

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

**PAKISTAN STUDIES**

**2059/02**

Paper 2

May/June 2005

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

**1 hour 30 minutes**

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.  
Write your name, Centre number and candidate number on all the work you hand in.  
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.  
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer any **three** questions.

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

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

Sketch maps and diagrams may be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.

The Insert contains Photograph A for Question 5.

This document consists of **10** printed pages, **2** blank pages and **1** insert.



## The Environment of Pakistan

1 (a) Study the map of the south of Pakistan, Fig. 1.

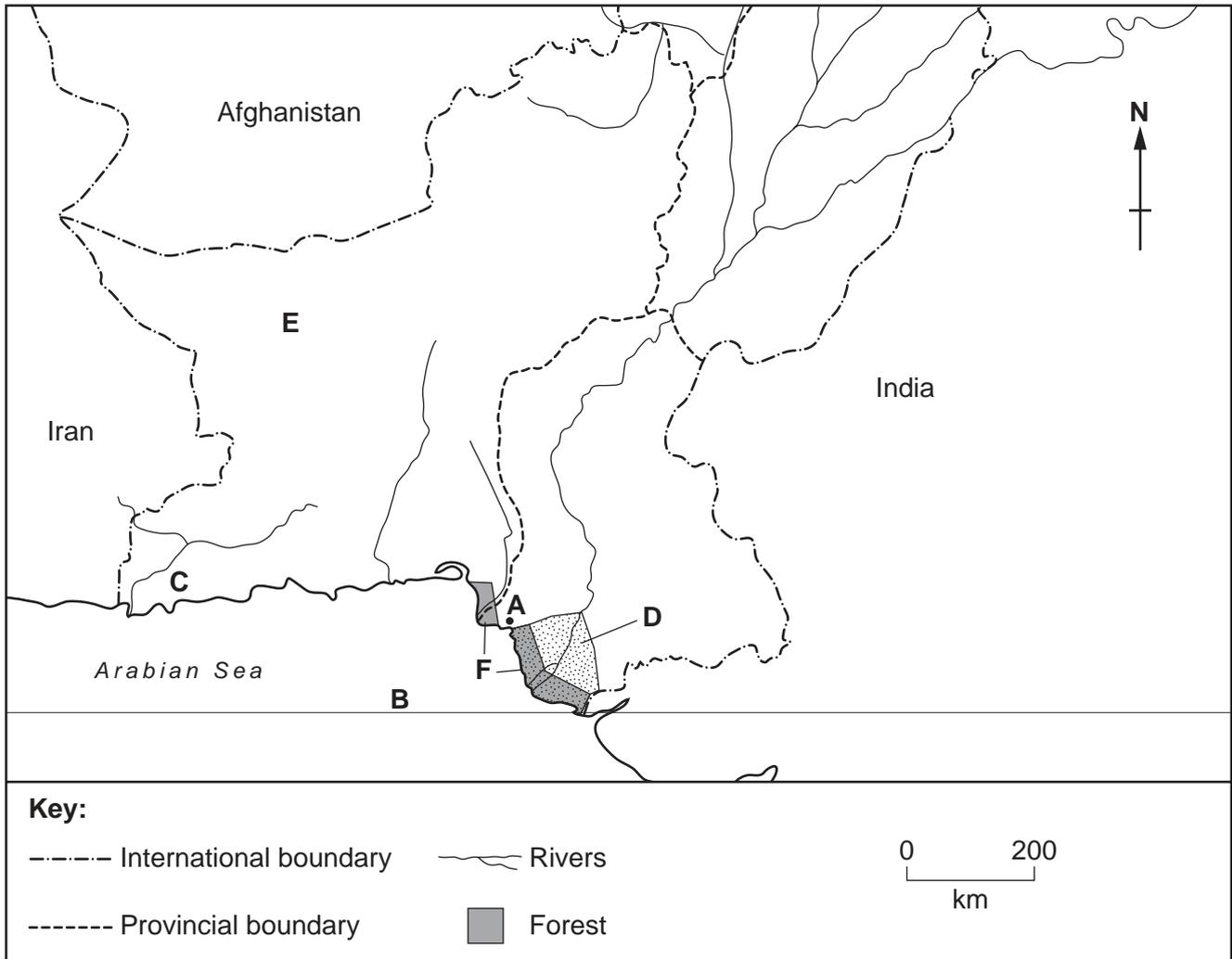


Fig. 1

On your answer paper

- (i) name the city **A**,
- (ii) name the line of latitude **B**,
- (iii) name the river **C**,
- (iv) name the area **D**,
- (v) name the province **E**. [5]

- (b) (i) What type of forest grows in the area **F** on Fig. 1? [1]
- (ii) Why is this type of forest only found in this area? [2]
- (iii) The area of this forest has decreased in size in recent years. How and why has this affected the local fisheries? [2]

- (c) The Kaghan Valley and others in the Himalayan Mountains attract international and domestic tourists.
- (i) Explain why tourists visit these valleys. [3]
- (ii) Explain, with reference to **two** examples, why tourists visit cultural attractions in Pakistan. [4]
- (d) Explain the advantages of developing tourist attractions in Pakistan. [4]
- (e) Why is capital important for the development of tourism? [4]

- 2 (a) The map, Fig. 2, shows the locations of two weather stations, and their records of rainfall and mean monthly temperature.

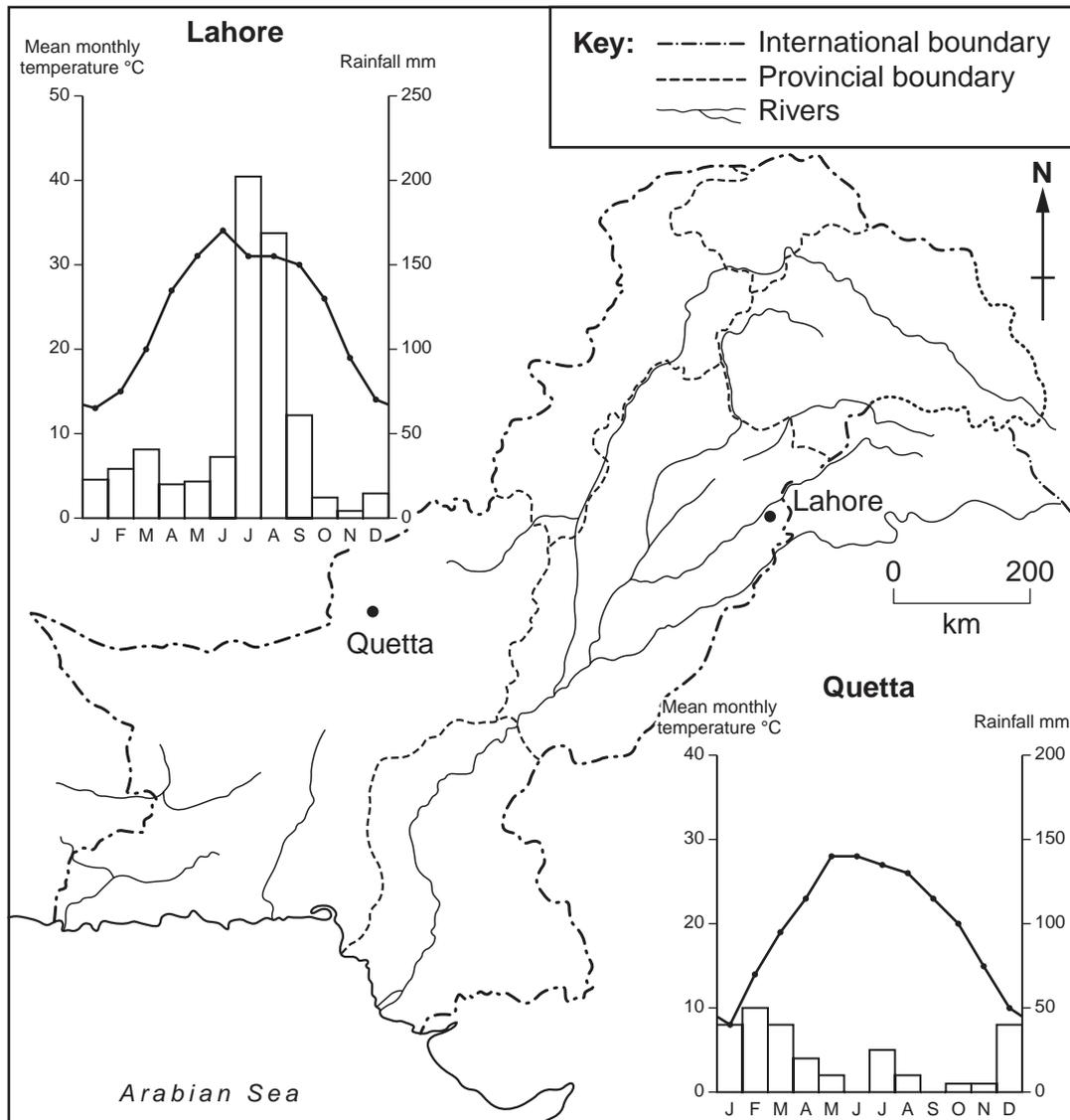


Fig. 2

- (i) Compare the amount and seasonal distribution of rainfall at Quetta and Lahore. [4]
- (ii) Give reasons for the differences in amount and seasonal distribution of rainfall at Quetta and Lahore. [6]

- (b) (i) Compare the mean monthly temperatures of Quetta and Lahore. [3]
- (ii) Explain the seasonal changes in temperature at Lahore. [3]
- (c) (i) What are the benefits and problems for farmers in the area around Lahore which result from the rainfall? [5]
- (ii) Choose **one** of the problems from (c) (i) and explain how it can be reduced. [4]

- 3 (a) Study the bar chart, Fig. 3, which shows the acreage of 4 crops grown in Pakistan from 1980 to 2000.

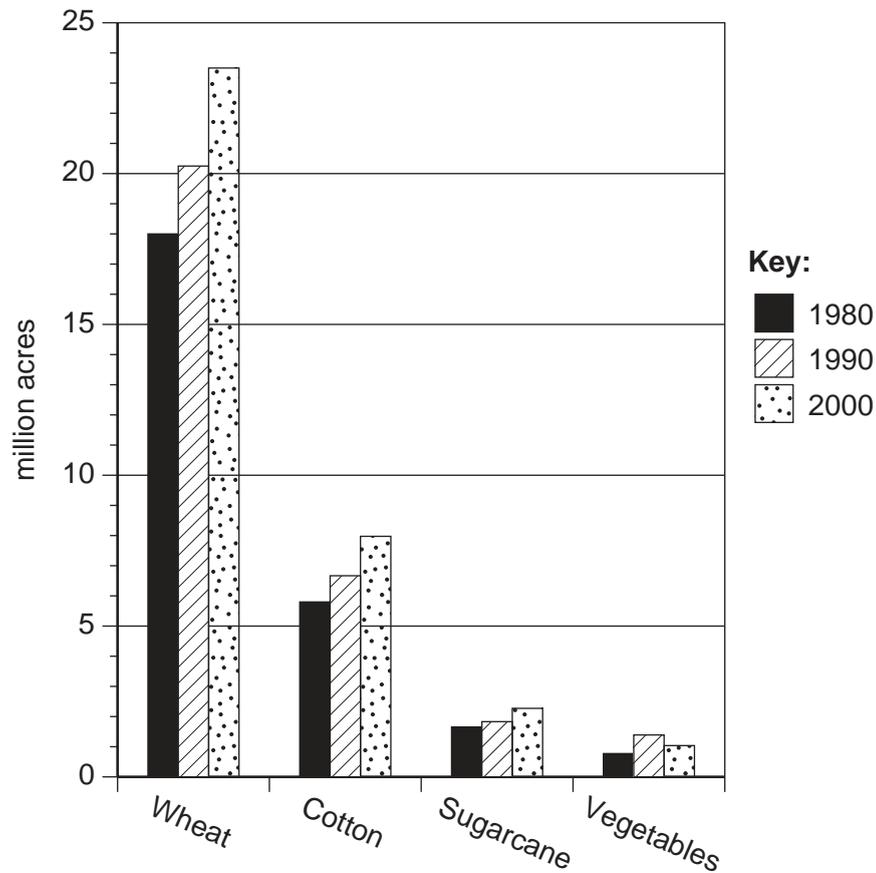


Fig. 3

- (i) How many million acres of wheat were grown in 2000? [1]
- (ii) For which crop was there a reduction in area from 1990 to 2000? [1]
- (iii) For which crop was there an increase in area from 1980 to 2000 by 2 million acres? [1]
- (b) (i) Why is an increase in wheat production important? [3]
- (ii) State **two** natural inputs necessary for wheat production, and for each explain its importance. [5]
- (iii) Explain how human inputs have contributed to the increase in wheat production. [6]
- (c) (i) What did the land reform laws aim to do? [1]
- (ii) What are the advantages of land consolidation? [3]
- (d) How can education and training help a small-scale farmer to increase his output? [4]



- 4 (a) Study Fig. 4, a cross section showing two types of coal mine.

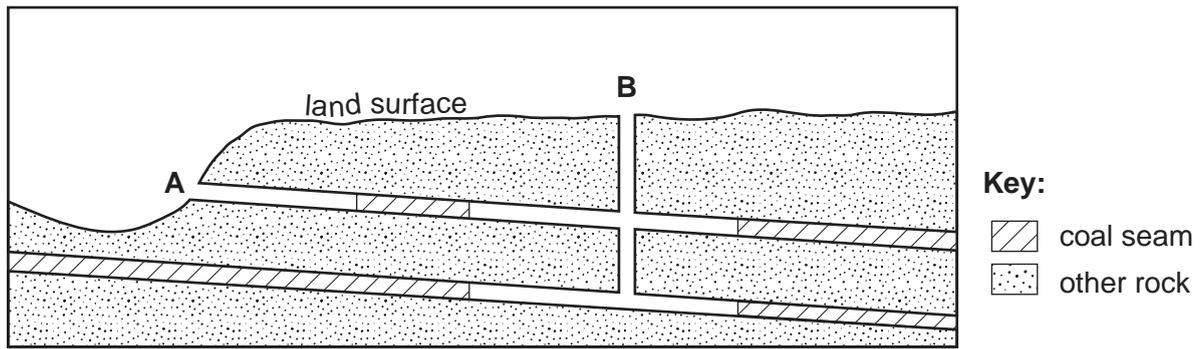


Fig. 4

For each of the mines **A** and **B**,

- (i) name the type of mine, [2]  
 (ii) explain why that is the type of mine there, [2]  
 (iii) describe the method of mining. [5]

- (b) Study the map Fig. 5 showing coalfields and coal mining centres in Pakistan.

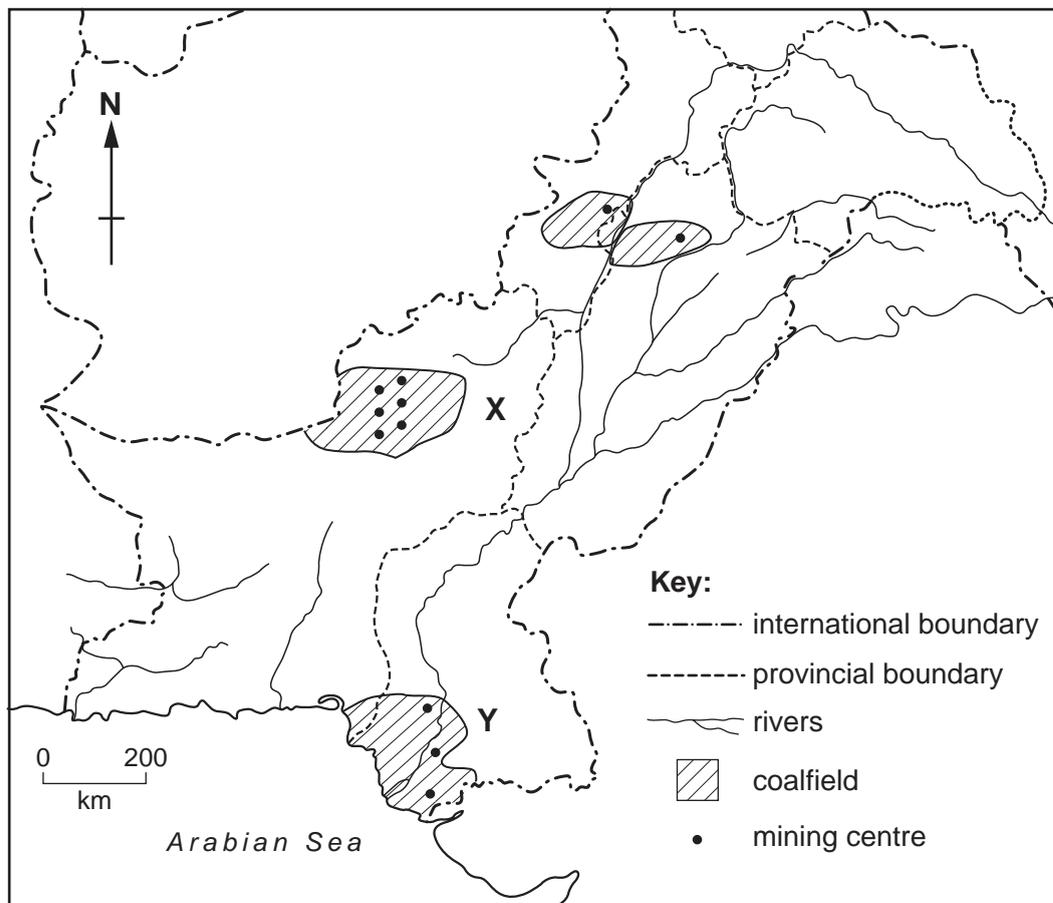


Fig. 5

- (i) Name the coalfield **X** and **one** of the mining centres there. [2]
- (ii) Name the coalfield **Y** and **one** of the mining centres there. [2]
- (iii) State the **two** main uses of the coal mined in coalfield **X**. [2]
- (c) Explain why coal has to be imported. [3]
- (d) Hydro-electric power (HEP/hydel) is called a 'renewable' source of power.
- (i) State three physical conditions necessary for the development of an HEP scheme. [3]
- (ii) Why is it important for Pakistan to develop renewable power sources? [4]

5 Study the map, Fig. 6, which shows internal air routes in Pakistan.

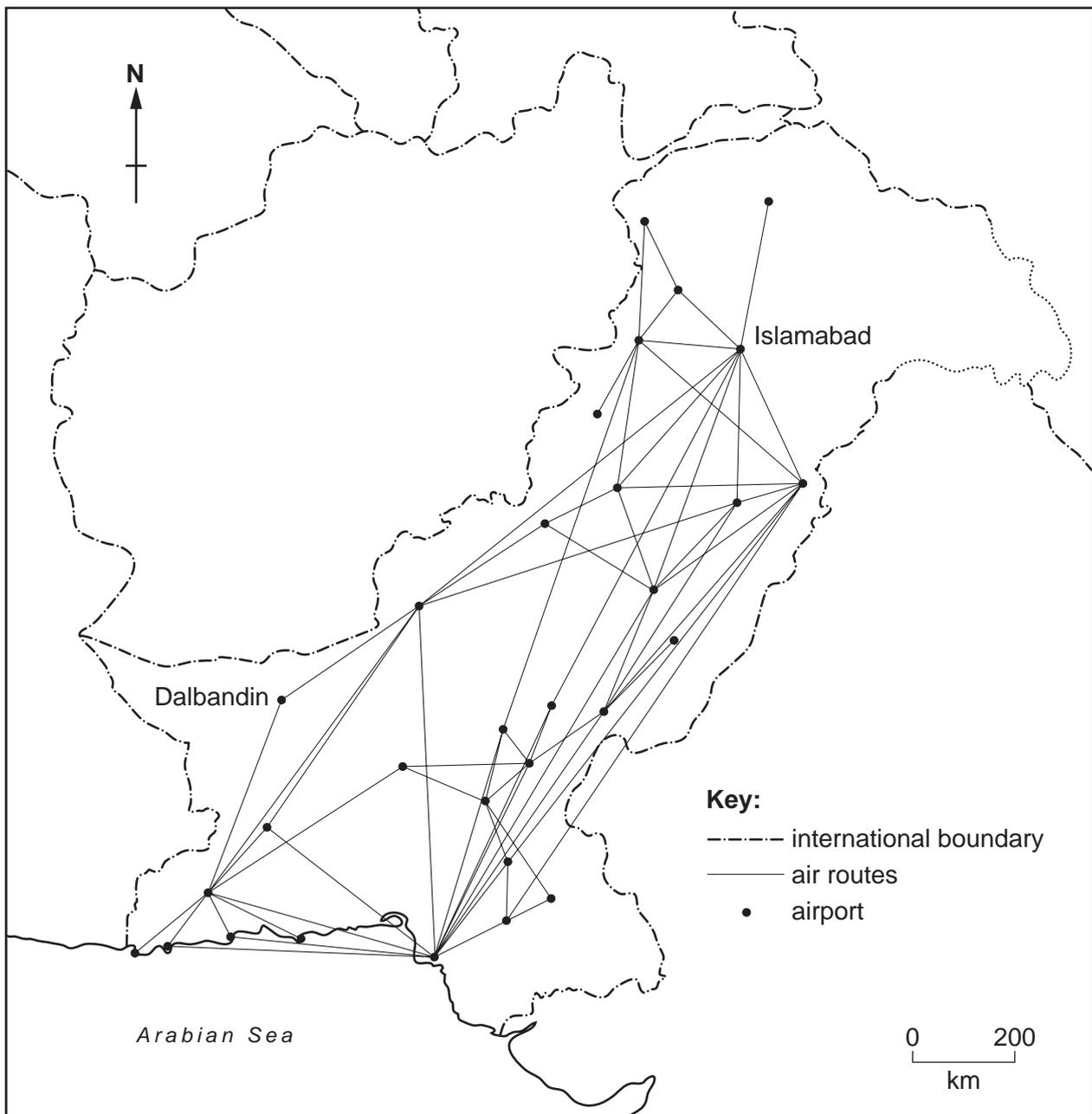


Fig. 6

- (a) (i) Describe the distribution of air routes in Pakistan. [4]
- (ii) Explain the reasons why there are more internal air routes from Islamabad than Dalbandin. [4]
- (iii) Why is air transport and travel important **within** Pakistan? [3]

- (b)** Study Photograph A (Insert).
- (i)** Describe the features of Lahore Dry Port that can be seen in Photograph A. [4]
  - (ii)** State **two** other features of a dry port that cannot be seen in Photograph A. [2]
  - (iii)** Why are dry ports important to the economy of Pakistan? [3]
- (c)** **(i)** Give an example of a craft industry. [1]
- (ii)** In what ways is this type of industry important to the local economy? [4]

---

*Copyright Acknowledgement:*

Question 5 Map; © Copyright Oxford University Press, from *The New Oxford Atlas for Pakistan* (OUP, 1998), reprinted by permission of Oxford University Press.

Question 5 Photograph; Roland Strutt, © UCLES.

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.