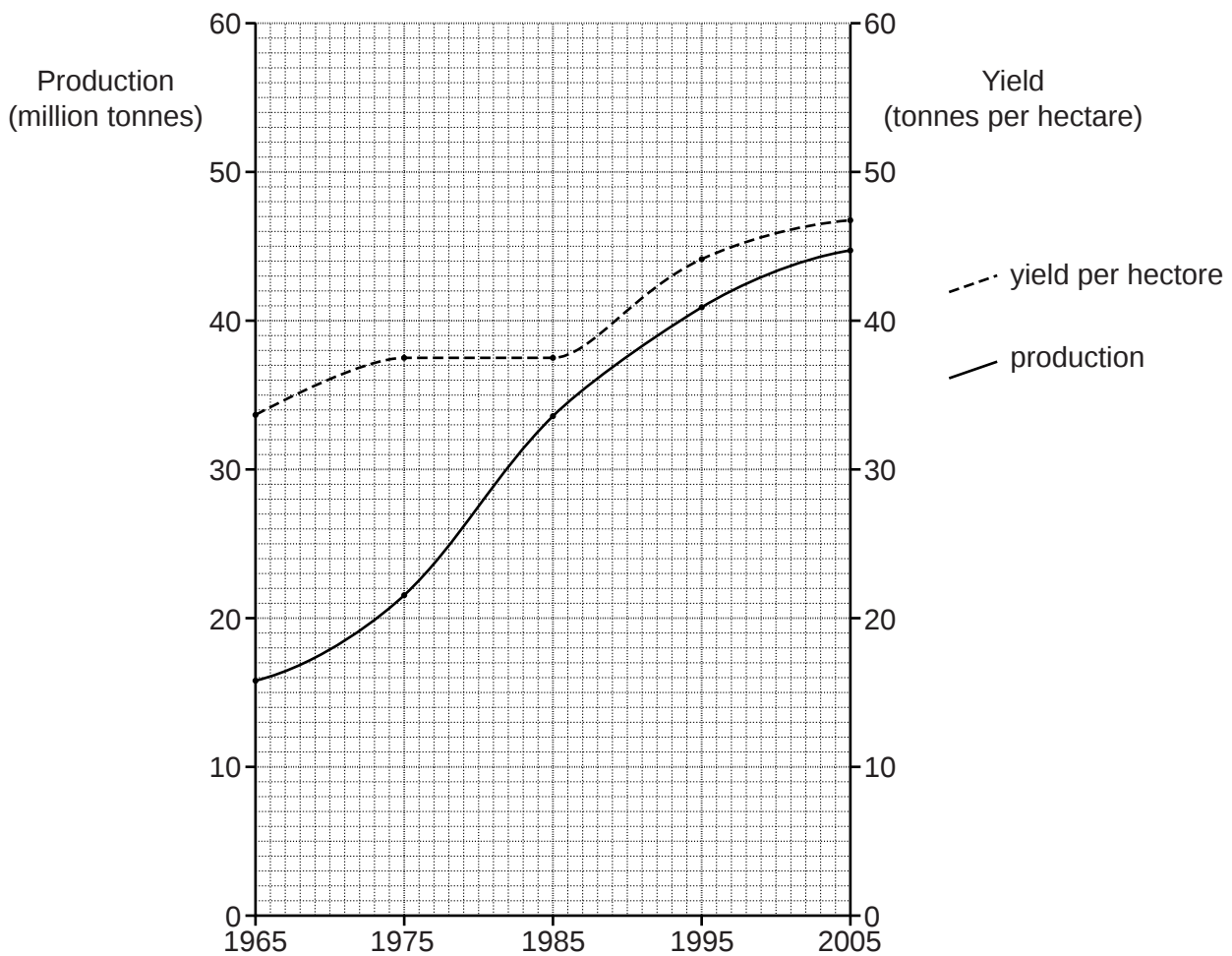


Fig. 4

(i) What was the increase from 1965 to 2005 in

A production?

B yield per hectare?

[2]

(ii) Name an area of high sugar cane production.

[1]

(d) Study the list of factors below which affect agricultural development:

mechanisation	land consolidation	transport improvements	
financial loans	education	telecommunication	new seed varieties

- (i) Choose **three** of these factors and **for each** explain how it increases production of sugar and other agricultural products. [6]
- (ii) Explain why it is important to increase the production of sugar and other agricultural products in Pakistan. [4]

[Total: 25]

3 (a) Study Fig. 5, a map of Pakistan.

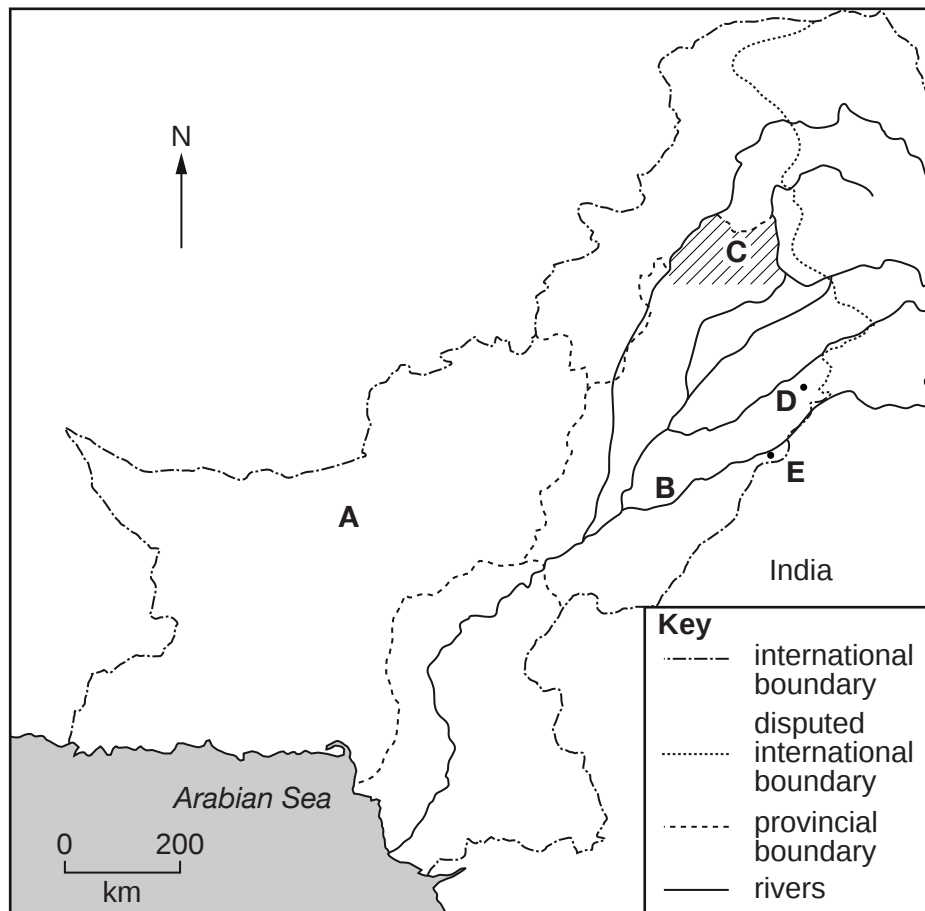


Fig. 5

- (i) Name the province **A**. [3]
- (ii) Name the river **B**. [2]
- (iii) Name the plateau **C**. [1]
- (b) Name the **two** main centres of production of surgical instruments at **D** and **E**. [4]
- (c) (i) Give **two** examples of a small-scale or cottage industry. [1]
- (ii) Using your answers to (c)(i), explain what is meant by a small-scale or cottage industry. [4]
- (d) Explain how government organisations help and promote the development of small-scale industries. [5]

(e) Study Fig. 6, a map of air routes in Pakistan.

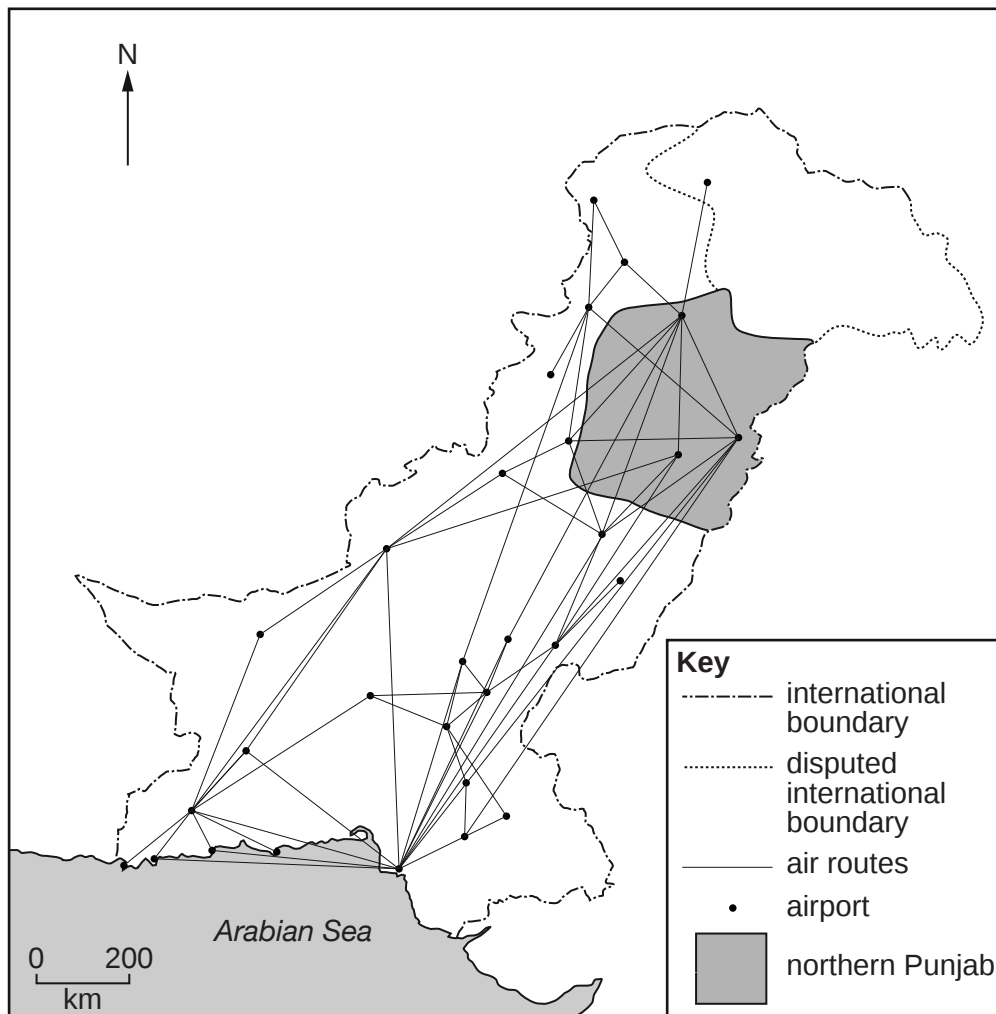


Fig. 6

- (i) Name **two** major airports in the northern Punjab shown on the map. [2]
- (ii) Describe the distribution of air routes from the northern Punjab. [3]
- (iii) Explain the advantages and disadvantages of using air transport in the northern Punjab. [5]

[Total: 25]

8

- 4 (a) Study Fig. 7, a pie chart showing the sources of energy supply.

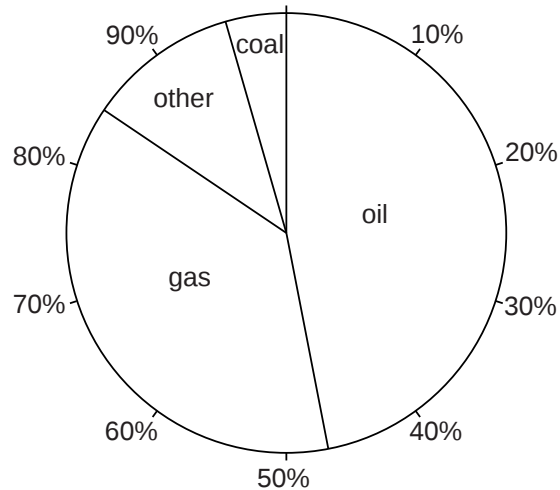


Fig. 7

- (i) Name the **two** largest sources of energy. [1]
- (ii) What percentage of energy comes from oil? [1]
- (iii) Name **two** other sources not named on the pie chart. [2]
- (iv) Why does coal only supply 4% of the energy supply in Pakistan? [3]

- (b) Study Fig. 8, a map of Pakistan.

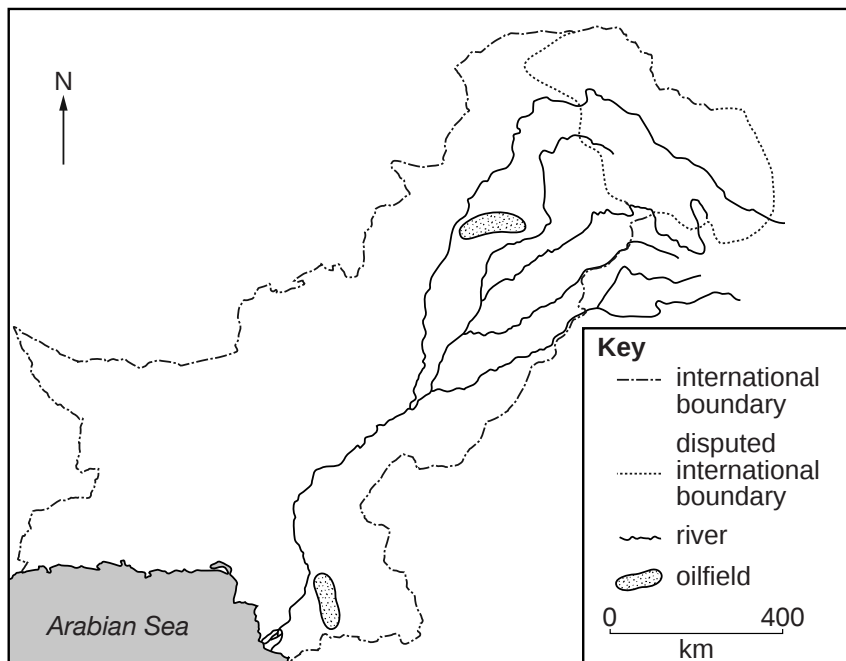


Fig. 8

- (i) Describe the location of the **two** main oil fields shown on the map. [2]
- (ii) What is crude oil? [1]
- (iii) Why does Pakistan import most of its oil? [2]

- (c) Study Photograph B (Insert), a gas extraction unit at Nautheh in the Potwar Plateau.
- (i) With reference to Photograph B, explain why natural gas is an easy fuel to extract.
- (ii) Study Fig. 9, an advertisement for natural gas.

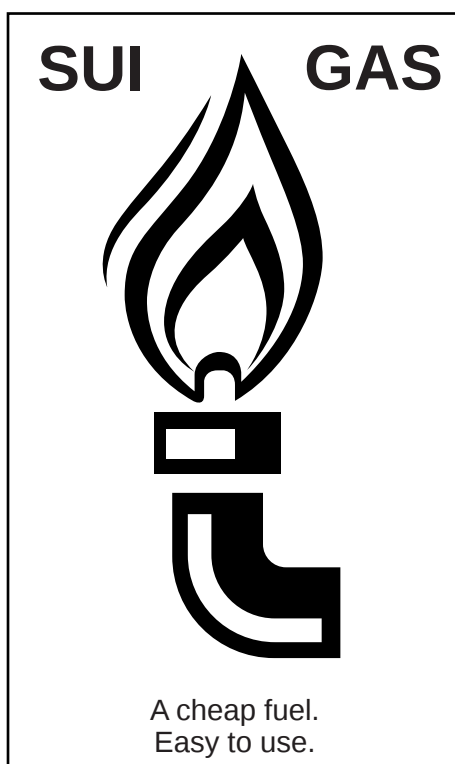


Fig. 9

Suggest why this advertisement states that natural gas is 'A cheap fuel. Easy to use.' [4]

- (d) Explain the advantages and disadvantages of developing nuclear power. [6]

[Total: 25]

10

- 5 (a) Study Fig. 10, a bar chart showing population change from 1951 to 2001.

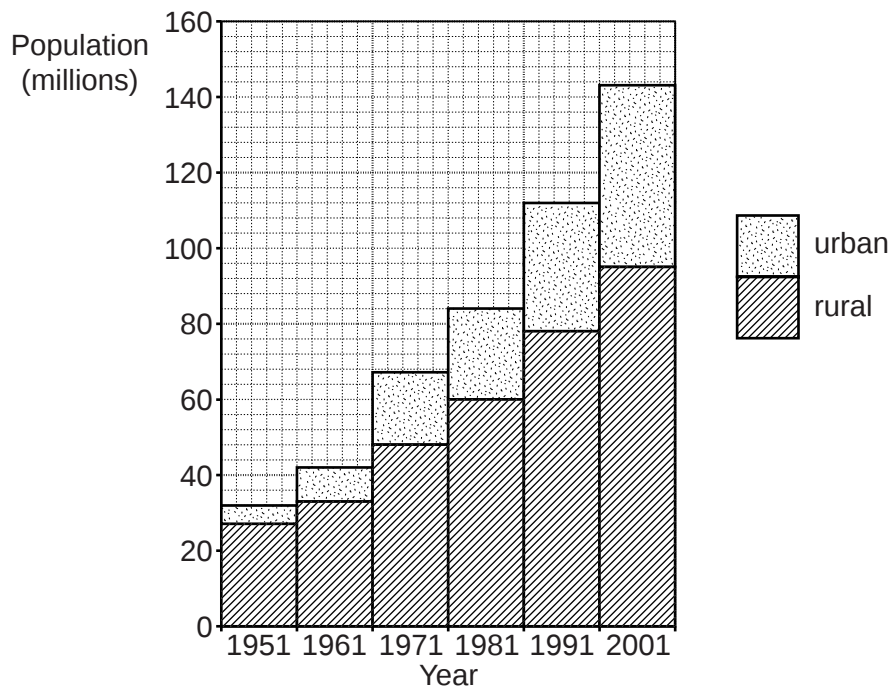


Fig. 10

- (i) What was the **total** population in 2001? [1]
- (ii) By how much did the total population increase from 1951 to 2001? [1]
- (iii) Compare the increase in the urban and rural areas. [3]
- (b) Explain the causes of the population increase in Pakistan since 1991. [5]
- (c) Describe the effects of population growth on the economy and development of Pakistan. [6]

11

(d) Study Fig. 11, a bar chart showing employment and unemployment in 2004.

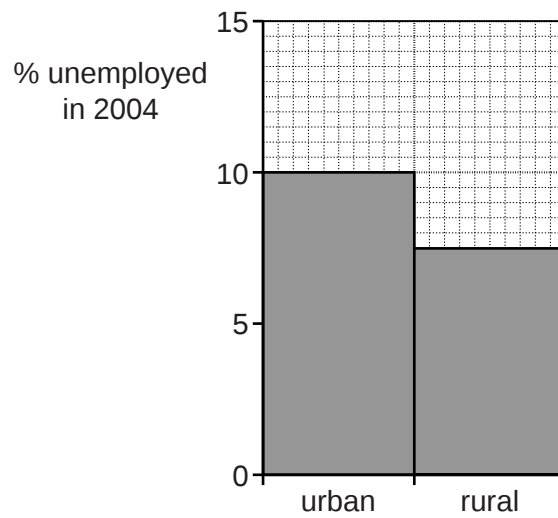


Fig. 11

- (i) What percentage of people were unemployed in **urban** areas? [1]
- (ii) Why are many people unemployed in cities? [5]
- (iii) Suggest why the real number of people unemployed in **rural** areas may be higher than the figures recorded. [3]

[Total: 25]

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