

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
GCE Ordinary Level

2059 PAKISTAN STUDIES

2059/42

Paper 42

Due to a security breach we required all candidates in Pakistan who sat the paper for 2059/02 to attend a re-sit examination in June 2013. Candidates outside of Pakistan sat only the original paper and were not involved in a re-sit.



UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE
International Examinations



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE
NUMBER

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PAKISTAN STUDIES

2059/02

Paper 2 The Environment of Pakistan

October/November 2013

1 hour 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer any **three** questions.

The Insert contains Fig. 9 for Question 5.

The Insert is **not** required by the Examiner.

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

This document consists of **18** printed pages, **2** blank pages and **1** insert.



- 1 (a) Study Fig. 1, which shows the climate of Quetta.

For
Examiner's
Use

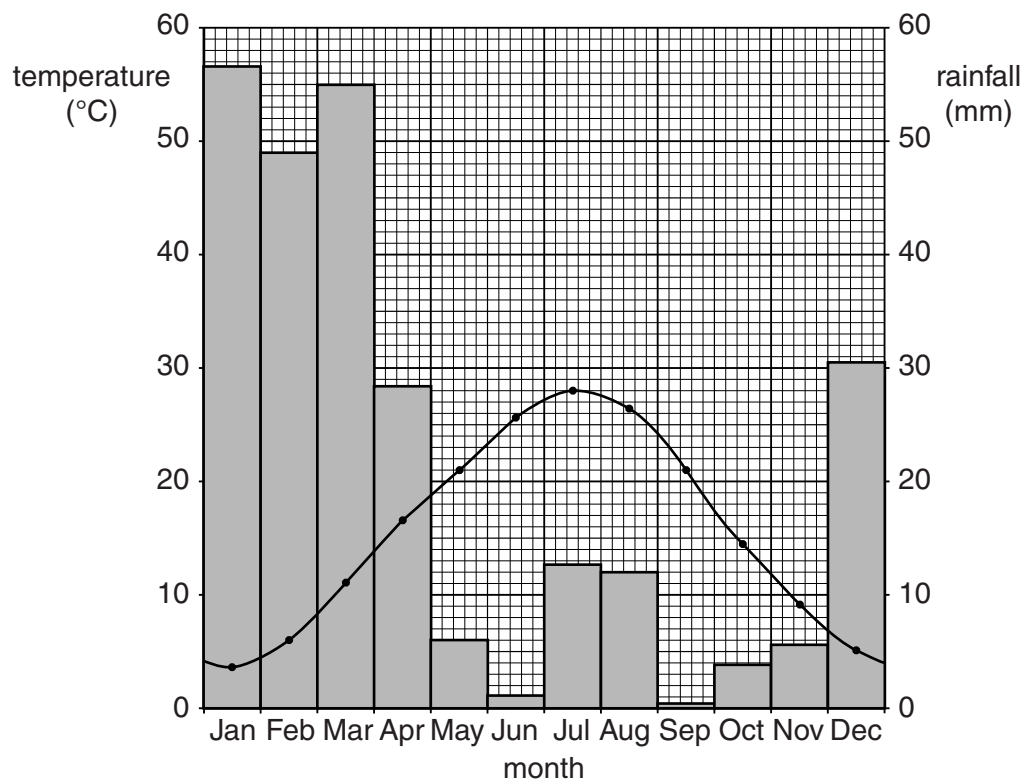


Fig. 1

- (i) Describe the annual distribution of rainfall at Quetta.

.....

.....

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.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

- (ii) State **two** causes of rainfall at Quetta and name the months when each occurs.

Cause 1

.....

Months

Cause 2

.....

Months

[4]

- (iii) What are the maximum and minimum temperatures at Quetta, and when do they occur?

For
Examiner's
Use

Maximum..... Month.....

Minimum..... Month..... [2]

- (iv) Give **two** reasons why temperatures are higher in the summer than in the winter at Quetta.

1

.....

2

..... [2]

- (b) Explain how underdevelopment and disease can be made worse by water shortages.

Underdevelopment

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Disease

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [6]

(c) (i) Name **two** types of infrastructure other than water supply.

1 2[2]

(ii) For **each** of the types of infrastructure named in (c)(i), consider the advantages and problems of improving it in Balochistan.

1

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2

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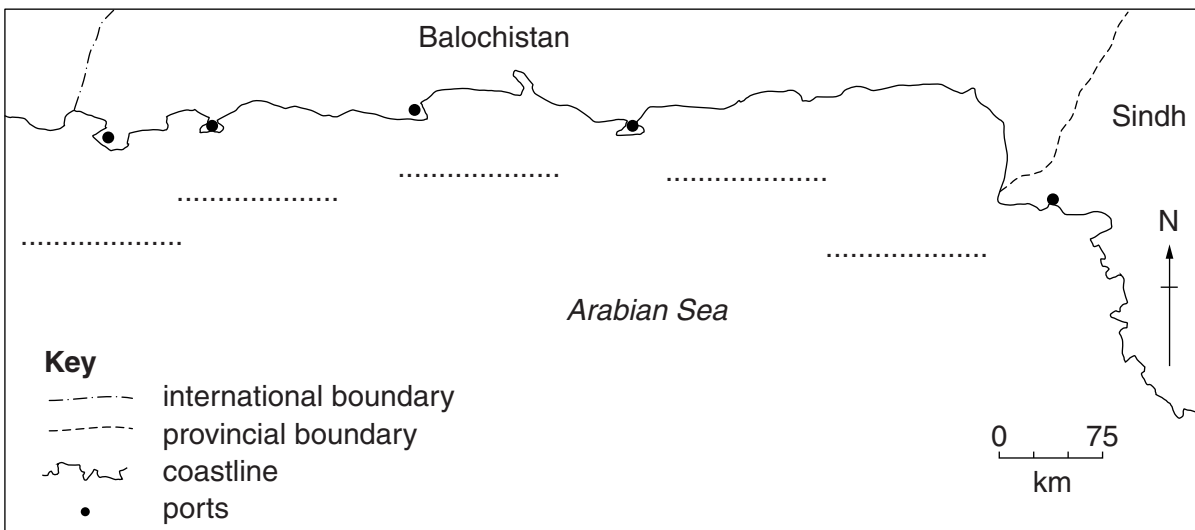
.....

[6]

[Total: 25]

For
Examiner's
Use

2 Study Fig. 2, which shows a map of the coast of Pakistan.



For
Examiner's
Use

Fig. 2

(a) (i) Name **on the map**, **two** of the ports shown. [2]

(ii) Name **two** types of fish caught in the sea near Pakistan.

1 2 [2]

- (b) Study Fig. 3, which shows the contribution to Gross National Product (GNP) of the fishing industry in Pakistan.

For
Examiner's
Use

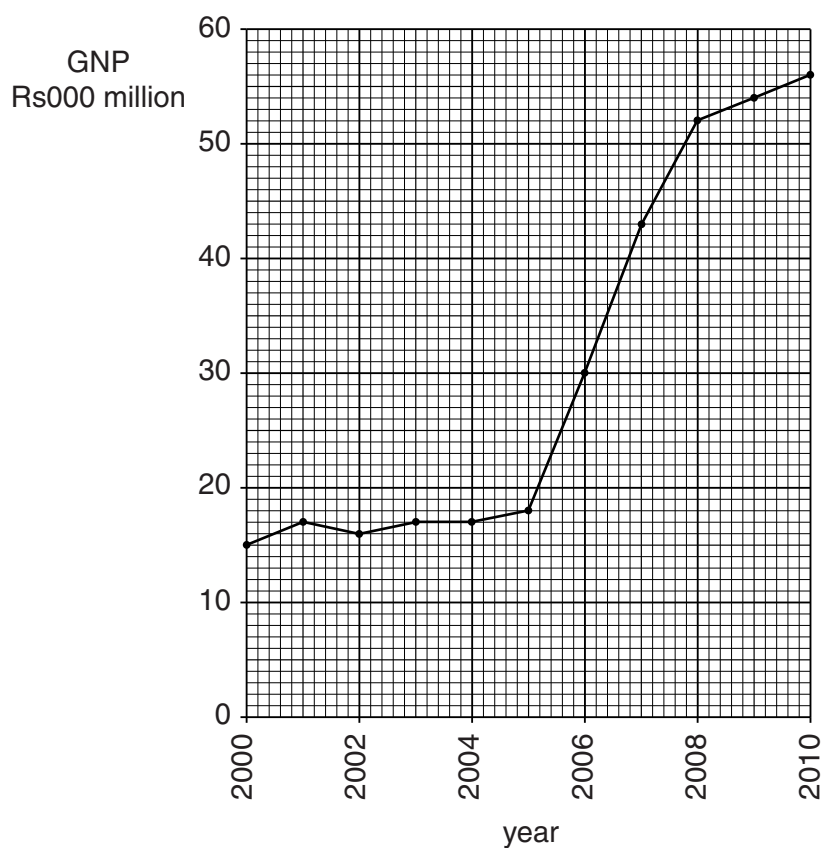


Fig. 3

- (i) What was the contribution to GNP of the fishing industry in 2010?
..... [1]
- (ii) By how much has this figure increased since 2006?
..... [1]
- (iii) What is meant by 'over-fishing'? Why does it occur?
Over-fishing
.....
Why it occurs
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

For
Examiner's
Use



.....[3]

(ii) Describe how fish are reared on a fish farm.

[4]

(d) Give an example of primary, secondary and tertiary employment in the fishing industry.

Primary

Secondary

Tertiary

[3]

(e) What are the benefits and problems of developing **either** marine fishing **or** inland fish farming in Pakistan?

Choice

Benefits

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Problems

.....

.....

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[6]

[Total: 25]

- 3 (a) Study Fig. 5, which shows the climate of Multan.

For
Examiner's
Use

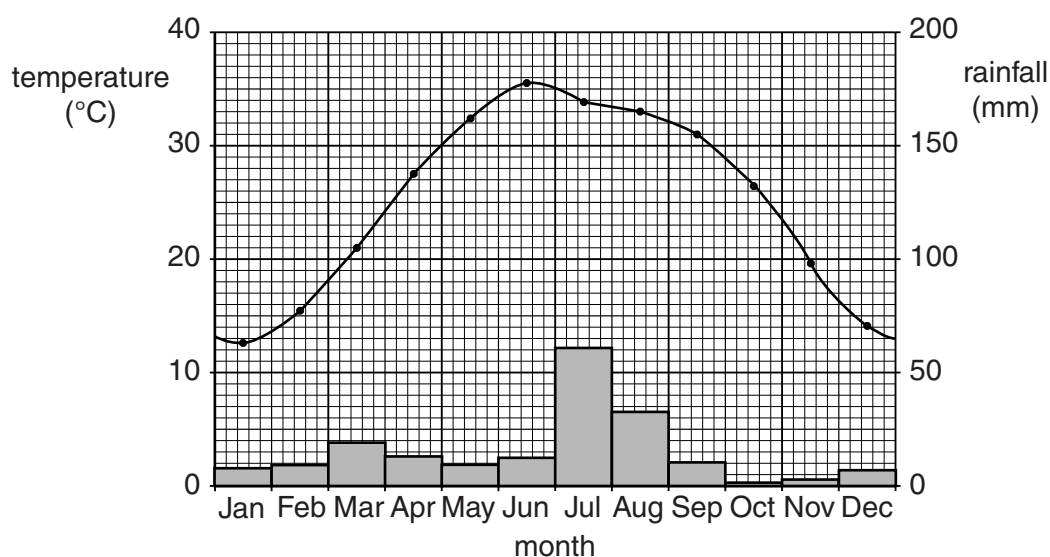


Fig. 5

- (i) In which months is the temperature above 25°C?
.....[1]
- (ii) What is the maximum rainfall and when does it occur?
maximum rainfall month[1]
- (iii) Cotton is the major cash crop grown in Pakistan. Label on Fig. 5:
– the month of sowing
– the months of growth
– the month of harvest [3]
- (iv) Explain why the months you have marked for **growth** have the best climatic conditions for cotton.
.....
.....
.....
.....
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.....
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.....[4]

- (b) Study Fig. 6, which shows the amount of cotton produced and the area used for this in Pakistan.

For
Examiner's
Use

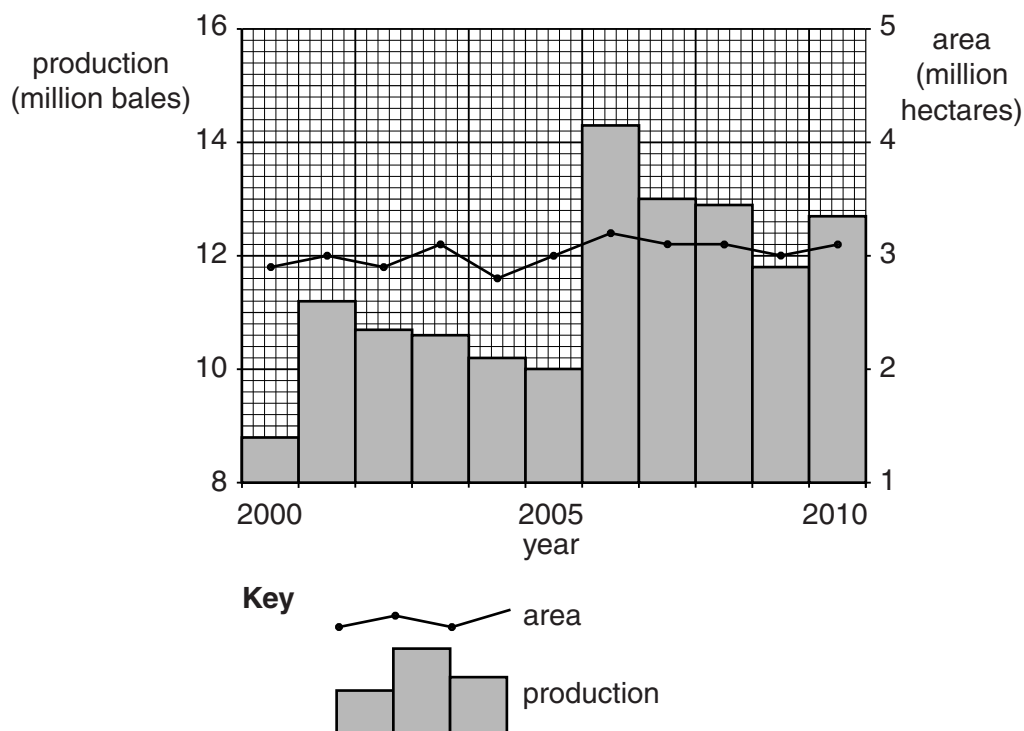


Fig. 6

- (i) What was the highest annual production, and in which year did it occur?

production year[1]

- (ii) Compare the change in cotton production with the change in area of land used between 2000 and 2010.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

(c) How can the government help farmers to grow more cotton?

For
Examiner's
Use

[6]

- 4 (a) (i) State what is meant by 'renewable energy' and give an example.

meaning

.....

example[2]

- (ii) Name a fossil fuel, and explain why it is non-renewable.

name

why it is non-renewable

.....

.....

.....

.....[2]

- (iii) Explain how fossil fuels cause:

air pollution

.....

.....

land pollution

.....

.....[2]

For
Examiner's
Use

(b) Study Fig. 7, which shows gas and oil usage in Pakistan.

For
Examiner's
Use

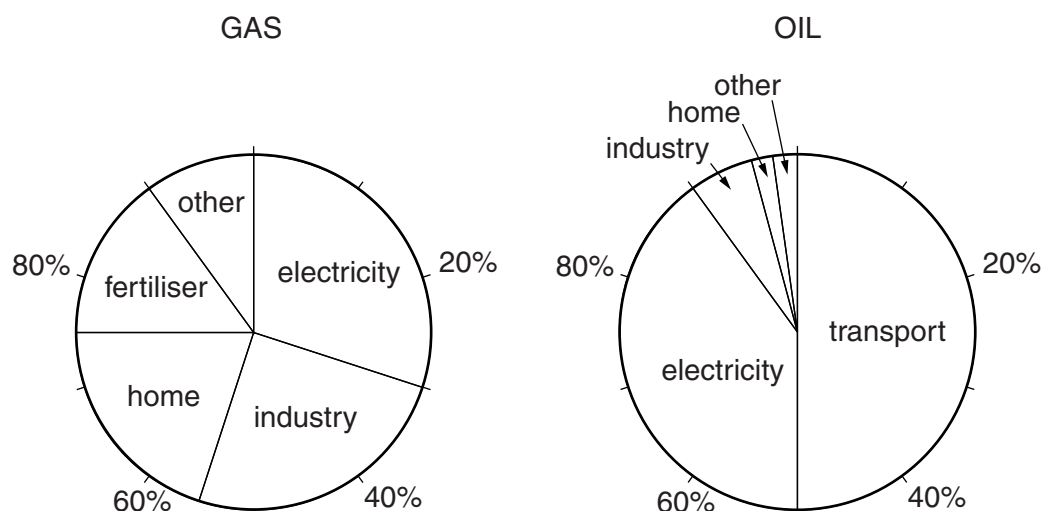


Fig. 7

- (i) State the percentages of gas and oil used for electricity production.

gas

oil

[2]

- (ii) Which user takes 15% of gas?

.....

[1]

- (iii)** Which user takes 50% of oil?

.....

[1]

- (iv) Explain why a larger percentage of gas **than oil** is used in the home.

.....

.....

.....

.....3

- (c) Study Fig. 8, which shows the usage of coal mined in Pakistan.

For
Examiner's
Use

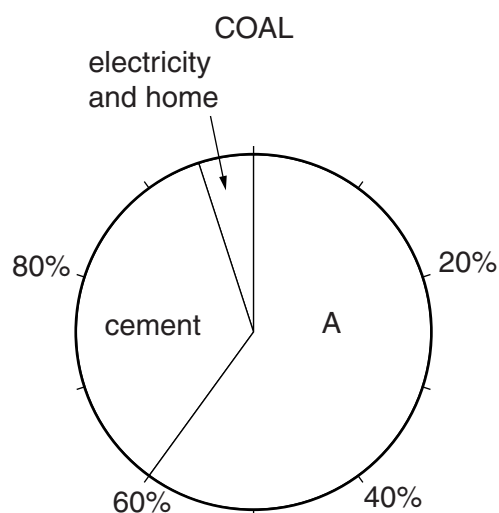


Fig. 8

- (i) Name the industry **A** which uses a large amount of coal produced in Pakistan.
 [1]
- (ii) Why is only a small percentage of coal used for electricity generation?

 [1]
- (d) Name **one** type of renewable energy. Explain where the most suitable areas in Pakistan would be for its development.
- name
- explanation
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
- [4]

5 (a) Study Fig. 9 (insert), which shows the main towns and cities in the Punjab province.

For
Examiner's
Use

(i) Name the cities A, B, C, and state the size of their population.

A name population

B name population

C name population

[6]

(ii) Describe the distribution of towns and cities with a population of over 50 000.

.....

 [3]

(b) Study Fig. 9 again.

(i) Name an area with a population density below 50 persons per square kilometre.

..... [1]

(ii) With reference to **physical factors only**, explain why the area that you have named in (b)(i) has a low population density.

.....

 [4]

- (c) In the last 50 years there has been a big increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas.

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- (i) Name two **push** factors that cause people to migrate from rural to urban areas.

1 2 [1]

- (ii) Explain **each** of the factors you have named in (c)(i).

1

.....

.....

.....

2

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.....

..... [4]

- (iii) Explain **two** problems experienced by migrants from rural areas when they reach urban areas.

problem 1

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problem 2

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.....

..... [6]

[Total: 25]

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