

PAPER2: CONTENTS

- THE NATURAL TOPOGRAPHY
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- DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
- FISHING
- AGRICULTURE
- POWER RESOURCES
- INDUSTRIES
- TRADE
- TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION
- POPULATION

CHP1:THE NATURAL TOPOGRAPHY

(A) STUDY FIG. 5.

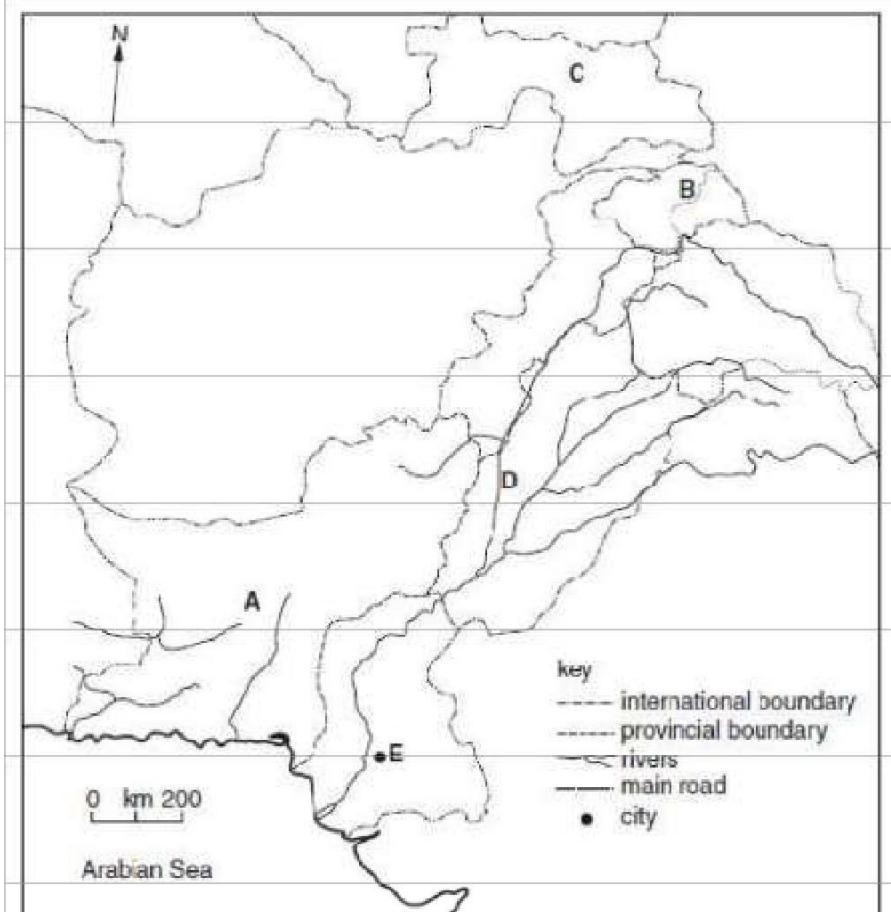


Fig. 5

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION:

(i) PROVINCE _____ [1]

(ii) THE MAIN ROAD B, _____ [1]

(iii) COUNTRY C, _____ [1]

(iv) RIVER D, _____ [1]

(v) CITY E, _____ [1]

FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING, GIVE THE NAME OF THE PHYSICAL FEATURE AND DESCRIBE ITS MAIN PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:

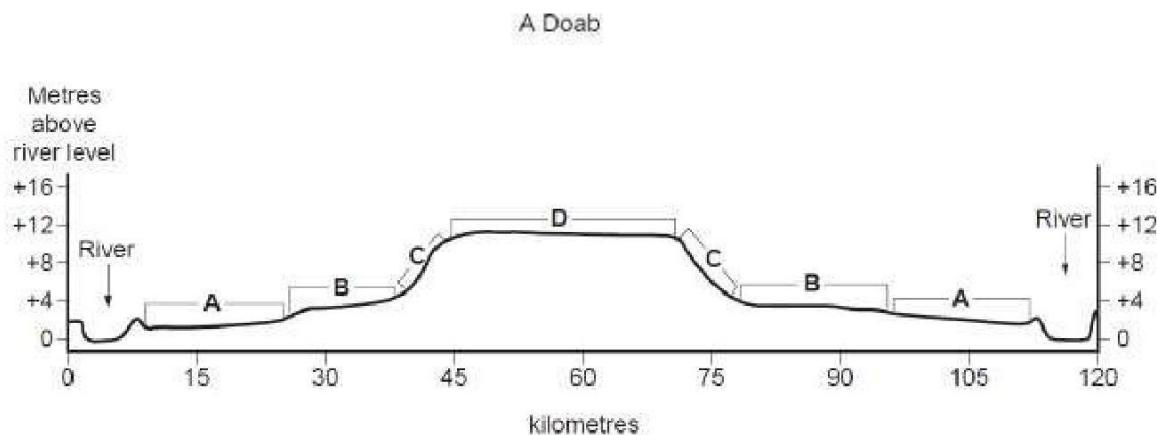


Fig. 1

(I) A, [3]

(II) B, [3]

(III) C, [2]

(IV) D. [2]

(B) COMPARE THE NATURAL TOPOGRAPHICAL AND DRAINAGE FEATURES OF THE UPPER INDUS PLAIN WITH THOSE OF THE LOWER INDUS PLAIN. [6]

TOPOGRAPHY:

DRAINAGE:

(A) STUDY FIG. 2.

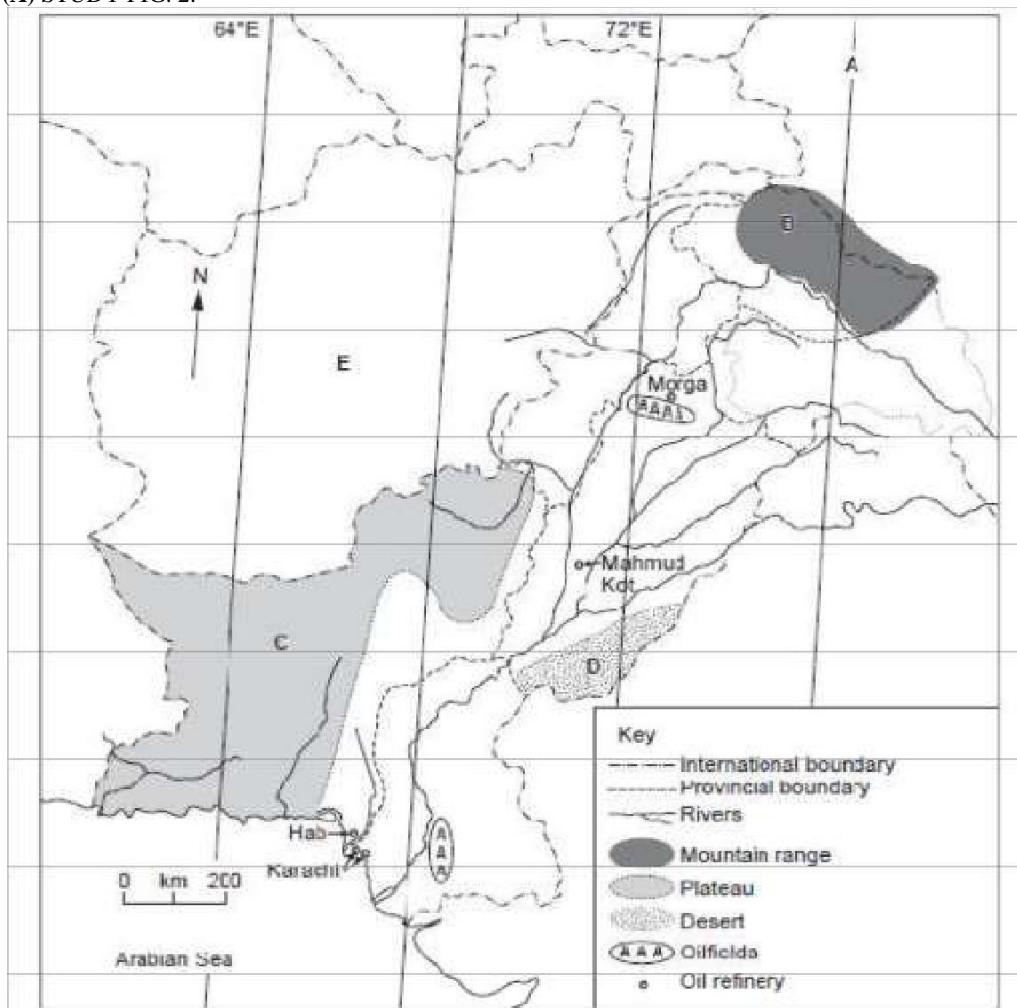


Fig. 2

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION:

(I) STATE THE NUMBER OF DEGREES EAST OF LONGITUDE A, _____ [1]

(ii) NAME THE MOUNTAIN RANGE B, _____ [1]

(iii) NAME THE PLATEAU C, _____ [1]

(iv) NAME THE DESERT D, _____ [1]

(v) NAME COUNTRY E, _____ [1]

STUDY FIG 1

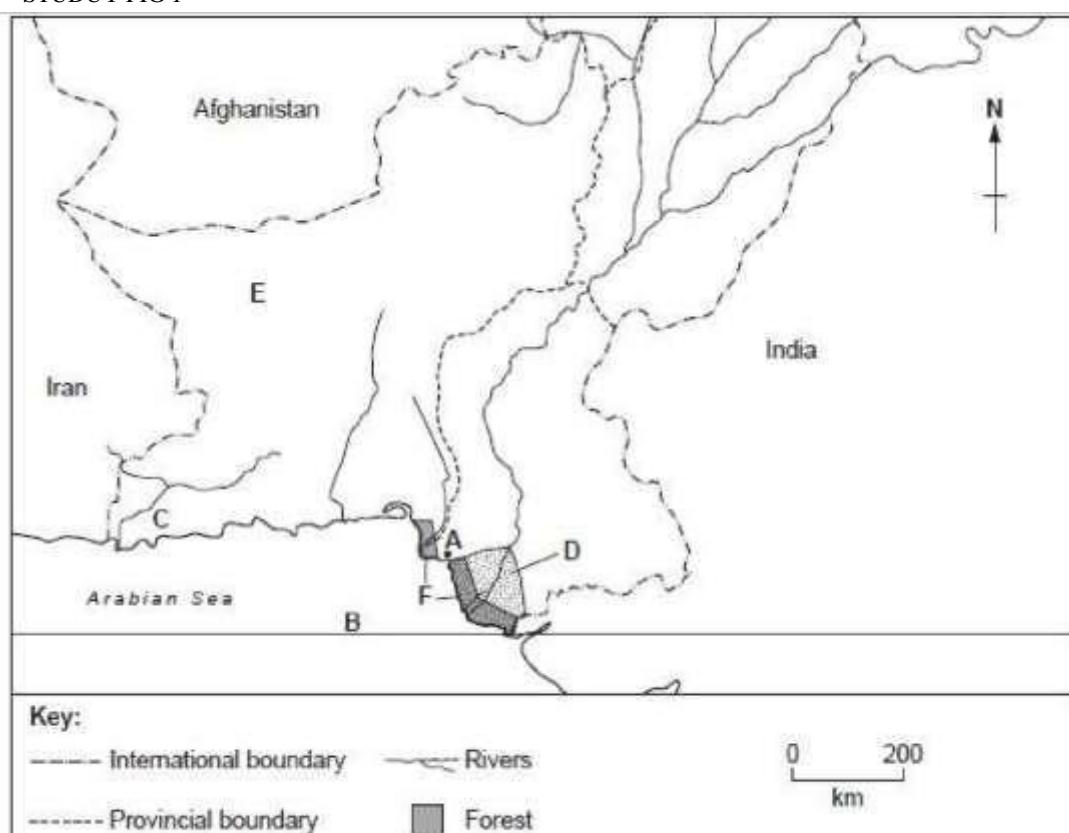


Fig. 1

1. NAME THE LINE OF LATITUDE B, _____
2. NAME THE RIVER C, _____
3. NAME THE AREA D, _____
4. NAME THE PROVINCE E, _____
5. NAME THE CITY A, _____ [5]

STUDY THE MAP OF PAKISTAN, FIG. 1.

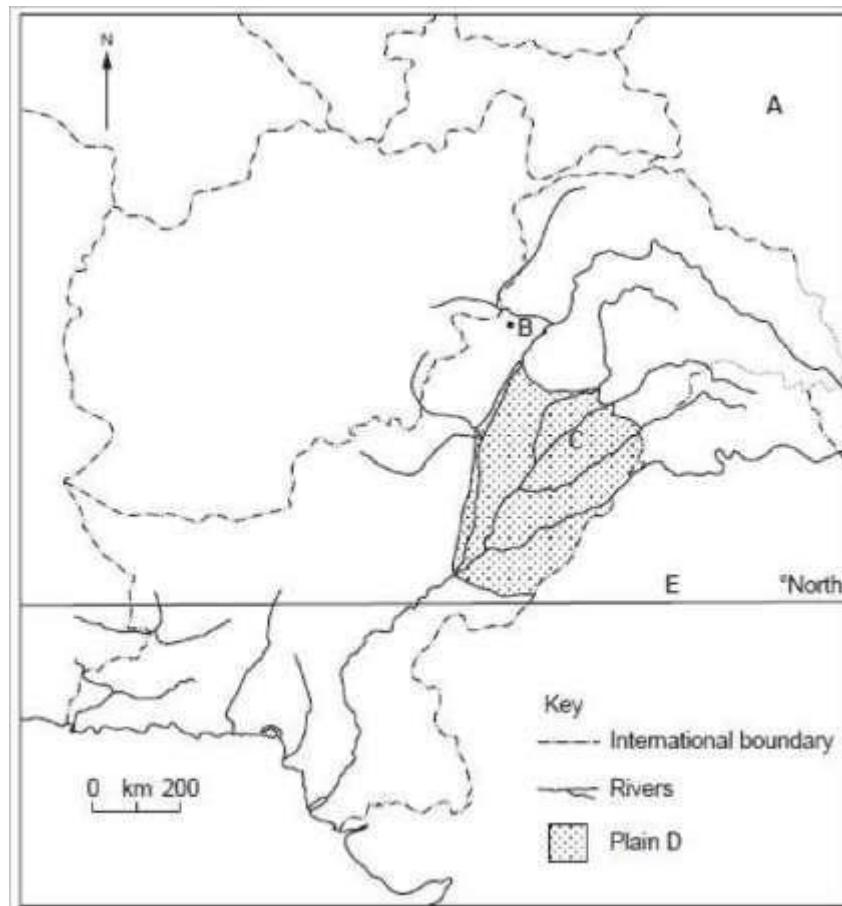


Fig. 1

- NAME COUNTRY A, _____
- NAME THE RIVER C, _____
- NAME THE PLAIN D, _____
- STATE THE NUMBER IN °N OF THE LINE OF LATITUDE E. _____ [5]

(A) STUDY THE MAP OF THE HUNZA VALLEY, FIG. 1

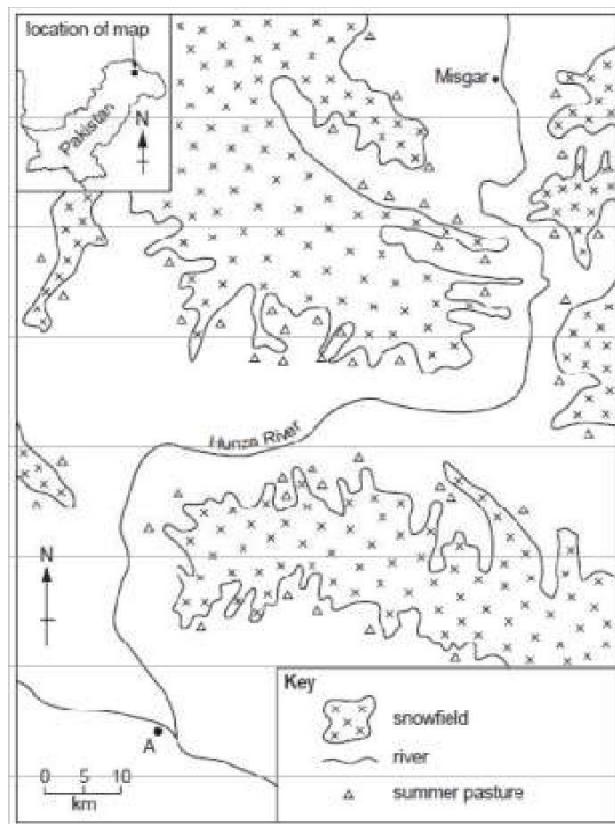


Fig. 1

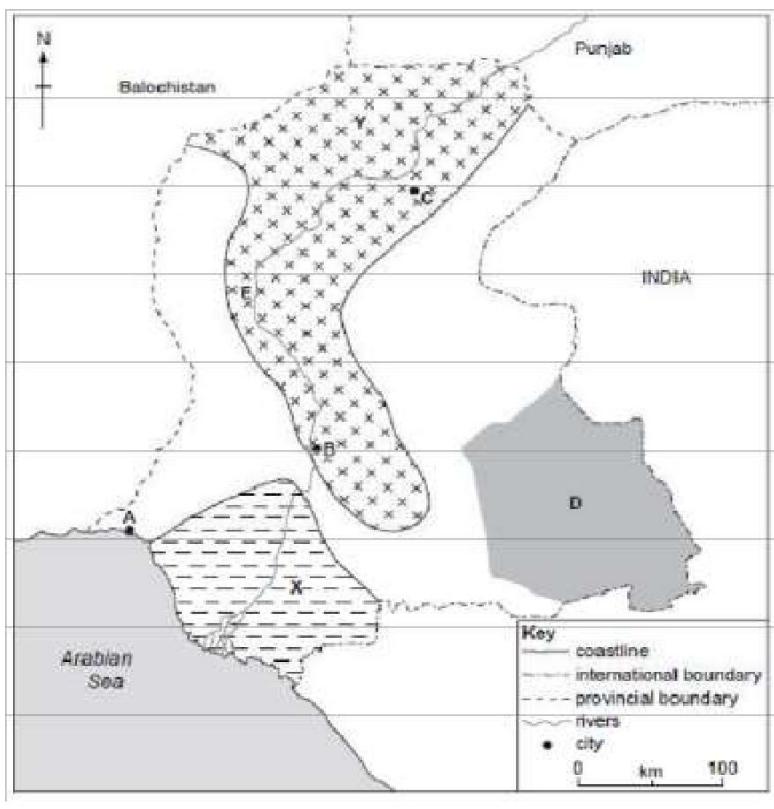
NAME THE RANGE OF MOUNTAINS IN WHICH THIS VALLEY IS SITUATED. [1]

NAME THE TOWN A. [1]

NAME THE HIGHWAY WHICH FOLLOWS THIS VALLEY NORTH TO CHINA. [1]

NAME THE FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED AREA IN WHICH THIS VALLEY IS SITUATED. [1]

(A) STUDY FIG. 2, A MAP OF POPULATION DENSITY DISTRIBUTION IN SINDH PROVINCE.

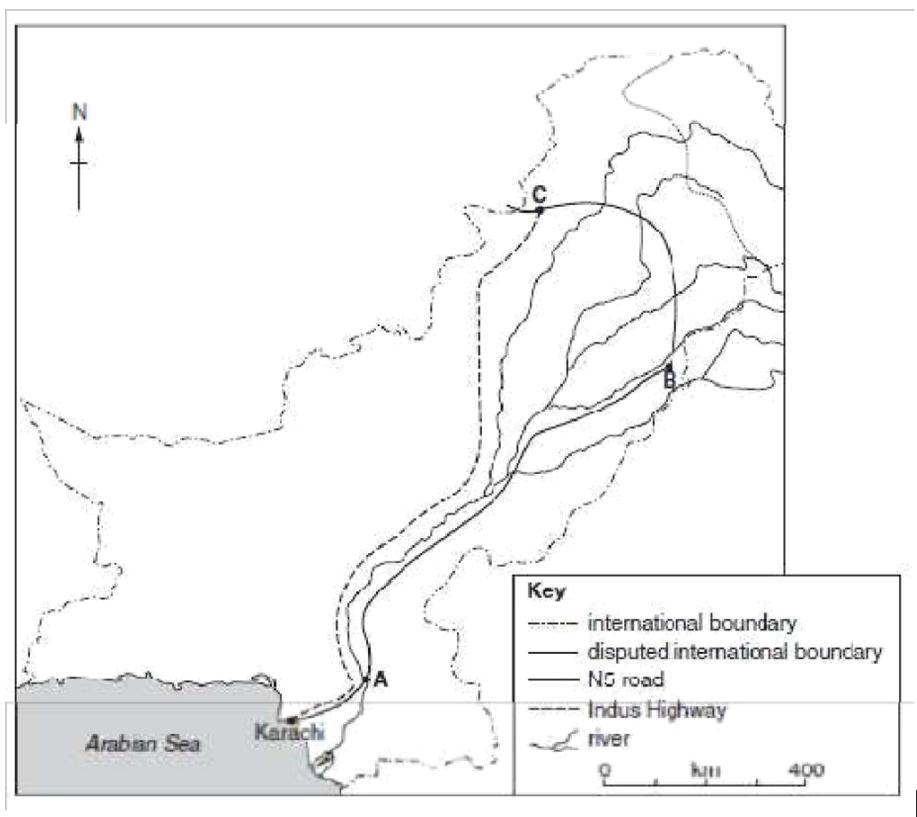


- NAME THE CITIES A, B AND C. _____
- NAME THE DESERT D. _____
- NAME THE RIVER E. _____ [5]

(b) (I) EXPLAIN THE PHYSICAL REASONS FOR A HIGH DENSITY OF POPULATION IN AREA Y. [4]

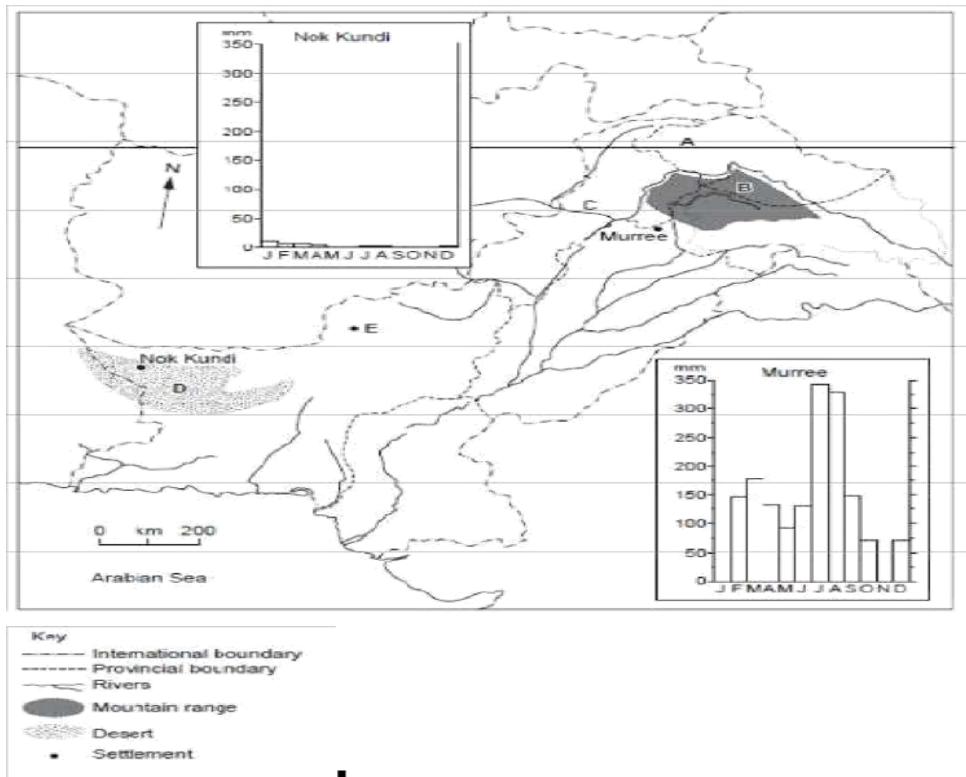
(II) EXPLAIN THE LOW POPULATION DENSITY IN AREA X. [3]

A) STUDY FIG. 3, A MAP SHOWING THREE MAJOR CITIES AND TWO MAJOR ROADS.



(I) NAME THE CITIES A, B AND C. [3]

STUDY THE MAP OF PAKISTAN, FIG. 1.



ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION:

STATE THE NUMBER OF DEGREES NORTH OF LATITUDE A (MURREE IS 34°N), _____ [1]

NAME THE MOUNTAIN RANGE B, _____ [1]

NAME THE RIVER C, _____ [1]

NAME THE DESERT D, _____, [1]

NAME CITY E, _____ [1]

(A) STUDY THE MAP OF PAKISTAN, FIG. 1.

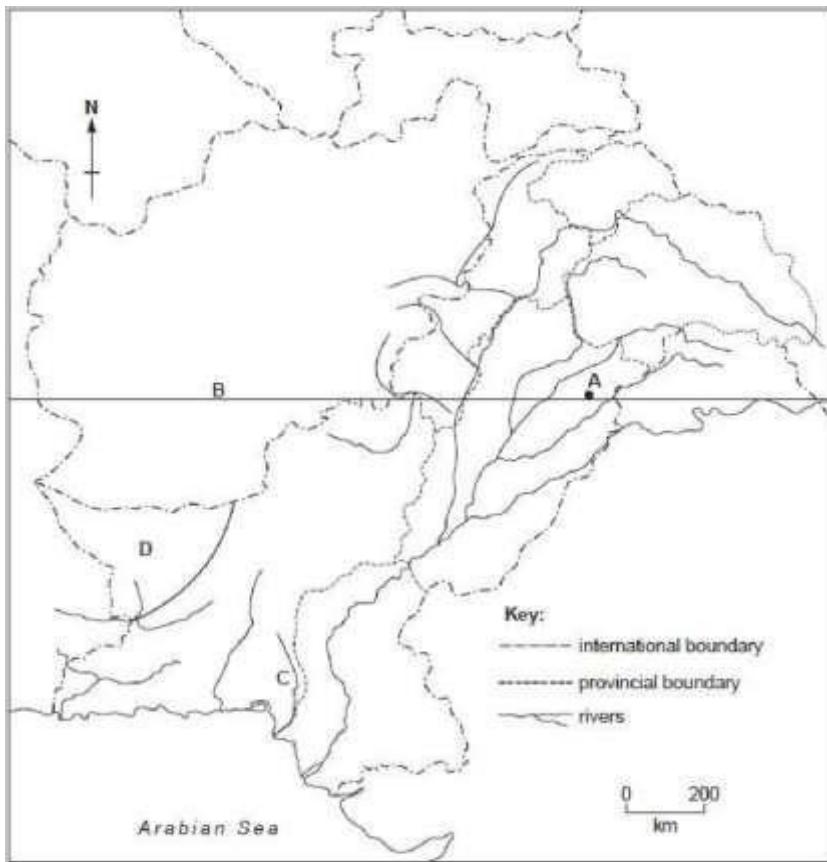


Fig. 1

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION:

(i) NAME THE CITY A, _____

(ii) STATE THE LATITUDE IN DEGREES NORTH OF LINE B, _____

(iii) NAME THE RIVER C, _____

(IV) STATE TWO MAIN FEATURES OF THE CLIMATE IN AREA D. _____ [5]

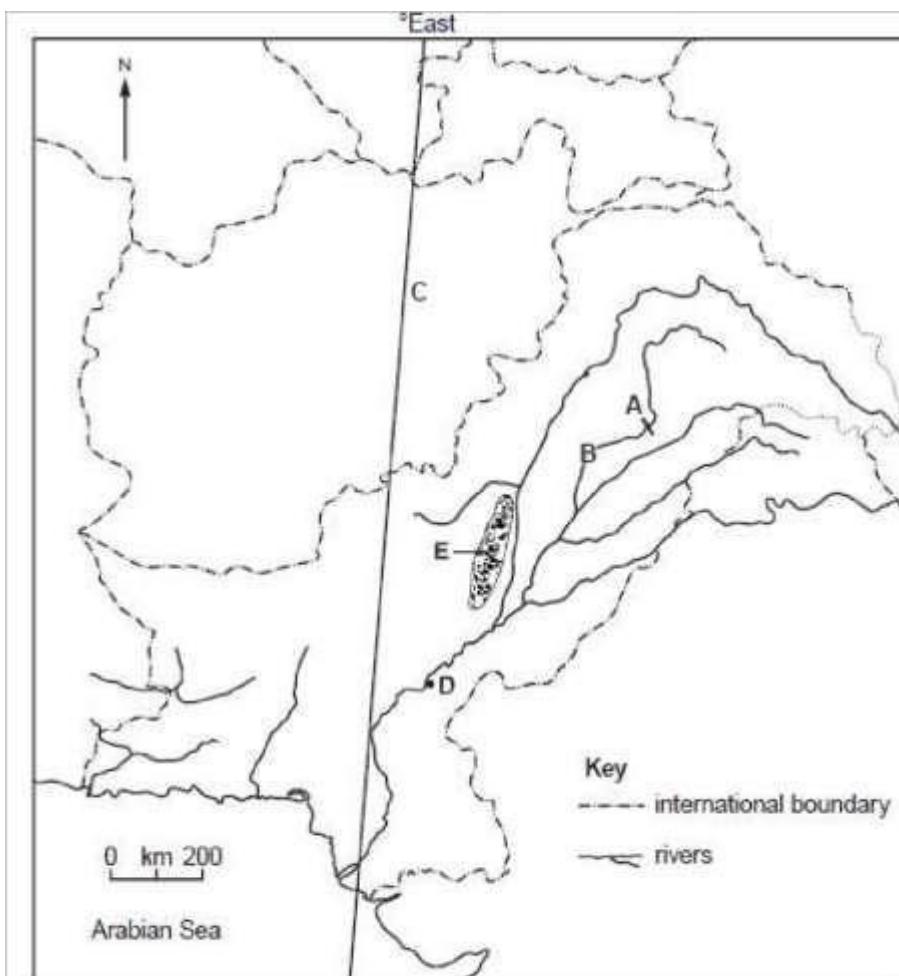


Fig. 1

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION:

(i) NAME THE DAM A, _____

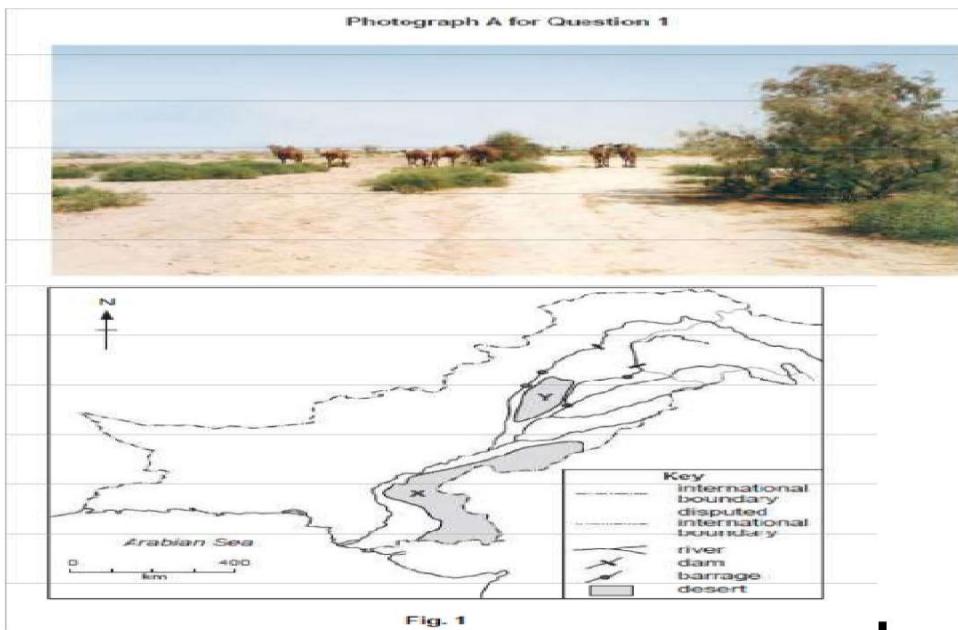
(ii) NAME THE RIVER B, _____

(iii) STATE THE NUMBER IN DEGREES EAST OF THE LINE OF LONGITUDE C, _____

(iv) NAME THE CITY D, _____

(V) NAME THE RANGE OF HILLS SHADED AT E. _____ [5]

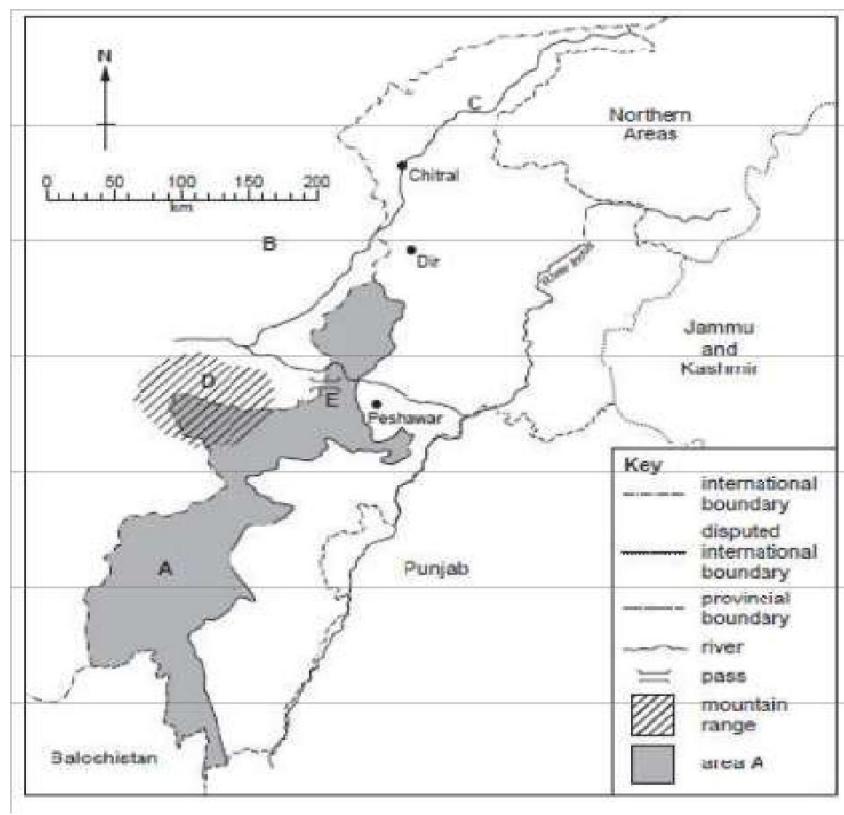
STUDY FIG. 1 AND PHOTOGRAPH A .



NAME THE DESERTS X AND Y. [2]

DESCRIBE THE SCENE IN PHOTOGRAPH A. [4]

STUDY FIG. 1, A MAP OF NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE



- (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. _____ [5]

EXPLAIN HOW TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE CAUSE PROBLEMS FOR FARMING IN BALOCHISTAN. [4]

(A) STUDY FIG. 5, A MAP OF PAKISTAN.

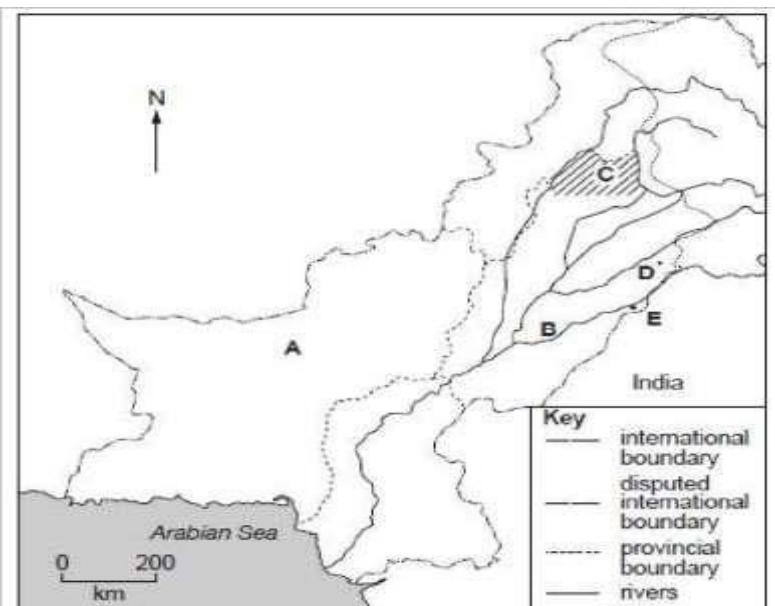


Fig. 5

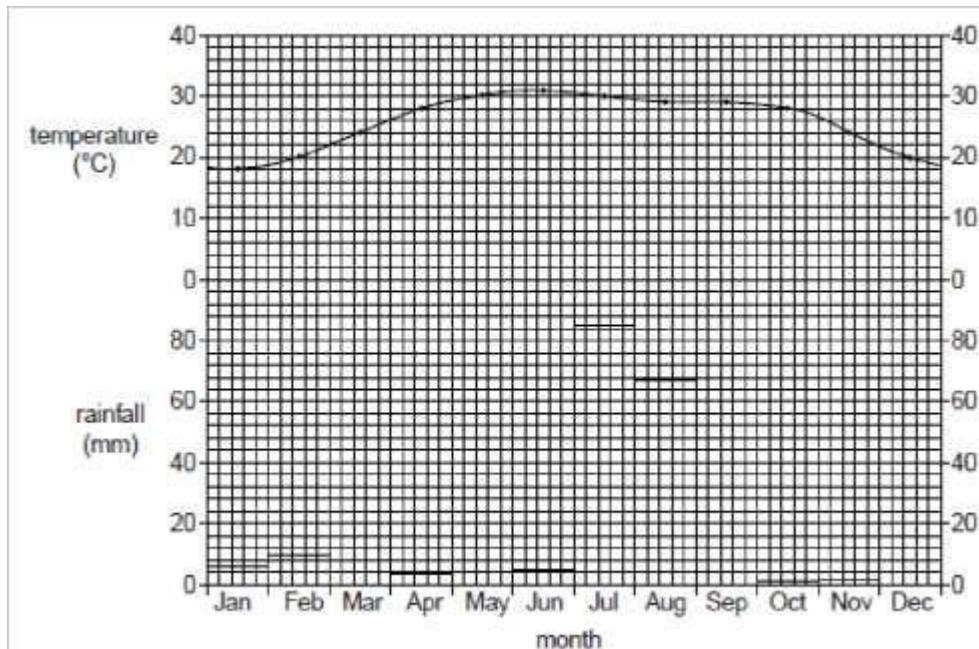
NAME THE PROVINCE A. _____

NAME THE RIVER B. _____

NAME THE PLATEAU C. _____ [3]

THE CLIMATE OF PAKISTAN

(A) STUDY FIG. 3 WHICH SHOWS THE CLIMATE OF KARACHI.



BY HOW MUCH DOES THE TEMPERATURE RISE FROM JANUARY TO MAY? [1]

DESCRIBE THE PATTERN OF RAINFALL DURING THE WINTER SEASON FROM OCTOBER TO MARCH. [2]

(iii) WITH REFERENCE TO FIG. 3 ONLY, DESCRIBE THE CLIMATE OF THE MONTHS FROM JUNE TO SEPTEMBER. [4]

(B) EXPLAIN THE CAUSES OF THE MONSOON AT KARACHI. [4]

(C) (I) NAME THE VIOLENT STORMS THAT FORM OVER THE SEA AND THAT MAY AFFECT KARACHI. [1]

(ii) IN WHICH MONTHS MAY THESE OCCUR? [1]

**(iii) EXPLAIN HOW STORMS SUCH AS THESE MAY AFFECT INDUSTRY AND
COMMUNICATIONS IN URBAN AREAS. [6]**

(D) READ THE ARTICLE BELOW.

The continuing power cuts and load shedding in the expanding commercial city of Karachi must be addressed. The port city lies on the shores of the Arabian Sea, and has a windy and sunny climate.

The huge population and many industries generate a huge amount of waste that needs to be disposed of.

ASSESS THE POSSIBILITIES AND PROBLEMS FOR ELECTRICITY GENERATION OTHER THAN BY FOSSIL FUELS AT KARACHI. [6]**POSSIBILITIES**

THE MAP, FIG. 2, SHOWS THE LOCATIONS OF TWO WEATHER STATIONS, AND THEIR RECORDS OF RAINFALL AND MEAN MONTHLY TEMPERATURE

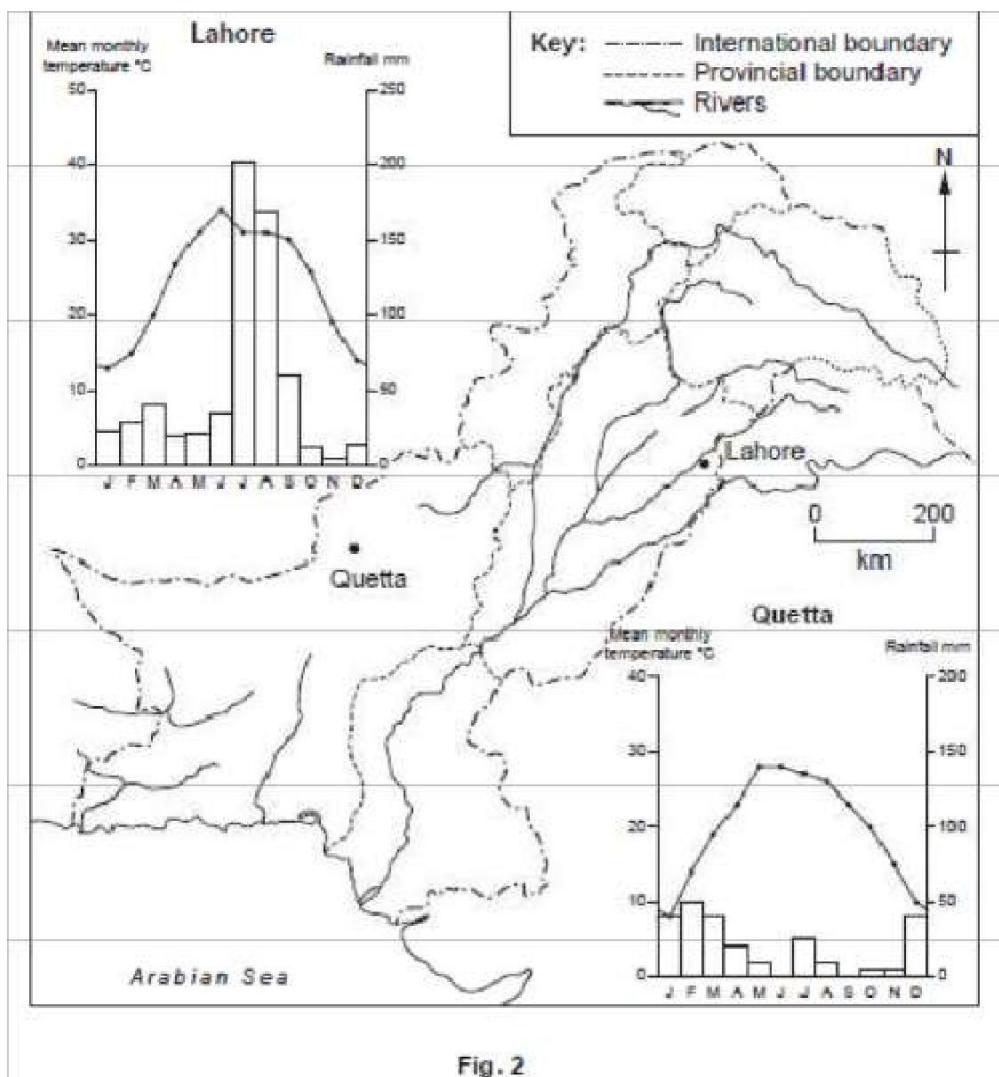


Fig. 2

A)(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]

STUDY THE MAP, FIG. 2, WHICH SHOWS THE MAIN MONSOON WIND AND THE RAINFALL DISTRIBUTION FROM JULY TO SEPTEMBER.

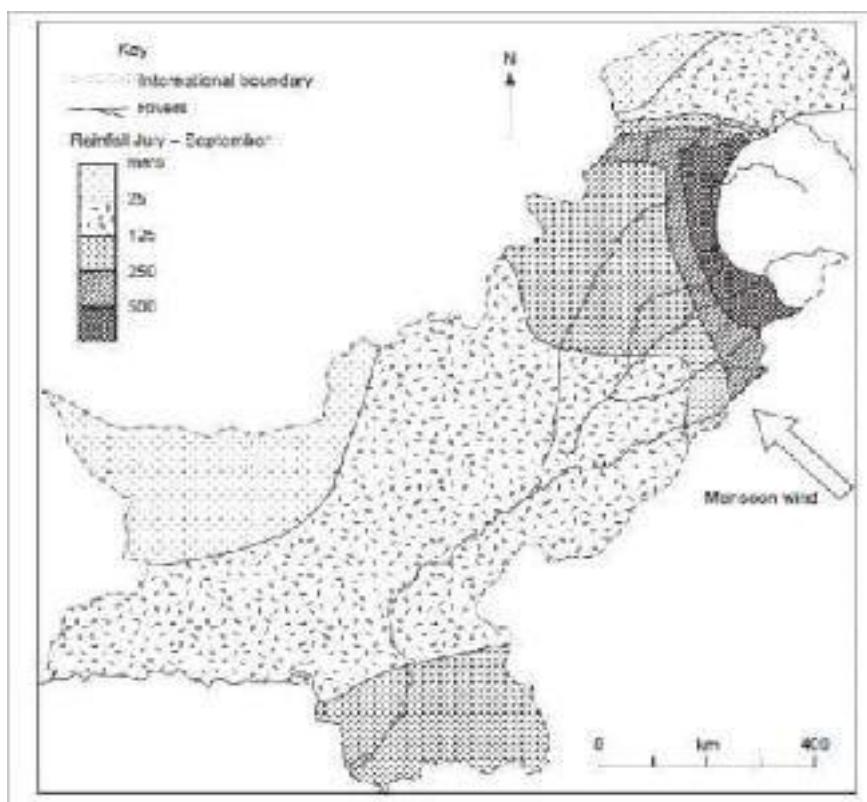


Fig. 2.

(i) EXPLAIN WHY THE MONSOON WIND THAT IS SHOWN DEVELOPS. [4]

DESCRIBE THE RAINFALL DISTRIBUTION SHOWN IN FIG. 2 AND EXPLAIN HOW IT IS CAUSED BY THE MONSOON WINDS. [7]

DESCRIPTION

EXPLAIN

(D) HOW MAY STORMS AND HEAVY RAINFALL CAUSE PROBLEMS FOR PEOPLE IN PAKISTAN? [5]

STUDY FIG. 2, WHICH SHOWS THE CLIMATE OF MISGAR

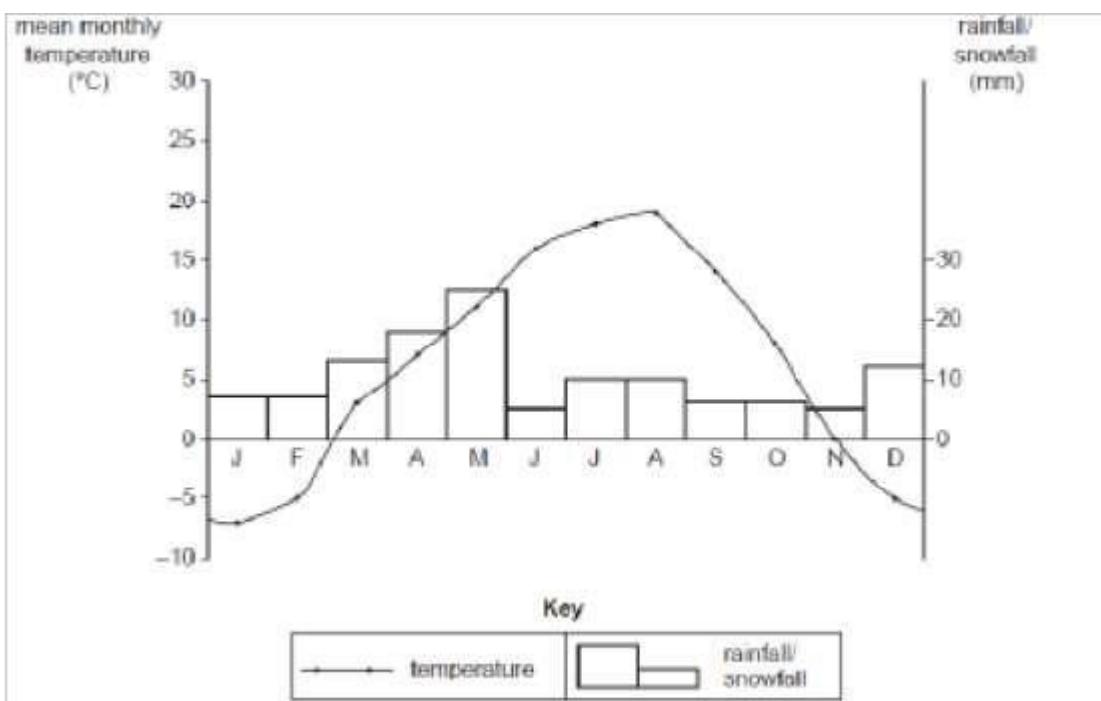


Fig. 2

(I) WITH REFERENCE TO FIG. 2, EXPLAIN WHY THE HUNZA RIVER INCREASES IN VOLUME IN THE SUMMER MONTHS. [2]

(II) EXPLAIN HOW TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE AFFECT THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN MOUNTAIN AREAS. USE YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF MOUNTAIN AREAS AND INFORMATION FROM FIG. 2 TO HELP YOU. [6]

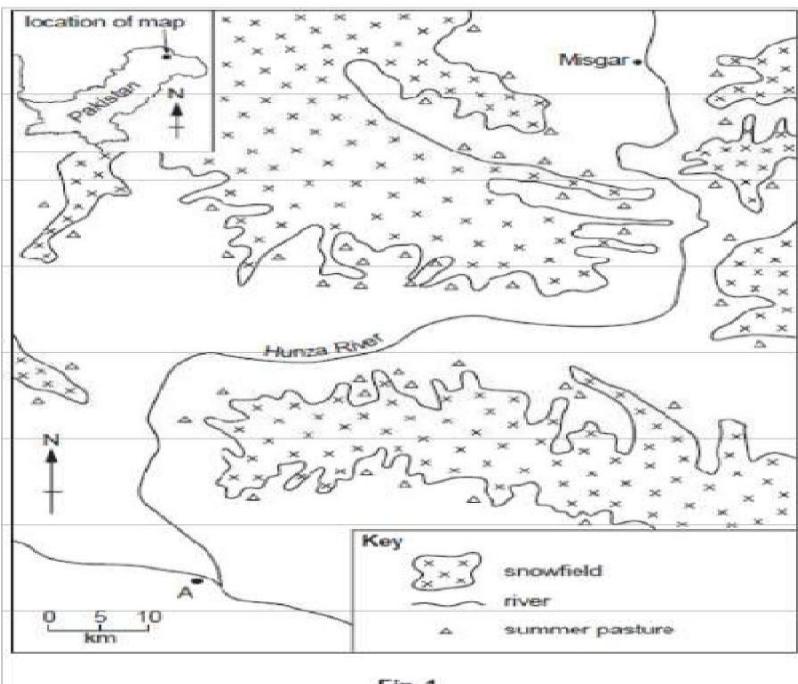


Fig. 1

(I) WHAT IS A SNOWFIELD? [1]

(II) EXPLAIN WHY A LARGE PART OF THE AREA IS COVERED WITH SNOWFIELDS? [2]

(I) STATE WHERE THE SUMMER PASTURES ARE SITUATED ON FIG.1. NEXT TO SNOWFIELDS [1]

(I) DESCRIBE THE CLIMATE OF AREA C, SHOWN ON FIG. 3.

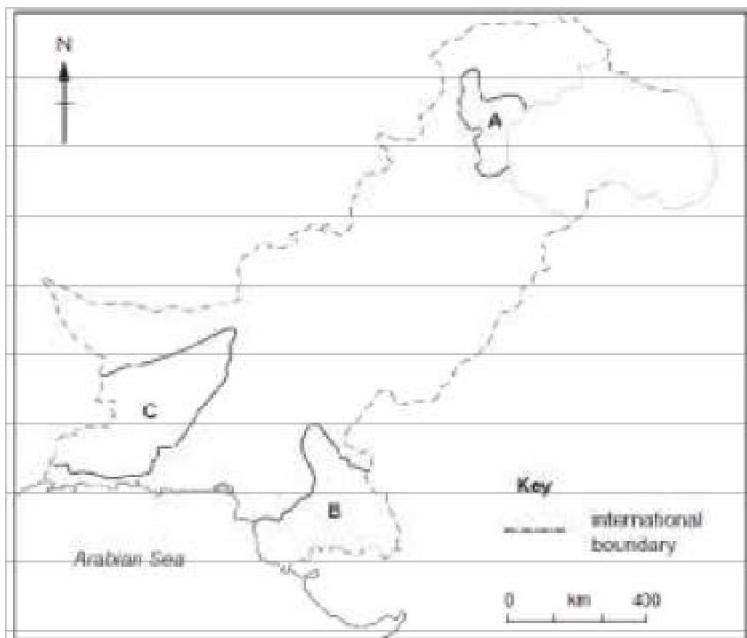


Fig. 3

STUDY FIG. 1, A MAP OF NATURAL HAZARDS IN PAKISTAN

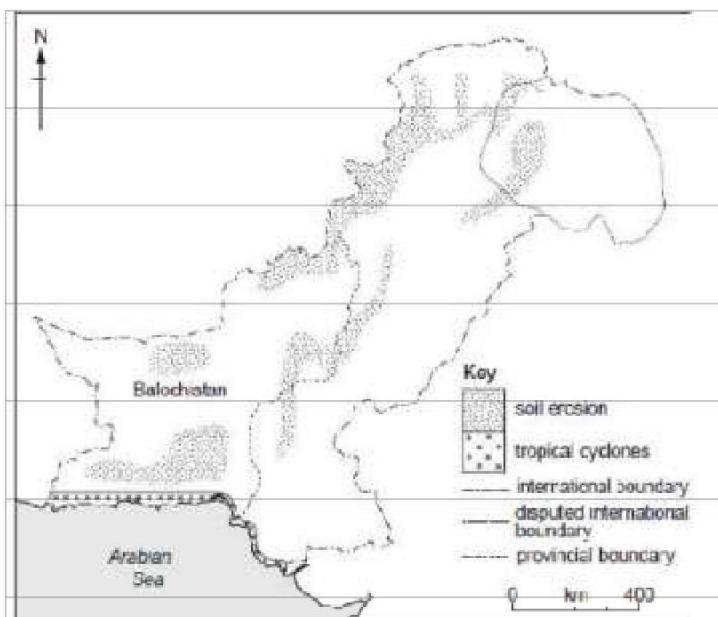


Fig. 1

(B) STUDY FIG. 1 AGAIN.

(i) WHICH AREA IS AFFECTED BY TROPICAL CYCLONES? [1]

(ii) DESCRIBE THE PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF TROPICAL CYCLONES IN THIS AREA. [5]

(c) HEAVY RAIN AND THUNDERSTORMS AFFECT BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY IN URBAN AREAS. EXPLAIN THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THE RAIN AND STORMS. [6]

(A) STUDY FIG. 7, WHICH SHOWS THE DESERT CLIMATE OF NOK KUNDI.

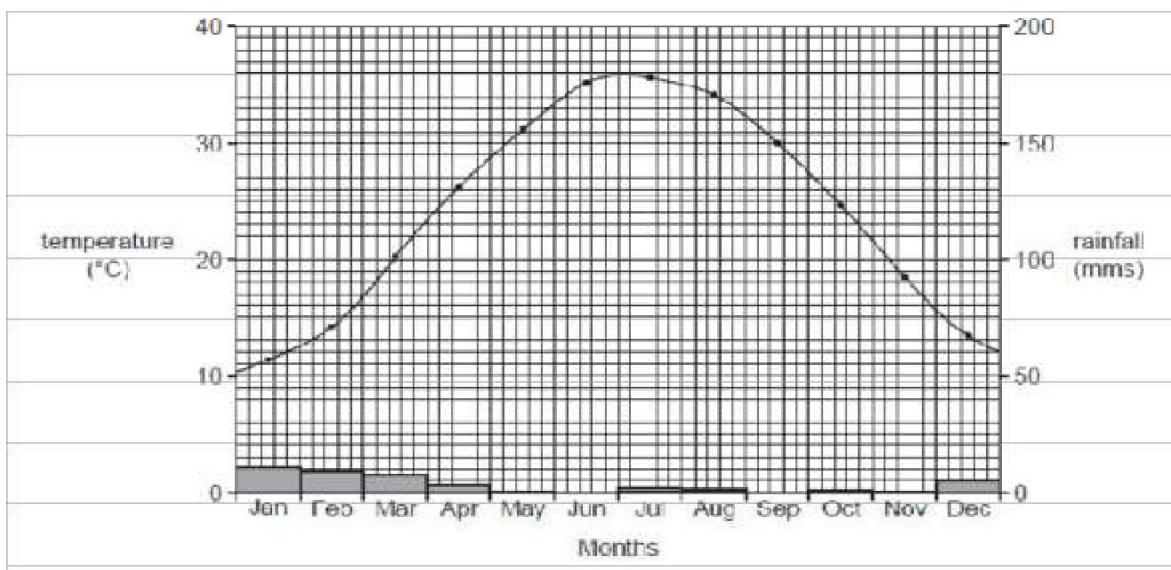


Fig. 7

(I) WITH REFERENCE TO FIG. 7, DESCRIBE THE YEARLY DISTRIBUTION OF TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL IN A DESERT CLIMATE. [5]

- (ii) EXPLAIN HOW THE CLIMATE OF DESERT AREAS AFFECTS AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.[6]

AGRICULTURE

(A) DESCRIBE THE ROUTE OF THE MAIN MONSOON ACROSS PAKISTAN. [4]

(B) STUDY FIG. 4, WHICH SHOWS THE RAINFALL OF PESHAWAR AND LAHORE

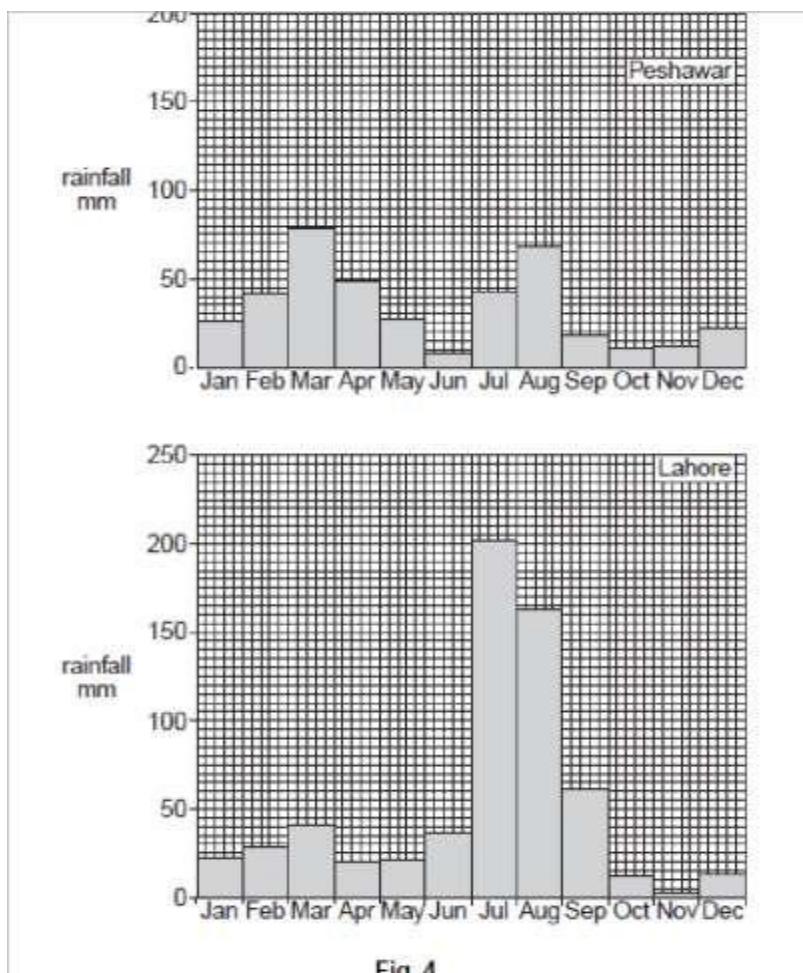


Fig. 4

(I) USING FIGURES FROM FIG. 4 IN YOUR ANSWER COMPARE THE DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL FROM JUNE TO SEPTEMBER AT LAHORE AND PESHAWAR. [2]

(II) USING FIGURES FROM FIG. 4 IN YOUR ANSWER COMPARE THE DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL FROM JUNE TO SEPTEMBER AT LAHORE AND PESHAWAR. [2]

COMPARISONS –

(C) STUDY FIGS 5A AND 5B, WHICH SHOW RAINFALL DISTRIBUTION IN PAKISTAN.

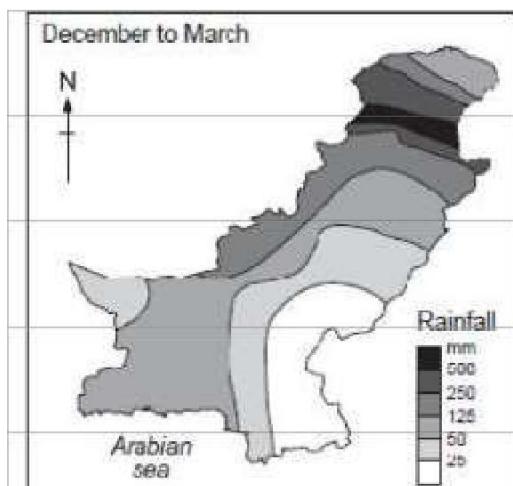


Fig. 5A

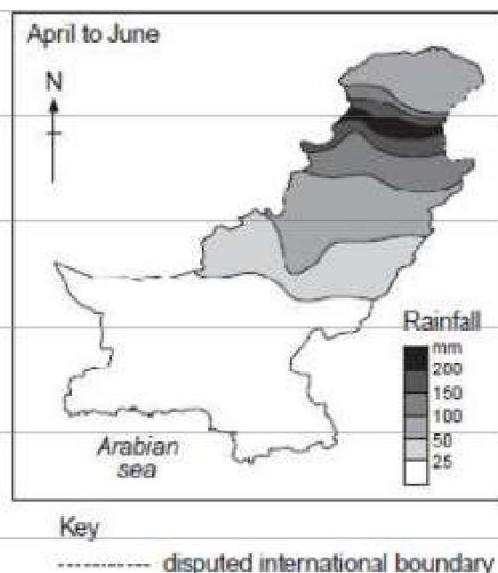


Fig. 5B

(I) WHAT IS THE MAIN CAUSE OF RAINFALL FROM:

A) DECEMBER TO MARCH?

B) APRIL TO JUNE?

(II) NAME ONE AREA WHICH RECEIVES HIGH RAINFALL IN BOTH SEASONS A AND B. [1]
NORTH PUNJAB / CENTRAL NWFP / PESHAWAR

(III) WHICH AREA RECEIVES THE HIGHEST RAINFALL FROM DECEMBER TO MARCH? [1]

EXPLAIN THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE MONSOON TO PEOPLE WHO LIVE AND WORK IN URBAN AREAS. [4]

STUDY FIG. 3, WHICH SHOWS THE CLIMATE OF GILGIT.

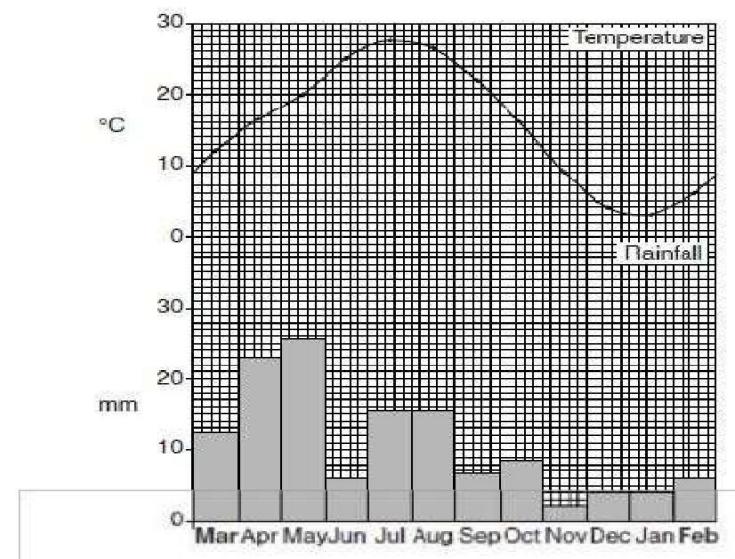


Fig. 3

WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE, AND IN WHICH MONTH DOES IT OCCUR? [2]

IN WHICH SEASON OF THE YEAR IS THE RAINFALL HIGHEST? [1]

COMPARE THE CLIMATE OF THE MONTHS FROM MAY TO SEPTEMBER WITH THE MONTHS FROM NOVEMBER TO FEBRUARY. [4]

IN WHAT WAYS DOES THE WINTER CLIMATE MAKE LIFE DIFFICULT FOR PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN MOUNTAINOUS AREAS? [6]

(A) STUDY THE MAP OF PAKISTAN, FIG. 1.

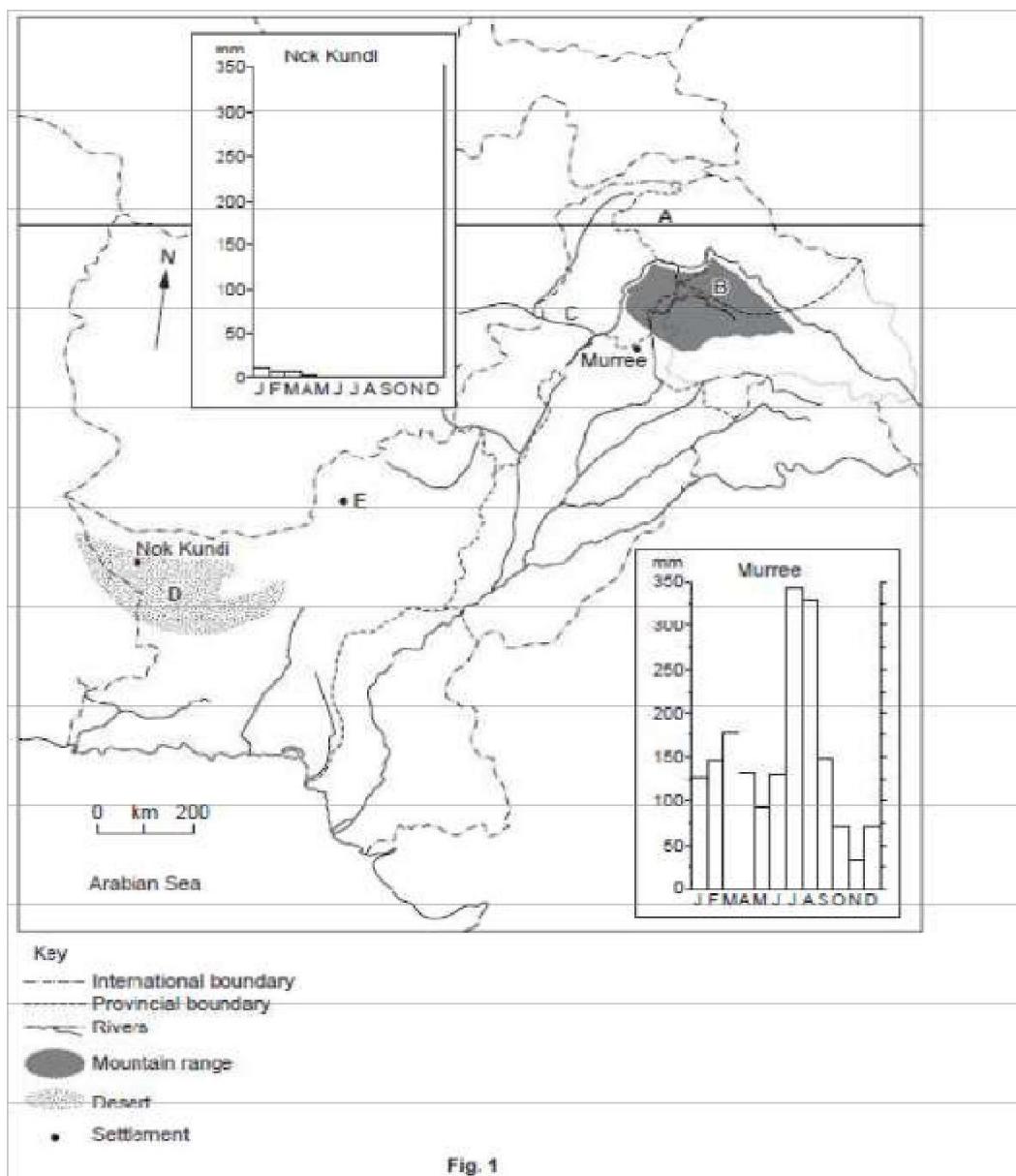


Fig. 1

(B) STUDY THE RAINFALL GRAPH FOR MURREE LOCATED ON THE MAP, FIG. 1.

(i) WHAT IS THE TOTAL RAINFALL FOR THE PERIOD JULY-AUGUST? [1]

(ii) EXPLAIN THE HIGH RAINFALL TOTAL FOR THE PERIOD JULY-AUGUST. [5]

(iii) DESCRIBE THE AMOUNT AND PATTERN OF MURREE'S RAINFALL FROM DECEMBER TO MARCH. [3]

(iv) EXPLAIN WHY MURREE HAS RAINFALL IN WINTER. [3]

(V) WHAT TYPE OF RAINFALL DOES MURREE RECEIVE IN MAY-JUNE AND OCTOBER-NOVEMBER AND HOW IS

IT FORMED? [4] CONVECTIONAL/THUNDERSTORMSFORMATION

-HIGH TEMPERATURES/STRONG HEATING

(C) STUDY THE RAINFALL GRAPHS FOR NOK KUNDI AND MURREE LOCATED ON THE MAP, FIG. 1.

(i) HOW MUCH MORE RAINFALL DOES THE DRIEST MONTH AT MURREE RECEIVE THAN THE WETTEST MONTH AT NOK KUNDI? [1]

(ii) MURREE HAS AS MUCH RAIN IN ITS DRIEST MONTH AS NOK KUNDI RECEIVES IN A WHOLE YEAR. WHY IS

THE AREA IN WHICH NOK KUNDI IS SITUATED SO DRY? [3] -SHELTERED BY SURROUNDING

(I) DESCRIBE THE SCENE SHOWN. [4]

**EXPLAIN WHY DESERT X HAS VERY LOW
RAINFALL. [3] - TOO FAR SOUTH FOR**

(B) STUDY FIG. 2, A BAR CHART SHOWING PRECIPITATION FOR PESHAWAR.

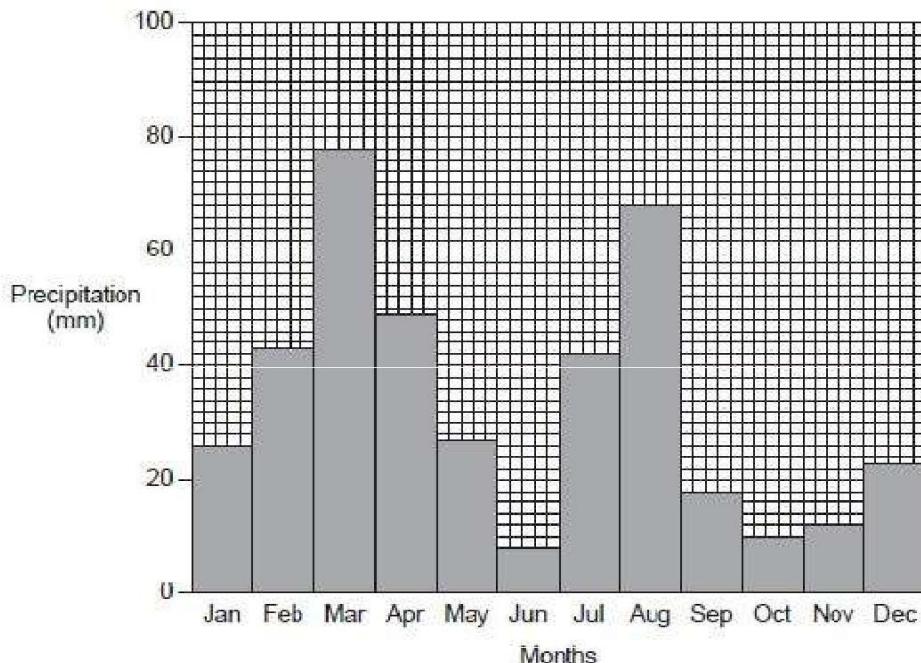


Fig. 2

DESCRIBE THE PRECIPITATION IN THE MONTHS FROM JUNE TO SEPTEMBER. [3]

EXPLAIN HOW THIS PRECIPITATION IS CAUSED BY THE MONSOON WINDS IN THESE MONTHS. [3]

DESCRIBE THE PRECIPITATION IN THE MONTHS FROM OCTOBER TO APRIL. [2]

WHICH WEATHER SYSTEMS BRING THIS PRECIPITATION? [2]

WHY DOES SNOW FALL INSTEAD OF RAIN IN THE WINTER? [2]

(A) STUDY FIG. 1, A TEMPERATURE GRAPH FOR LAHORE.

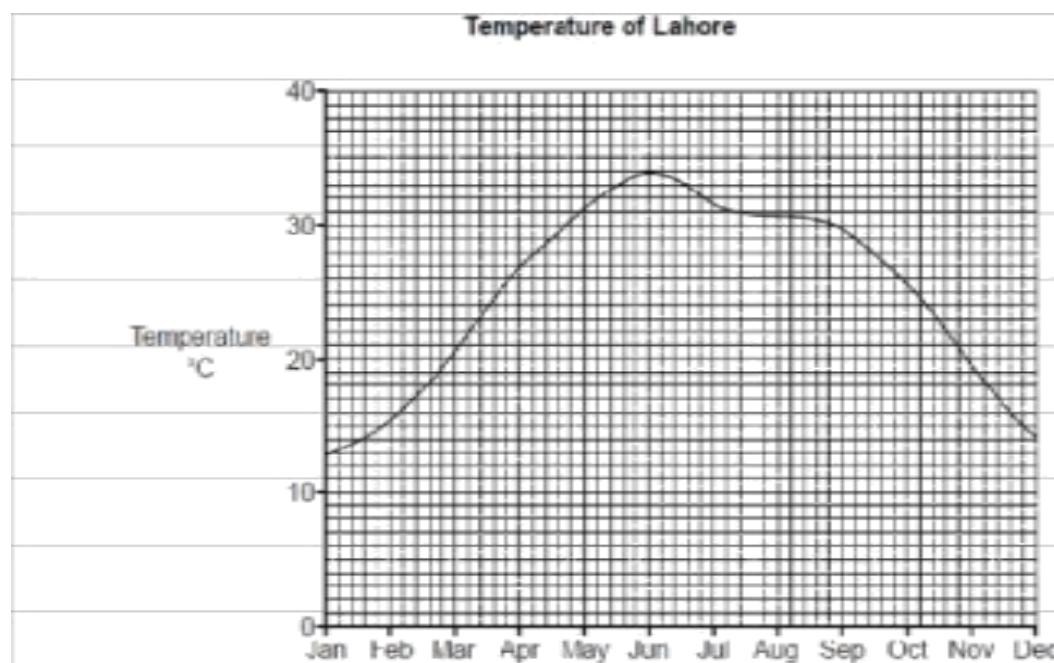
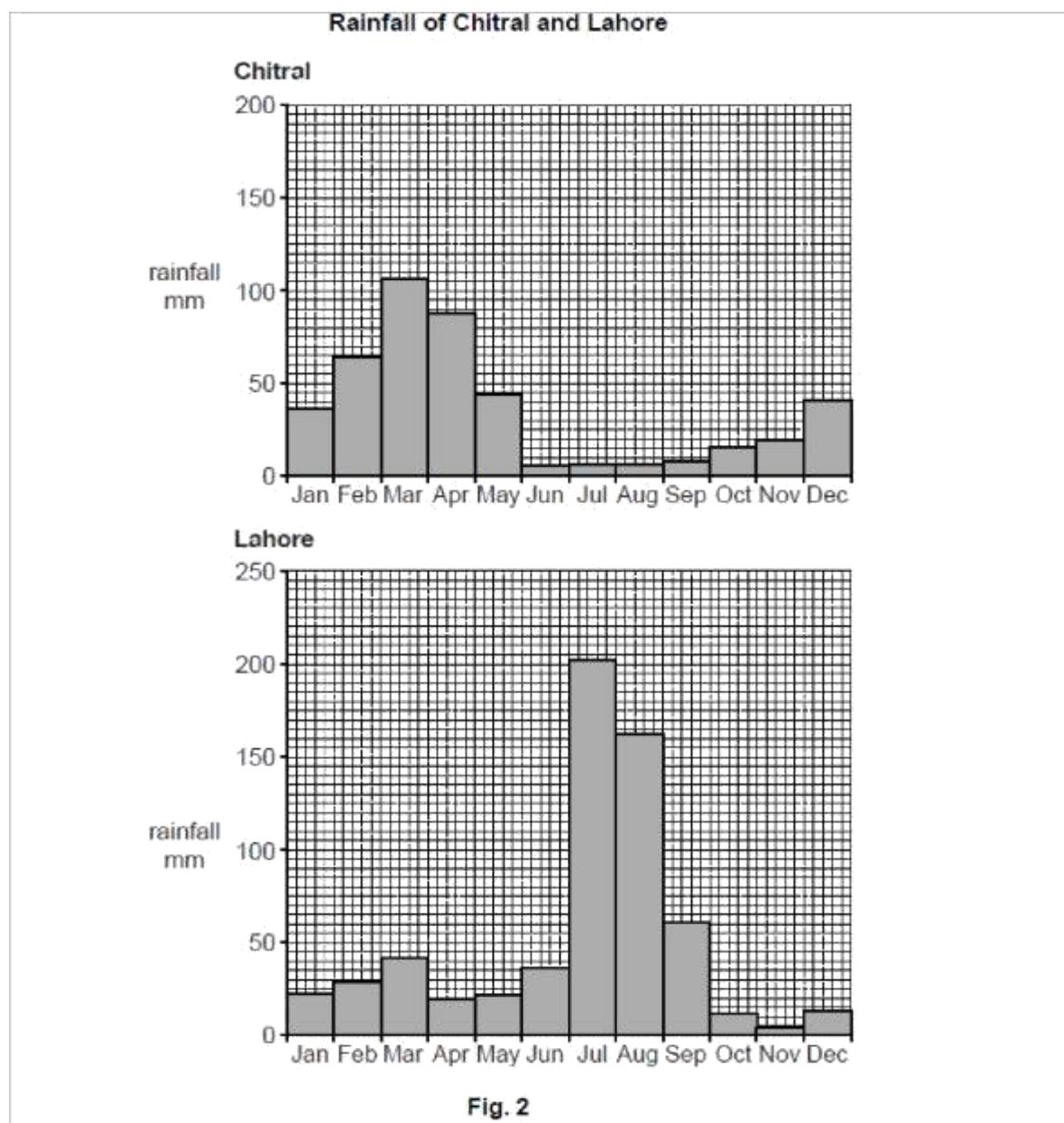


Fig. 1

(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 ,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]**

(A) STUDY FIG. 8, WHICH SHOWS JANUARY TEMPERATURES IN PAKISTAN.

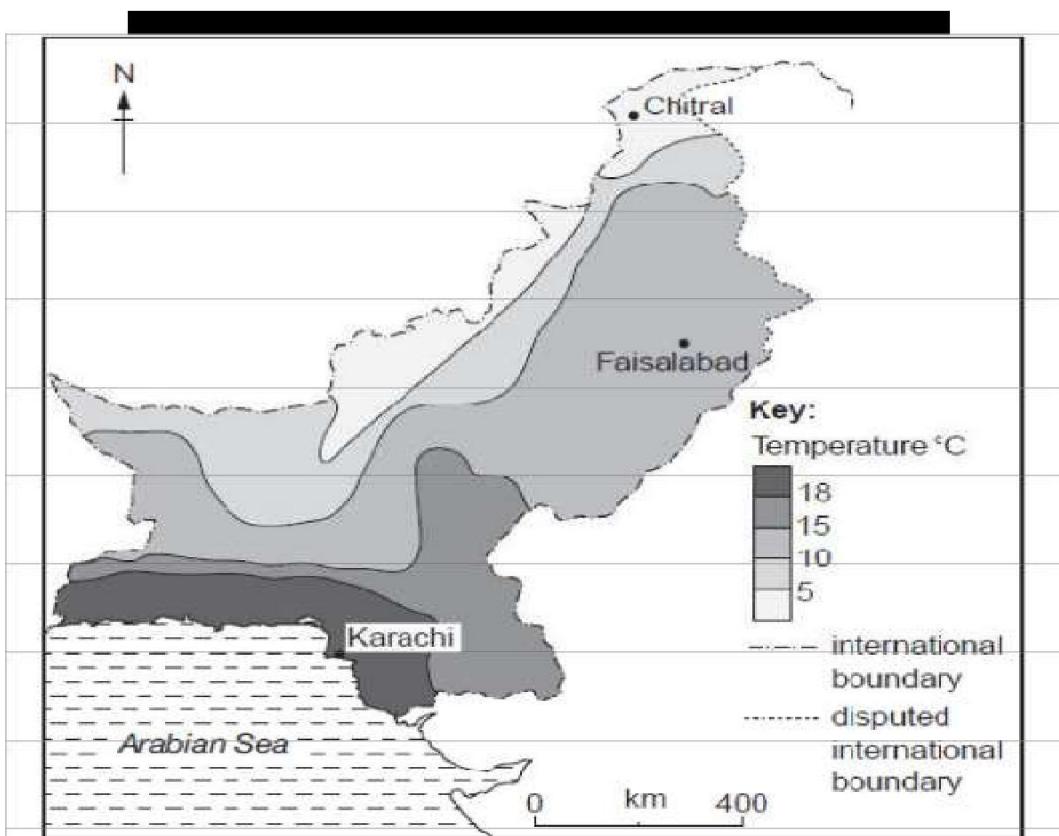


Fig. 8

WHAT IS THE TEMPERATURE AT: [3] KARACHI?

FAISALABAD?

CHITRAL?

(II) DO THE TEMPERATURES INCREASE OR DECREASE: FROM SOUTH TO NORTH?

FROM EAST TO WEST?

(III) EXPLAIN TWO FACTORS THAT AFFECT WINTER TEMPERATURES IN PAKISTAN. [4]

(B) STUDY FIG. 9, WHICH SHOWS THE DISTRIBUTION OF MONSOON RAINFALL IN PAKISTAN.

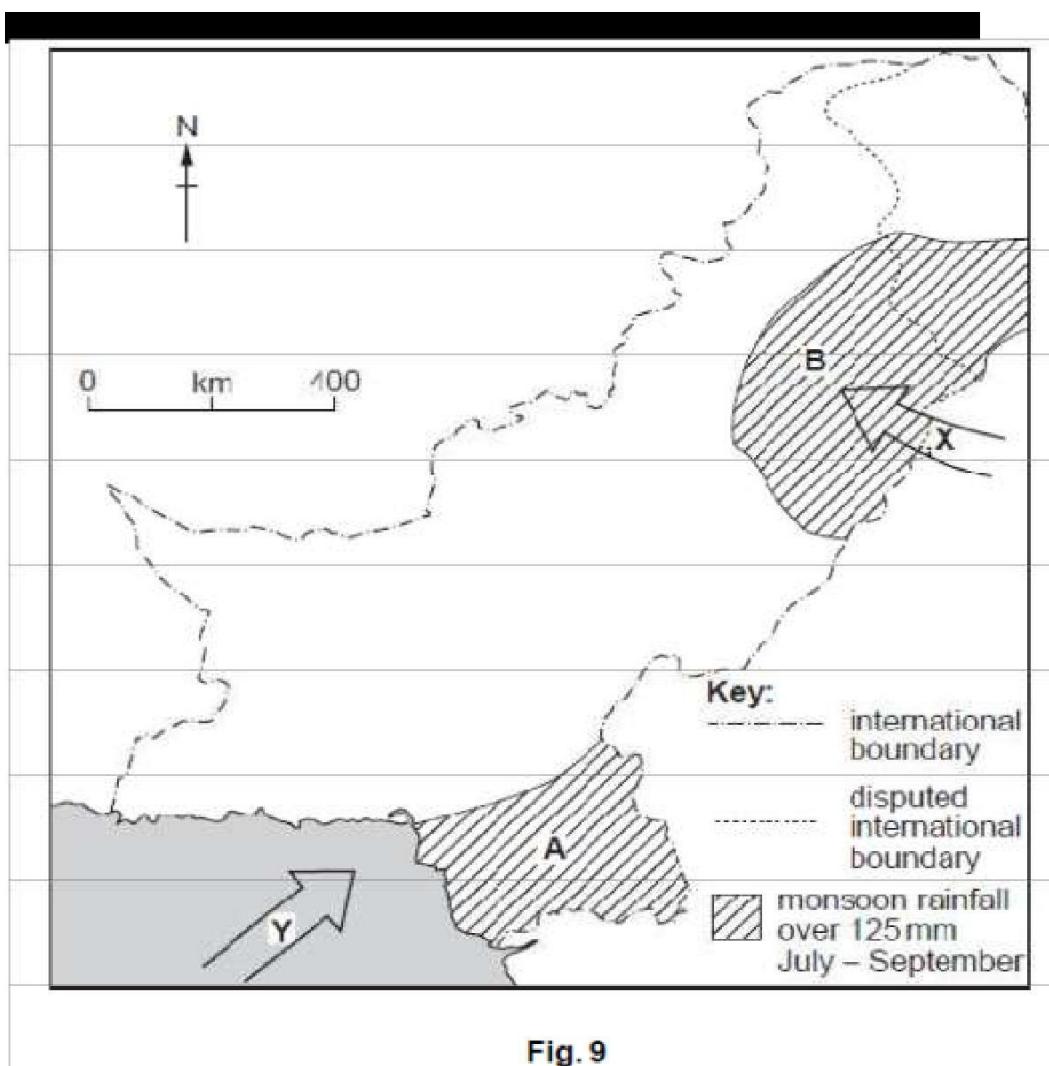


Fig. 9

(i) NAME THE AREAS OF HIGH RAINFALL A AND B. [2]

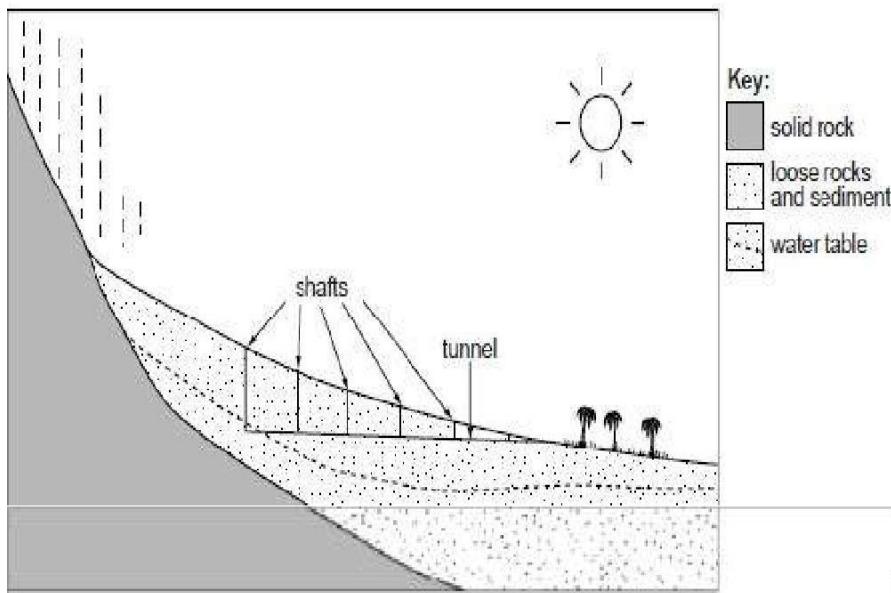
NAME THE BODY OF WATER THAT IS THE SOURCE OF MOISTURE FOR EACH OF THE MONSOON WINDS X AND Y. [2]

EXPLAIN WHY THE LACK OF MONSOON RAINFALL IN THE SOUTHERN PUNJAB AND NORTHERN SINDH CAUSES PROBLEMS FOR FARMERS. [6]

CONSIDER THE FEASIBILITY OF IMPROVING WATER SUPPLY TO FARMERS IN PUNJAB AND SINDH. [6]

WATER RESOURCES

(A) STUDY FIG. 4 WHICH SHOWS AN IRRIGATION SYSTEM.



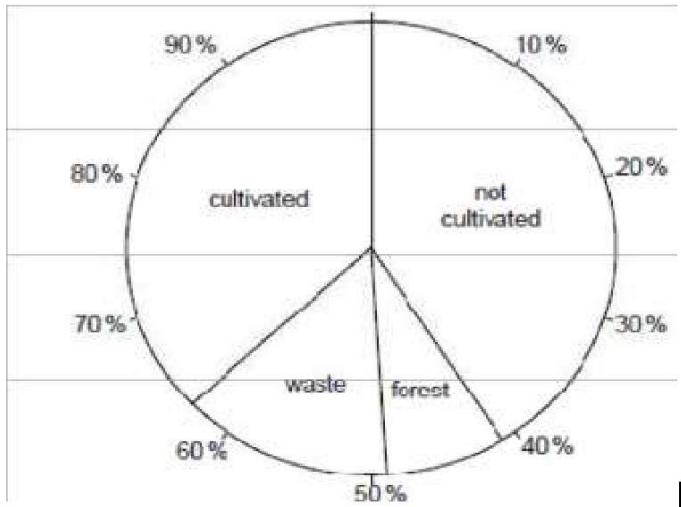
NAME THE IRRIGATION SYSTEM SHOWN IN FIG. 4.[1]

(i) NAME AN AREA OF PAKISTAN WHERE IT IS USED. [2]

(ii) EXPLAIN HOW THIS SYSTEM PROVIDES WATER FOR
AGRICULTURE IN THIS AREA. [4]

(IV) NAME A FRUIT CROP GROWN IN THIS AREA. [1]

STUDY FIG. 5 WHICH SHOWS THE RESULTS OF A LAND-USE SURVEY IN PAKISTAN IN 2008.



(i) WHAT PERCENTAGE OF LAND IS CULTIVATED? [1]

(ii) WHAT PERCENTAGE OF LAND IS WASTE? [1]

(III) EXPLAIN HOW SOILS ARE DAMAGED BY WATERLOGGING AND SALINITY. [4]

(iv) EXPLAIN THREE REASONS, OTHER THAN BY WATERLOGGING AND SALINITY, WHY OVER HALF THE LAND WAS NOT CULTIVATED WHEN THE SURVEY WAS MADE [6] EXPLAIN

TO WHAT EXTENT COULD GOVERNMENT ACTION INCREASE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN PAKISTAN? [6]

(i) NAME AN EXAMPLE OF A BARRAGE. [1]

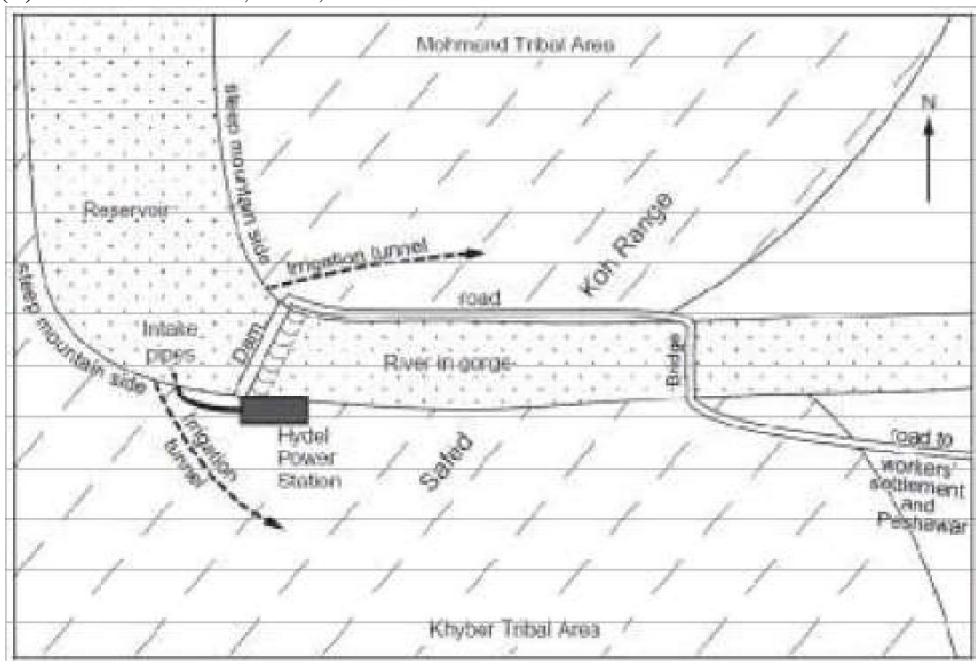
COMPARE THE HEIGHT AND LENGTH OF A BARRAGE WITH THOSE OF A MAJOR DAM LIKE TARBELA. [2]

(III) WHAT IS THE MAIN PURPOSE OF A BARRAGE AND HOW IS THIS PURPOSE ACHIEVED? [3]

(IV) BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE CHANGES THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN THE LAND USE OF THE LOWER INDUS

PLAIN AS A RESULT OF BUILDING BARRAGES. [3]

(A) THE SKETCH MAP, FIG. 4, GIVES SOME INFORMATION ABOUT THE WARSAK DAM.



(i) NAME THE RIVER ACROSS WHICH THE WARSAK DAM WAS BUILT. [1]

(ii) USING FIG. 4 AND YOUR OWN KNOWLEDGE, EXPLAIN WHY THIS IS A GOOD SITE FOR A DAM. [5]

USING FIG. 4 AND YOUR OWN KNOWLEDGE, EXPLAIN WHY IT WAS SO EXPENSIVE TO BUILD THE DAM AND POWER STATION AND TO PROVIDE IRRIGATION WATER. [3]

NAME THE FARMING AREA SERVED BY IRRIGATION WATER FROM THE WARSAC RESERVOIR. [1]

(V) HOW IS ELECTRICITY PRODUCED IN POWER STATIONS SUCH AS WARSAC AND HOW IS IT TRANSMITTED TO CITIES LIKE PESHAWAR? [5]

HOW PRODUCED:

(B) READ THE FOLLOWING EXTRACT FROM "DAWN – ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS REVIEW", 1ST APRIL 2002.
(i) GIVE THREE REASONS FOR THE HIGH COST OF POWER FROM THERMAL POWER STATIONS IN PAKISTAN.

[3]

(ii) SUGGEST ONE REASON WHY POWER STATIONS FREQUENTLY BREAK DOWN. [1]

HOW MAY FACTORIES TRY TO OVERCOME THE PROBLEM OF UNRELIABLE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY FROM THE NATIONAL GRID? WHY IS IT IMPORTANT FOR THEM TO DO SO? [4]

HOW:

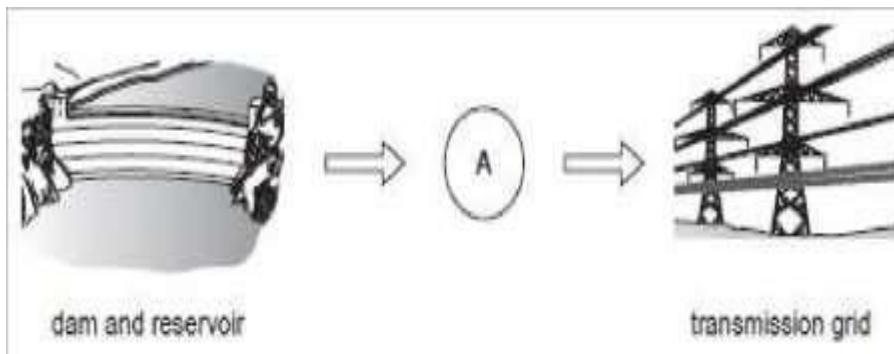
WHY:

THE WATER OF THE HUNZA AND OTHER RIVERS FROM THE NORTHERN AREAS IS USED TO IRRIGATE FARMLAND IN THE PUNJAB. EXPLAIN HOW THE FLOW OF WATER IS CONTROLLED. [5]

- (a) MOST HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER (HYDEL) SCHEMES ARE IN NORTHERN PAKISTAN.
(i) NAME TWO LARGE DAMS AND THE RIVER ON WHICH EACH IS BUILT. [2]

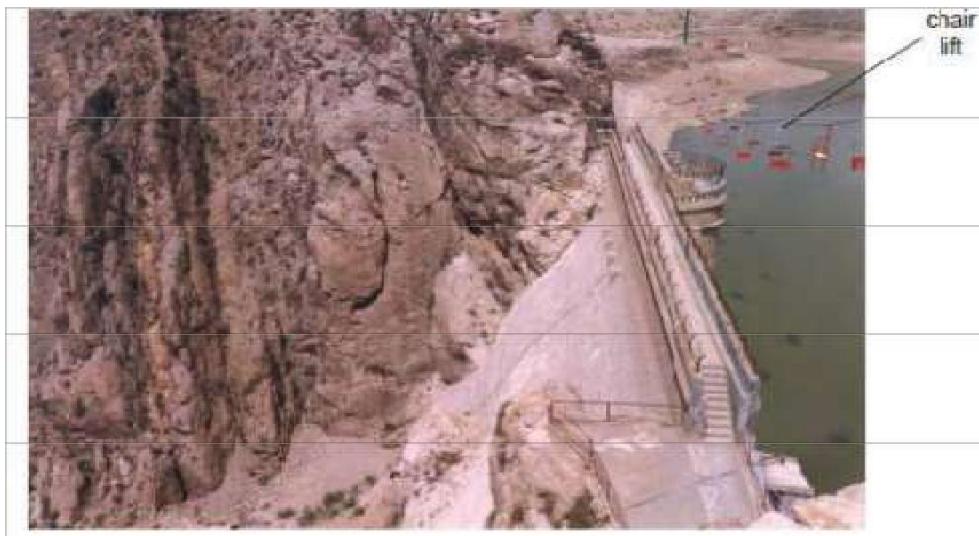
- (ii) WHY DO THE RESERVOIRS OF THESE DAMS HOLD VERY LARGE QUANTITIES OF WATER? [3]

STUDY FIG. 4, A DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER IS MADE.



NAME THE MACHINE A, AND EXPLAIN HOW IT USES THE FLOW OF WATER TO MAKE ELECTRICITY. [2]

1 (A) STUDY PHOTOGRAPH A (INSERT) SHOWING THE HANNA DAM.



(i) DESCRIBE THE SITE OF THE DAM. [3]

WHAT EVIDENCE SHOWS THAT THE WATER LEVEL IN THE RESERVOIR IS LOW? [1]

STUDY PHOTOGRAPH B (INSERT) SHOWING THE BALLOKI BARRAGE.



COMPARE THE BARRAGE SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH B WITH THE DAM IN PHOTOGRAPH A. [3]

(b) STUDY FIG. 1, A GRAPH SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF WATER STORED IN THE RESERVOIR OF THE HANNA DAM.

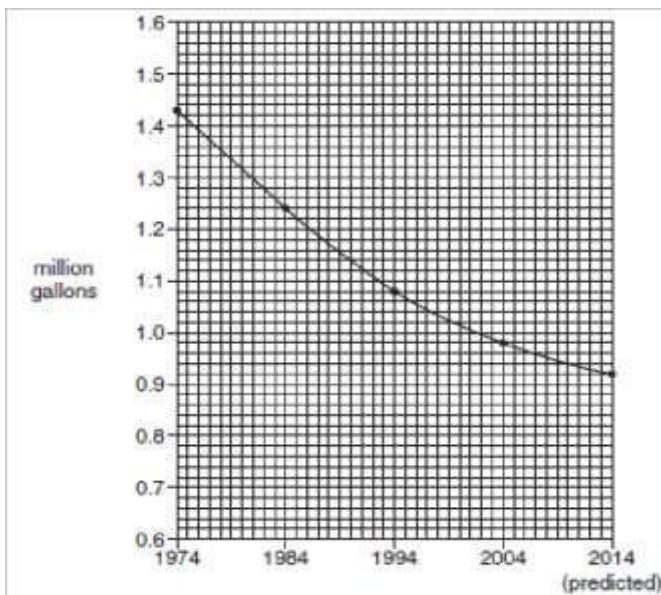


Fig. 1

(I) BY HOW MUCH DID THE AMOUNT OF WATER DECREASE FROM 1974 TO 2004? [1]

(ii) SUGGEST WHY THE AMOUNT OF WATER STORED IN THE RESERVOIR IS DECREASING. [2]

(iii) WHAT CAN BE DONE TO STOP THE AMOUNT OF WATER IN THE RESERVOIR FROM REDUCING FURTHER? [3]

(D) (I) WHY IS HEP (HYDEL) A CHEAP SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY? [2]

(II) WHAT PROBLEMS OCCUR WHEN SUPPLYING ELECTRICITY FROM RESERVOIRS TO AREAS OF HIGH POPULATION? [3]

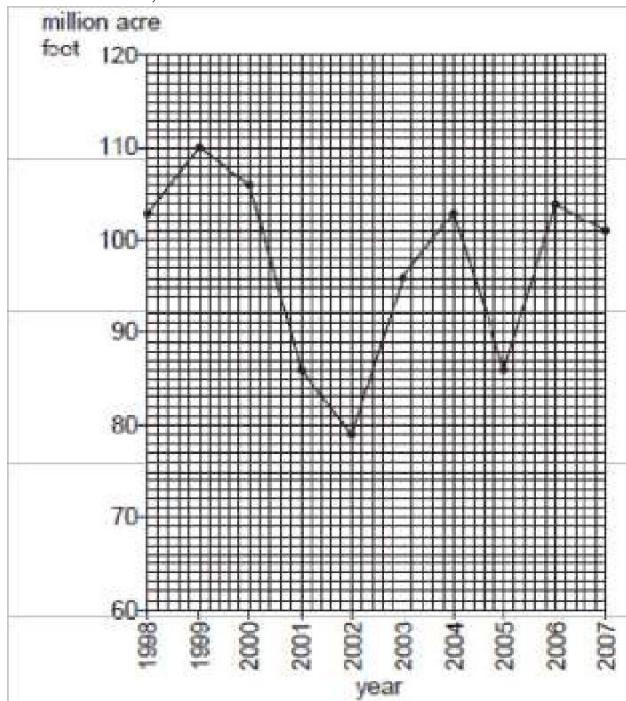
(A) STUDY PHOTOGRAPH A, A PERSIAN WHEEL.



Photograph A for Question 1

(I) WITH REFERENCE TO THE PHOTOGRAPH, EXPLAIN HOW THIS MACHINE IS USED FOR WATER SUPPLY. [3]

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF REPLACING THIS PERSIAN WHEEL WITH A TUBE WELL? [4]

STUDY FIG. 1, WHICH SHOWS CANAL WATER SUPPLY IN PAKISTAN.**Fig. 1**

IN WHICH YEAR WAS THE WATER SUPPLY HIGHEST? [1]

HOW MUCH HIGHER WAS THIS THAN THE SUPPLY IN 2002? [1]

WHY IS THERE NOT ENOUGH WATER SUPPLY FROM CANALS TO MEET THE NEEDS OF ALL USERS? [4]

EXPLAIN WHY WATERLOGGING AND SALINITY OF SOILS CAUSES PROBLEMS TO FARMERS. [6]

WITH REFERENCE TO EXAMPLES, EXPLAIN SOME OF THE CAUSES OF THIS POLLUTION,
AND WHY IT IS A MAJOR PROBLEM TO THE PEOPLE WHO RELY ON THIS WATER SUPPLY [6]
CAUSES

PROBLEMS

(I) WHAT ARE PERENNIAL CANALS, AND WHY ARE THEY BETTER FOR FARMING THAN INUNDATION CANALS? [3]

HOW MAY IRRIGATION DAMAGE THE SOIL? [3]

HOW MAY THIS DAMAGE BE OVERCOME? [6]

WATER-LOGGED/WET SOIL

SOIL



(I) DESCRIBE THE APPEARANCE OF THE AREA S IN PHOTOGRAPH B. [3]

(II) WHAT ARE PERENNIAL CANALS, AND HOW MAY THEY LEAD TO PROBLEMS SUCH AS THOSE IN AREA S? [4]

(III) HOW CAN THESE PROBLEMS BE REDUCED? [4]

READ THE EXTRACT FIG. 2.

Pakistan is a water-deficit country. The rainfall is neither sufficient nor regular, and does not meet the growing need for water. Agriculture is a major user, and good yields depend on the adequate availability of water at the right time. The increasing pressures of population and industrialisation have already placed great demands on water supplies and there are an ever-increasing number of local and regional conflicts over water availability and use.

WHY DO THE WRITERS REFER TO PAKISTAN AS A ‘WATER-DEFICIT COUNTRY’? [2]

USING EXAMPLES, EXPLAIN WHY THERE ARE CONFLICTS OVER WATER AVAILABILITY AND USE. [7]

STUDY FIGURE 1

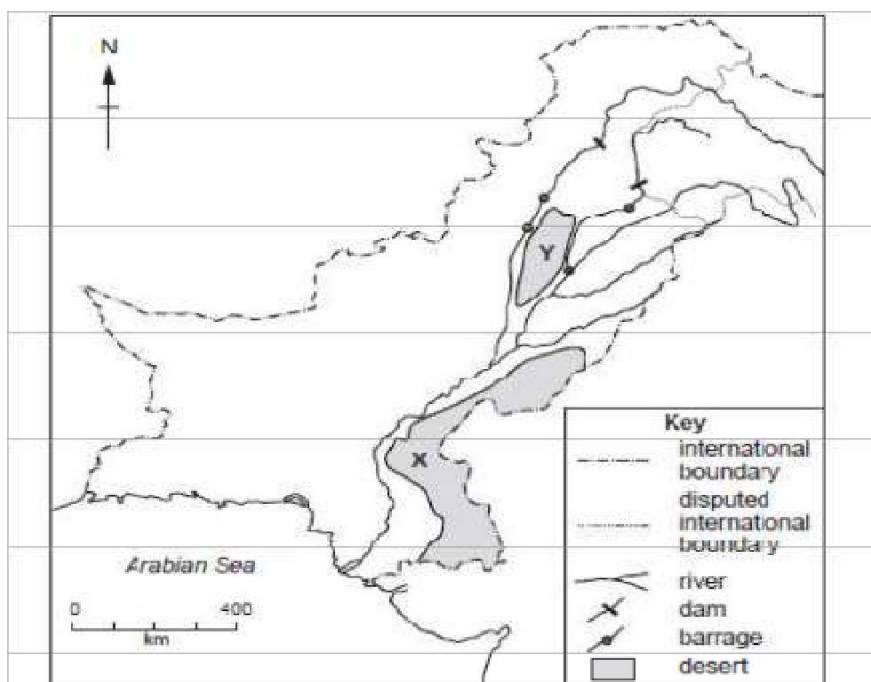


Fig. 1

(ii) DESCRIBE SIMPLE METHODS THAT CAN BE USED TO IRRIGATE SMALL AREAS OF DESERT X. [4]

(iii) EXPLAIN HOW SOME PARTS OF DESERT Y CAN BE IRRIGATED BY LARGE-SCALE SCHEMES. YOU SHOULD REFER TO FIG. 1 AND USE YOUR OWN KNOWLEDGE. [4]

(i) WHY DO PROBLEMS OF WATERLOGGING AND SALINITY OCCUR IN SOME IRRIGATED AREAS? [3]

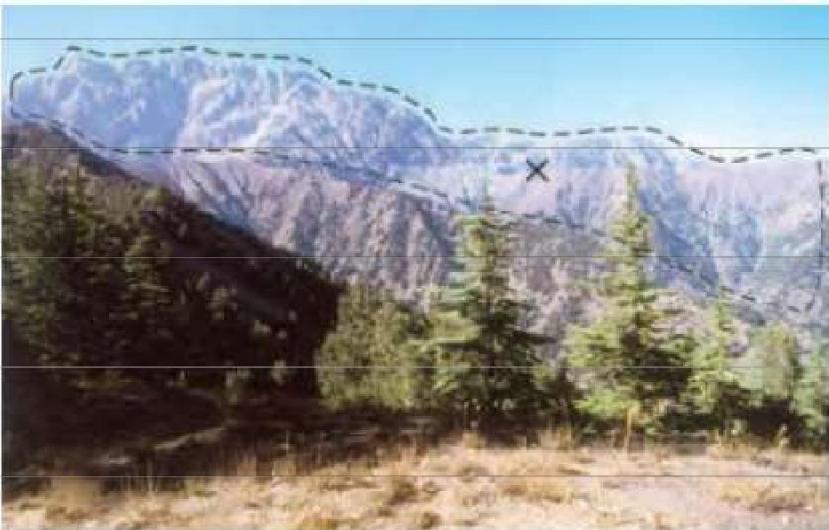
(ii) HOW CAN THESE PROBLEMS BE OVERCOME? [5]

CONSIDER THE FEASIBILITY OF IMPROVING WATER SUPPLY TO FARMERS IN PUNJAB AND SINDH. [6]

FORESTS

PHOTOGRAPHS A, B AND C SHOW THE NATURAL VEGETATION OF THREE AREAS OF PAKISTAN.
(A) FOR PHOTOGRAPH A,

Photograph A for Question 2



Chitral Gol National Park, Hindu Kush

NAME THE MAIN TYPE OF NATURAL VEGETATION SHOWN, [1]

(i) DESCRIBE THE NATURAL VEGETATION, [4]

- (ii) EXPLAIN WHY THERE IS LITTLE OR NO NATURAL VEGETATION IN AREA X IN THE BACKGROUND OF PHOTOGRAPH A. [2]

(B) FOR PHOTOGRAPH B,

Photograph B for Question 2



Hazarganji-Chiltan National Park, near Quetta



NAME THE TYPE OF NATURAL VEGETATION SHOWN. [1]

- (i) DESCRIBE THE NATURAL VEGETATION. [4]

(C) FOR PHOTOGRAPH C,

Photograph C for Question 2



Indus Delta

(i) NAME THE TYPE OF NATURAL VEGETATION SHOWN AND DESCRIBE IT, [4]

(ii) STATE HOW THIS TYPE OF NATURAL VEGETATION IS USED BY THE LOCAL PEOPLE, [2]

(iii) EXPLAIN HOW THIS TYPE OF NATURAL VEGETATION IS HELPFUL TO THE FISHING INDUSTRY OF THE AREA. [2]

(d) (I) HOW HAS DEFORESTATION BEEN AVOIDED IN THE AREAS SHOWN ON PHOTOGRAPHS A AND B? [1]

(II) DEFORESTATION MAY CAUSE A VARIETY OF PROBLEMS. DESCRIBE THE WAYS BY WHICH SUCH PROBLEMS MAY BE SOLVED. [4]

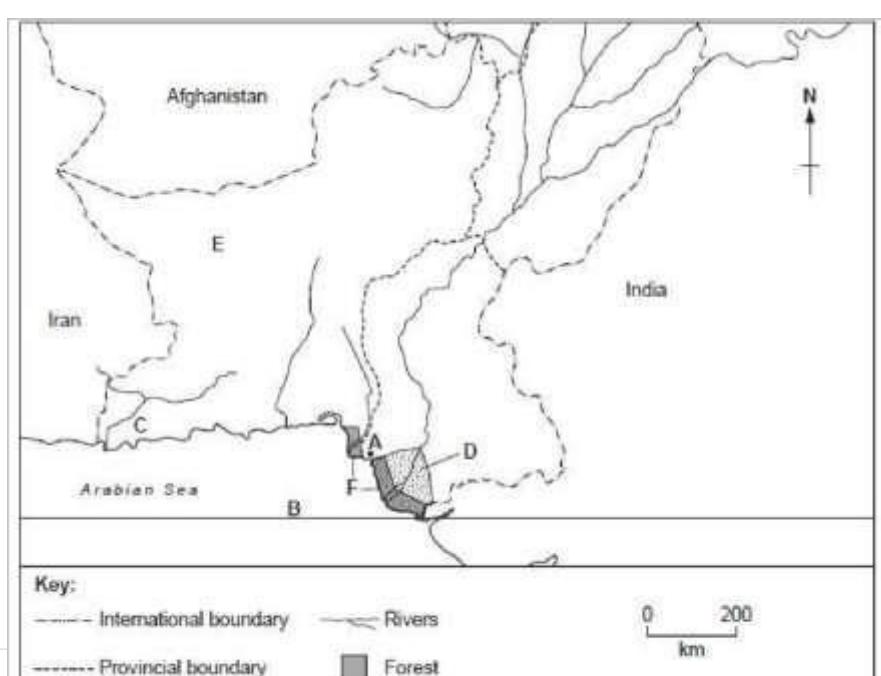


Fig. 1

(B) (I) WHAT TYPE OF FOREST GROWS IN THE AREA F ON FIG. 1?

(II) WHY IS THIS TYPE OF FOREST ONLY FOUND IN THIS AREA? [2]-SALINE SOIL/SALT WATER IN SOIL

(III) THE AREA OF THIS FOREST HAS DECREASED IN SIZE IN RECENT YEARS. HOW AND WHY HAS THIS

AFFECTED THE LOCAL FISHERIES? [2]

STUDY PHOTOGRAPH A OF AN AREA IN THE SHANGLA DISTRICT OF NWFP.



(A) (i) DESCRIBE IN NOT MORE THAN TWO WORDS THE TOPOGRAPHY (RELIEF) SHOWN IN THE PHOTOGRAPH.[1]

(ii) WHAT TYPE OF TREES ARE SHOWN IN THE PHOTOGRAPH? [1]

(iii) AT WHAT ALTITUDE DO THESE TREES GROW IN NWFP ? [1]

(iv) HOW IS THIS TYPE OF TREE ADAPTED TO THE CLIMATE OF THIS AREA? [3]

(I) TREES HAVE BEEN CUT DOWN IN AREA X. WHAT EFFECTS MAY THIS HAVE ON THE SOIL THERE? [3]

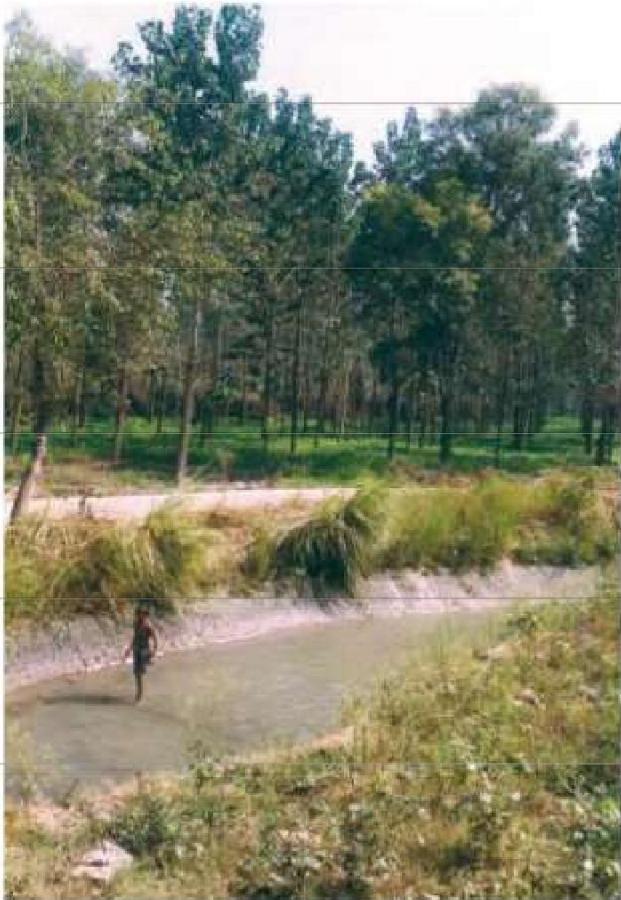
HOW CAN DEFORESTATION AFFECT WATER SUPPLIES? [4]

STATE AND EXPLAIN ONE WAY IN WHICH THE EFFECTS OF DEFORESTATION CAN BE REDUCED. [3]
EXPLAIN

(C) WHY ARE THERE IRRIGATED PLANTATIONS OF TREES IN THE INDUS PLAIN? [4]

(A) STUDY PHOTOGRAPH A , WHICH SHOWS PART OF THE CHANGA MANGA PLANTATION.

Photograph A for Question 3



(i) WHAT EVIDENCE IN PHOTOGRAPH A SHOWS THAT THIS IS A PLANTATION? [2]

(ii) WHAT IS USED TO LINE THE CANALS, AND WHY IS THIS NECESSARY? [2]

(III) WHY IS THE PLANTATION BEING IRRIGATED? [2]

(IV) WHY IS THE WATER LEVEL IN THE CANAL LOWER THAN THE GROUND AROUND IT? [1]

(B) (I) STATE TWO DOMESTIC USES OF WOOD. [2]

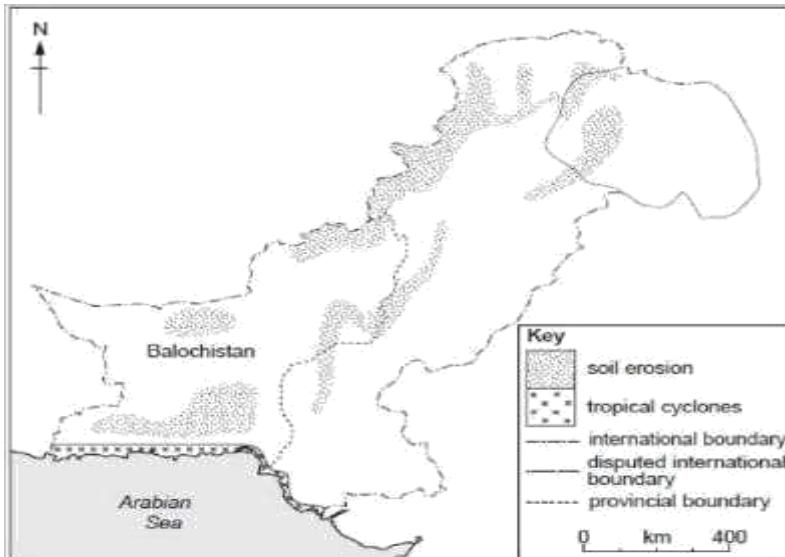
(II) EXPLAIN HOW WOOD IS USED IN INDUSTRY AND TRANSPORT. [4]

(C) (I) WHAT IS SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY ? [3]

(II) WHY DOES PAKISTAN NEED TO INCREASE THE AREA OF IRRIGATED PLANTATIONS? [3]

WHY IS AFFORESTATION CALLED ‘A LONG-TERM INVESTMENT’? [2]

(A) STUDY FIG.1, A MAP OF NATURAL HAZARDS IN PAKISTAN.



DESCRIBE THE DISTRIBUTION OF SOIL EROSION IN BALOCHISTAN.[3]

(i) EXPLAIN WHY THE DRY CLIMATE OF BALOCHISTAN INCREASES THE RISK OF SOIL EROSION. [3]

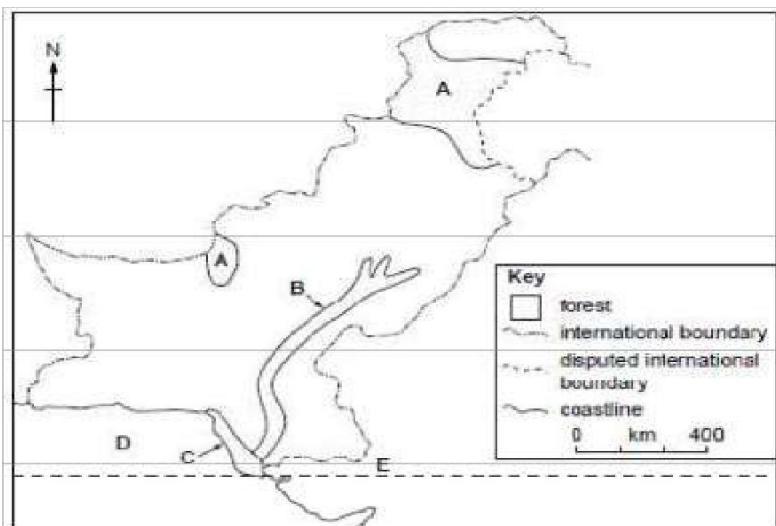
(ii)

WHERE DOES ERODED SOIL GO TO?

- [3]

(IV) HOW CAN SOIL BE PROTECTED IN AREAS OF LOW AND UNRELIABLE RAINFALL?

[4]

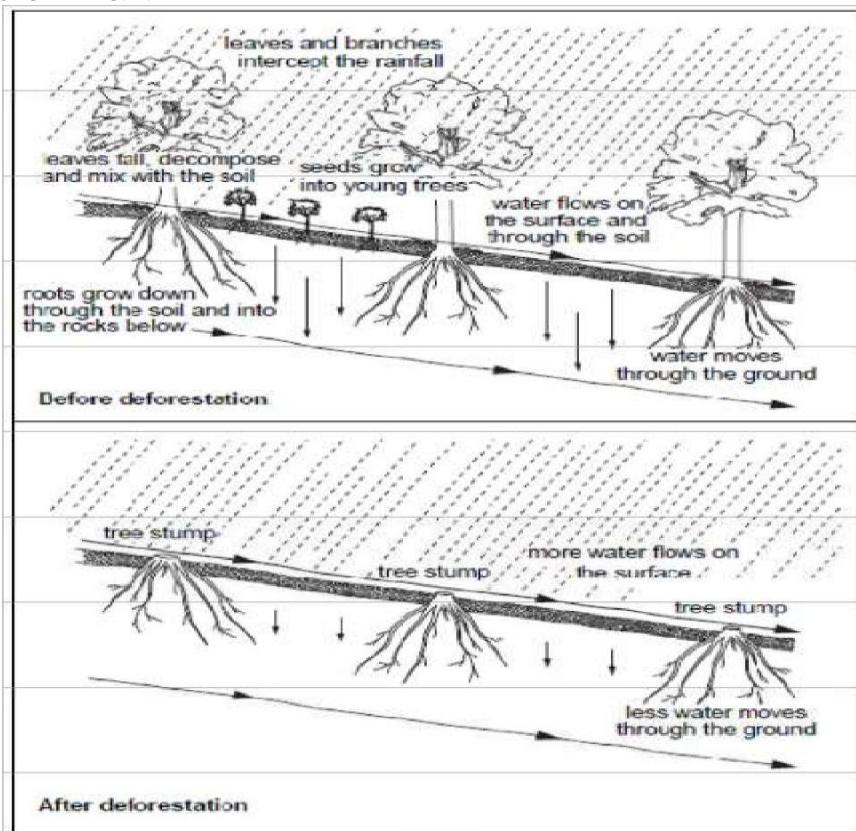
STUDY FIG. 1 WHICH SHOWS A MAP OF FOREST TYPES IN PAKISTAN.**Fig. 1****(i) NAME THE FOREST TYPES FOUND IN EACH OF THE AREAS A, B AND C. [3]**

(ii) Name the sea D and the line of latitude E. [2]

(iii) Explain why the forest type A grows naturally in cool, hilly areas. [3]

(iv) Why is it important that forests by the coast are protected? [4]

STUDY FIG. 2.

**Fig. 2**

WITH REFERENCE TO FIG. 2, EXPLAIN HOW DEFORESTATION CAN CAUSE SOIL EROSION. [5]

(I)
(II)

WHY IS IRRIGATION NECESSARY FOR NEW PLANTATIONS OF TREES? [2]

- (III) EXPLAIN THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF DEVELOPING MORE IRRIGATED PLANTATIONS OF TREES IN LOWLAND AREAS OF PUNJAB AND SINDH. [6]

STUDY PHOTOGRAPHS A, B AND C.



Photograph C for Question 1

DESCRIBE THE APPEARANCE OF THE FOREST SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH C. [3]

EXPLAIN THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FOREST IN PHOTOGRAPH B TO FISHERMEN AND FISHING VILLAGES. [3]

WHY DOES THE FOREST IN PHOTOGRAPH A APPEAR TO BE IN AN AREA OF AFFORESTATION? [3]

STATE TWO EFFECTS OF DEFORESTATION IN MOUNTAIN AREAS. [2]

EXPLAIN HOW ONE OF THESE COULD BE CONTROLLED. [4]

CRAFTS TOURISM CLIMATE SOILS**WITH REFERENCE TO TWO OF THE ABOVE, EXPLAIN HOW TREES CAN BE A
VALUABLE RESOURCE FOR THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN MOUNTAIN AREAS. [6]**

STUDY FIG.2.

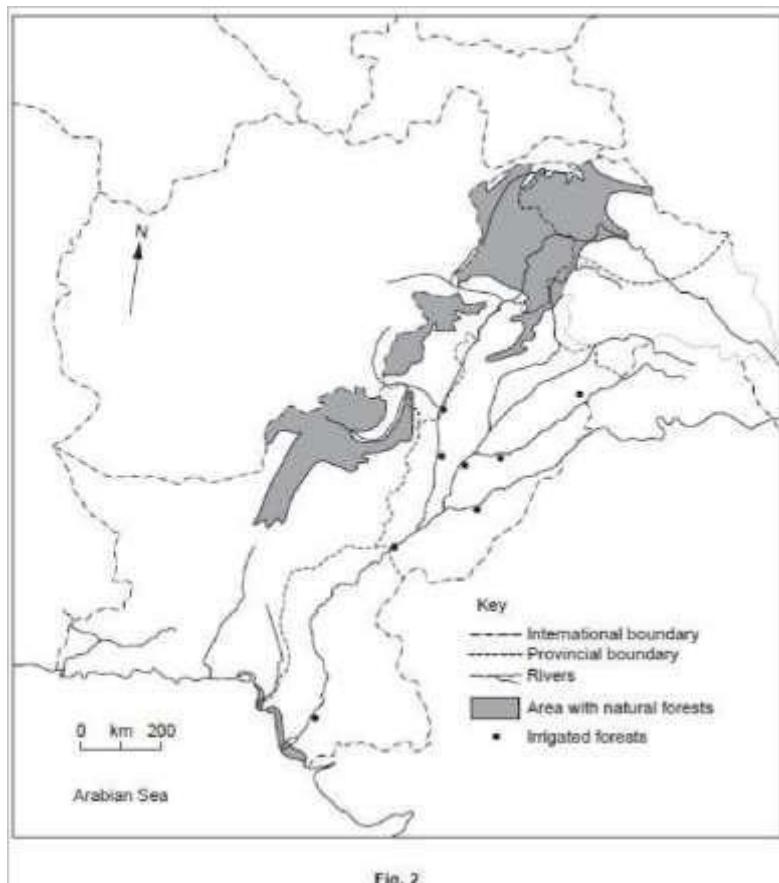


Fig. 2

DESCRIBE THE DISTRIBUTIONS OF BOTH THE AREAS WITH NATURAL FORESTS AND THE IRRIGATED FORESTS SHOWN ON FIG.2. [4]

**(B) THERE HAS BEEN DEFORESTATION WITHIN THE AREAS WITH NATURAL FORESTS.
HOW HAS THIS CAUSED PROBLEMS FOR:**

(i) COMMUNICATIONS IN THE MOUNTAIN AREAS, [3]

(ii) FARMING ON VALLEY FLOORS AND PLAINS, [3]

(IV) HYDRO-ELECTRIC (HYDEL) POWER SUPPLIES? [3]

(C) LINEAR PLANTATIONS ARE COMMON IN MANY PARTS OF PAKISTAN.

(i) WHAT ARE LINEAR PLANTATIONS AND WHERE ARE THEY FOUND? [4]

(ii) EXPLAIN THE PURPOSES OF LINEAR PLANTATIONS. [4]

STUDY FIG. 3, A MAP OF ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE IN PAKISTAN.

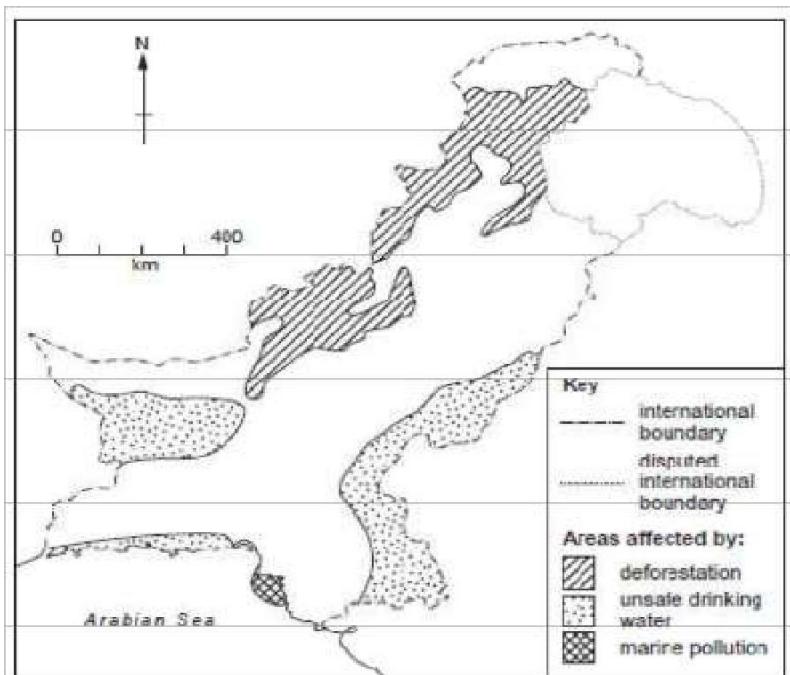


Fig. 3

(i) LOCATE THE AREAS MOST AFFECTED BY DEFORESTATION. [2]

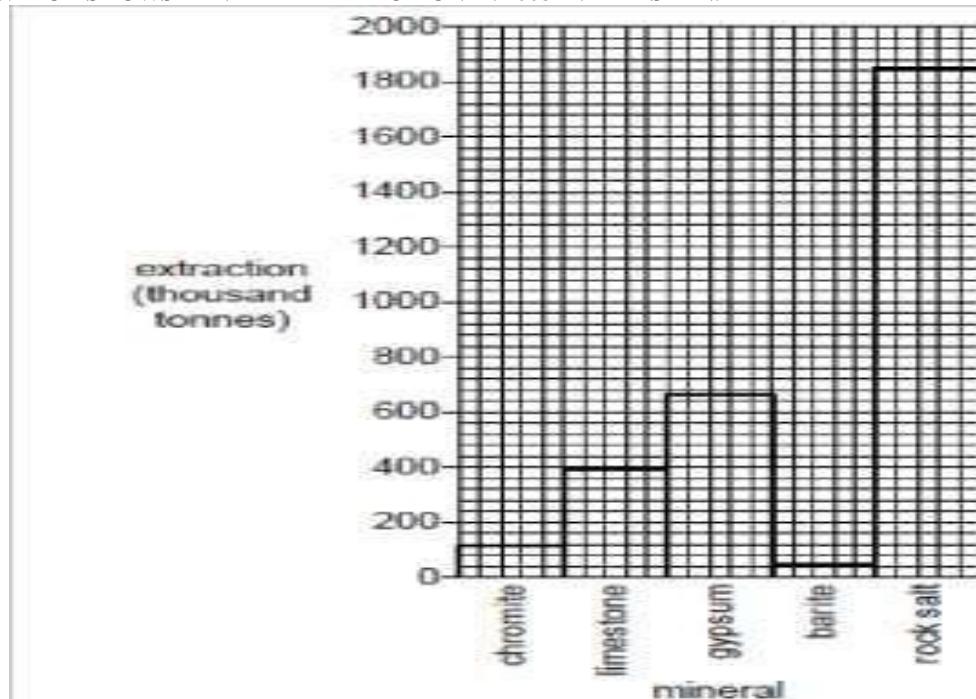
(ii) STATE THREE CAUSES OF DEFORESTATION IN THESE AREAS. [3]

(B) STUDY PHOTOGRAPH A.**(i) DESCRIBE THE SCENE. [4]**

(ii) EXPLAIN WHY SCENES SUCH AS THIS ARE CAUSED BY DEFORESTATION. [4]

MINERAL RESOURCES

(A) STUDY FIG. 1 WHICH SHOWS MINERAL EXTRACTION IN 2008 IN PAKISTAN.

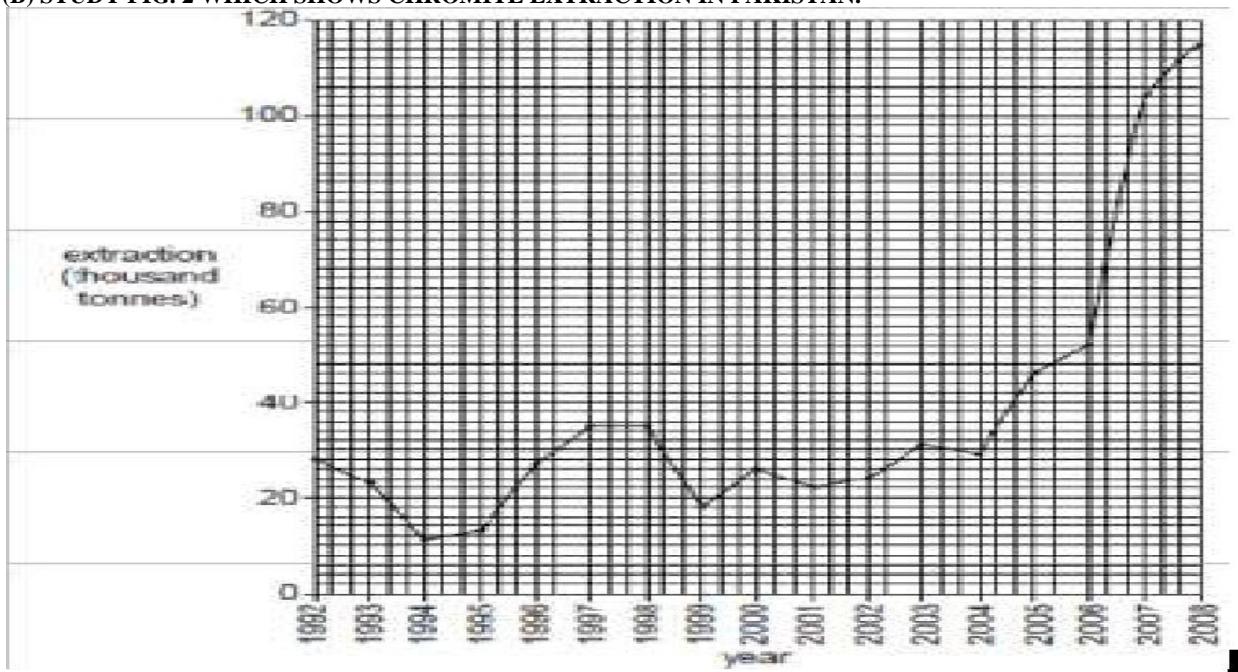


(i) NAME TWO MINERALS SHOWN ON FIG. 1 THAT ARE USED TO MAKE CEMENT. [2]

(ii) STATE TWO USES OF ROCK SALT. [2]

(III) STATE THE AMOUNT OF GYPSUM EXTRACTED. [1]

(B) STUDY FIG. 2 WHICH SHOWS CHROMITE EXTRACTION IN PAKISTAN.



(i) DESCRIBE THE CHANGES IN EXTRACTION FROM 1992 TO 2008. [3]

(ii) SUGGEST WHY THE EXTRACTION OF MINERALS, SUCH AS CHROMITE, VARIES FROM YEAR TO YEAR. [3]

STUDY PHOTOGRAPH A (INSERT) WHICH SHOWS A QUARRY IN PAKISTAN.



(I) USE THE PHOTOGRAPH AND YOUR OWN KNOWLEDGE TO DESCRIBE THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS THAT CAN BE CAUSED BY MINERAL EXTRACTION. [4]

HOW CAN THESE PROBLEMS BE REDUCED? [4]

TO WHAT EXTENT CAN MORE EXTRACTION OF MINERAL RESOURCES HELP TO INCREASE DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN? [6]

(A) STUDY FIG. 4, A CROSS SECTION SHOWING TWO TYPES OF COAL MINE.

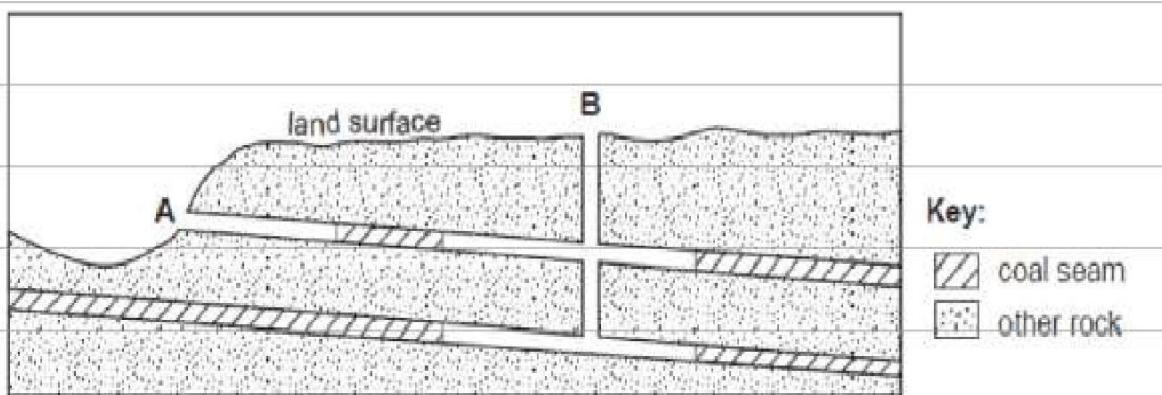


Fig. 4

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]

NAME THREE WAYS BY WHICH COAL IS MINED. [3]

WHY IS COAL PRODUCED IN PAKISTAN DESCRIBED AS LOW QUALITY? [3]

(i) NAME THE TWO MAIN RAW MATERIALS QUARRIED IN PAKISTAN THAT ARE USED TO MAKE CEMENT. [2]

(ii) NAME THREE OTHER INPUTS USED BY A CEMENT FACTORY. [3]

STUDY FIG. 3, WHICH SHOWS LIMESTONE AND ROCK SALT EXTRACTION.

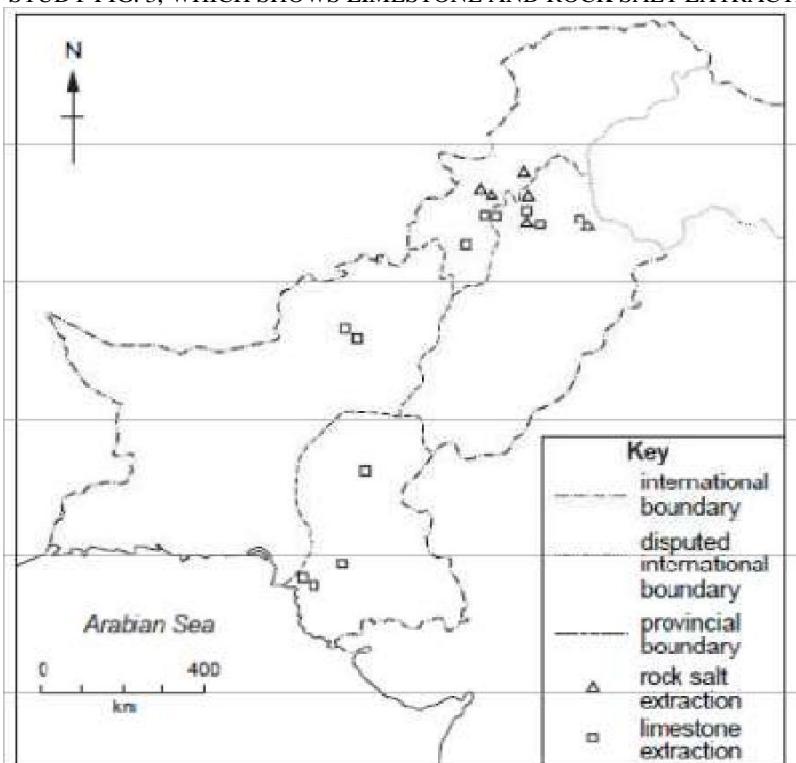


Fig. 3

- (i) DESCRIBE THE DISTRIBUTION OF LIMESTONE EXTRACTION IN PAKISTAN. [3]

- (ii) LIMESTONE AND ROCK SALT ARE BOTH CALLED 'BULKY GOODS'. WHAT IS THE CHEAPEST FORM OF TRANSPORT FOR THESE GOODS? [1]

-
- (iii) WHY IS THE SUPPLY OF LIMESTONE TO MOST AREAS LIKELY TO BE CHEAPER THAN ROCK SALT? [1]

-
- (b) NEARLY ONE MILLION TONNES OF ROCK SALT WERE EXTRACTED IN PAKISTAN DURING 2002.
 (i) WHAT IS A MIXTURE OF ROCK SALT AND WATER CALLED? [1]

(II) WHAT IS ROCK SALT USED FOR IN PAKISTAN? [2]

(C) STUDY PHOTOGRAPH B, SHOWING A CEMENT FACTORY NEAR GHULAMULLAH, IN THATTA DISTRICT.

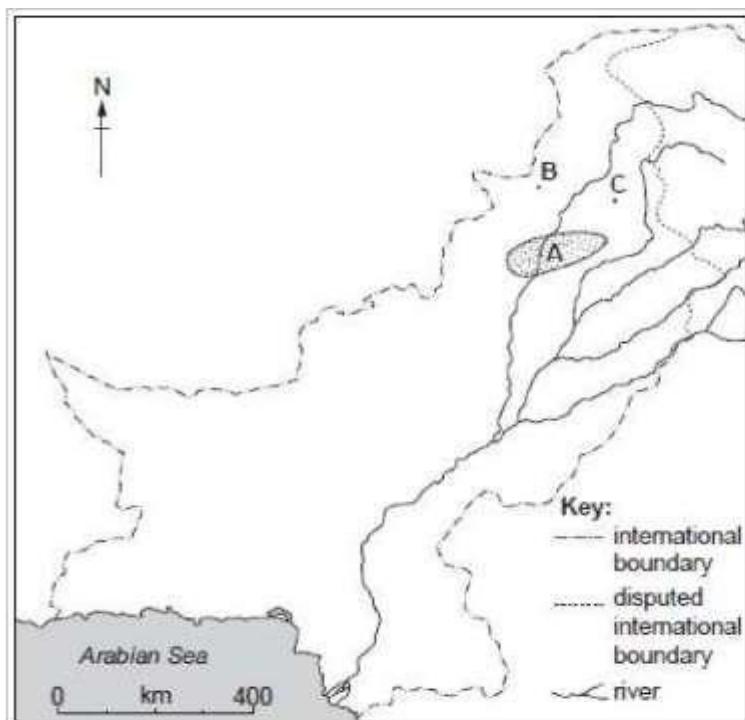


(i) DESCRIBE THE SCENE IN THE PHOTOGRAPH. [4]

(ii) STATE THREE NATURAL INPUTS USED TO MAKE CEMENT. [3]

(iii) EXPLAIN THE IMPORTANCE OF THREE HUMAN INPUTS AT A CEMENT FACTORY AND THE DIFFICULTY OF PROVIDING THEM AT THIS SITE. YOU SHOULD REFER TO PHOTOGRAPH B AND USE YOUR OWN KNOWLEDGE. [6] INPUTS

STUDY FIG. 4.



NAME THE AREA A WHICH HAS MANY MINERAL RESOURCES. [1]

NAME TWO MINERALS THAT CAN BE EXTRACTED IN THIS AREA. [2]

NAME THE CITIES B AND C. [2]

FISHING INDUSTRY

(A) STUDY PHOTOGRAPH A WHICH SHOWS PART OF A FISH FARM AT FAIZ, SOUTH OF MULTAN.



(i) DESCRIBE THE LAY-OUT AND FEATURES OF THE FISH FARM. [4]

(ii) HOW HAS THE PHYSICAL TOPOGRAPHY OF THE AREA MADE IT EASY TO CONSTRUCT THE PONDS? [3]

(iii) WHERE HAS THE MATERIAL COME FROM THAT HAS BEEN USED TO MAKE THE BANKS OF THE PONDS? [1]

(B) WHY IS FISH FARMING OF GROWING IMPORTANCE IN PAKISTAN? CREDIT WILL BE GIVEN IF YOU NAME A SPECIES OF FRESH WATER FISH REARED ON FISH FARMS. [4]

(A) (I) NAME TWO FISHING PORTS ON THE COAST OF BALOCHISTAN. [2]

(II) NAME TWO TYPES OF MARINE FISH CAUGHT BY FISHERMEN. [2]

(iii) DESCRIBE SUBSISTENCE FISHING METHODS. [3]

(iv) EXPLAIN HOW THESE METHODS CAN BE IMPROVED TO MAKE FISHING COMMERCIAL. [4]

(B) (I) HOW CAN FISH BE STORED AND PROCESSED ONSHORE? [3]

(ii) WHY IS FISH PROCESSING CALLED 'VALUE-ADDED'? [1]

(iii) HOW DOES THE POOR INFRASTRUCTURE OF BALOCHISTAN MAKE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY DIFFICULT? [4]

(C) STUDY FIG. 3, A GRAPH COMPARING THE PRODUCTION OF MARINE AND INLAND FISHERIES IN PAKISTAN.

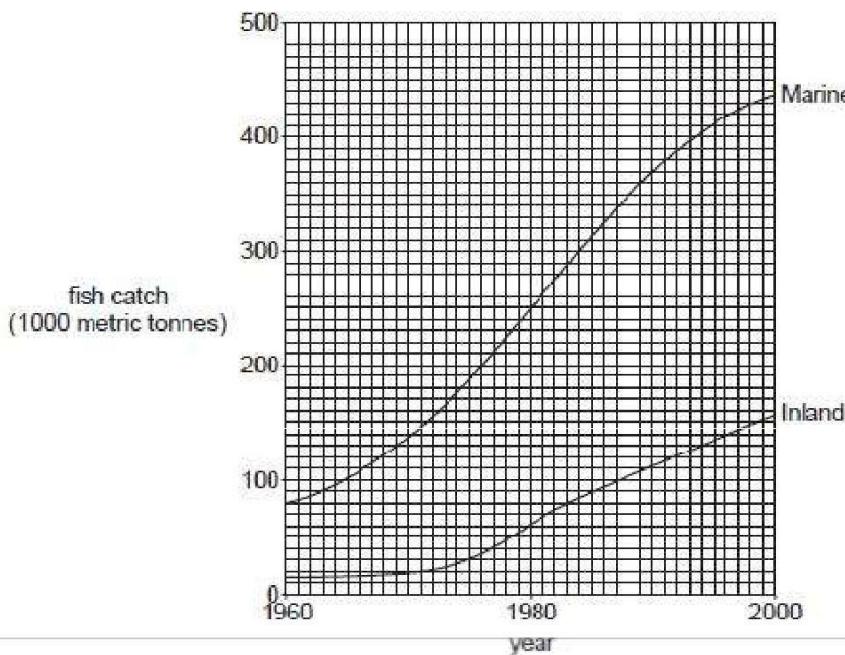


Fig. 3

(I) COMPARE THE CHANGES SHOWN IN THE GRAPH. [3]

(II) EXPLAIN WHY MORE PEOPLE ARE EMPLOYED IN INLAND FISHERIES THAN MARINE FISHING. [3]

STUDY FIG. 3

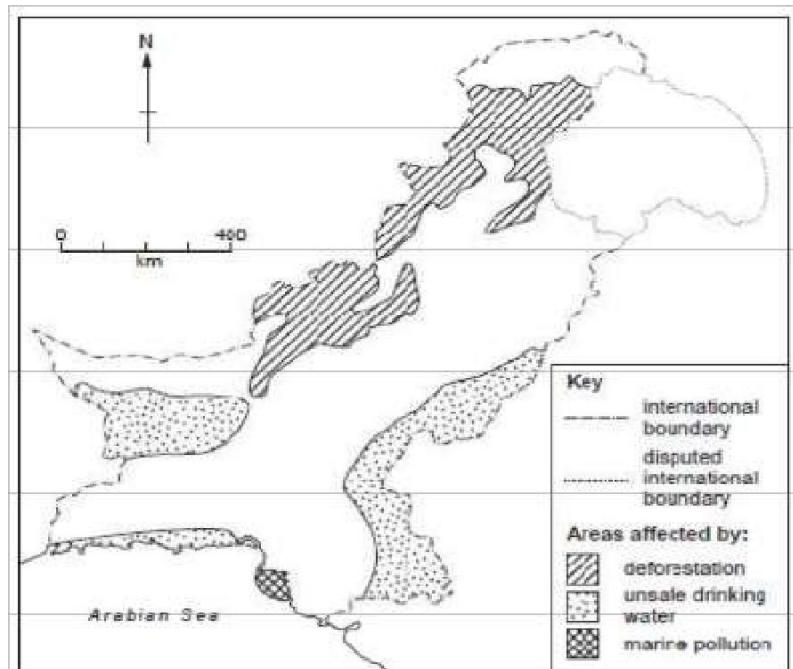


Fig. 3

(I) LOCATE ONE AREA OF
A UNSAFE DRINKING WATER,

B MARINE POLLUTION. [2]**(II) EXPLAIN HOW INDUSTRIES CAN POLLUTE RIVER AND SEA WATER. [4]**

STUDY FIG. 2, WHICH SHOWS THE WEIGHT OF MARINE FISH CAUGHT 1996–2006.

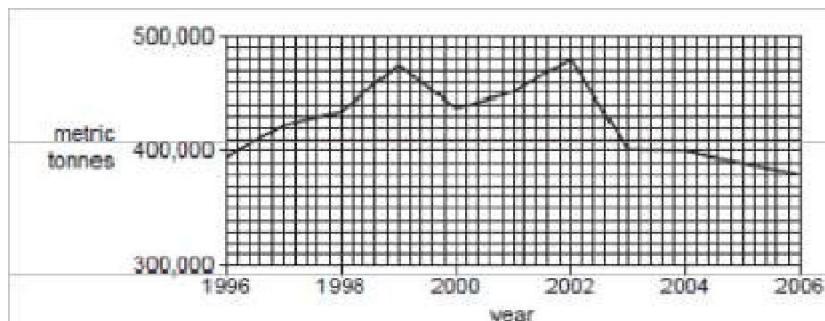


Fig. 2

THE WEIGHT OF FISH CAUGHT IN 2006 WAS LESS THAN IN 1996.

SUGGEST TWO REASONS FOR THIS DECREASE. [2]

DESCRIBE HOW THE WEIGHT OF FISH CAUGHT CHANGED IN THE YEARS BETWEEN 1996 AND 2006. [3]

DESCRIBE HOW MARINE FISHING METHODS CAN BE IMPROVED. [5]

STUDY FIG. 3.

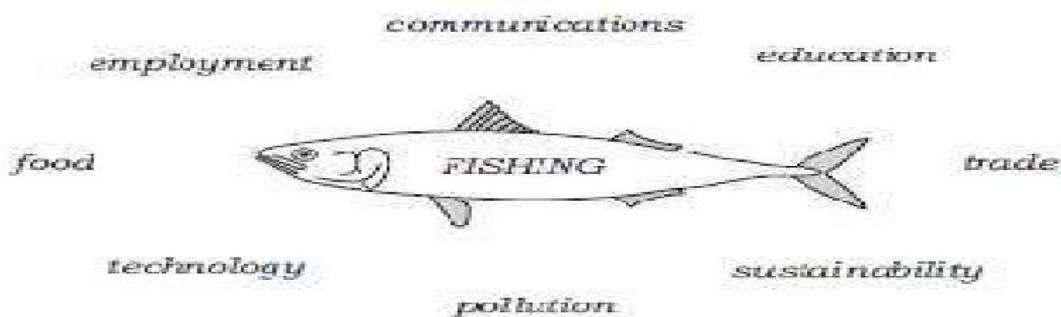


Fig. 3

WITH REFERENCE TO FIG. 3, EXPLAIN THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF DEVELOPING THE FISHING INDUSTRY IN PAKISTAN. [6]

ADVANTAGES

DISADVANTAGES

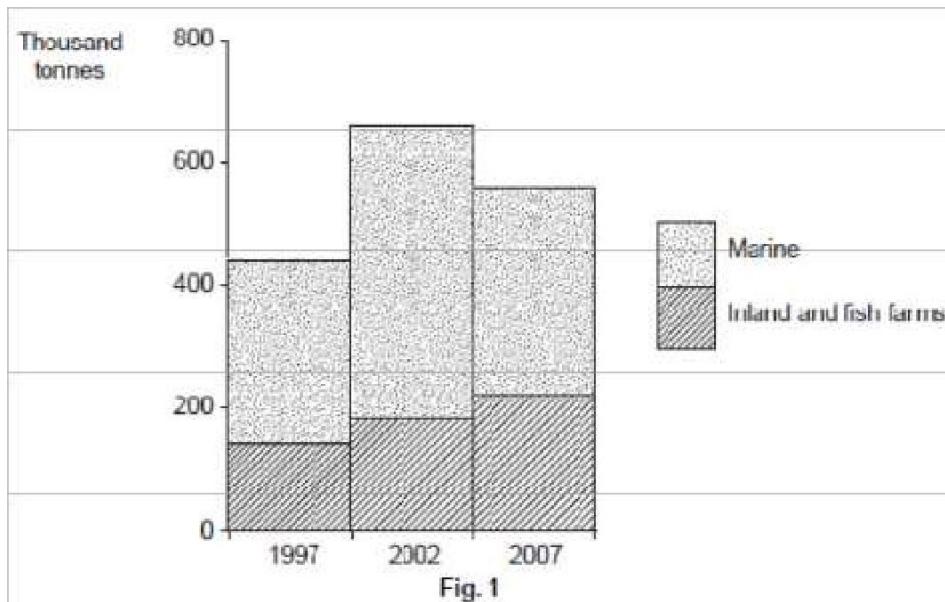
STUDY PHOTOGRAPH A.



STATE THREE WAYS IN WHICH THE OWNER HAS IMPROVED THE SITE FOR FISH FARMING. [3]

NAME TWO SPECIES OF FISH REARED ON FISH FARMS. [2]

DESCRIBE THE FISHING METHODS USED ON A FISH FARM. [3]



WHICH TYPE OF FISHING INCREASED FROM 1997 TO 2007? [1]

IN WHICH YEAR WAS MARINE FISH PRODUCTION LOWEST? [1]

HOW DID THE OVERALL TOTAL PRODUCTION CHANGE FROM 1997 TO 2007? [2]

EXPLAIN WHY FISHING AND FISH FARMING ARE IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES IN PAKISTAN. [4]

STATE THREE WAYS IN WHICH FISH CAN BE STORED AND PROCESSED BEFORE SALE. [3]

AT THE PRESENT TIME, MOST OF THE FISH CATCH IS PROCESSED IN KARACHI. THE PORTS OF BALOCHISTAN SUCH AS GWADAR AND PASNI HAVE THE POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT.

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF DEVELOPING FISH PROCESSING INDUSTRIES IN THE PORTS OF BALOCHISTAN? [6]

ADVANTAGES

DISADVANTAGES -

AGRICULTURE

STUDY PHOTOGRAPHS B AND C WHICH SHOW PARTS OF ONE OF THE MANY BUFFALO FARMS IN THE AREA OF KARACHI CALLED BUFFALO (CATTLE COLONY).



PHOTOGRAPH B



PHOTOGRAPH C

HOW CAN YOU TELL FROM PHOTOGRAPH B THAT THIS IS A DAIRY FARM? [1]

DESCRIBE THE SHELTER SHOWN ON PHOTOGRAPH C, ALSO MARKED X ON PHOTOGRAPH B, AND

SUGGEST WHY SUCH SHELTERS ARE NEEDED FOR THE BUFFALO. [4]

WHY IS A LARGE SUPPLY OF WATER NECESSARY FOR THIS FARM? [2]

NO FODDER CROPS ARE GROWN ON THIS FARM. HOW ARE FARMS LIKE THIS SUPPLIED WITH FOOD FOR THE BUFFALO? [2]

(D) EXPLAIN THE IMPORTANCE OF THE BUFFALO FARMS OF BUFFALO TO KARACHI. [4]

(C) (I) WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS AND PROBLEMS FOR FARMERS IN THE AREA AROUND LAHORE WHICH RESULT FROM THE RAINFALL? [5]

(C) (II) CHOOSE ONE OF THE PROBLEMS FROM (C) (I) AND EXPLAIN HOW IT CAN BE REDUCED. [4]

(A) STUDY THE BAR CHART, FIG. 3,

(B) WHICH SHOWS THE ACREAGE OF 4 CROPS GROWN IN PAKISTAN FROM 1980 TO 2000.

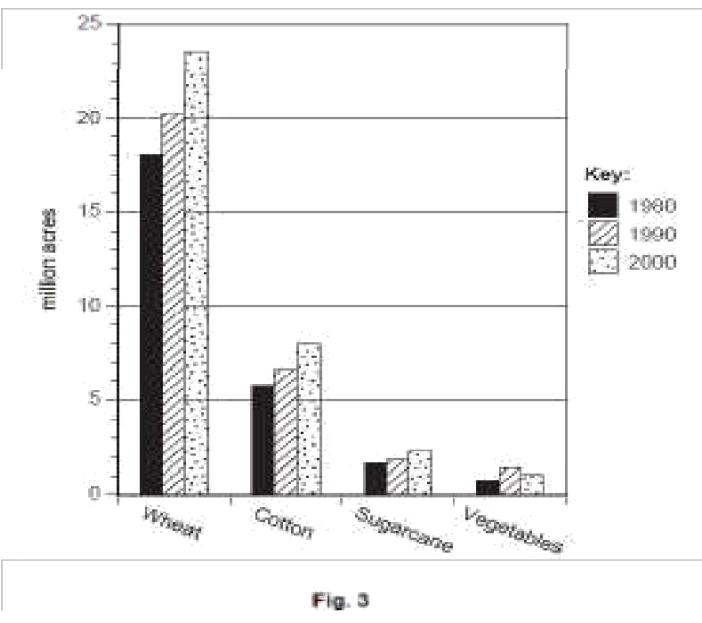


Fig. 3

(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]**

(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]**

(i) NAME A PLATEAU WHERE BARANI WHEAT FARMING TAKES PLACE. [1]

(ii) HOW IS THE CULTIVATION OF WHEAT RELATED TO THE SEASONAL RAINFALL ON THE PLATEAU? [3]

(A) STUDY FIG. 3.

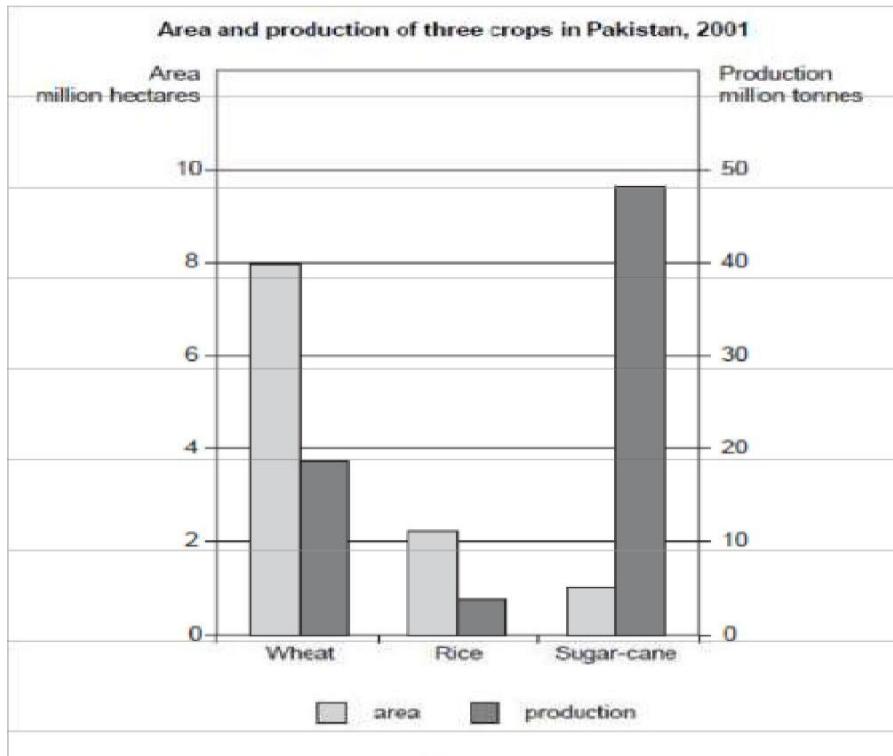


Fig. 3

WHICH CROP IS GROWN ON THE LARGEST AREA? [1]

WHICH CROP HAS THE LOWEST PRODUCTION PER HECTARE? [1]

WHY IS THERE SUCH A LARGE PRODUCTION OF SUGAR-CANE FROM A SMALL AREA? [2]

NAME ANOTHER CASH CROP GROWN IN PAKISTAN. [1]

(b) STUDY FIG. 4, A MAP SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR-CANE FARMING.

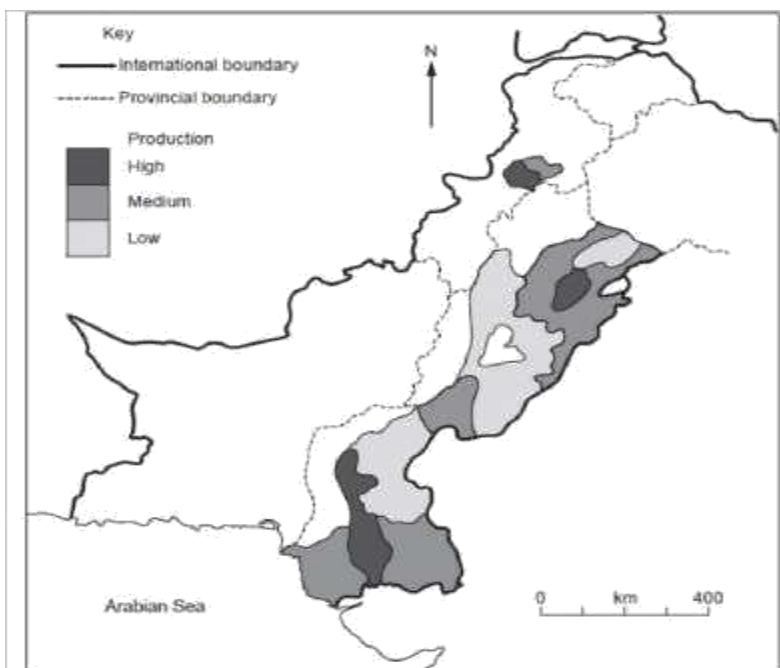


Fig. 4

- NAME THE AREAS OF HIGH SUGAR-CANE PRODUCTION. [3]
 - WHY ARE THESE AREAS SUITABLE FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SUGAR-CANE? [4]
 - WHAT HAPPENS TO SUGAR-CANE FROM THE TIME IT IS FULLY GROWN TO WHEN SUGAR JUICE IS EXTRACTED? [3]
 - EXPLAIN WHY BAGASSE IS AN IMPORTANT BY-PRODUCT OF A SUGAR-CANE FACTORY. [2]
 - STATE TWO CLIMATIC INPUTS FOR RICE CULTIVATION. [2]
 - HOW CAN THE YIELD (PRODUCTION) PER HECTARE OF RICE BE INCREASED? [6]
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(A) STUDY THE MAP OF PAKISTAN, FIG. 3.

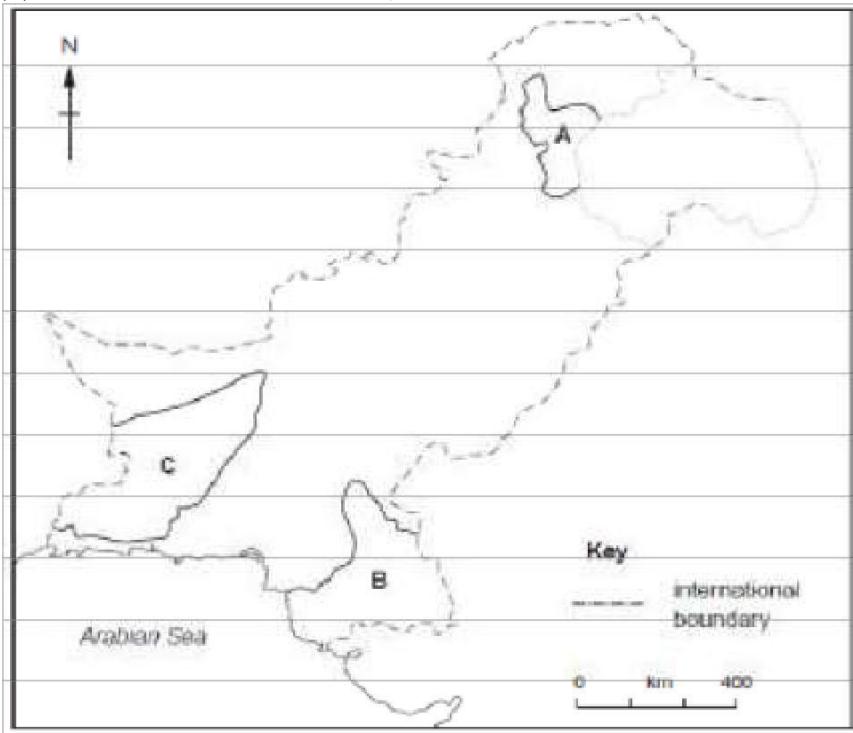


Fig. 3

- NAME THE TWO MAIN FRUIT CROPS GROWN IN AREA A. [2]
- WHY ARE FRUIT CROPS GROWN IN MOUNTAIN VALLEYS? [3]
- NAME ONE OF THE MAIN FRUIT CROPS GROWN IN AREA B. [1]
- WHY ARE FRUIT CROPS GROWN IN THIS AREA? [2]
- WHY ARE FRUIT CROPS GROWN MAINLY FOR LOCAL USE? [1]

(b) (II) EXPLAIN HOW KAREZ IRRIGATION HELPS DATE PALMS TO GROW IN THE OASES OF AREA C. [3]

NAME ONE OTHER TYPE OF CROP GROWN IN OASES. [1]

HOW IS CROP GROWTH IMPROVED BY THE DATE PALMS NEARBY? [2]

NAME TWO ANIMALS THAT ARE REARED BY NOMADS IN AREA C. [2]

EXPLAIN THE IMPORTANCE OF LIVESTOCK TO THE NOMADS. [2]

DESCRIBE THE NOMADIC METHOD OF FARMING. [3]

DESCRIBE THE METHOD OF FARMING CALLED 'TRANSHUMANCE', WHICH IS USED IN AREAS SUCH AS THE HUNZA. [4]

(A) STUDY PHOTOGRAPH A SHOWING SUGAR CANE CULTIVATION.



DESCRIBE THE SCENE. [4]

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF USING TRACTORS INSTEAD OF ANIMALS FOR WORK ON A FARM? [6]

(b) YIELDS FROM CROPS VARY FROM YEAR TO YEAR. EXPLAIN THE REASONS FOR THIS. [4]

(c) (I) WHAT WORK IS DONE ON THE FARM BY THESE ANIMALS, OTHER THAN THAT SHOWN IN THE PHOTOGRAPH? [3]

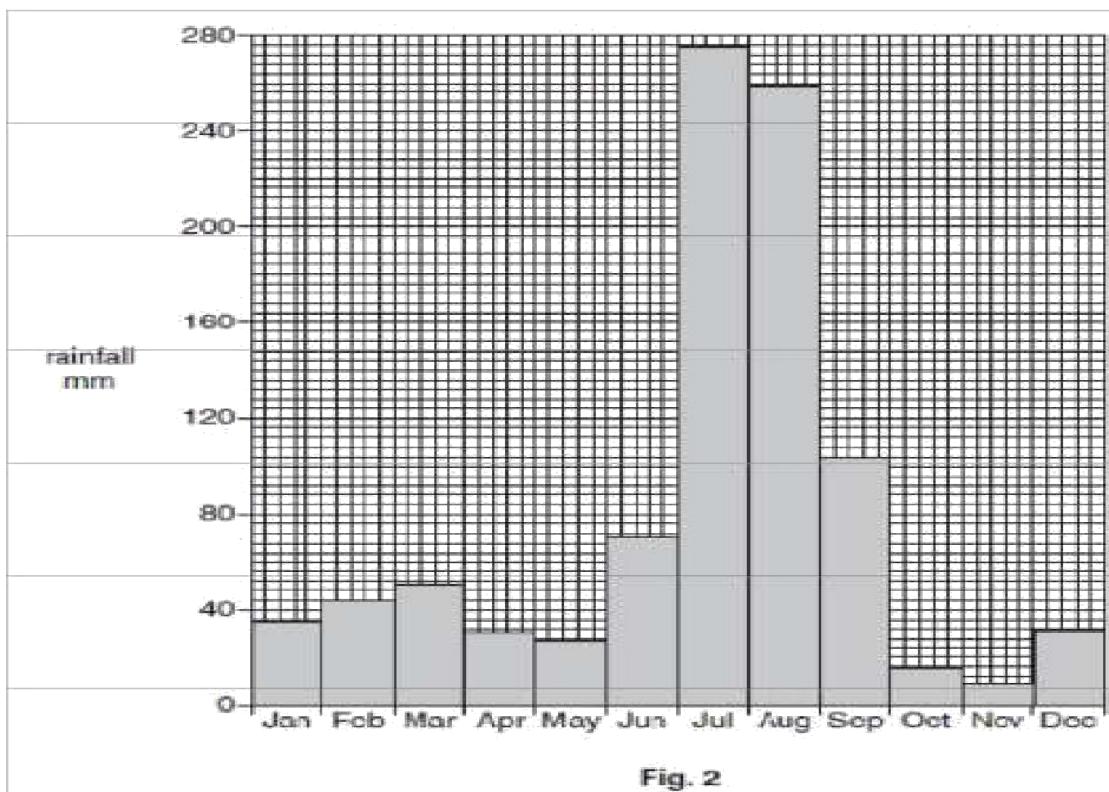
(D) HOW CAN LIVESTOCK FARMING BE IMPROVED IN PAKISTAN? [5]

(A) THERE ARE FOUR MAIN PROCESSES OF RICE CULTIVATION:

HARVESTING PLANTING PREPARATION OF FIELDS GROWTH
LIST THESE PROCESSES IN THE CORRECT ORDER. [1]

**(B) STUDY FIG. 2, A BAR CHART SHOWING MONTHLY RAINFALL IN THE LAHORE AREA.
EXPLAIN HOW EACH OF THE PROCESSES NAMED IN (A) IS LINKED TO THE RAINFALL IN THE LAHORE AREA**

FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER. [4]



- EXPLAIN WHY MANY FARMERS USE HYV (HIGH YIELD VARIETIES) OF SEED. [4]**
 - STUDY FIG. 2 AGAIN. IN HOW MANY MONTHS IS THE RAINFALL LESS THAN 40 MM? [1]**
 - BRIEFLY EXPLAIN FOUR METHODS OF PROVIDING WATER IN TIMES OF LOW RAINFALL. [4]**
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WHAT IS ALLUVIAL SOIL? [2]

EXPLAIN WHY ALLUVIAL SOIL IS GOOD FOR CROP GROWTH. [3]

EXPLAIN WHY THERE IS A SHORTAGE OF WATER FOR IRRIGATION IN THE INDUS PLAINS. [6]

STUDY FIG. 3, WHICH SHOWS THE AREAS OF CULTIVATION FOR FOUR MAIN CROPS IN PAKISTAN.

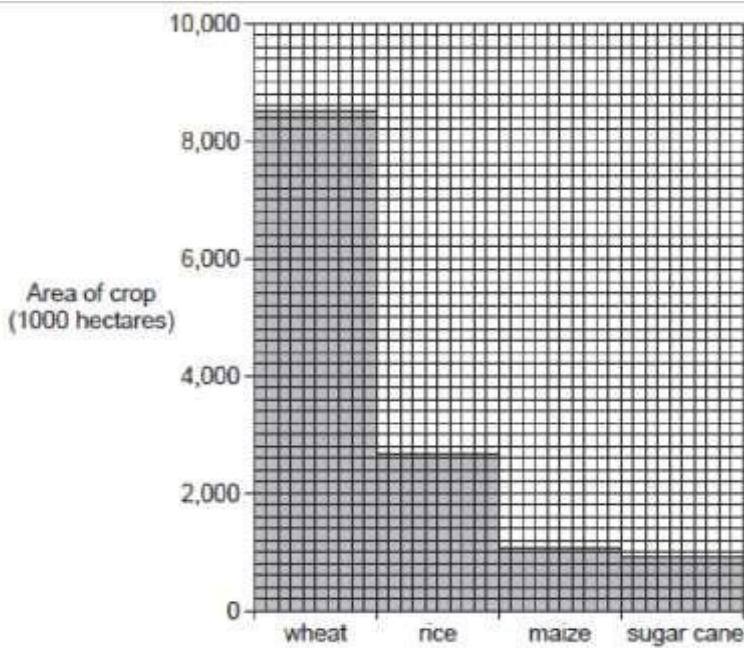


Fig. 3

WHICH CROP COVERS THE GREATEST AREA? [1]

WHAT IS THE AREA COVERED BY THIS CROP? [1]

NAME TWO OTHER FOOD CROPS GROWN IN PAKISTAN NOT SHOWN ON THE GRAPH. [2]

(b) (I) DESCRIBE THE METHODS OF CULTIVATION OF WHEAT ON BARANI (RAIN-FED) LANDS. [5]

(II) EXPLAIN THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES TO WHEAT FARMERS OF MODERN IRRIGATION METHODS SUCH AS PERENNIAL CANALS AND TUBEWELLS. [5]

(C) WASTE PRODUCTS FROM FOOD CROPS SUCH AS STRAW FROM CEREALS AND BAGASSE FROM SUGAR CANE HAVE SOME USES. EXPLAIN THE IMPORTANCE OF WASTE PRODUCTS SUCH AS THESE. YOU MAY REFER TO THOSE CROPS SHOWN IN FIG. 3 OR OTHERS. [3]

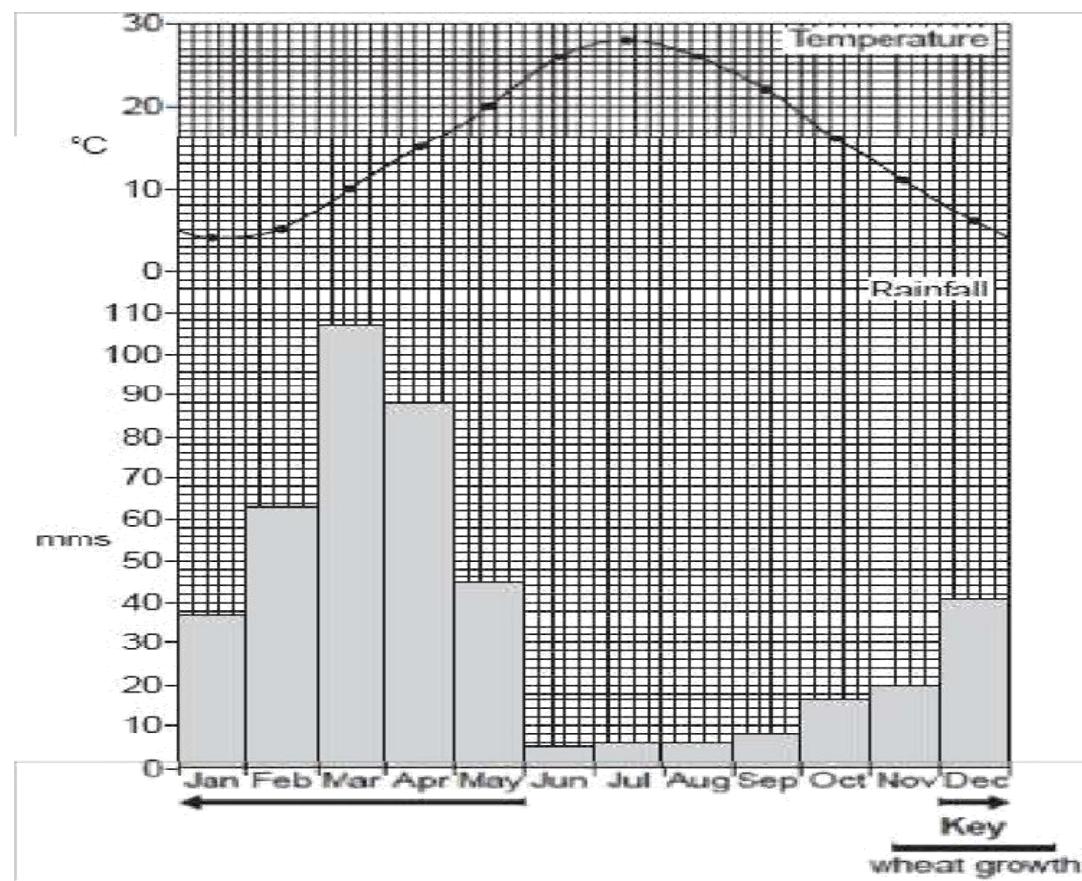
READ THE EXTRACT BELOW.

The farming land in barani areas such as the Potwar Plateau is subjected to soil erosion, overgrazing, and desertification due to poor farm management.

This leads to low crop productivity, poor quality livestock and low farm incomes.

- WHAT REASONS DOES THE WRITER GIVE FOR THE LOW FARM INCOMES IN BARANI AREAS? [3]
 - EXPLAIN THESE AND OTHER CAUSES OF LOW FARM INCOMES IN PAKISTAN. [5]
 - MAIZE PULSES MILLET OILSEEDS TOBACCO
 - NAME TWO CROPS ON THE LIST THAT ARE USED MAINLY FOR ANIMAL FEED [2]
 - NAME ONE CROP ON THE LIST THAT IS NOT A FOOD CROP. [1]
 - NAME ONE CROP THAT IS RICH IN PROTEIN. [1]
 - NAME ONE TYPE OF OIL SEED. [1]
 - WHAT IS MEANT BY A BARANI CROP? [1]
 - NAME ONE AREA OF PAKISTAN WHERE MOST WHEAT IS GROWN BY THE BARANI METHOD. [1]
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STUDY FIG. 2, WHICH SHOWS THE MONTHS WHEN WHEAT IS GROWN BY THE BARANI METHOD



- HOW MUCH RAIN FELL IN THE WETTEST MONTH? [1]
 - DESCRIBE THE BARANI METHOD OF WHEAT CULTIVATION WITH REFERENCE TO THE TEMPERATURES AND RAINFALL SHOWN ON FIG. 2. [4]
 - EXPLAIN WHY CROP YIELDS MAY BE LOW WHEN SUBSISTENCE FARMING METHODS ARE USED? [4]
 - TO WHAT EXTENT CAN TRAINING AND LAND REFORM BE SUCCESSFUL IN INCREASING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION? [6]
 - WHAT IS THE MEANING OF THE FOLLOWING LIVESTOCK FARMING TERMS: A TRANSHUMANCE? [1]
 - B NOMADIC FARMING? [1]
 - WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THESE TYPES OF LIVESTOCK FARMING IN EITHER MOUNTAIN OR DESERT AREAS? [6]
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(A) STUDY FIG. 4, WHICH SHOWS THE CLIMATE OF SIALKOT.

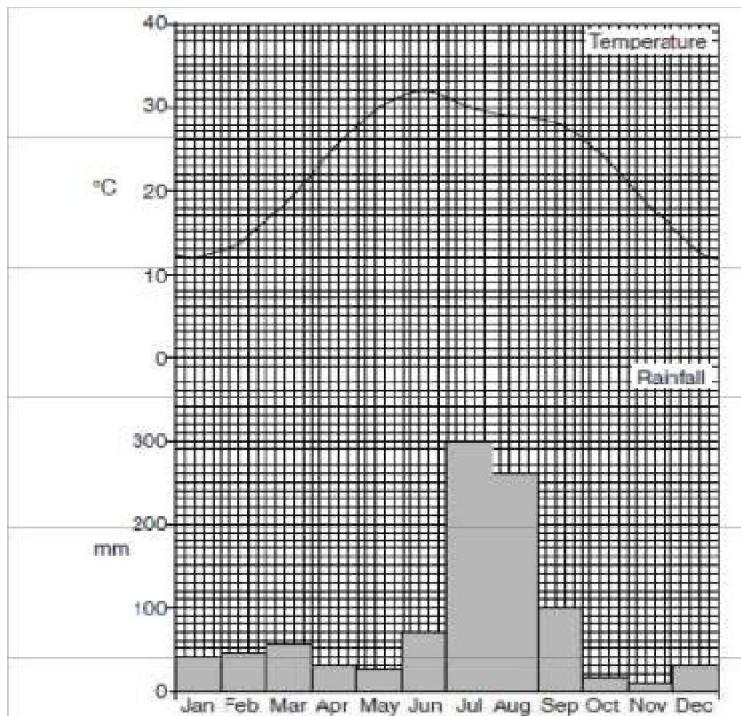


Fig. 4

CIRCLE AND LABEL ON THE X-AXIS:
A THE MONTH WHEN RICE WOULD BE PLANTED,

B THE MONTHS WHEN IT WOULD BE GROWING,

C THE MONTH WHEN IT WOULD BE HARVESTED. [3]

EXPLAIN HOW CANAL IRRIGATION IS USED AND CONTROLLED TO GROW RICE. [4]

STUDY FIG. 5, WHICH SHOWS WHEAT PRODUCTION.

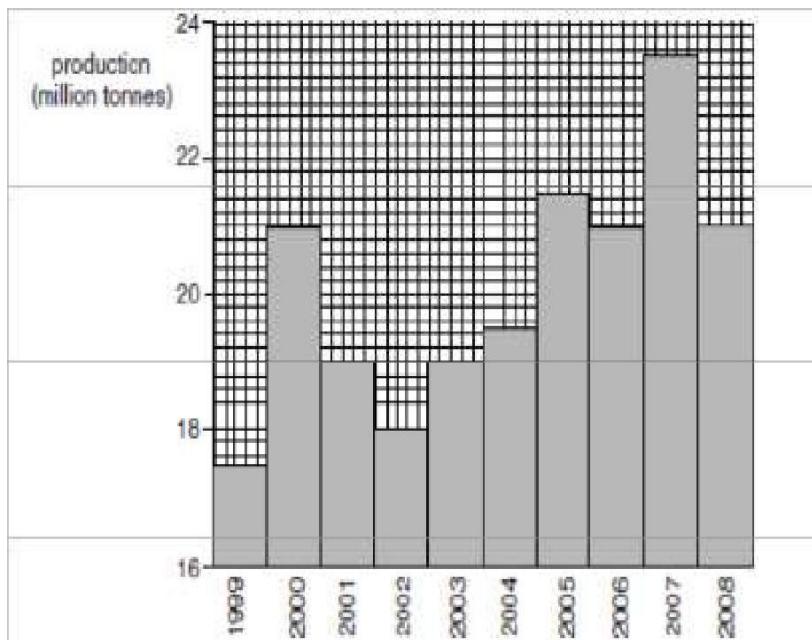


Fig. 5

WHAT WAS THE PRODUCTION IN 2008? [1]

COMPARE THIS TO THE PRODUCTION OF WHEAT IN THE YEARS FROM 1999 TO 2007. [2]

SUGGEST REASONS FOR THE CHANGES IN PRODUCTION OVER THESE YEARS. [4]

TO WHAT EXTENT IS IT POSSIBLE TO INCREASE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION BY THE USE OF MODERN METHODS? [6]

THE MAP, FIG. 2, SHOWS THE PERCENTAGES OF LAND UNDER CULTIVATION THROUGHOUT PAKISTAN.

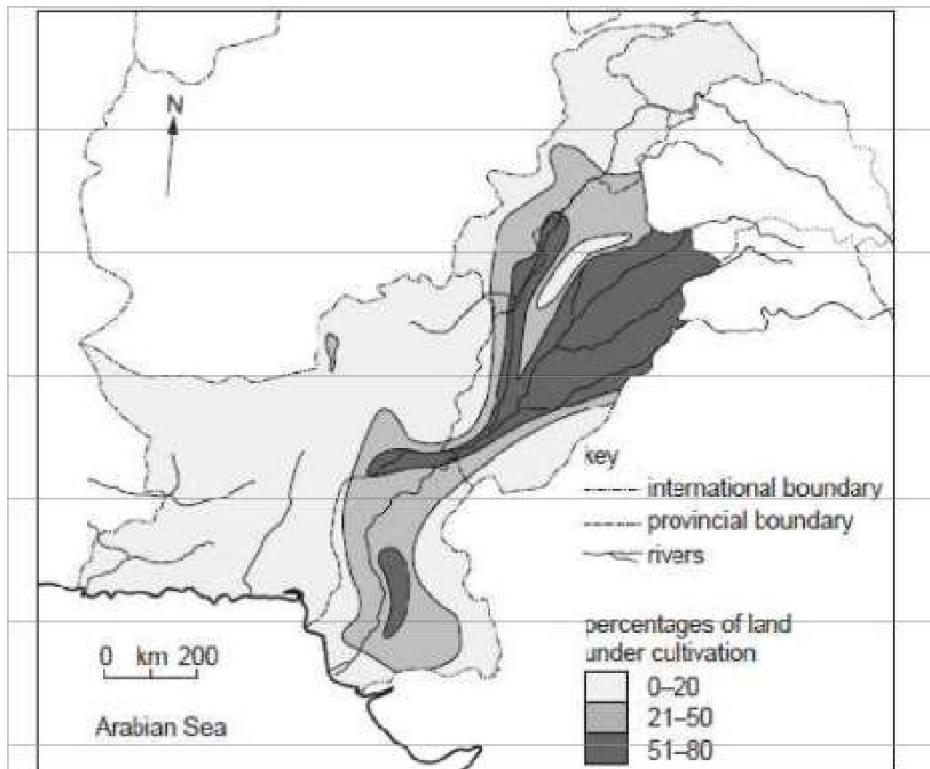


Fig. 2

DESCRIBE THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE AREAS WITH MORE THAN 50% OF THEIR LAND UNDER CULTIVATION. [3]

EXPLAIN WHY THESE AREAS HAVE MORE THAN 50% OF THEIR LAND UNDER CULTIVATION. [6]

DESCRIBE THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE AREAS WITH LESS THAN 20% OF THEIR LAND UNDER CULTIVATION. [4]

EXPLAIN WHY THESE AREAS HAVE LESS THAN 20% OF THEIR LAND UNDER CULTIVATION. [5]

) IN AREAS WHERE LITTLE CULTIVATION IS POSSIBLE, NOMADIC OR SEMI-NOMADIC PASTORAL FARMING TAKES PLACE. DESCRIBE THIS TYPE OF FARMING AND EXPLAIN THE REASONS FOR IT BEING NOMADIC. [7]

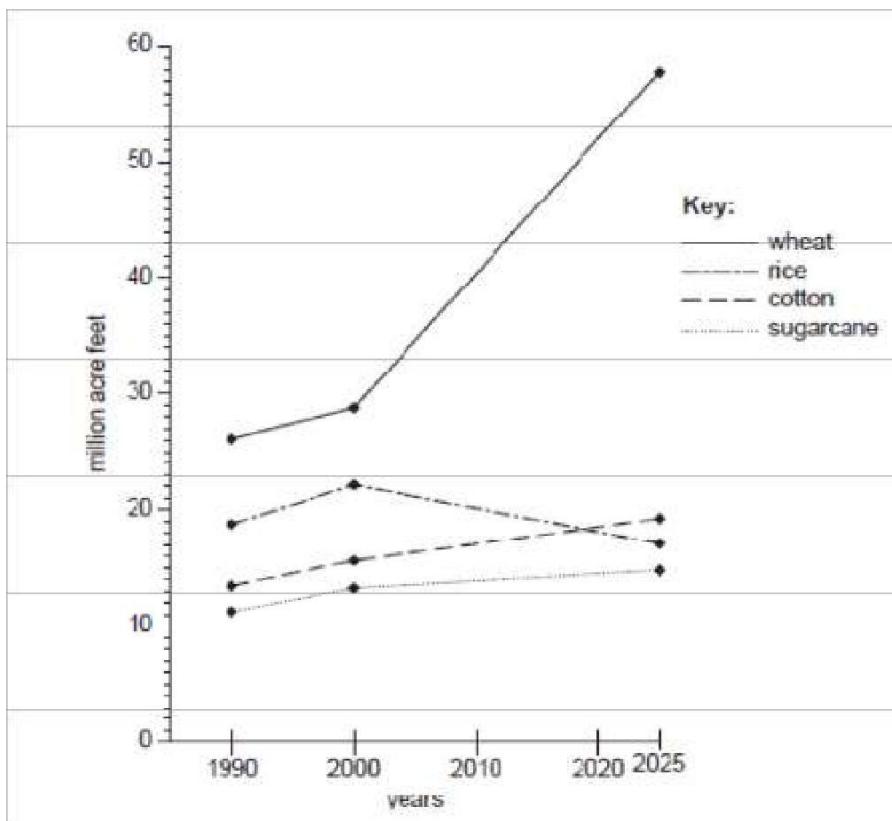
- ... HOW DOES FARMING WHICH DEPENDS ON NATURAL INUNDATION (FLOODING) LIKE THIS DIFFER FROM FARMING THAT DEPENDS ON IRRIGATION? [4]
- ... AWAY FROM THE GOMAL FLOOD PLAIN, IN THOSE AREAS WHICH THE FLOOD WATERS CANNOT REACH, BARANI FARMING IS PRACTISED. GIVE THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF BARANI FARMING AND NAME TWO CROPS GROWN IN THIS WAY. [6]

(ii) WHY IS RICE NOT GROWN IN AREAS WHICH ONLY PRACTISE BARANI FARMING? [2]

(iii) EXPLAIN WHY RICE GROWING IS IMPORTANT IN NORTH-EAST PUNJAB AND IN THE NORTHERN LOWER INDUS PLAIN OF SINDH. [5]

NAME THE MAIN TYPE OF RICE THAT IS EXPORTED AND NAME THE COUNTRY WHICH WAS A PART OF PAKISTAN AND NOW IMPORTS RICE FROM PAKISTAN. [2]

THE GRAPH, FIG. 2, SHOWS THE EXPECTED WATER DEMANDS FOR 4 CROPS IN PAKISTAN UP TO THE YEAR 2025, IN MILLION ACRE FEET (MAF)



(i) WHICH CROP IS EXPECTED TO HAVE A DECREASE IN ITS WATER DEMAND BY 2025? [1]

(ii) BY HOW MANY MAF IS THE WATER DEMAND FOR WHEAT EXPECTED TO INCREASE BETWEEN 1990 AND 2025? [1]

(iii) WHY IS AN INCREASE IN WATER DEMAND EXPECTED FOR WHEAT? [3]

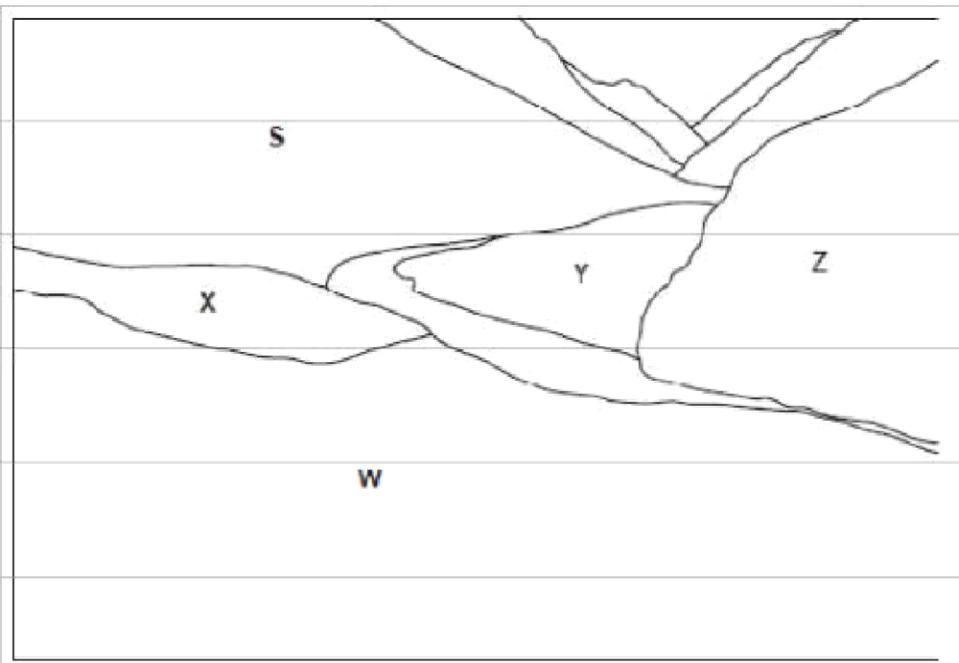
(iv) WHY IS A MUCH SMALLER INCREASE IN WATER DEMAND EXPECTED FOR COTTON? [3]

2 (A) STUDY PHOTOGRAPH A OF A VALLEY IN THE HINDU KUSH.



- (i) NAME THIS TYPE OF ANIMAL. [1]
- (ii) SUGGEST WHY THESE ANIMALS WERE TAKEN HERE. [2]
- (iii) WHAT TYPE OF FARMING IS THIS? [1]
- (iv) GIVE TWO OUTPUTS OF THIS FARMING SYSTEM THAT CAN INCREASE THE INCOME OF THE FARMER. [2]

STUDY THE LINE SKETCH, FIG. 3, OF PHOTOGRAPH A.



- (I) DESCRIBE TWO DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE VEGETATION IN AREAS X AND Y. [2]
- (ii) WHAT FEATURES IN AREA Y SUGGEST THAT IT IS NOT USED FOR GROWING CROPS? [2]
- (iii) THE SLOPE IN AREA X IS TERRACED. EXPLAIN HOW THIS WILL HELP THE FARMER TO GROW WHEAT. [3]
- (iv) STUDY AREAS W AND Z. WHAT TWO FEATURES SHOWN SUGGEST THAT THESE AREAS WILL NEVER BE CULTIVATED? [2]

STUDY THE CLIMATE GRAPH, FIG. 4, WHICH SHOWS THE RAINFALL/SNOWFALL AND MEAN MONTHLY TEMPERATURES IN THE VALLEY.

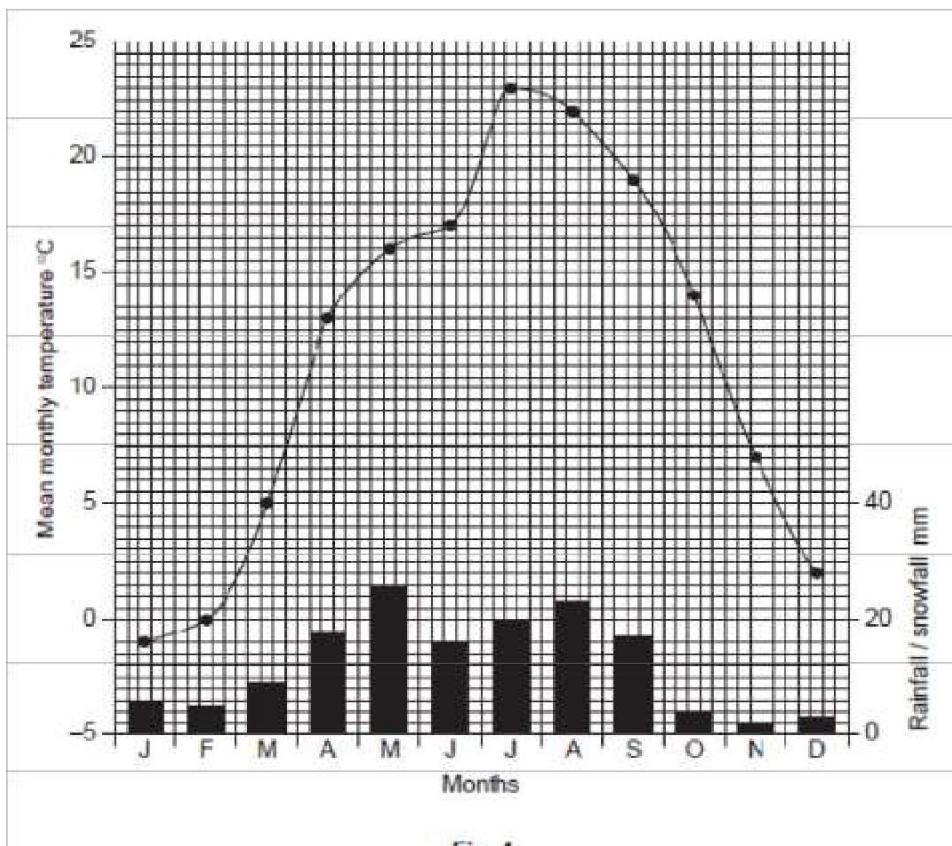
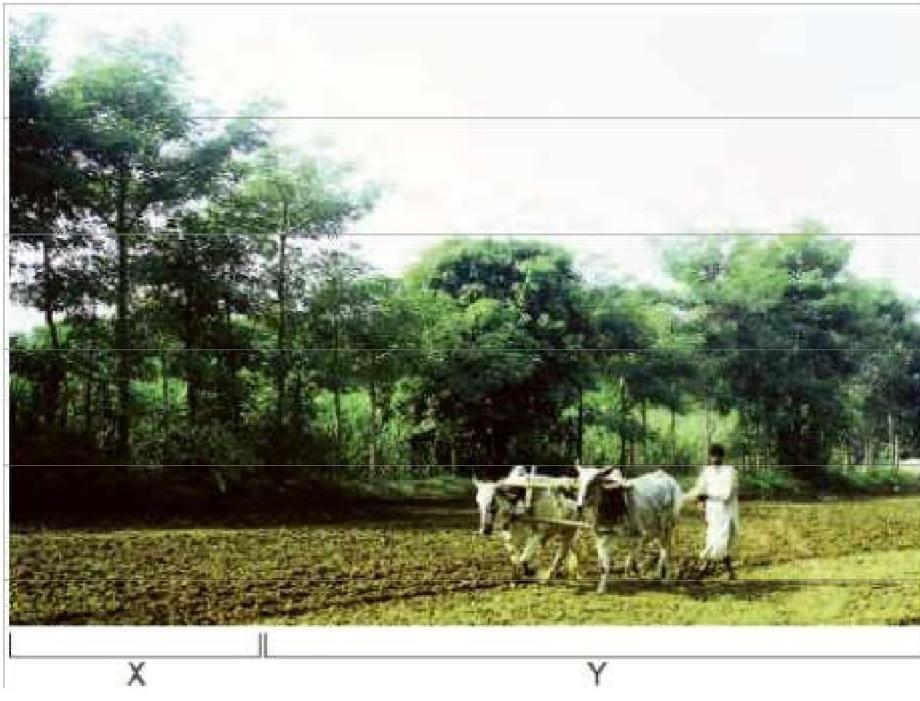


Fig. 4

(i) THE WHEAT IS HARVESTED ABOUT 6 MONTHS AFTER IT IS SOWN. IN WHICH MONTH IS THE WHEAT MOST LIKELY TO BE SOWN HERE? [1]

(II) WHY IS THE CLIMATE IN THE MONTHS AFTER IT IS SOWN GOOD FOR THE GROWTH OF WHEAT? [3]

STUDY PHOTOGRAPH A (INSERT) OF A RURAL AREA IN HYDERABAD DISTRICT.



- WHAT IS THIS MAN DOING? [1]
- WHY IS THE SOIL AT X A DIFFERENT COLOUR FROM THE SOIL AT Y? [1]
- NAME THREE INPUTS FOR FARMING OTHER THAN SOIL THAT CAN BE SEEN ON THE PHOTOGRAPH. [3]
- DESCRIBE THREE OTHER PROCESSES THAT MAY BE CARRIED OUT BEFORE A CROP IS HARVESTED. [3]

WHAT IS SUBSISTENCE FARMING? [1]

NAME TWO ANIMALS OTHER THAN THOSE ON PHOTOGRAPH A THAT MAY BE KEPT BY A SMALL-SCALE SUBSISTENCE FARMER. [2]

FOR EACH OF THE TWO ANIMALS YOU HAVE NAMED IN (B)(II), EXPLAIN HOW IT IS IMPORTANT TO THE FARMER AND HIS FAMILY. [4]

WHY DOES THE OUTPUT OF A SMALL-SCALE SUBSISTENCE FARM VARY FROM YEAR TO YEAR? [4]

IF THIS FARMER HAS A GOOD CROP AND CAN SELL SOME IN THE MARKET, HOW MAY HE USE THE MONEY HE EARNS (CAPITAL) TO IMPROVE HIS YIELD (PRODUCTION) IN THE NEXT YEAR? [4]

STUDY FIG. 2, WHICH SHOWS THE CLIMATE OF MULTAN.

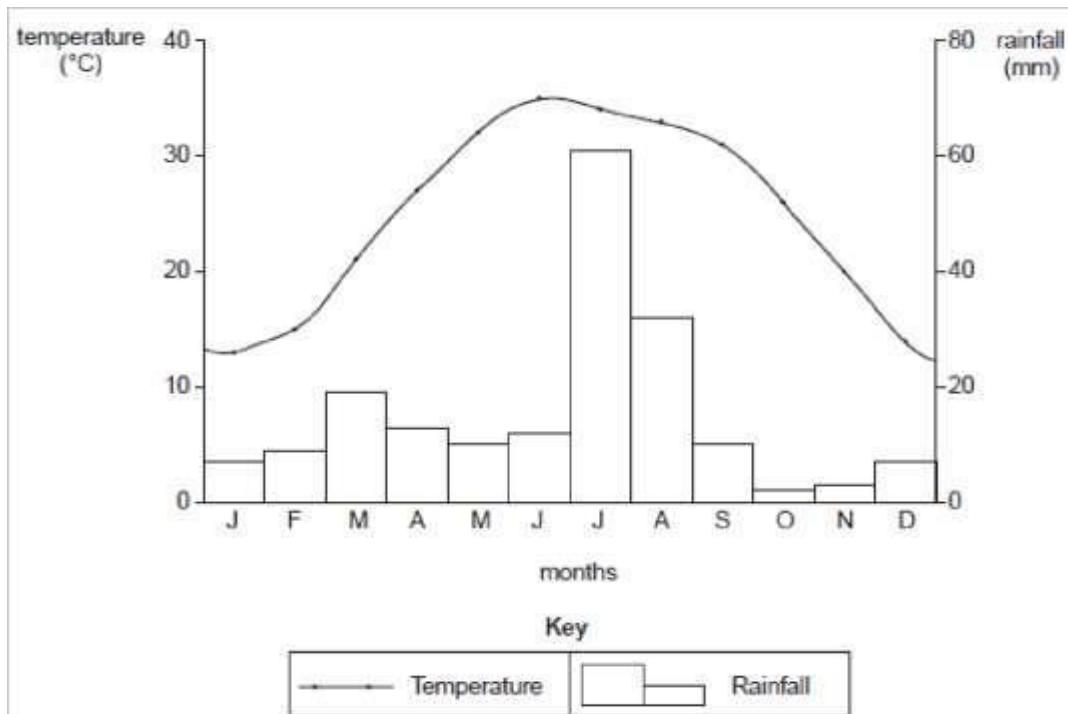


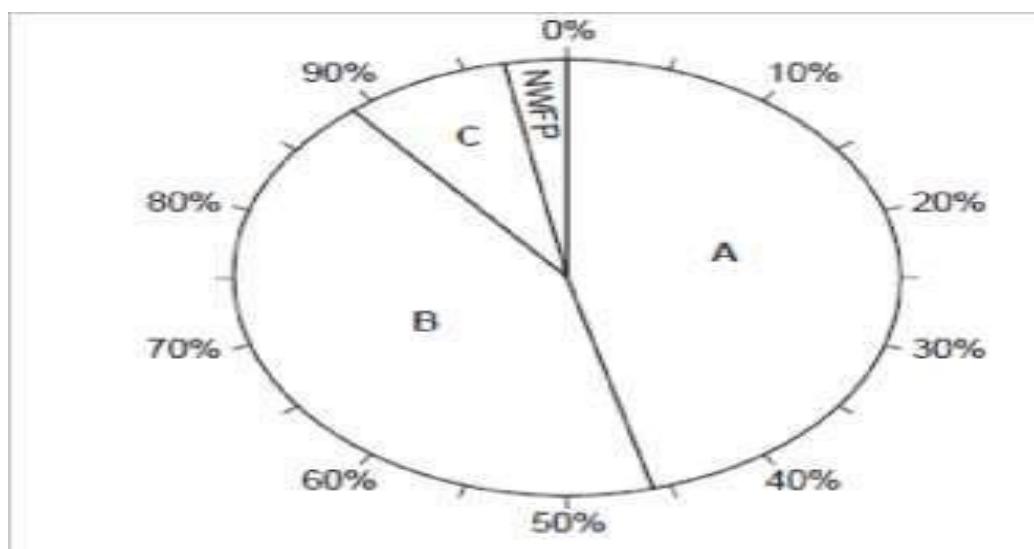
Fig. 2

(I) EXPLAIN WHY COTTON IS GROWN IN THIS PART OF THE PUNJAB. REFER TO FIG. 2 IN YOUR ANSWER. [5]

(B) (I) EXPLAIN HOW CLIMATIC HAZARDS MAY DESTROY OR REDUCE THE YIELD OF COTTON ON FARMS. [4]

(II) EXPLAIN TWO OTHER FACTORS THAT MAY REDUCE THE PRODUCTION OF COTTON IN PAKISTAN. [4]

STUDY FIG. 5, A PIE CHART SHOWING RICE PRODUCTION IN PAKISTAN BY PROVINCE.



- (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]

EXPLAIN WHY THE CULTIVATION OF RICE IS LABOUR-INTENSIVE. REFER IN YOUR ANSWER TO THE WORK DONE FROM PLANTING THE SEEDS TO HARVEST. [5]

NAME A TYPE OF MACHINE THAT CAN BE USED FOR RICE CULTIVATION

INSTEAD OF HUMAN LABOUR. [1]

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	

CHOOSE TWO PHYSICAL INPUTS FROM THE LIST ABOVE. EXPLAIN HOW THESE CAN INCREASE RICE YIELDS. [6]

CHOOSE TWO HUMAN INPUTS FROM THE LIST ABOVE. EXPLAIN HOW THESE CAN IMPROVE RICE YIELDS. [6]

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

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]

(A) STUDY PHOTOGRAPH A SHOWING A CROP OF SUGAR CANE.



DESCRIBE THE APPEARANCE OF THIS CROP. [2]

**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.

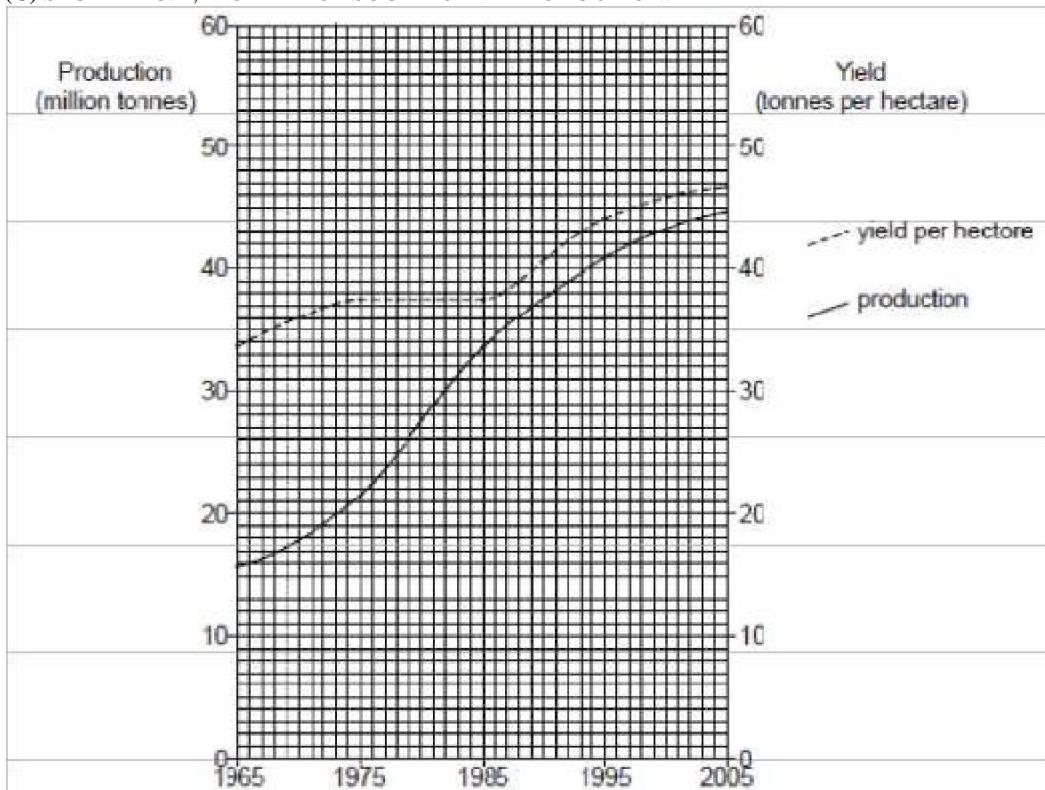


Fig. 4

WHAT WAS THE INCREASE FROM 1965 TO 2005 IN A PRODUCTION?

B YIELD PER HECTARE? [2]

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]

STUDY FIG. 4, WHICH SHOWS PATTERNS OF GOAT REARING IN PAKISTAN.

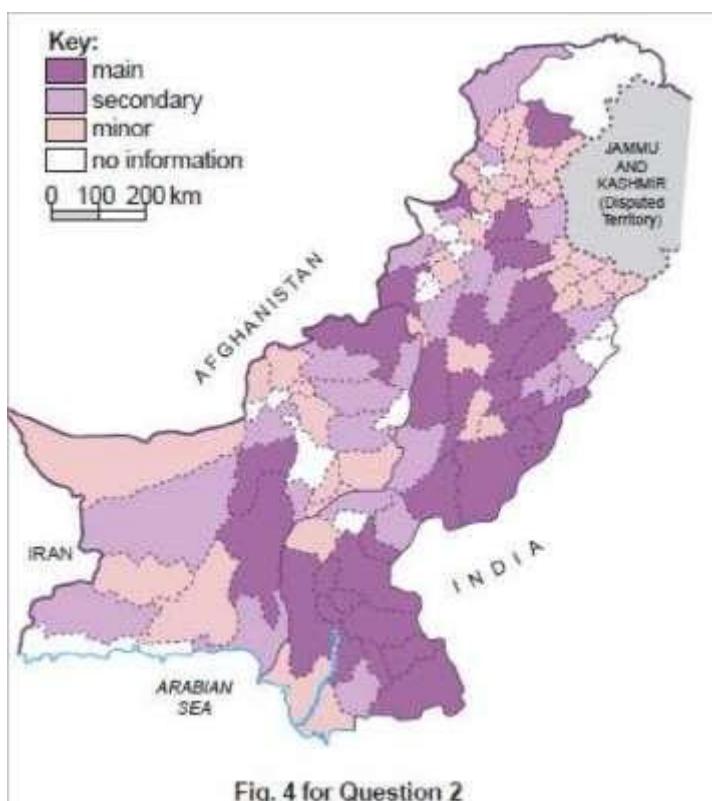


Fig. 4 for Question 2

- DESCRIBE THE DISTRIBUTION OF GOAT REARING IN BALOCHISTAN. [3]
- SUGGEST WHY THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN DISCOURAGES THE REARING OF GOATS. [2]
- WHY ARE THERE MANY NOMADIC FARMERS IN BALOCHISTAN? [3]
- EXPLAIN WHY BUTTERFLIES ARE NOT REARED IN BALOCHISTAN. [3]

STUDY PHOTOGRAPHS A AND B SHOWING A BUFFALO FARM IN LODHRAN DISTRICT, PUNJAB.



Photograph A for Question 2



Photograph B for Question 2

HOW DO THE PHOTOGRAPHS SHOW THAT THESE BUFFALO ARE BEING KEPT IN GOOD LIVING CONDITIONS? [6]

SUGGEST WHY BUFFALO FARMS CAN OFTEN BE FOUND AROUND URBAN AREAS. [2]

MEAT PROVIDES A VALUABLE SOURCE OF PROTEIN IN FOOD, AND THERE ARE MANY OTHER USEFUL PRODUCTS FROM ANIMALS. EXPLAIN THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF DEVELOPING LIVESTOCK FARMING IN PAKISTAN. [6]

STUDY FIG. 2, WHICH SHOWS COTTON GROWING REGIONS IN PAKISTAN.

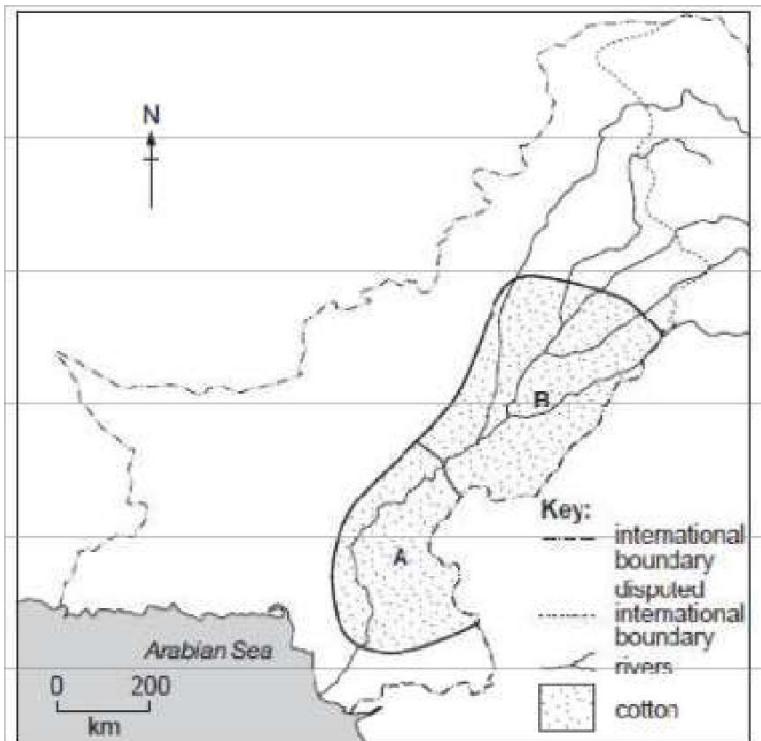
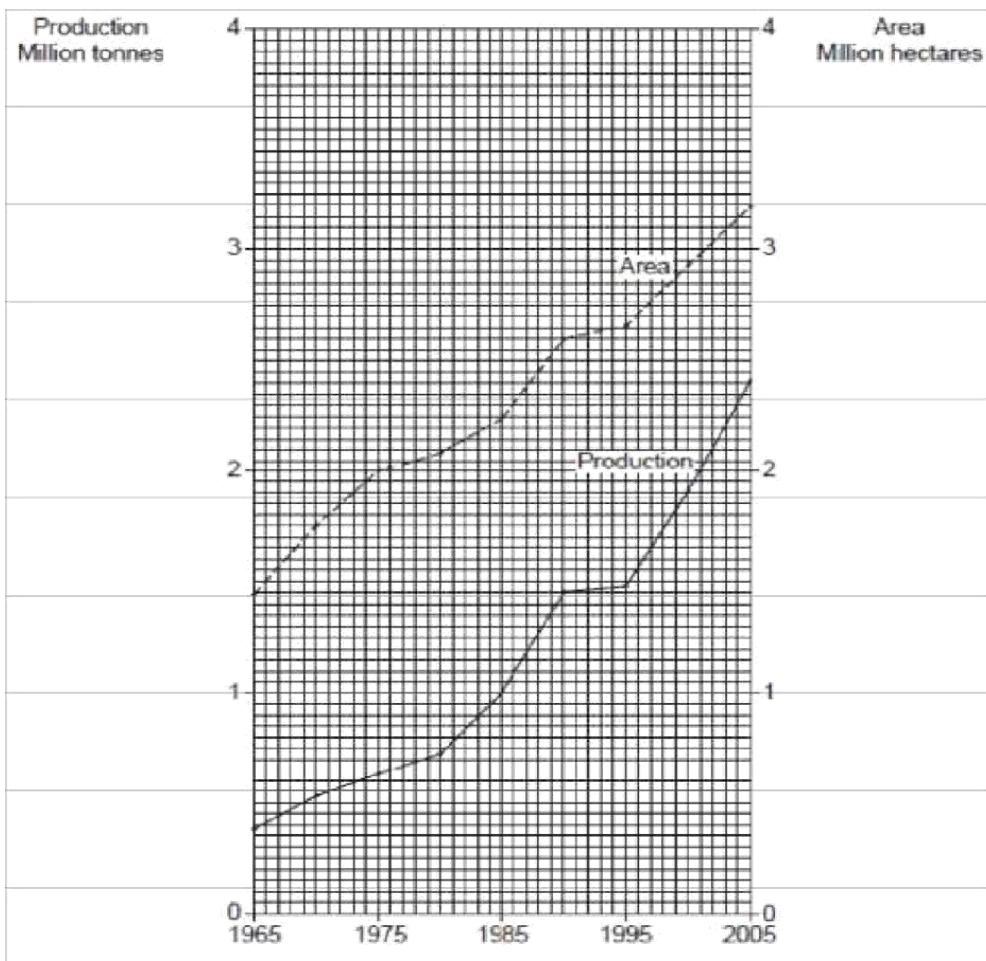


Fig. 2

- (I) NAME THE REGIONS A AND B. [2]
 - (II) WHY IS COTTON NOT GROWN FURTHER NORTH? [2]
 - (III) WHY IS COTTON NOT GROWN FURTHER WEST? [2]
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STUDY FIG. 3, A GRAPH OF COTTON FARMING



1. STATE THE AREA USED TO GROW COTTON IN 2005. [1]
2. STATE THE PRODUCTION IN 2005. [1]
3. BY HOW MUCH HAS THE AREA USED TO GROW COTTON INCREASED FROM 1975 TO 2005? [1]
4. WHICH HAS INCREASED FASTER, THE AREA USED OR THE COTTON PRODUCTION? [1]
5. EXPLAIN THREE FACTORS THAT HAVE CAUSED THE YIELD OF COTTON TO INCREASE PER HECTARE. [6]

1. EXPLAIN WHY COTTON YIELDS VARY FROM YEAR TO YEAR. [3]
2. WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF DEVELOPING THE COTTON MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN PAKISTAN? [6]

STUDY PHOTOGRAPH B

1. **WHAT ARE THE ANIMALS SHOWN IN THE PHOTOGRAPH? [1]**
2. **DESCRIBE THE TOPOGRAPHY (RELIEF) AND VEGETATION OF THE AREA SHOWN IN THE PHOTOGRAPH.**
3. **EXPLAIN WHY THESE ANIMALS ARE REARED IN A NOMADIC WAY IN ARID AREAS. [3]**
4. **WHAT ARE THE DISADVANTAGES OF KEEPING ANIMALS IN A NOMADIC WAY? [2]**
5. **SUGGEST AN ALTERNATIVE WAY OF KEEPING THESE ANIMALS. [1]**

POWER RESOURCE

STUDY FIG. 2.

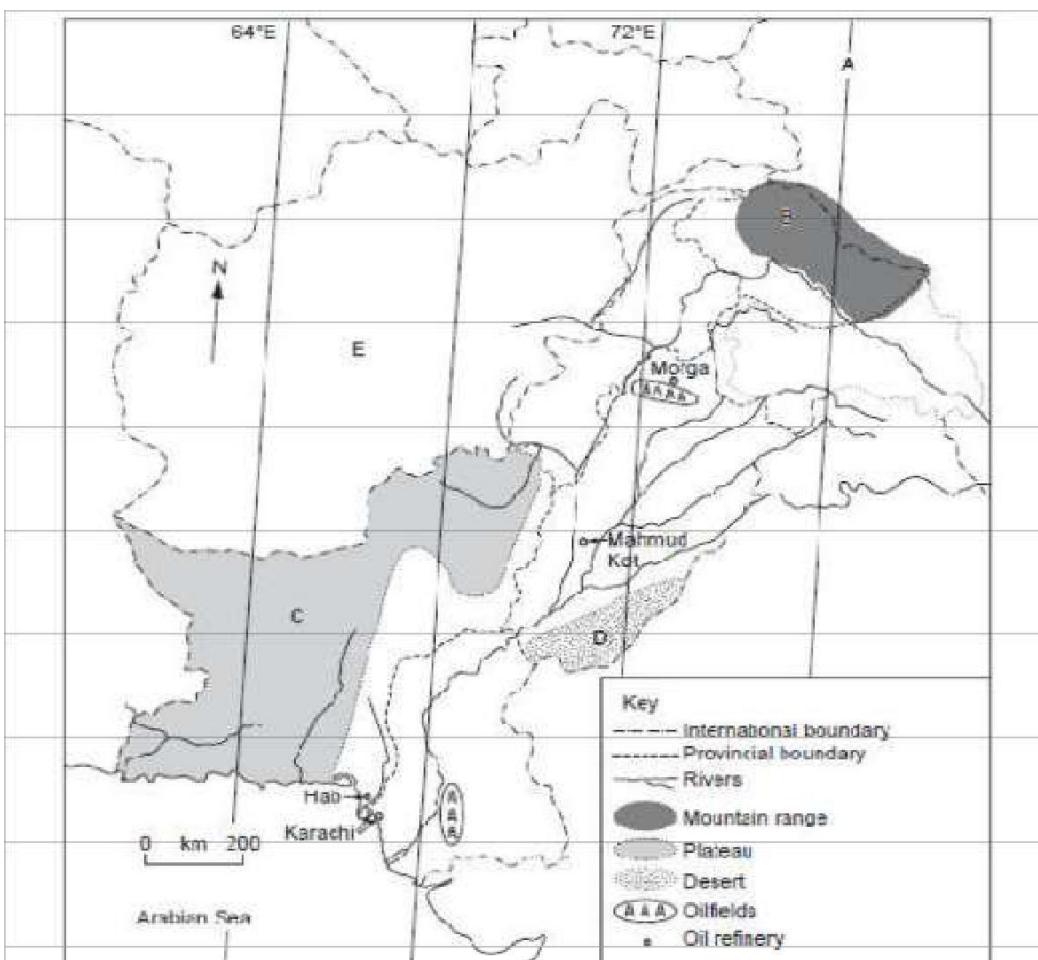


Fig. 2

1. DESCRIBE THE DISTRIBUTION OF OILFIELDS. [2]
 2. DESCRIBE AND EXPLAIN THE DISTRIBUTION OF OIL REFINERIES. [4]
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STUDY FIG. 3, WHICH SHOWS THE AMOUNT SPENT BY PAKISTAN ON IMPORTING 'PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS' FROM 1991 TO 2002.

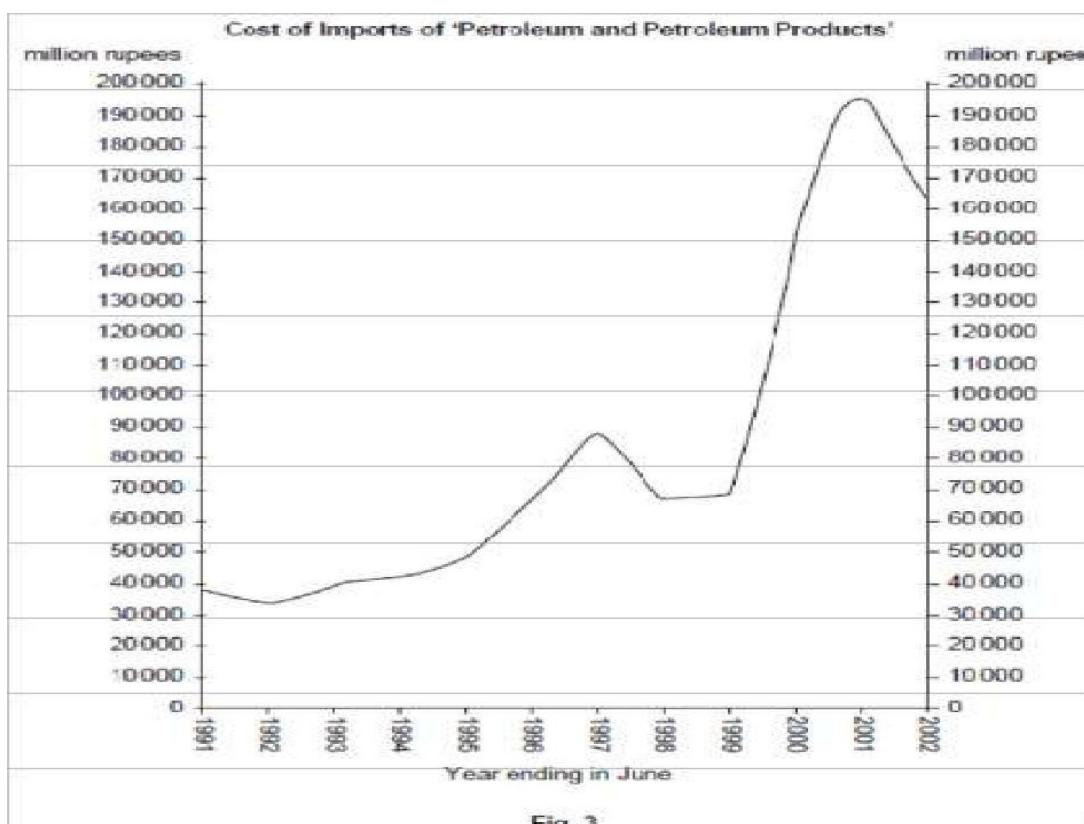


Fig. 3

1. DESCRIBE THE TRENDS IN THE COST OF 'PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS' IMPORTS SHOWN ON FIG. 3. [3]
 2. EXPLAIN IN DETAIL WHY IT IS NECESSARY FOR PAKISTAN TO IMPORT SO MUCH PETROLEUM (CRUDE OIL) EVEN THOUGH PETROLEUM IS PRODUCED IN PAKISTAN. [7]
 3. WHAT PROBLEMS ARE CAUSED FOR PAKISTAN BECAUSE SO MUCH IS SPENT ON IMPORTING PETROLEUM? [4]
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(B) STUDY THE MAP FIG. 5 SHOWING COALFIELDS AND COAL MINING CENTRES IN PAKISTAN.

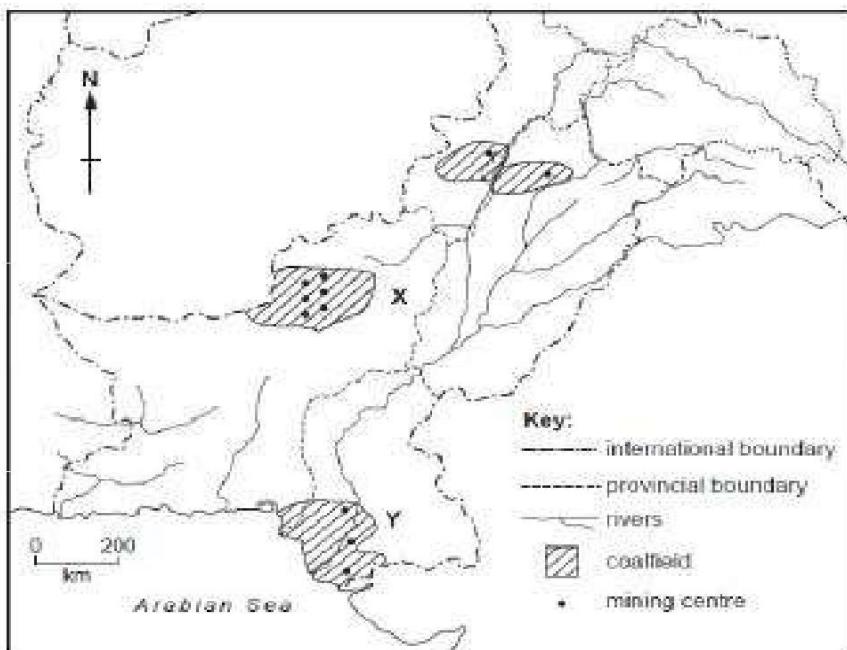


Fig. 5

1. NAME THE COALFIELD X AND ONE OF THE MINING CENTRES THERE. [2]
2. NAME THE COALFIELD Y AND ONE OF THE MINING CENTRES THERE. [2]
3. STATE THE TWO MAIN USES OF THE COAL MINED IN COALFIELD X. [2]
4. EXPLAIN WHY COAL HAS TO BE IMPORTED. [3]
5. HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER (HEP/HYDEL) IS CALLED A 'RENEWABLE' SOURCE OF POWER.
6. STATE THREE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS NECESSARY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN HEP SCHEME. [3]
7. WHY IS IT IMPORTANT FOR PAKISTAN TO DEVELOP RENEWABLE POWER SOURCES? [4]

(A) STUDY FIG. 4, WHICH SHOWS THE GAS PIPELINES IN PAKISTAN.

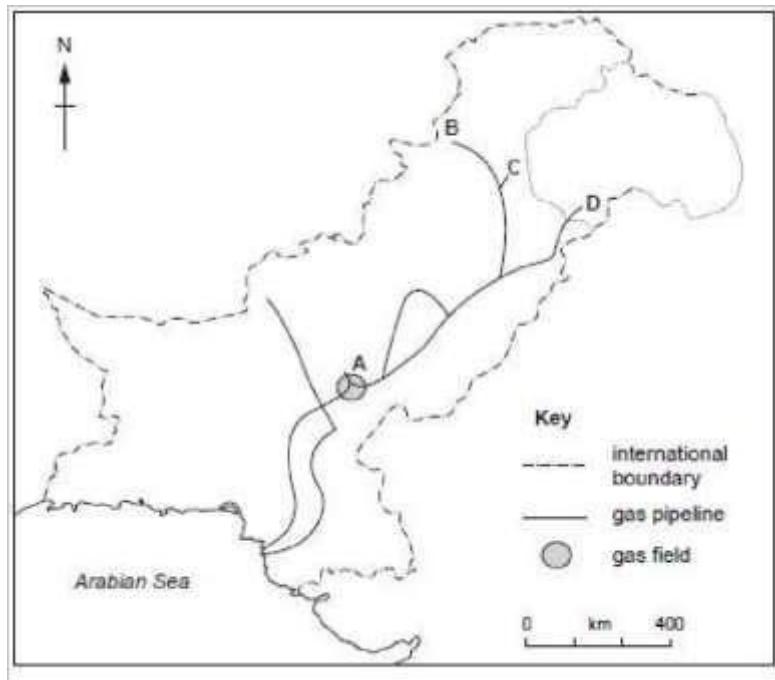


Fig. 4

1. NAME THE GAS FIELD A. [1]
2. NAME THE CITIES B, C AND D AT THE ENDS OF THE GAS PIPELINES. [3]
3. STATE TWO WAYS IN WHICH GAS CAN BE SUPPLIED TO AREAS AWAY FROM PIPELINES. [2]

(B) STUDY FIG. 5, WHICH SHOWS THE USES OF NATURAL GAS IN PAKISTAN.

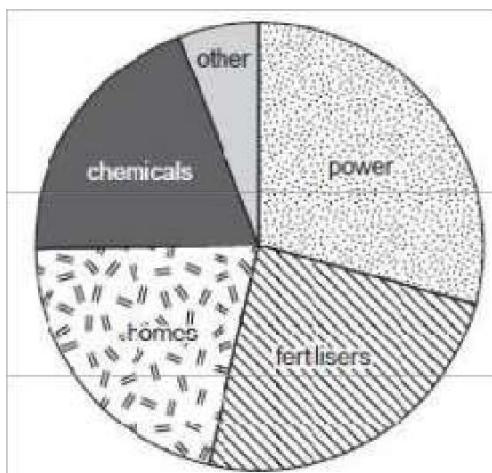
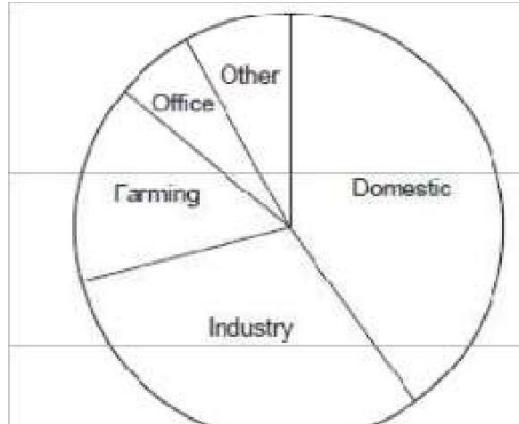


Fig. 5

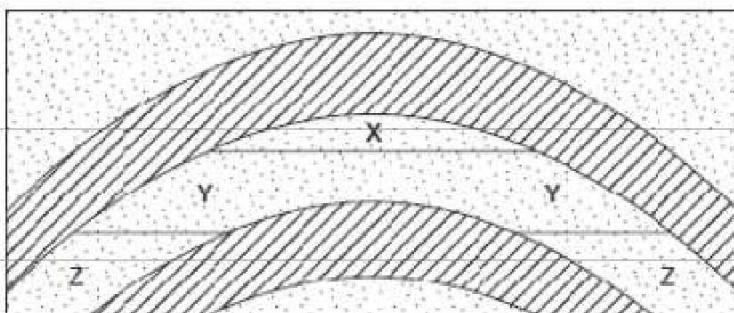
1. STATE THE LARGEST USE OF NATURAL GAS. [1]
 2. NAME A USE IN THE 'OTHER' SECTOR. [1]
 3. WHAT IS NATURAL GAS USED FOR IN HOMES AND WHY IS THIS FUEL CHOSEN? [3]
 4. WHY IS NATURAL GAS CALLED 'NON-RENEWABLE'? [1]
 5. NAME TWO RAW MATERIALS, APART FROM NATURAL GAS, WHICH ARE USED TO MAKE FERTILISER. [2]
 6. EXPLAIN WHY MOST FERTILISER FACTORIES ARE IN THE PUNJAB AND NORTHERN AREAS OF SINDH. [4]
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(D) WHAT ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE CAN OCCUR WHEN A NEW FERTILISER FACTORY IS BUILT IN A RURAL AREA? [4]

**Fig. 5**

1. WHICH SECTOR USES THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF ELECTRICITY? [1]
2. STATE TWO MORE LARGE USERS OF ELECTRICITY SHOWN ON THE CHART AND EXPLAIN WHAT THEY USE IT FOR. [4]
3. WHAT PROBLEMS ARE CAUSED WHEN THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY TO FACTORIES BREAKS DOWN? [4]
4. NAME TWO ENVIRONMENTALLY-FRIENDLY WAYS OF MAKING ELECTRICITY OTHER THAN HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER. [2]
5. EXPLAIN WHY EACH OF THE TWO WAYS YOU HAVE NAMED COULD BE USED IN PAKISTAN. [2]
6. WHY IS IT IMPORTANT THAT MORE RENEWABLE ENERGY SCHEMES ARE DEVELOPED IN PAKISTAN? YOU MAY USE YOUR ANSWERS TO PART (C) AND YOUR OWN KNOWLEDGE. [5]

STUDY FIG. 5 A CROSS SECTION SHOWING AN ANTICLINE OIL TRAP.



Key:

	porous rock
	non-porous rock

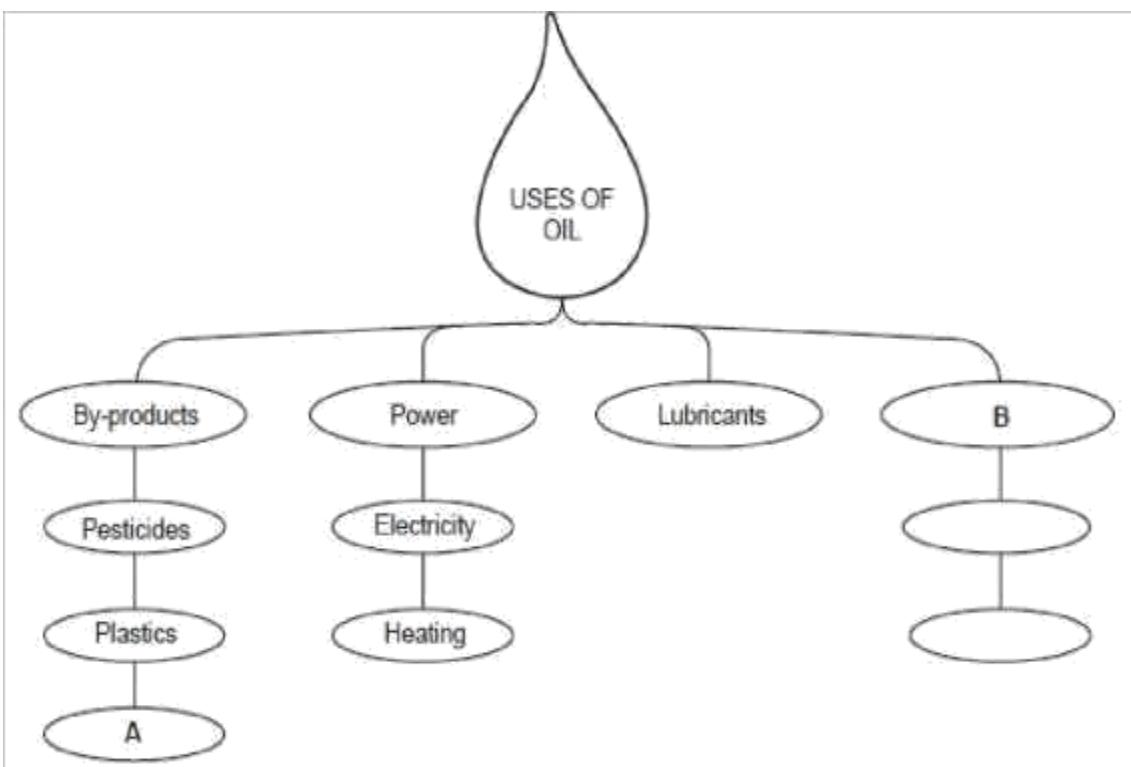
Fig. 5

1. ON YOUR ANSWER PAPER STATE THE LETTER FOR THE FOLLOWING, THE AREA OF ROCK CONTAINING OIL. [1]
 2. THE AREA OF ROCK CONTAINING NATURAL GAS. [1]
 3. WHAT IS MEANT BY THE TERM 'POROUS ROCK'? [1]
 4. WHY IS THE FEATURE IN FIG. 5 CALLED AN OIL 'TRAP'? [3]
 5. HOW IS OIL EXTRACTED FROM THIS 'TRAP'? [5]
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1. IN A RECENT STUDY IT WAS STATED THAT OVER 46% OF THERMAL POWER IN PAKISTAN IS GENERATED IN THE AREA AROUND KARACHI.
 2. WHY IS SO MUCH THERMAL POWER GENERATED IN THIS AREA? [3]
 3. WHAT PROBLEMS ARE CREATED WHEN THERE ARE MANY LARGE THERMAL POWER STATIONS IN ONE AREA? [4]
 4. WHAT IS 'LOAD SHEDDING' AND HOW DOES IT AFFECT INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS IN PAKISTAN? [4]
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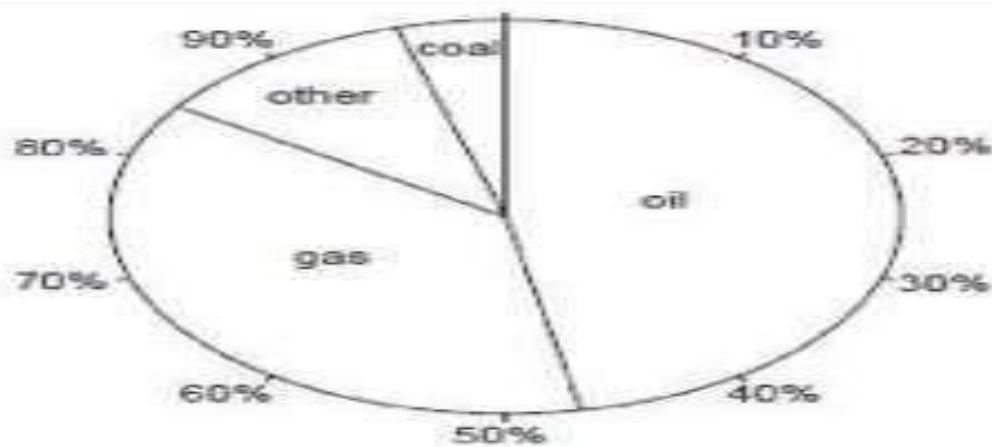
1. LOCATE AN OIL REFINERY NEAR THE COAST, AND GIVE ONE REASON WHY IT IS THERE. [2]
 2. LOCATE AN OIL REFINERY IN THE PROVINCE OF PUNJAB, AND GIVE ONE REASON WHY IT IS THERE. [2]
 3. STATE TWO WAYS IN WHICH REFINED OIL CAN BE TRANSPORTED IN PAKISTAN, AND GIVE AN ADVANTAGE AND DISADVANTAGE OF EACH. [6]

STUDY FIG. 3 WHICH SHOWS SOME EXAMPLES OF THE FOUR MAIN USES OF OIL.



1. NAME ANOTHER BY-PRODUCT A. [1]
2. NAME THE FOURTH MAIN USE OF OIL B. [1]
3. WITH REFERENCE TO FIG. 3 AND USING YOUR OWN KNOWLEDGE, EXPLAIN HOW OIL PRODUCTS ARE IMPORTANT TO EITHER FARMING OR MANUFACTURING. [6]
4. WHICH GAS FIELD PRODUCES MOST NATURAL GAS IN PAKISTAN? [1]
5. NAME TWO INDUSTRIES IN PAKISTAN THAT USE NATURAL GAS AS A RAW MATERIAL. [2]
6. WHY IS NATURAL GAS AN IMPORTANT FUEL IN PAKISTAN? [4]

STUDY FIG. 7, A PIE CHART SHOWING THE SOURCES OF ENERGY SUPPLY

**Fig. 7**

1. NAME THE TWO LARGEST SOURCES OF ENERGY. [1]
2. WHAT PERCENTAGE OF ENERGY COMES FROM OIL? [1]
3. NAME TWO OTHER SOURCES NOT NAMED ON THE PIE CHART. [2]
4. WHY DOES COAL ONLY SUPPLY 4% OF THE ENERGY SUPPLY IN PAKISTAN? [3]

(B) STUDY FIG. 8, A MAP OF PAKISTAN.

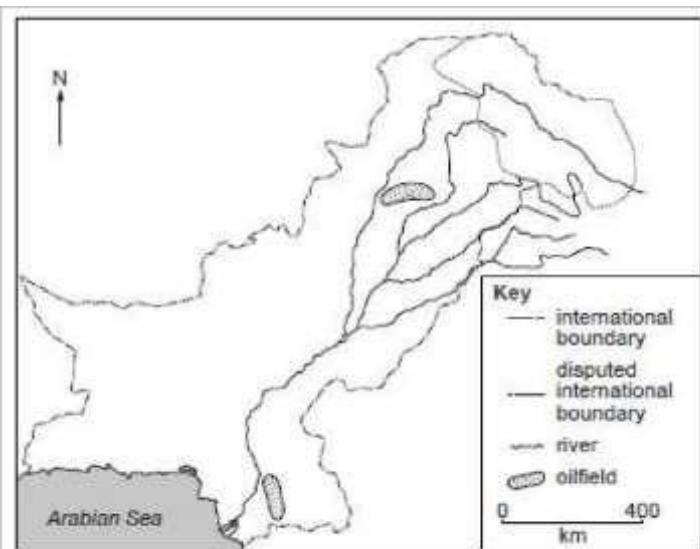


Fig. 8

DESCRIBE THE LOCATION OF THE TWO MAIN OIL FIELDS SHOWN ON THE MAP. [2]

WHAT IS CRUDE OIL? [1]

WHY DOES PAKISTAN IMPORT MOST OF ITS OIL? [2]

(C) STUDY PHOTOGRAPH B, A GAS EXTRACTION UNIT AT NAUTHEH IN THE POTWAR PLATEAU.



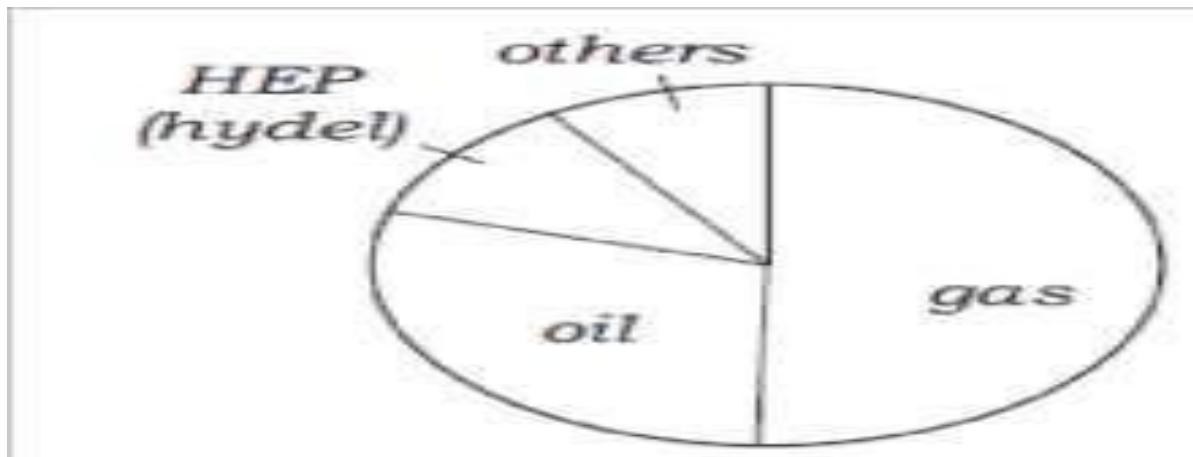
(I) WITH REFERENCE TO PHOTOGRAPH B, EXPLAIN WHY NATURAL GAS IS AN EASY FUEL TO EXTRACT.
[3]

STUDY FIG. 9, AN ADVERTISEMENT FOR NATURAL GAS.



1. SUGGEST WHY THIS ADVERTISEMENT STATES THAT NATURAL GAS IS 'A CHEAP FUEL. EASY TO USE.' [4]
 2. EXPLAIN THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF DEVELOPING NUCLEAR POWER. [6]
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STUDY FIG. 6, WHICH SHOWS ENERGY SOURCES BY PERCENTAGE IN PAKISTAN.

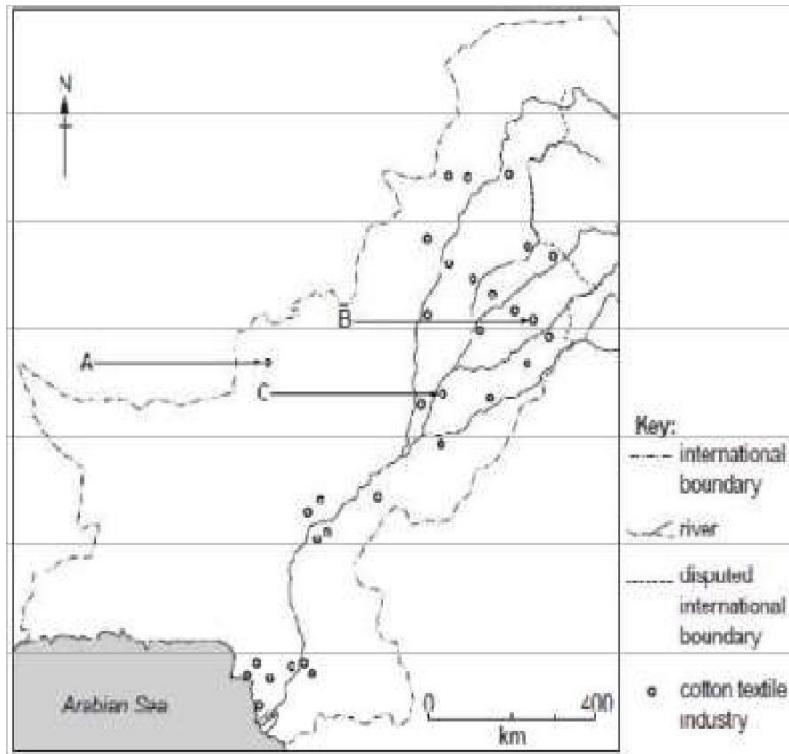


1. NAME THE TWO LARGEST SOURCES OF ENERGY. [2]
 2. WHICH SOURCE NAMED ON FIG. 6 IS RENEWABLE? [1]
 3. SUGGEST TWO SOURCES OF ENERGY IN THE 'OTHERS' SECTOR OF FIG. 6. [2]
 4. NAME AN HEP (HYDEL) POWER STATION AND STATE THE NAME OF THE RIVER ON WHICH IT IS BUILT. [2]
 5. WHY IS HEP(HYDEL) AN IMPORTANT SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY IN NORTHERN PAKISTAN? [3]
 6. WHY CAN THE SUPPLY OF POWER FROM THESE STATIONS BE UNRELIABLE? [3]
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THE DEVELOPMENT OF WIND POWER GENERATORS OFF THE COAST OF PAKISTAN COULD REDUCE THE COUNTRY'S DEPENDENCE ON IMPORTED FUELS. EXPLAIN THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF DEVELOPING ALTERNATIVE POWER SOURCES. [5]

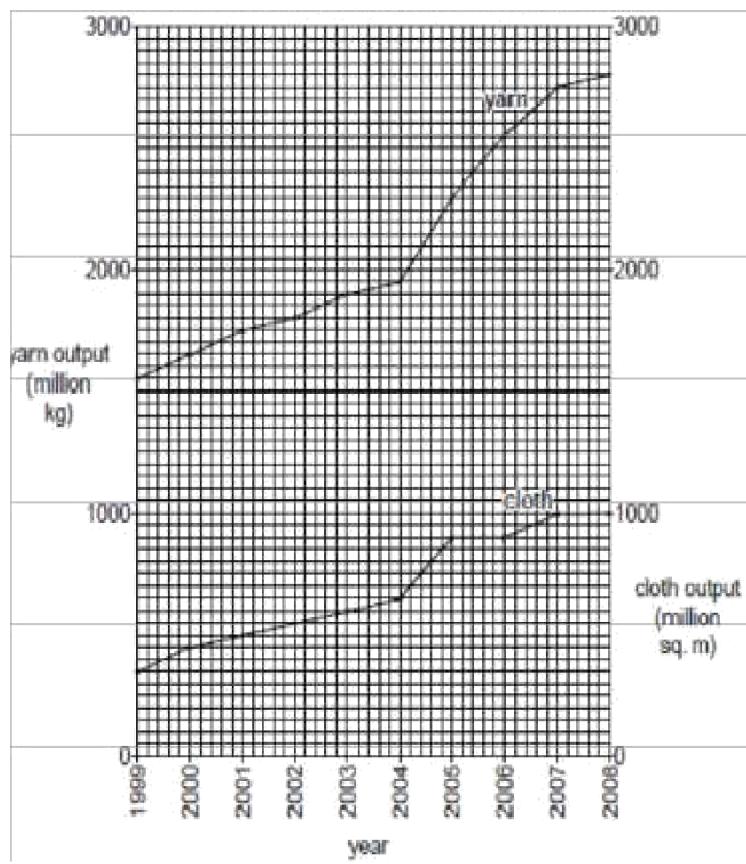
INDUSTRIES

(A) STUDY FIG. 6 WHICH SHOWS THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN PAKISTAN.



1. NAME THE MAIN CENTRES OF THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY A, B AND C. [3]
2. DESCRIBE THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY. [3]

(B) STUDY FIG. 7 WHICH SHOWS THE OUTPUT OF YARN AND CLOTH BETWEEN 1999 AND 2008



1. COMPARE THE OUTPUTS OF COTTON YARN AND COTTON CLOTH FROM 1999 TO 2008 SHOWN ON FIG. [2]
 2. SUGGEST ONE REASON FOR THE DIFFERENCE IN OUTPUT OF COTTON YARN AND CLOTH.
 3. GIVE AN EXAMPLE OF A JOB IN EACH OF THE PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTORS OF THE COTTON INDUSTRY. [3]
 4. HOW IS THE PROPORTION OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN EACH OF THESE SECTORS CHANGING? [3]
 5. EXPLAIN WHY THE CHANGES YOU HAVE STATED IN (C)(II) MAY LEAD TO UNEMPLOYMENT. [3]
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(D) TO WHAT EXTENT WILL IMPROVEMENTS IN EDUCATION BENEFIT BOTH THE RURAL AND URBAN PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN? [6]

(

A) FIG. 2 IS A PLAN OF QUAID-E-AZAM INDUSTRIAL ESTATE IN LAHORE

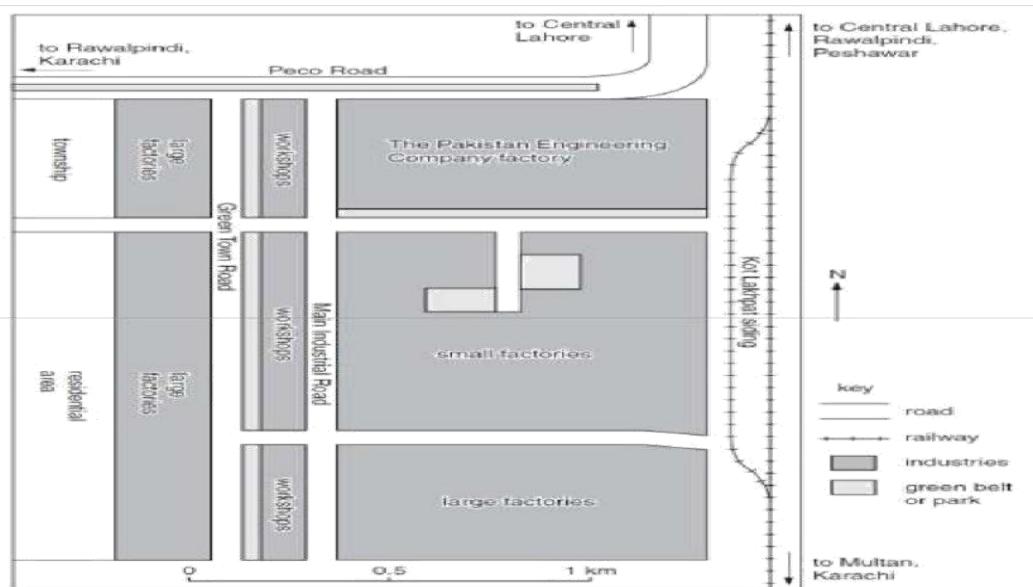


Fig. 2

1. DESCRIBE THE FEATURES AND LAY-OUT OF THIS INDUSTRIAL ESTATE. [4]
 2. USING ONLY FIG. 2, WHAT COMMUNICATION LINKS ARE AVAILABLE TO FACTORIES ON THIS INDUSTRIAL ESTATE? [2]
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FIG. 3 SHOWS THE MAIN TYPES OF INDUSTRY ON THE QUAID-E-AZAM INDUSTRIAL ESTATE.

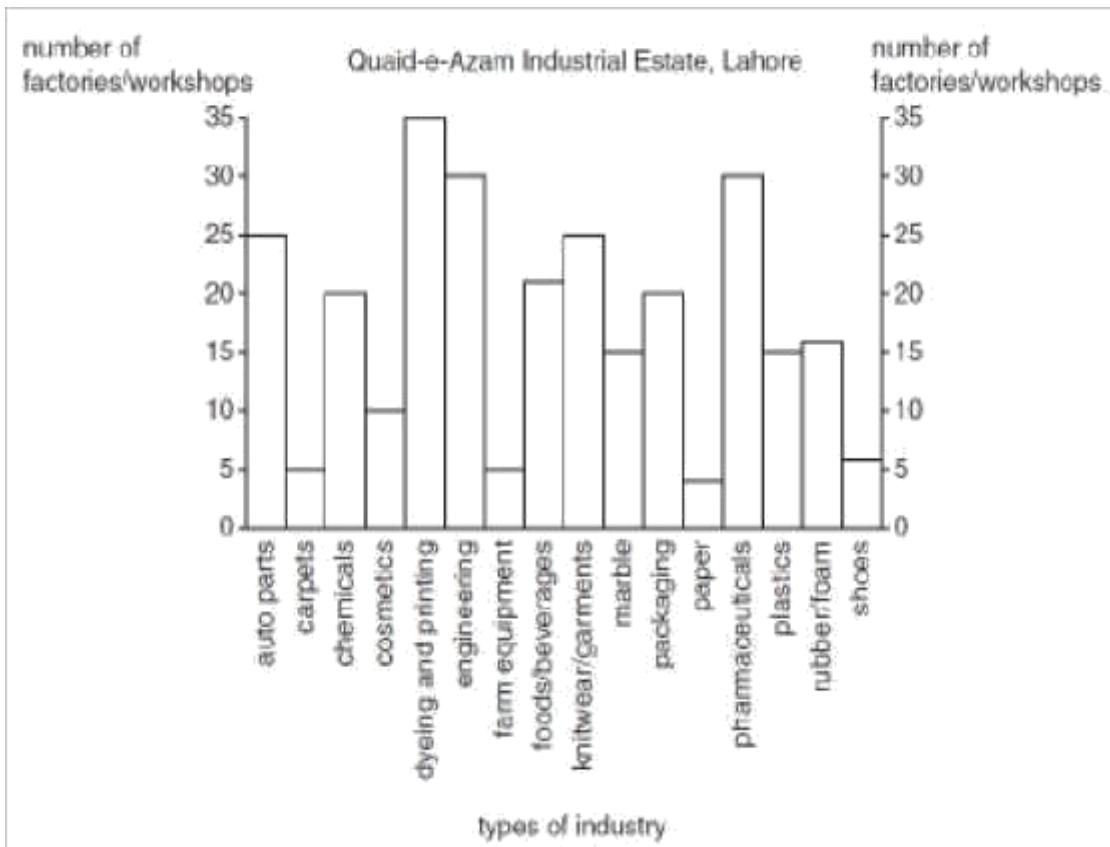
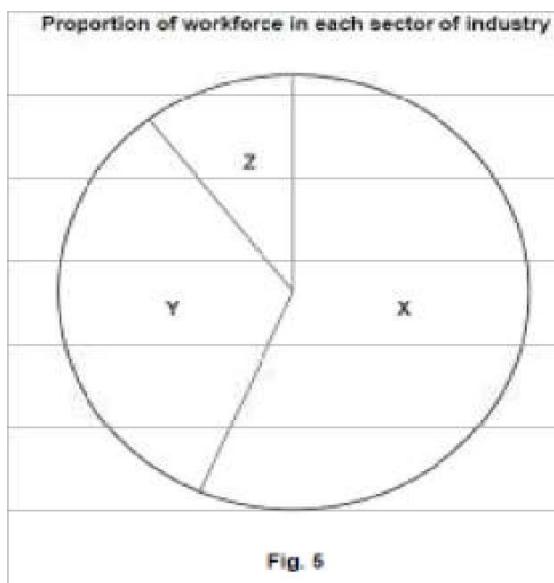


Fig. 3

1. NAME THE THREE TYPES OF INDUSTRY WITH THE MOST FACTORIES. [1]
2. TO WHICH TYPE OF INDUSTRY SHOWN ON FIG. 3 DOES EACH OF THE FOLLOWING BELONG: L YUMMY ICECREAM, CARAVEL REFRIGERATORS? [3]
3. WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES FOR THE INDUSTRIES ON THE QUAID-E-AZAM INDUSTRIAL ESTATE OF
4. BEING SITUATED IN A MAJOR CITY LIKE LAHORE? [5]
5. HOW HAVE THE NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS OF PAKISTAN ENCOURAGED THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ESTATES? [5]
6. WITH THE HELP OF AN EXAMPLE, EXPLAIN THE IMPORTANCE OF COTTAGE (HOUSEHOLD) INDUSTRIES TO VILLAGE LIFE IN PAKISTAN. [5]

(A) STUDY FIG. 5.

FIG. 5 SHOWS THE PROPORTIONS OF THE LABOUR FORCE OF PAKISTAN WORKING IN THE PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTORS OF INDUSTRY. WHICH OF THESE THREE SECTORS IS LABELED?



1. Y, [1]
 2. Z? [1]
 3. THE KAGHAN VALLEY AND OTHERS IN THE HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS ATTRACT INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC TOURISTS. EXPLAIN WHY TOURISTS VISIT THESE VALLEYS. . [3]
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1. EXPLAIN WITH REFERENCE TO TWO EXAMPLES, WHY TOURISTS VISIT CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS IN PAKISTAN. [4]
 2. EXPLAIN THE ADVANTAGES OF DEVELOPING TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN PAKISTAN. [4]
 3. NAME AN EXAMPLE OF A CRAFT INDUSTRY. [1]
 4. IN WHAT WAYS IS THIS TYPE OF INDUSTRY IMPORTANT TO THE LOCAL ECONOMY? [4]
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(A) STUDY FIG. 5, A DIAGRAM SHOWING SOME INPUTS TO PAKISTAN STEEL

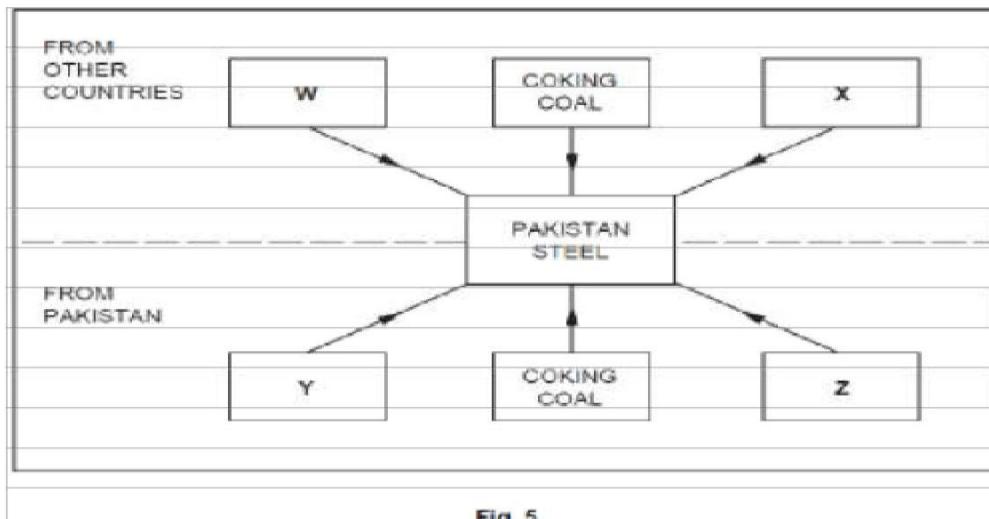


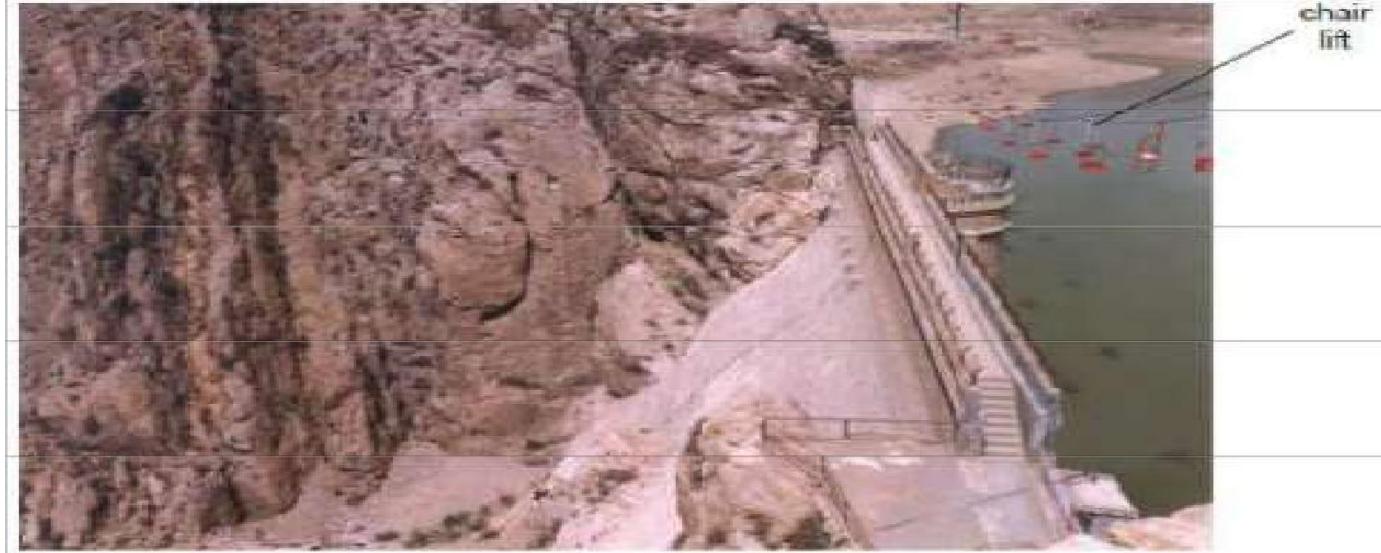
Fig. 5

1. NAME THE TWO RAW MATERIALS W AND X. [2]
 2. NAME TWO OTHER INPUTS Y AND Z. [2]
 3. WHY IS COAL IMPORTED IN ADDITION TO THAT PRODUCED IN PAKISTAN? [2]
 4. DESCRIBE HOW TWO HUMAN INPUTS CONTRIBUTE TO PRODUCTION AT PAKISTAN STEEL. [6]
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1. WHY IS OVER 50% OF THE OUTPUT OF PAKISTAN STEEL SENT NORTH FROM KARACHI TO THE PUNJAB? [3]
 2. WHAT FEATURES OF PAKISTAN STEEL SHOW THAT IT IS AN INDUSTRY IN THE FORMAL SECTOR? [4]
 3. HOW DOES THE GOVERNMENT ATTRACT LOCAL AND FOREIGN INVESTORS TO DEVELOP INDUSTRIES IN PAKISTAN? [6]

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF DEVELOPING A FOREST AREA FOR TOURISM? [4]

PHOTOGRAPH A SHOWS A CHAIR LIFT. THIS SHOWS THAT TOURISTS MAY VISIT THE AREA.



1. LIST SOME OTHER TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN MOUNTAIN AREAS. [2]
 2. EXPLAIN HOW TOURISM COULD HELP TO DEVELOP SOME MOUNTAIN AREAS. YOU MAY USE EXAMPLES IN YOUR ANSWER. [5]
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Photograph E for Question 4



Photograph C for Question 4



Photograph D for Question 4

1. NAME THREE RAW MATERIALS USED IN THE PAKISTAN STEEL MILLS. [3]
 2. WHY ARE MOST OF THE RAW MATERIALS IMPORTED? [2]
 3. NAME THE TWO OUTPUTS FROM THE STEEL MILLS SHOWN ON PHOTOGRAPHS D AND E. [2]
 4. NAME TWO HUMAN INPUTS TO THE STEEL MILLS. [2]
 5. EXPLAIN HOW HUMAN INPUTS SUCH AS THOSE NAMED IN (B)(I) CAN IMPROVE PRODUCTION. [4]
 6. WHAT IS AN EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE (EPZ)? [2]
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EXPLAIN HOW THE BUILDING OF INDUSTRIAL ESTATES COULD HELP TO INCREASE INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN PAKISTAN. [5]

STUDY PHOTOGRAPH A WHICH SHOWS A BRICKWORKS NEAR KANAI, BALOCHISTAN PLATEAU.



Photograph A for Question 3

DESCRIBE THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE BRICKWORKS SHOWN IN THE PHOTOGRAPH. [4]

STUDY FIG. 4, WHICH SHOWS THE LOCATION OF PIPRI STEELWORKS.

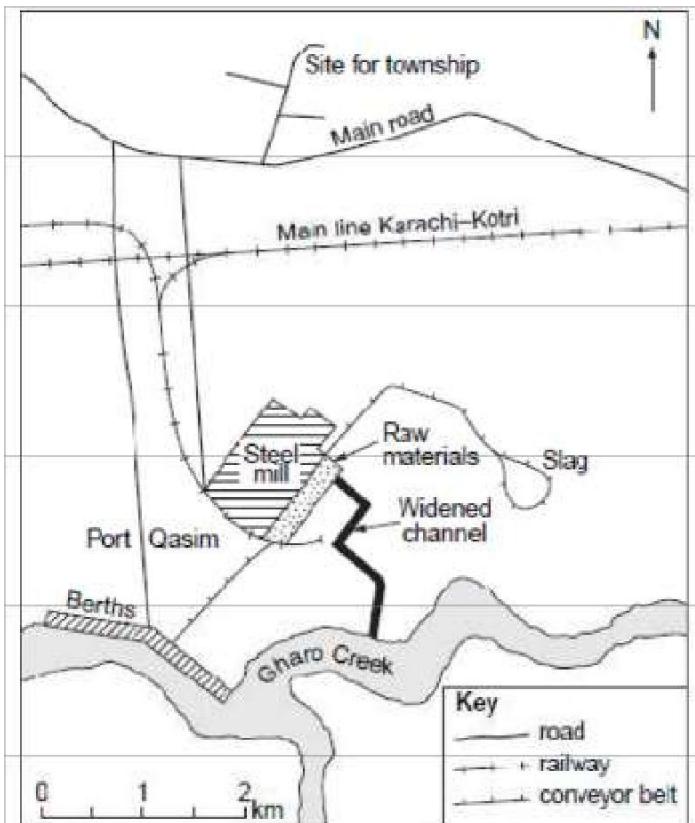


Fig. 4

1. NAME THREE RAW MATERIALS USED IN PRODUCTION OF STEEL. [3]
 2. WITH REFERENCE TO FIG. 4, EXPLAIN WHY THE STEEL MILL WAS LOCATED HERE. [6]

EXPLAIN THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF INCREASING STEEL PRODUCTION IN PAKISTAN.

[6]

ADVANTAGES

STUDY PHOTOGRAPH B, SHOWING LANDHI EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE, KARACHI.



Photograph B for Question 4

WHAT FEATURES SHOW THAT THIS IS A MODERN, DEVELOPED INDUSTRIAL ESTATE? [4]
EXPLAIN THE IMPORTANCE OF EXPORT PROCESSING ZONES. [4]

STUDY FIG. 6.

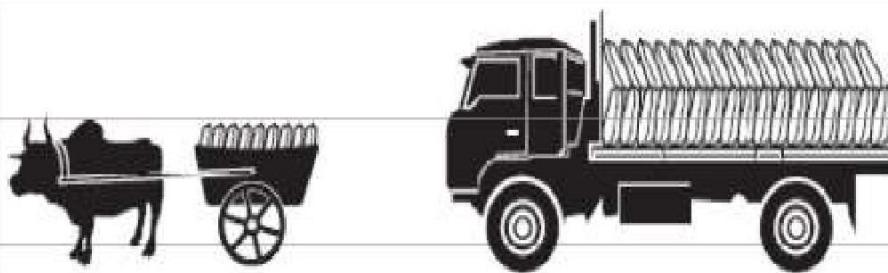


Fig. 6

GIVE TWO ADVANTAGES OF TRANSPORTING GOODS BY:

(II) TO WHAT EXTENT WOULD THE BUILDING OF MORE MOTORWAYS, SUCH AS THAT BETWEEN LAHORE AND ISLAMABAD, HELP THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY IN PAKISTAN? [6]

STUDY PHOTOGRAPH B, OF KARACHI.



Photograph B for Question 3

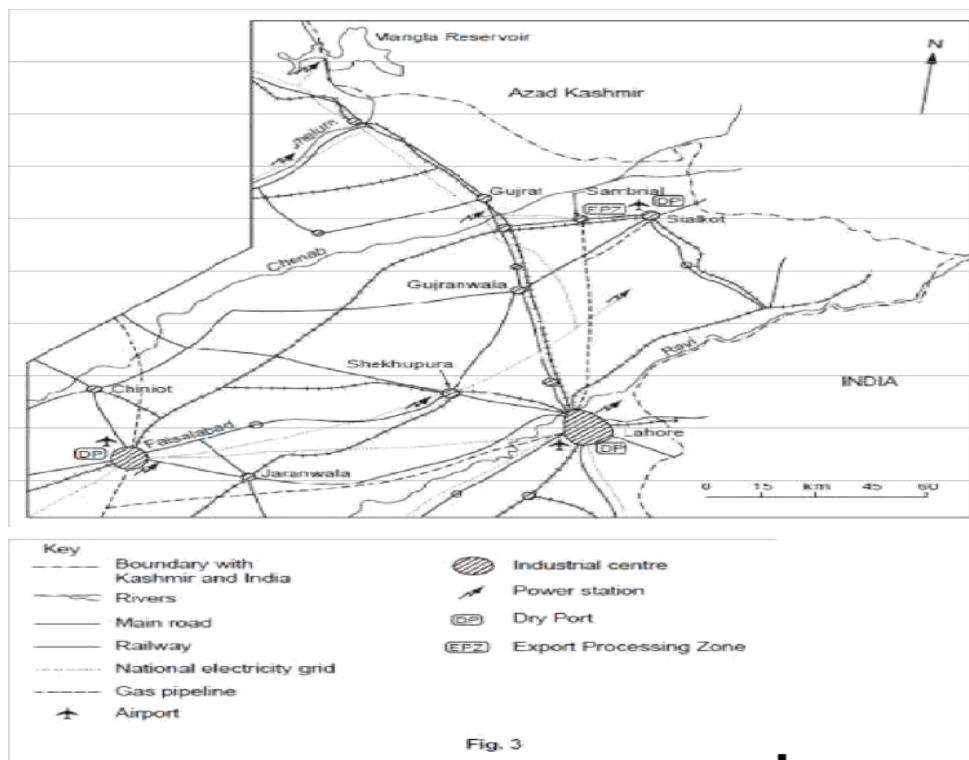
1. STATE THREE USES OF CONCRETE SHOWN ON THE PHOTOGRAPH. [3]
 2. USING YOUR ANSWER TO (C)(I), EXPLAIN THE IMPORTANCE OF CONCRETE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF KARACHI. [4]
 3. WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF BUILDING LARGE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS, SUCH AS CEMENT WORKS, CLOSE TO MAJOR CITIES? [6]
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1. WRITE ABOUT EITHER CITIES OR INDUSTRIES
2. EXPLAIN WHY THE PAKISTAN STEELWORKS IS CALLED 'A LARGE SCALE INDUSTRY'. [4]

WATER ELECTRICITY GAS PIPES TELEPHONE ROADS CHOOSE TWO TYPES OF INFRASTRUCTURE FROM THE LIST ABOVE AND FOR EACH EXPLAIN ITS IMPORTANCE TO BUSINESSES ON AN INDUSTRIAL ESTATE. [6]

1. WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS AND PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING NEW INDUSTRIAL ESTATES? [6]
2. PHOTOGRAPH A (INSERT) SHOWS A FURNITURE WORKSHOP IN CHITRAL WHICH IS IN AN AREA WITH NATURAL FORESTS. DESCRIBE THE FEATURES OF THIS WORKSHOP AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TYPE OF INDUSTRY SHOWN. [4]

THE SKETCH MAP, FIG. 3, SHOWS THE LOCATION OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL CENTRES IN NORTH-EAST PUNJAB AND THEIR MAIN INDUSTRIES



WITH THE HELP OF FIG. 3 AND YOUR OWN KNOWLEDGE DESCRIBE THE FACTORS THAT HAVE ENCOURAGED THE GROWTH OF INDUSTRIES IN THIS AREA. [7]

STATE ONE JOB FROM THE LIST THAT IS IN THE

- PRIMARY SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT, [1]
 - SECONDARY SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT, [1]
 - TERTIARY SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT. [1]
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**GIVE A LOCATION IN PAKISTAN FOR
A THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY,**

B THE CEMENT INDUSTRY. [2]

**(II) CHOOSE ONE OF THESE INDUSTRIES, AND STATE TWO INPUTS AND TWO OUTPUTS
OF THAT INDUSTRY. [4]**

**HOW CAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS SUCH AS THE TELEPHONE, E-MAIL AND THE INTERNET HELP
(i) TO BUY AND SELL THE GOODS STATED IN (C)(II), [4]**

(ii) IN THE EXPANSION AND MODERNISATION OF INDUSTRIES? [4]

1. NAME A CITY IN PAKISTAN WHERE SPORTS GOODS ARE MANUFACTURED. [1]
2. HOW MAY THE PRESENCE OF THE SPORTS GOODS INDUSTRY IN THIS AREA A INCREASE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES
3. IMPROVE THE LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE? [5]

(III) HOW DOES INDUSTRY IN CITIES POLLUTE THE ENVIRONMENT? [5]

(C) (I) LIST THE FOLLOWING IN ORDER OF PRODUCTION: [3]

EXPLAIN WHY LAHORE IS AN IMPORTANT CENTRE OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY. YOU SHOULD USE YOUR ANSWERS TO 2(C)(I) AND (II) AND YOUR OWN KNOWLEDGE. [7]

1. WHAT IS THE MAIN RAW MATERIAL USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF FOOTBALLS?
2. CRICKET BATS? [2]
3. WHICH CITY IN THE NORTHERN PUNJAB IS A CENTRE OF SPORTS GOODS MANUFACTURING? [1]
4. WHY HAVE SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES, SUCH AS SPORTS GOODS, DEVELOPED IN THIS AREA? [4]

(A) STUDY FIG. 5, A MAP OF PAKISTAN.

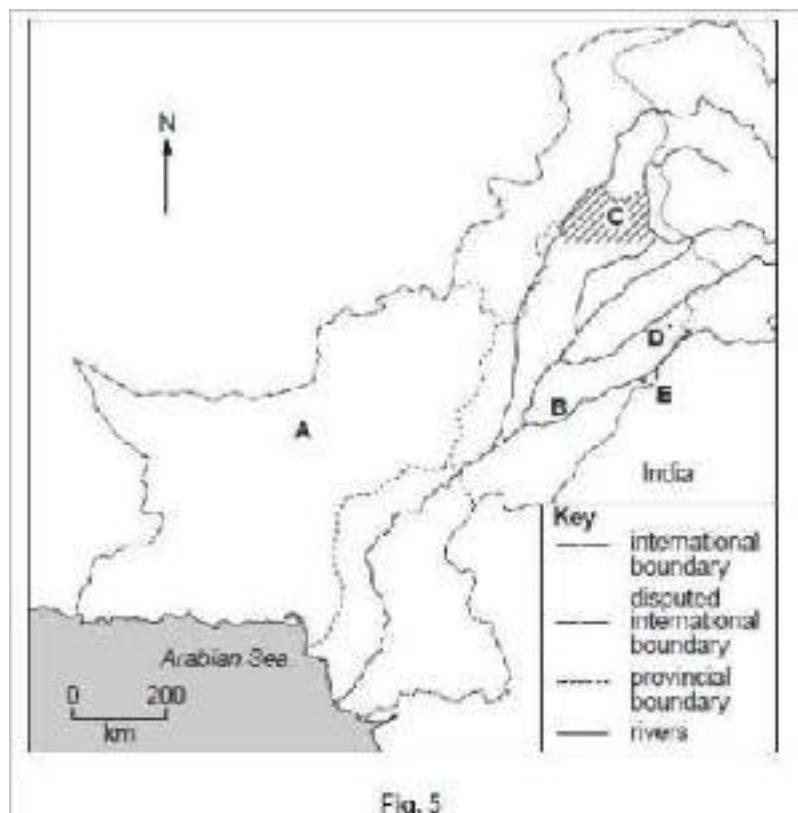
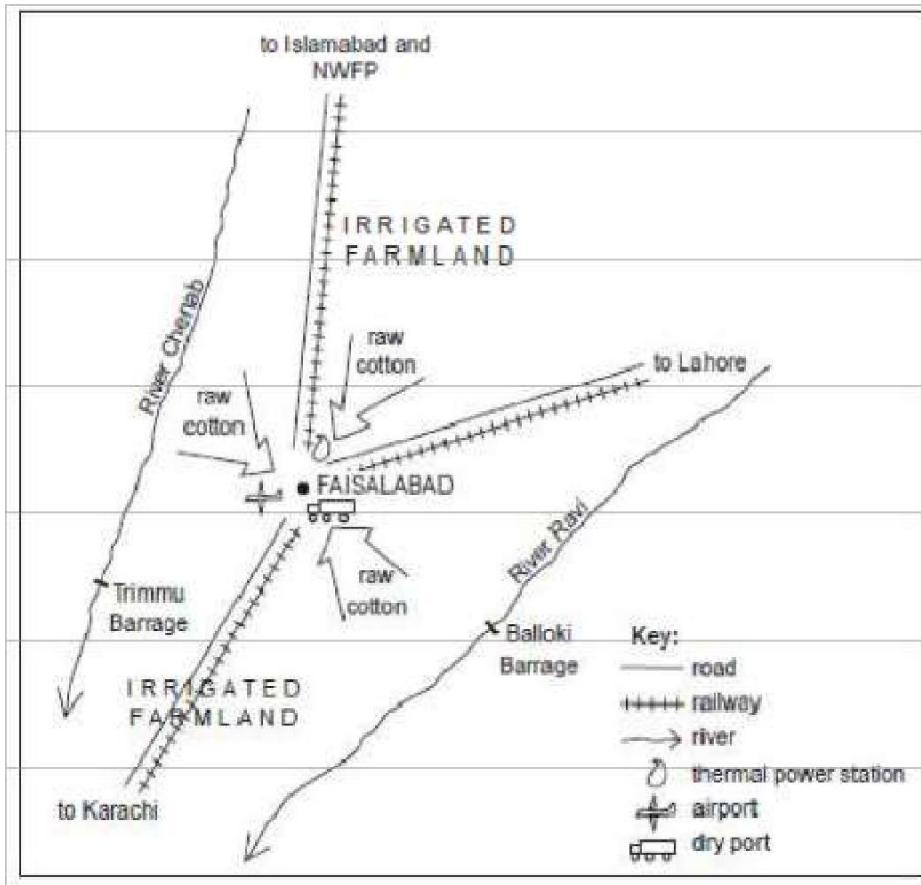


Fig. 5

1. NAME THE TWO MAIN CENTRES OF PRODUCTION OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AT D AND E. [2]
2. GIVE TWO EXAMPLES OF A SMALL-SCALE OR COTTAGE INDUSTRY. [1]
3. USING YOUR ANSWERS TO (C)(I), EXPLAIN WHAT IS MEANT BY A SMALL-SCALE OR COTTAGE INDUSTRY. [4]

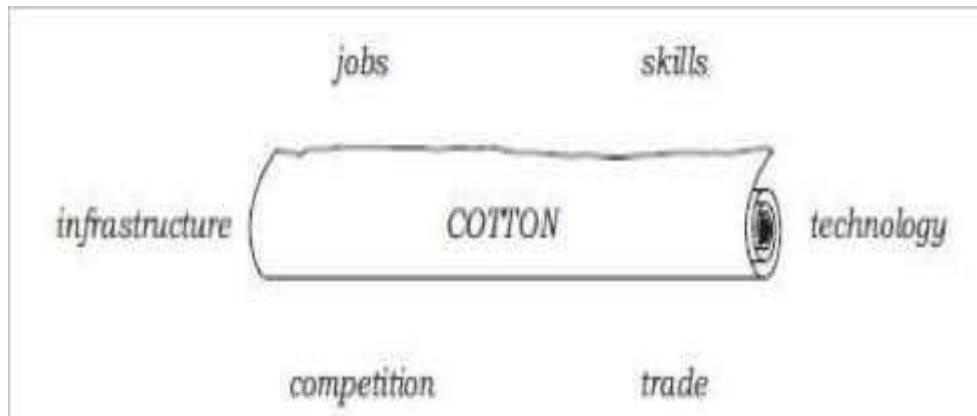
EXPLAIN HOW GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS HELP AND PROMOTE THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES. [5]

STUDY FIG 7, WHICH SHOWS THE LOCATION OF FAISALABAD.

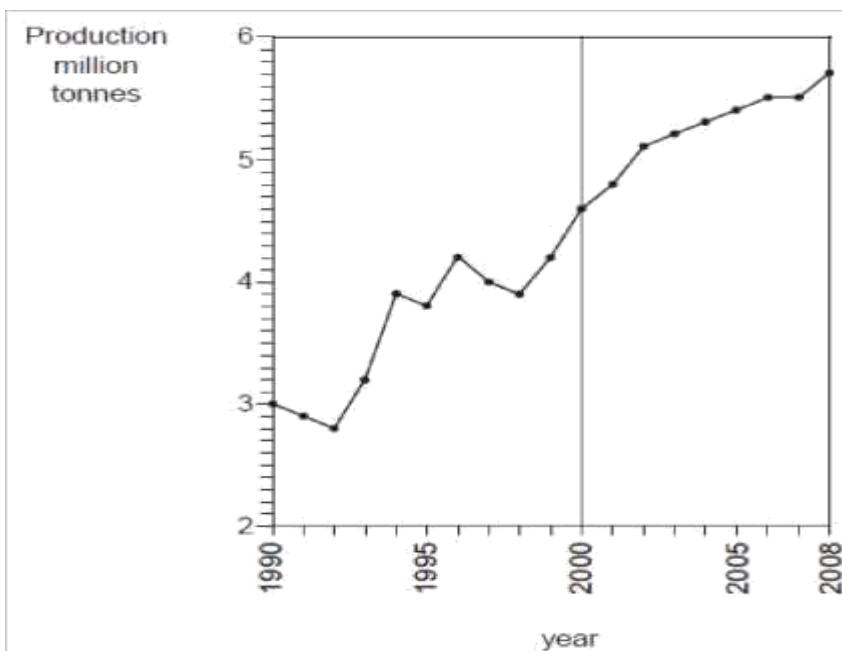


STATE THREE FACTORS SHOWN ON FIG. 7 WHICH INFLUENCE THE COTTON INDUSTRY IN FAISALABAD. FOR EACH FACTOR, EXPLAIN ITS IMPORTANCE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS INDUSTRY. [6]

STUDY FIG. 8.

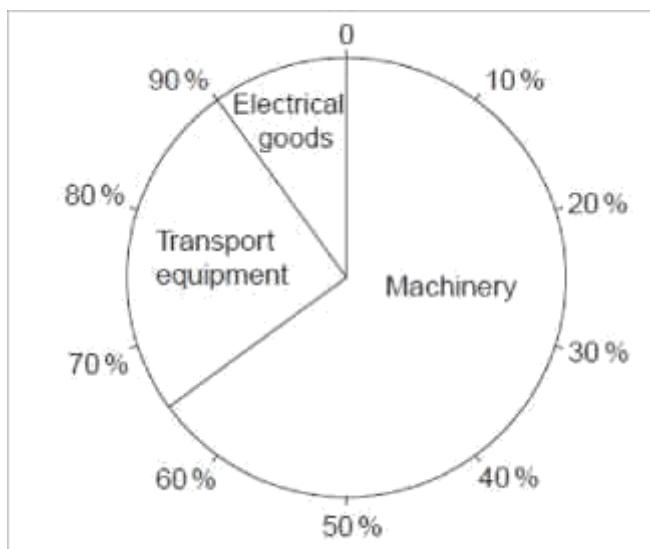


**IN RECENT YEARS THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE GROWTH IN THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY.
WITH REFERENCE TO FIG. 8, EXPLAIN THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF
INCREASING COTTON TEXTILE PRODUCTION IN PAKISTAN. [6]**



1. BY HOW MUCH DID FERTILISER PRODUCTION INCREASE FROM 2000 TO 2008? [1]
 2. COMPARE THE PRODUCTION FROM 1990 TO 2000 TO THAT FROM 2000 TO 2008. [3]
 3. WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF INCREASING FERTILISER PRODUCTION FOR THE PEOPLE AND ECONOMY OF PAKISTAN? [4]
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STUDY FIG. 6, WHICH SHOWS IMPORTS OF GOODS TO PAKISTAN IN 2007.



STATE THE PERCENTAGE OF:

1. MACHINERY
 2. ELECTRICAL GOODS [2]
 3. NAME TWO MACHINES THAT MAY BE USED IN A CRAFT INDUSTRY. [2]
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EXPLAIN THE IMPORTANCE OF MECHANISATION TO THE CRAFT INDUSTRY AND OTHER SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES OF PAKISTAN. [4]

(B) STUDY PHOTOGRAPH A

- (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]

(A) STUDY FIG. 6, WHICH SHOWS THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PAKISTAN.

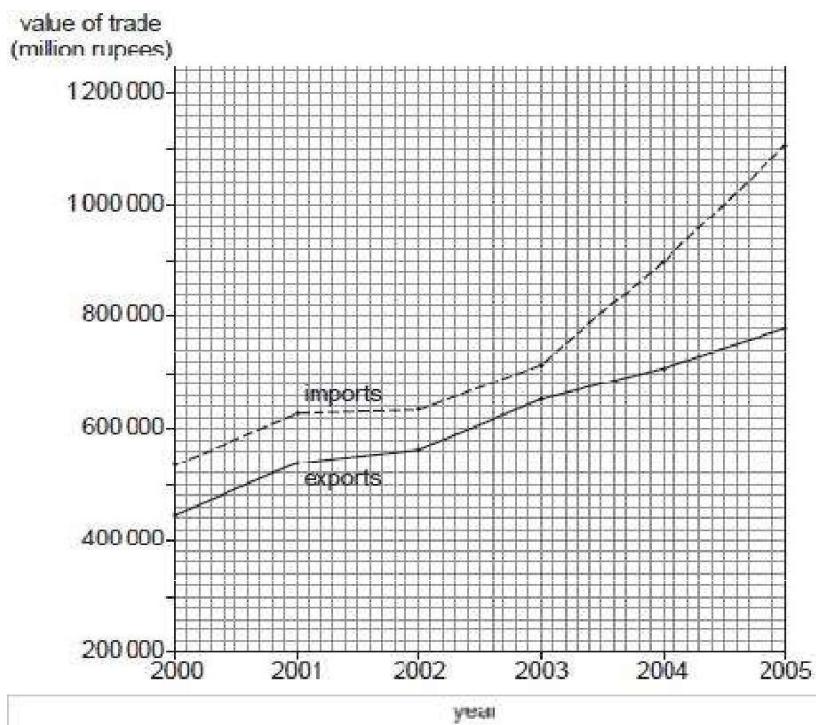


Fig. 6

- (i) STATE THE INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM 2000 TO 2005. [1]
- (ii) HOW HAS THE VALUE OF EXPORTS CHANGED COMPARED WITH IMPORTS? [2]
- (iii) HOW WILL THIS AFFECT THE BALANCE OF TRADE? [1]

(B) STUDY FIG. 7, WHICH SHOWS THE GOODS EXPORTED FROM PAKISTAN IN 1975 AND 2000

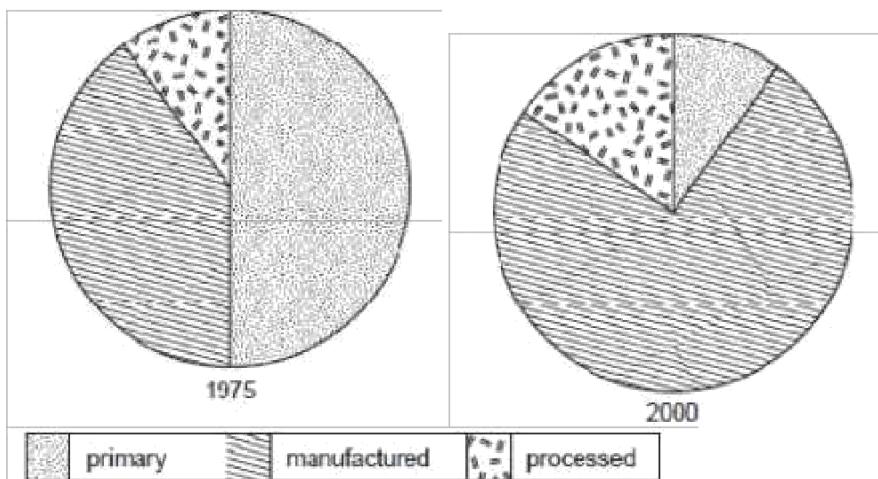


Fig. 7

1. HOW HAVE THE PROPORTIONS OF PRIMARY AND MANUFACTURED GOODS CHANGED FROM 1975 TO 2000? [2]
 2. HOW HAVE THESE CHANGES AFFECTED EARNINGS FROM EXPORTS? [2]
 3. EXPLAIN HOW COTTON CAN BE EXPORTED AS A PRIMARY, A PROCESSED AND A MANUFACTURED PRODUCT. [3]
 4. NAME TWO DRY PORTS AND EXPLAIN HOW THEY MAKE IMPORT AND EXPORT EASIER, AND INCREASE TRADE. [6]
 5. STATE TWO METHODS OF TELECOMMUNICATION. [2]
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1. EXPLAIN HOW TELECOMMUNICATION CAN BE USED TO IMPROVE THE SUPPLY OF GOODS, AND INCREASE TRADE IN PAKISTAN AND ABROAD. [6]
 2. GIVE ONE LARGE-SCALE USE OF EACH OF THESE THREE. [3]
 3. ANOTHER LARGE IMPORT IS WHEAT. NAME ONE COUNTRY FROM WHICH IT IS IMPORTED. [1]
-
-
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EXPLAIN WHY PAKISTAN WILL NEED TO CONTINUE TO IMPORT WHEAT. [2]

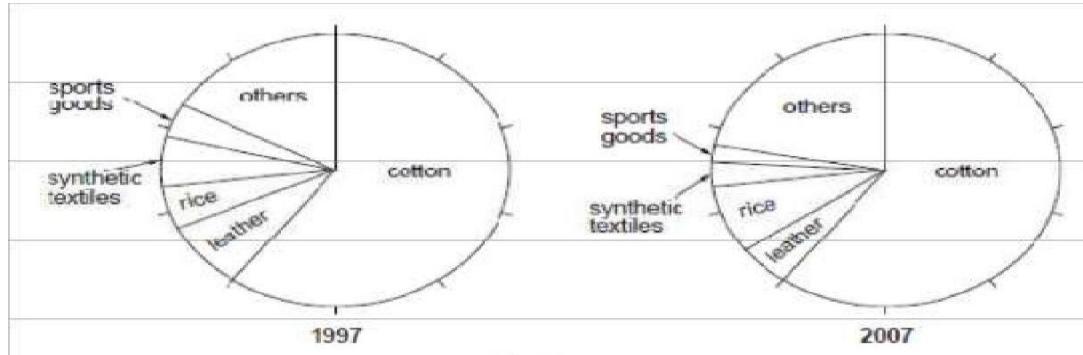


Fig. 5

IN 2007, WHAT PERCENTAGE OF THE EXPORTS WAS COTTON? [1]

SUGGEST REASONS WHY COTTON MAKES UP A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF PAKISTAN'S EXPORTS. [3]

FROM FIG. 5, STATE:

**A ONE EXPORT THAT HAS INCREASED IN PERCENTAGE,
TWO EXPORTS THAT HAVE DECREASED IN PERCENTAGE. [3]**

STUDY FIG. 7.

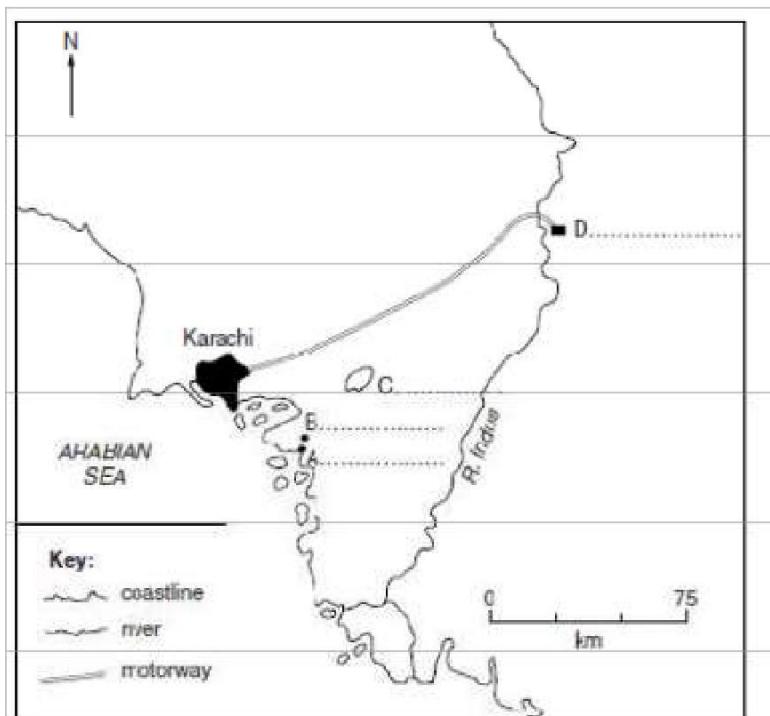


Fig. 7

NAME ON THE MAP:**A THE PORT WHERE IRON ORE AND COAL ARE IMPORTED****B THE SITE OF THE PAKISTAN STEELWORKS****C THE LAKE THAT SUPPLIES WATER TO THE PAKISTAN STEELWORKS****D THE DESTINATION OF THE MOTORWAY FROM KARACHI [4]**

STUDY FIG. 8, WHICH SHOWS IMPORTS OF STEEL.

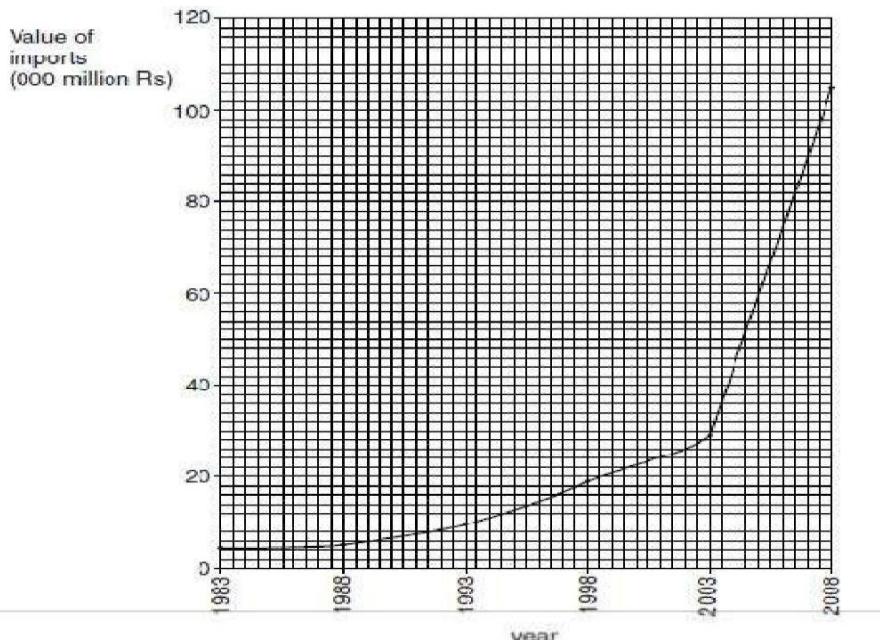


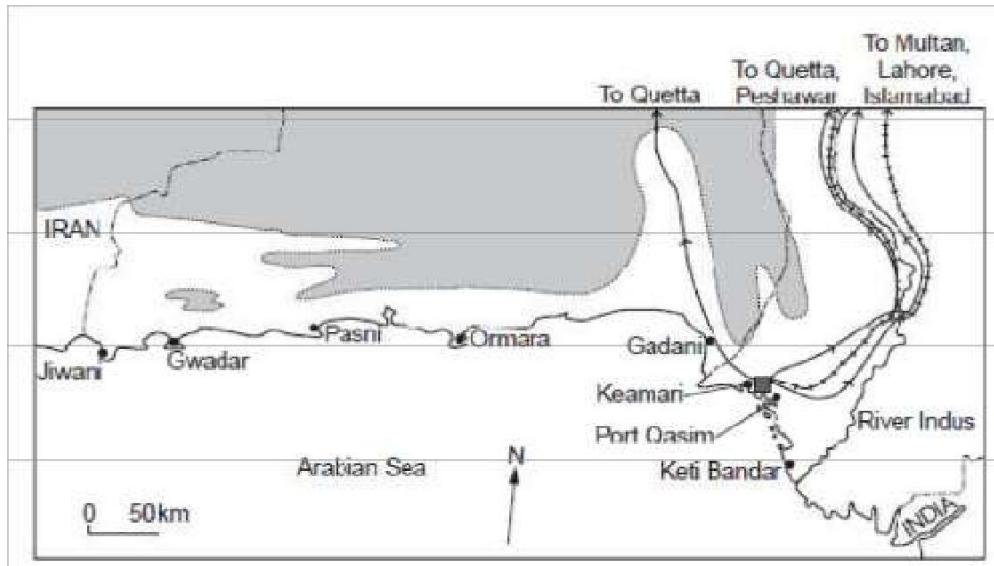
Fig. 8

WHAT WAS THE VALUE OF IMPORTS IN 2008? [1]

BY HOW MUCH HAS THIS INCREASED SINCE 1998? [1]

SUGGEST ONE REASON FOR THIS INCREASE AND EXPLAIN YOUR ANSWER. [3]

THE MAP, FIG. 4, SHOWS PAKISTAN'S ARABIAN SEA PORTS.



- key**
- international boundary
 - provincial boundary
 - land 500 m to 2000 m
 - port
 - Karachi
 - main road
 - main railway

NAME, IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE, PAKISTAN'S THREE MAIN IMPORTING AND EXPORTING PORTS. [4]

STATE AND EXPLAIN THE MAIN FUNCTIONS OF THE PORTS ON THE BALOCHISTAN COAST. [5]

WHY ARE THE PORTS IN BALOCHISTAN SMALL? [4]

FOR PORT QASIM,

EXPLAIN WHY IT WAS NECESSARY TO BUILD THIS NEW PORT, [2]

EXPLAIN WHY IT WAS BUILT ON GHARO CREEK, [4]

THE SKETCH MAP, FIG. 3, SHOWS THE LOCATION OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL CENTRES IN NORTH-EAST PUNJAB AND THEIR MAIN INDUSTRIES

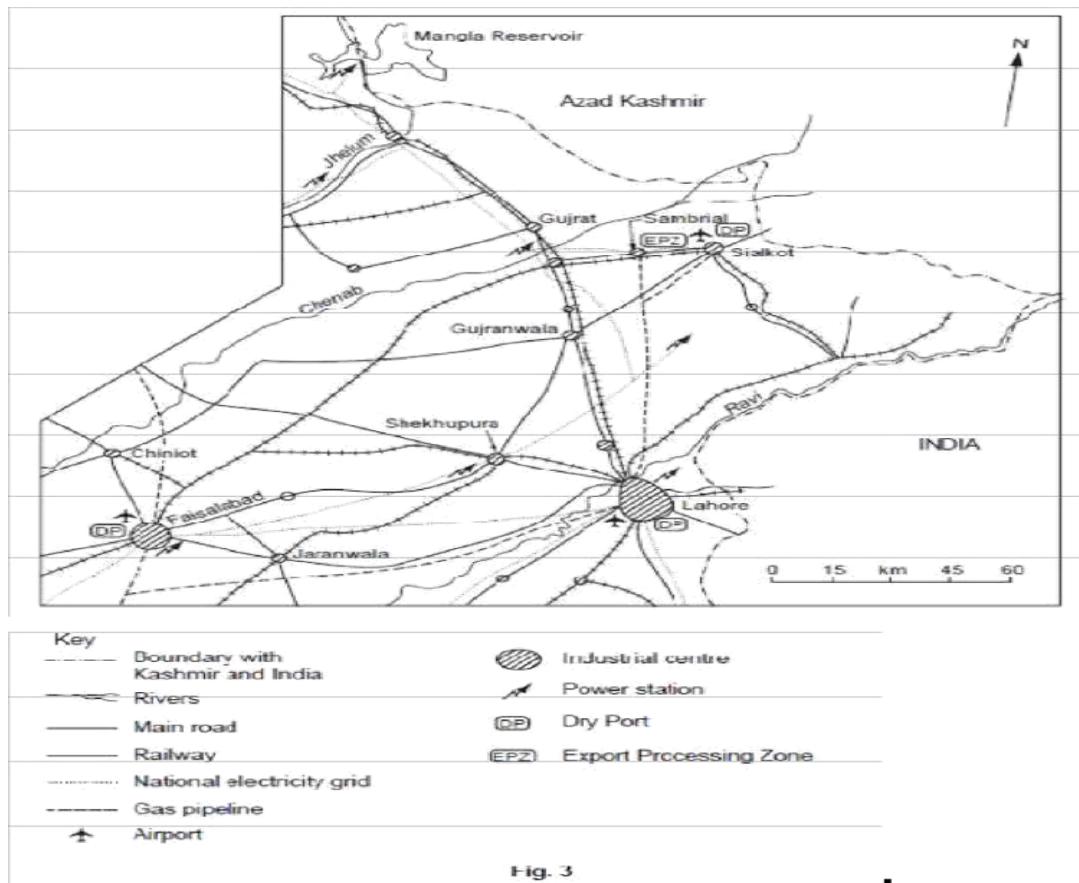


Fig. 3

SIALKOT IS A MAJOR INDUSTRIAL CENTRE FOR EXPORT GOODS.

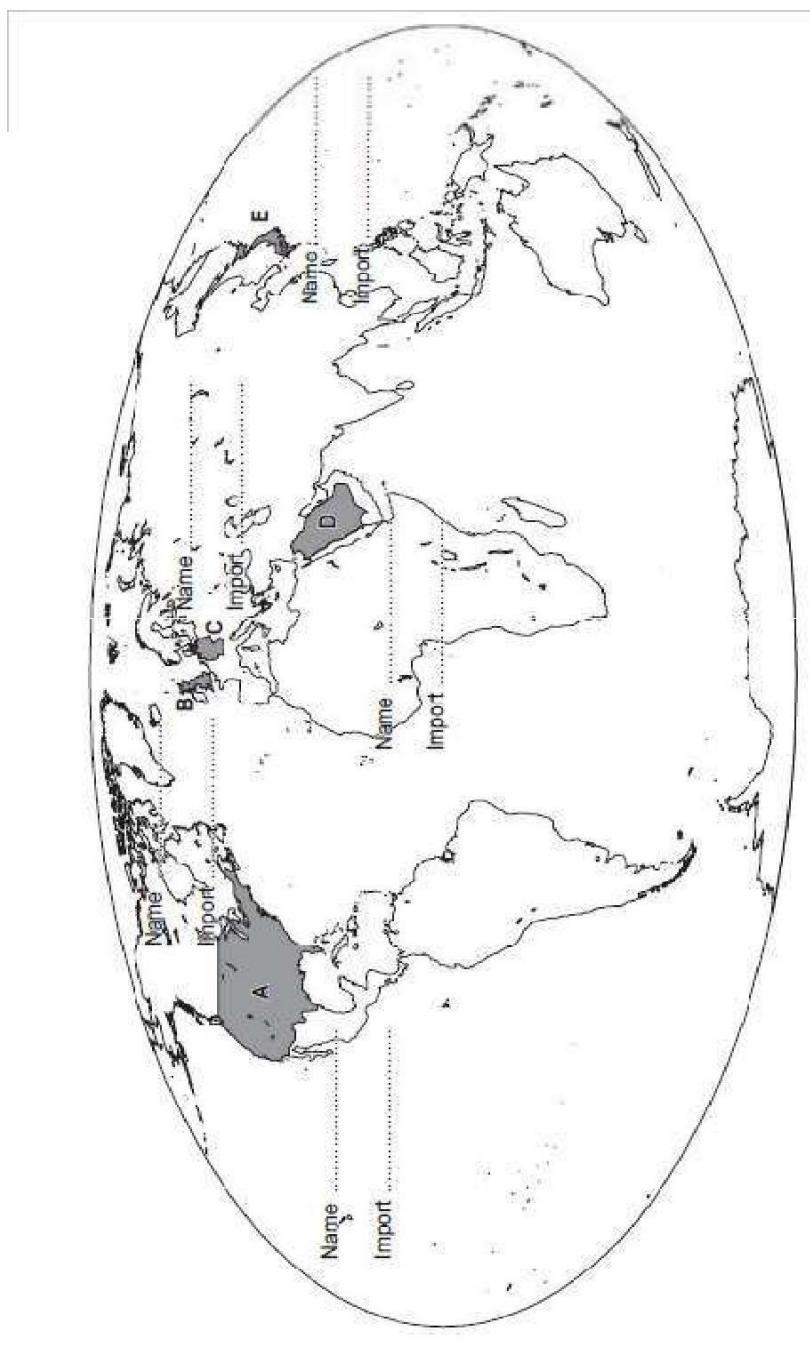
(I) SPORTS GOODS AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS ARE VERY SUCCESSFUL INDUSTRIES IN SIALKOT. WITH THE HELP OF FIG. 3 AND YOUR OWN KNOWLEDGE EXPLAIN WHY THIS IS SO, DESPITE THE FACT THAT MOST OF THEIR RAW MATERIALS HAVE TO BE IMPORTED. [3]

(ii) ABOUT 99% OF SIALKOT'S INDUSTRIES EXPORT THEIR PRODUCTS OR SUPPLY THE EXPORTING FACTORIES. WHY ARE EXPORTS VERY IMPORTANT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PAKISTAN? [5]

(iii) SINCE 2000 THE SIALKOT EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE HAS BEEN IN THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT AT SAMBRIAL AND A NEW AIRPORT IS BEING BUILT BY THE SIALKOT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. HOW WILL THESE DEVELOPMENTS HELP THE EXPANSION OF INDUSTRY? [5]

(C) WHAT FACTORS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED WHEN CHOOSING THE SITE FOR A NEW AIRPORT LIKE THE ONE BEING BUILT AT SIALKOT? [5]

STUDY THE WORLD MAP, FIG. 6



**CHOOSE TWO OF THE COUNTRIES A – E. USING THE LINES ON THE MAP
(I) NAME THE COUNTRY,**

**STATE A PRODUCT THAT THE COUNTRY IMPORTS FROM
PAKISTAN. [4]
CHOOSE TWO COUNTRIES ONLY.**

**HOW CAN PAKISTAN INCREASE FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNED BY TRADING WITH A COUNTRY
OR TRADING BLOC SUCH AS SAARC OR THE EU? [3]**

1. STATE ANOTHER WAY IN WHICH PAKISTAN OBTAINS FOREIGN EXCHANGE. [1]
2. WHY DOES PAKISTAN NEED TO INCREASE ITS FOREIGN EXCHANGE? [3]

READ THE EXTRACT BELOW AND STUDY PHOTOGRAPH C.

Quetta is an important and busy trading centre. One of its main trades is in textiles and tribal clothes. The centre of the city has seen many modern improvements to its buildings and communications.



1. STATE THREE FEATURES THAT CAN BE SEEN IN PHOTOGRAPH C AND AGREE WITH WHAT IS SAID IN THE EXTRACT. [3]
 2. WHY IS QUETTA AN IMPORTANT TRADING CENTRE? [3]
 3. STATE TWO TYPES OF INFRASTRUCTURE SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH C. [2]
 4. EXPLAIN WHY THESE AND OTHER TYPES OF INFRASTRUCTURE ARE IMPORTANT TO A CENTRE SUCH AS QUETTA. [5]
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(c) (I) STATE THREE TYPES OF TERTIARY EMPLOYMENT THAT MAY BE TAKING PLACE IN THE STREET SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH C. [3]

STUDY FIG. 6, A GRAPH SHOWING THE VALUE OF SPORTS GOODS EXPORTS.

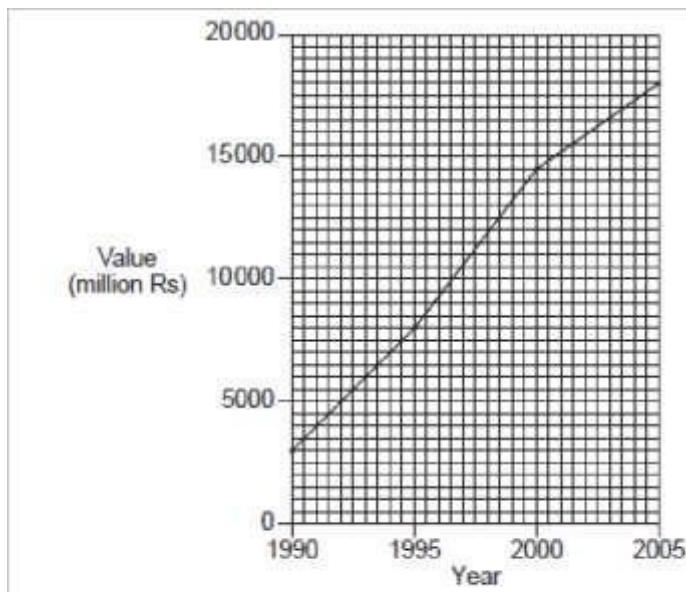


Fig. 6

(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]

FROM THE LIST BELOW STATE TWO IMPORTS AND TWO EXPORTS. [2]

THE EUROPEAN UNION (EU) IS A MAJOR TRADING PARTNER OF PAKISTAN. NAME TWO COUNTRIES IN THIS TRADING COMMUNITY. [2]

WHY IT IS IMPORTANT THAT PAKISTAN TRADES BOTH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS WITH THE EU? [2] THE COUNTRIES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION HAVE A LARGE DEMAND FOR GOODS SUCH AS CLOTHES AND SPORTS GOODS. PAKISTAN CAN PRODUCE THESE GOODS CHEAPLY. EXPLAIN THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF DEVELOPING A TRADE AGREEMENT WITH

PARTNERS IN THE EU. [4]

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

STUDY THE MAP, FIG. 6, WHICH SHOWS INTERNAL AIR ROUTES IN PAKISTAN.

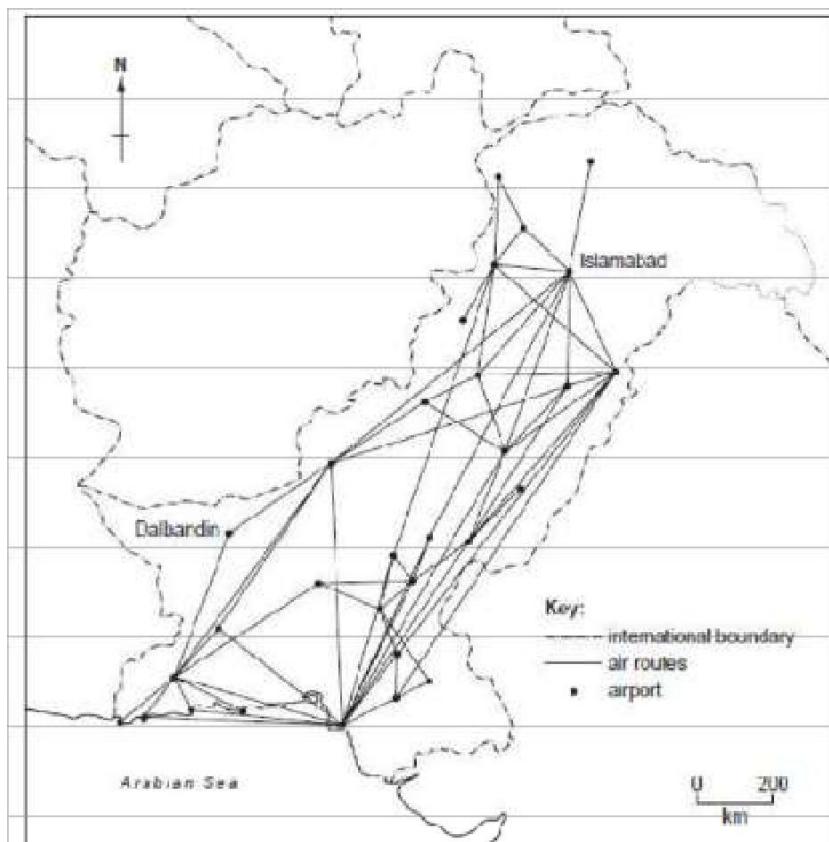


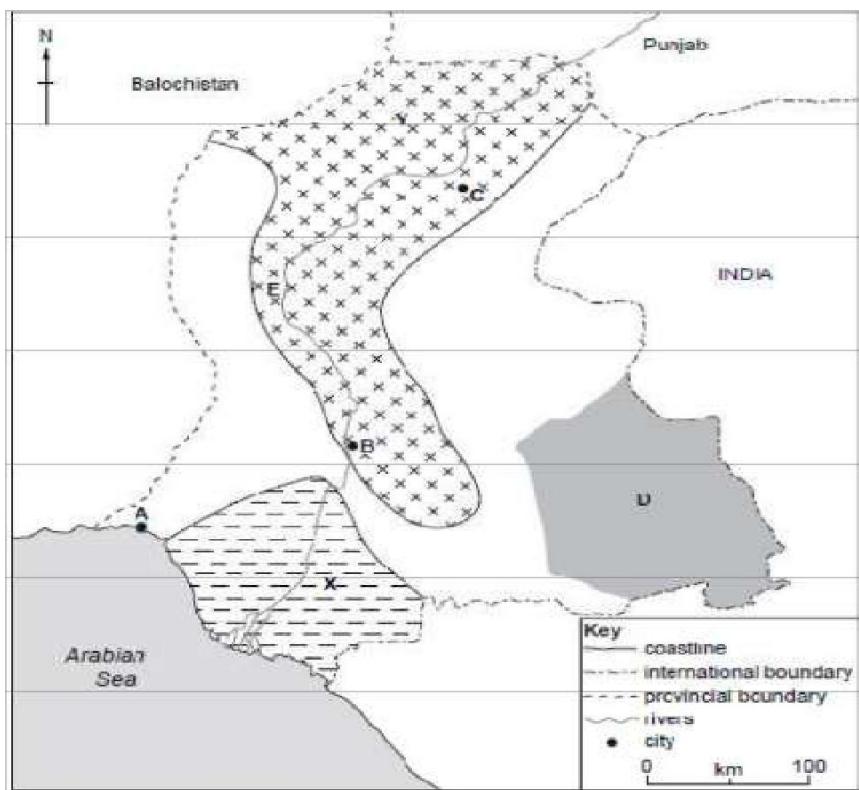
Fig. 6

(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]
EXPLAIN HOW TELECOMMUNICATION CAN BE USED TO IMPROVE THE SUPPLY OF GOODS, AND INCREASE TRADE IN PAKISTAN AND ABROAD. [6]

STUDY FIG. 2, A MAP OF POPULATION DENSITY DISTRIBUTION IN SINDH PROVINCE.



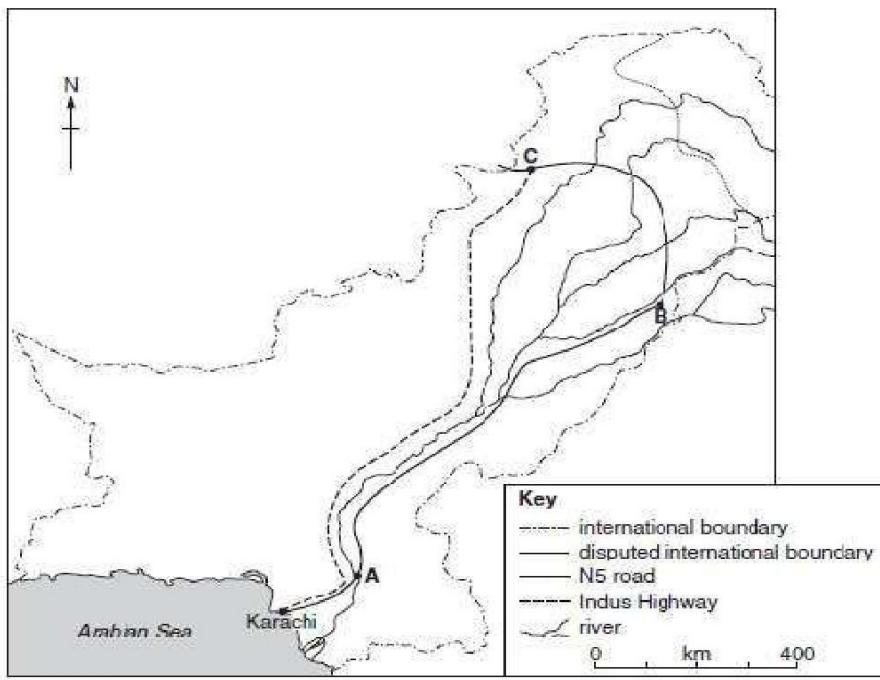
PORT QASIM IS LOCATED 20 KILOMETRES SOUTH-EAST OF CITY A.

- (i) GIVE TWO REASONS WHY THIS SITE WAS CHOSEN FOR A NEW PORT. [2]

(ii) NAME THE OTHER PORT IN SINDH TO THE WEST OF CITY A. [1]

NAME ONE DRY PORT IN PAKISTAN AND EXPLAIN WHY DRY PORTS ARE NEEDED TO REDUCE

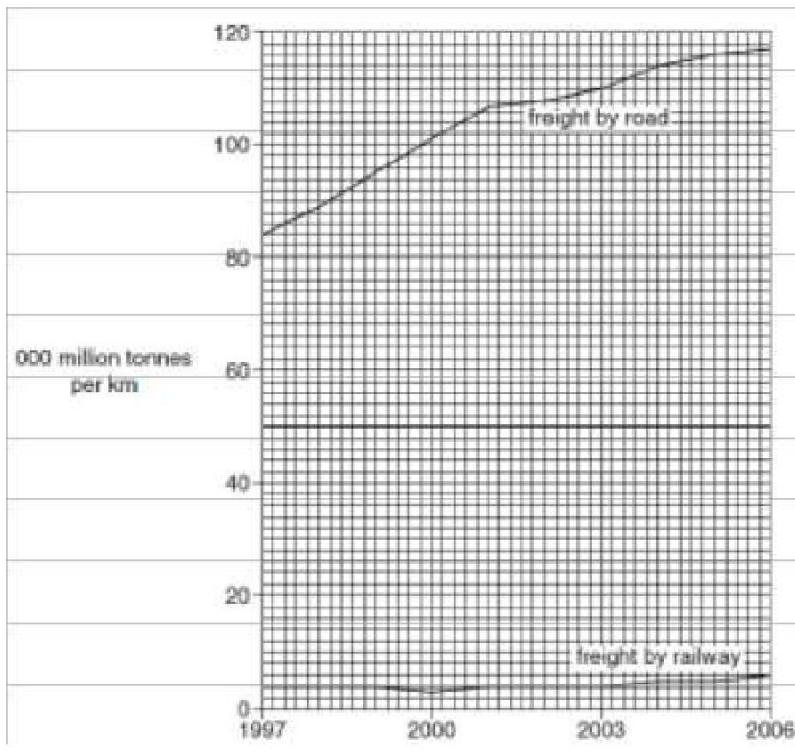
STUDY THE FIGURE GIVEN BELOW



(ii) USING THE MAP, DESCRIBE THE ROUTE OF THE N5 ROAD, STARTING FROM KARACHI. [3]

(iii) COMPARE THIS TO THE ROUTE OF THE INDUS HIGHWAY. [2]

STUDY FIG. 4, A GRAPH SHOWING FREIGHT CARRIED IN A YEAR BY ROAD AND BY RAILWAY IN PAKISTAN.



(I) COMPARE THE AMOUNTS OF FREIGHT CARRIED BY ROAD AND RAILWAY BETWEEN 1997 AND 2006.

[3]

(II) SUGGEST REASONS FOR THE DIFFERENCES IN THE AMOUNTS CARRIED BY ROAD AND RAILWAY. [4]

(I) WHY ARE THERE VERY FEW MAJOR ROADS AND RAILWAYS IN BALOCHISTAN? [4]

(II) EXPLAIN HOW BETTER TRANSPORT ROUTES COULD HELP TO INCREASE DEVELOPMENT IN BALOCHISTAN. [6]

WHAT

IS THE PERCENTAGE OF GOODS CARRIED BY RAIL? [1]

COMPARE THE ADVANTAGES OF TRANSPORTING GOODS BY ROAD AND RAIL. [4]

STUDY FIG. 4, A MAP OF THE ROAD NETWORK IN PAKISTAN IN 2002.

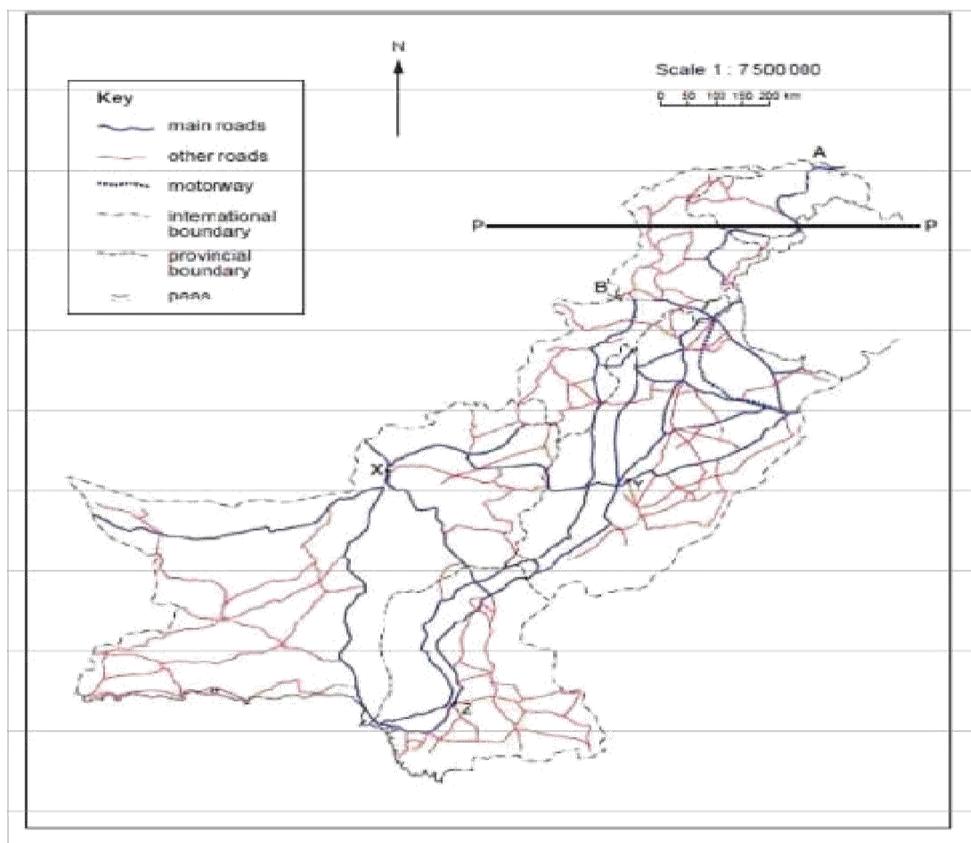
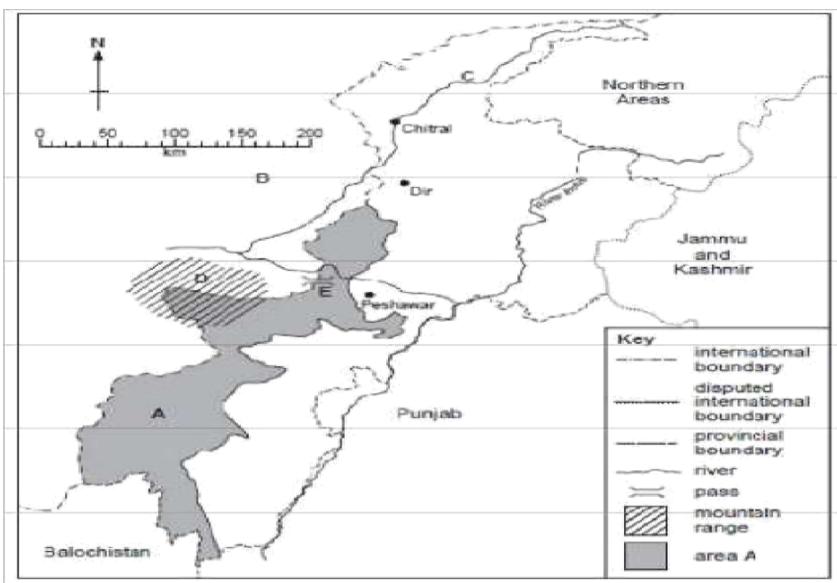


FIG. 4

1. NAME THE CITIES X,Y AND Z. [3]
2. FOR EACH OF THE ROADS LEADING TO A AND B, STATE THE COUNTRY TO WHICH IT IS
3. DESCRIBE THE WAYS IN WHICH THE ROAD NETWORK OF PUNJAB IS DIFFERENT FROM THE ROAD NETWORK OF SINDH. [3]

1. GIVE REASONS FOR YOUR ANSWER TO (B)(I). [4]
2. WHAT FACTORS HINDER THE DEVELOPMENT OF AIR TRANSPORT IN THE AREA NORTH OF THE LINE P – P? [4]
3. WHY WAS THE FIRST MOTORWAY IN PAKISTAN BUILT BETWEEN ISLAMABAD AND LAHORE? [3]

STUDY FIG. 1



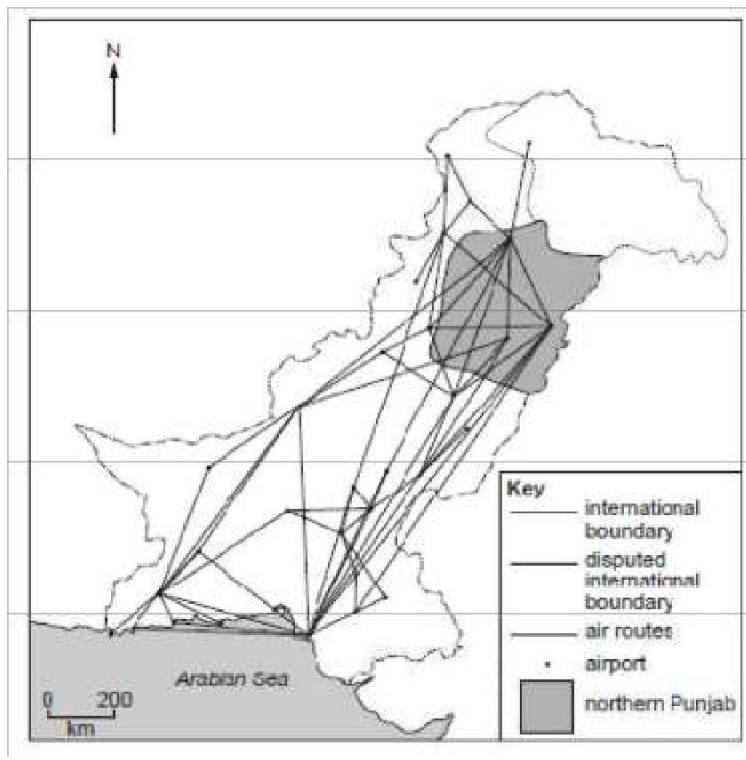
(I) THE DISTANCE IN A STRAIGHT LINE FROM PESHAWAR TO DIR IS ABOUT 135 KILOMETRES. USING THIS KNOWLEDGE, STATE HOW FAR IT IS FROM PESHAWAR TO CHITRAL IN A STRAIGHT LINE. [1]

(II) WHAT WOULD THE MOST SUITABLE FORM OF TRANSPORT FROM PESHAWAR TO CHITRAL BE FOR A RICH BUSINESSMAN?

B THE DELIVERY OF GAS

(III) EXPLAIN THE PROBLEMS OF MAINTAINING INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATION IN THESE AREAS ALL THROUGH THE YEAR. [4]
EXPLAIN

STUDY FIG. 6, A MAP OF AIR ROUTES IN PAKISTAN.



- NAME TWO MAJOR AIRPORTS IN THE NORTHERN PUNJAB SHOWN ON THE MAP. [2]
- DESCRIBE THE DISTRIBUTION OF AIR ROUTES FROM THE NORTHERN PUNJAB. [3]
- EXPLAIN THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF USING AIR TRANSPORT IN THE NORTHERN PUNJAB. [5]

STUDY FIG. 9, WHICH SHOWS AN ADVERTISEMENT FOR A BIG COMPANY

The image shows a large agricultural tractor with a front-end loader. The tractor has a dark body and large, deep-tread tires. It is positioned in a field, facing towards the left of the frame. The background is a blurred landscape, suggesting a rural or farm setting.

STATE FOUR WAYS OF CONTACTING THIS COMPANY [2] WHICH IS THE SLOWEST WAY OF CONTACT? [1]

WHY DOES THE COMPANY ADVERTISE MANY DIFFERENT WAYS OF CONTACTING IT? [1]

POPULATION

(B) STUDY FIG. 6 WHICH SHOWS POPULATION DENSITIES IN SINDH.

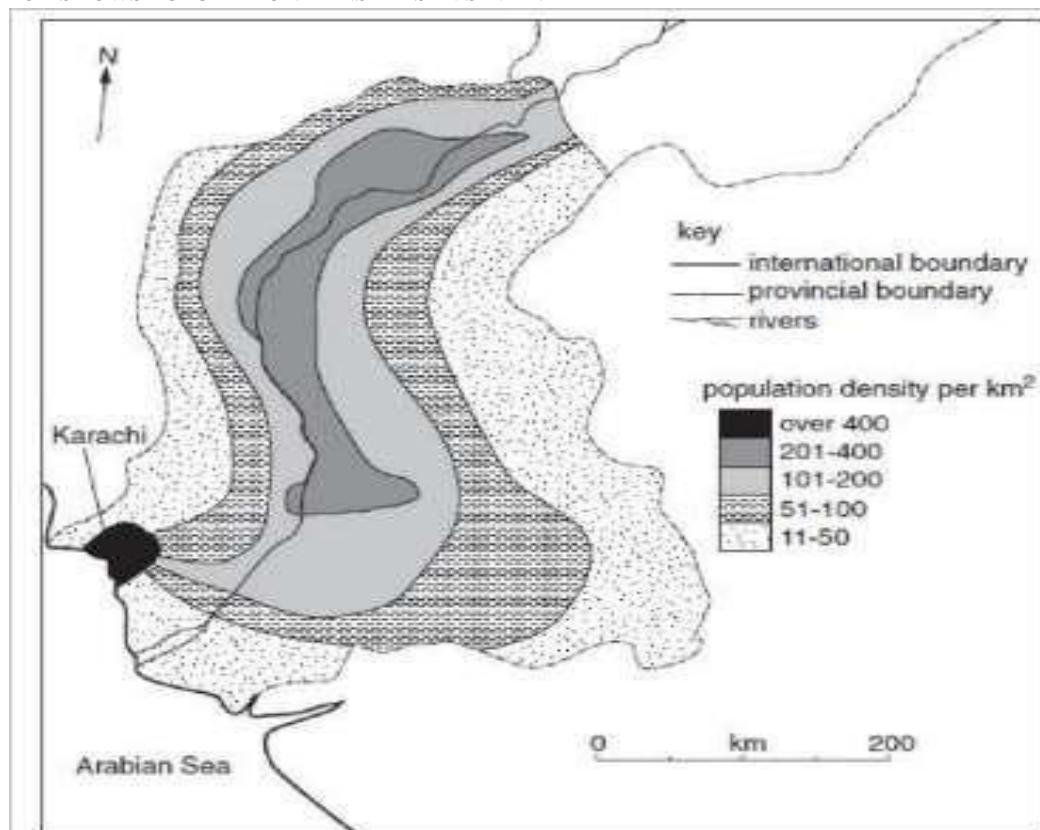


Fig. 6

- (i) DESCRIBE THE PATTERN OF POPULATION DENSITIES IN SINDH. [5]
 - (ii) EXCLUDING KARACHI, EXPLAIN THE PATTERN OF POPULATION DENSITIES IN SINDH. [9]
 - (c) MANY PEOPLE HAVE MOVED FROM THE RURAL AREAS TO LARGE CITIES SUCH AS KARACHI. EXPLAIN THE 'PULL' OF LARGE CITIES. [6]
-

STUDY FIG. 6.

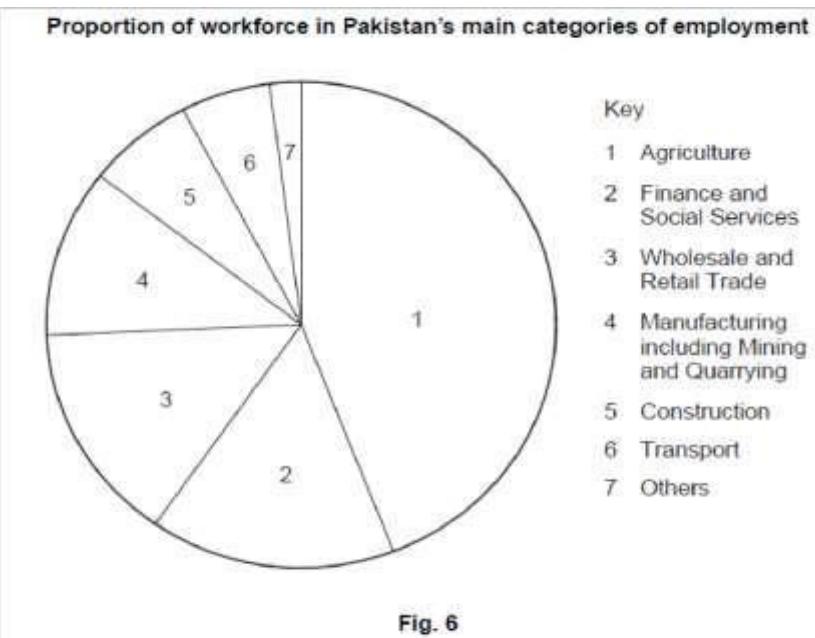


Fig. 6

(I) WHICH OF THESE CATEGORIES OF EMPLOYMENT HAS ALL ITS WORKFORCE IN THE PRIMARY SECTOR OF INDUSTRY? [1]

(II) HOW MANY OF THE CATEGORIES OF EMPLOYMENT GIVEN ARE IN THE TERTIARY SECTOR OF INDUSTRY? [1] 3

(III) GIVE FOUR REASONS WHY SO MANY PEOPLE WORK IN AGRICULTURE. [4]

(ii) WHY HAS THE PERCENTAGE OF THE LABOUR FORCE WORKING IN AGRICULTURE DECLINED STEADILY IN RECENT YEARS? [6]

(iii) WHY HAS THE PERCENTAGE OF THE WORKFORCE WORKING IN TERTIARY INDUSTRIES INCREASED STEADILY IN RECENT YEARS? [6]

(D) ATTEMPTS ARE BEING MADE TO IMPROVE THE STANDARD OF LITERACY IN PAKISTAN. EXPLAIN WHY THIS IS VITAL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALL THREE SECTORS OF INDUSTRY. [5]

STUDY FIG. 6, POPULATION PYRAMIDS SHOWING AGE DISTRIBUTION IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF PAKISTAN.

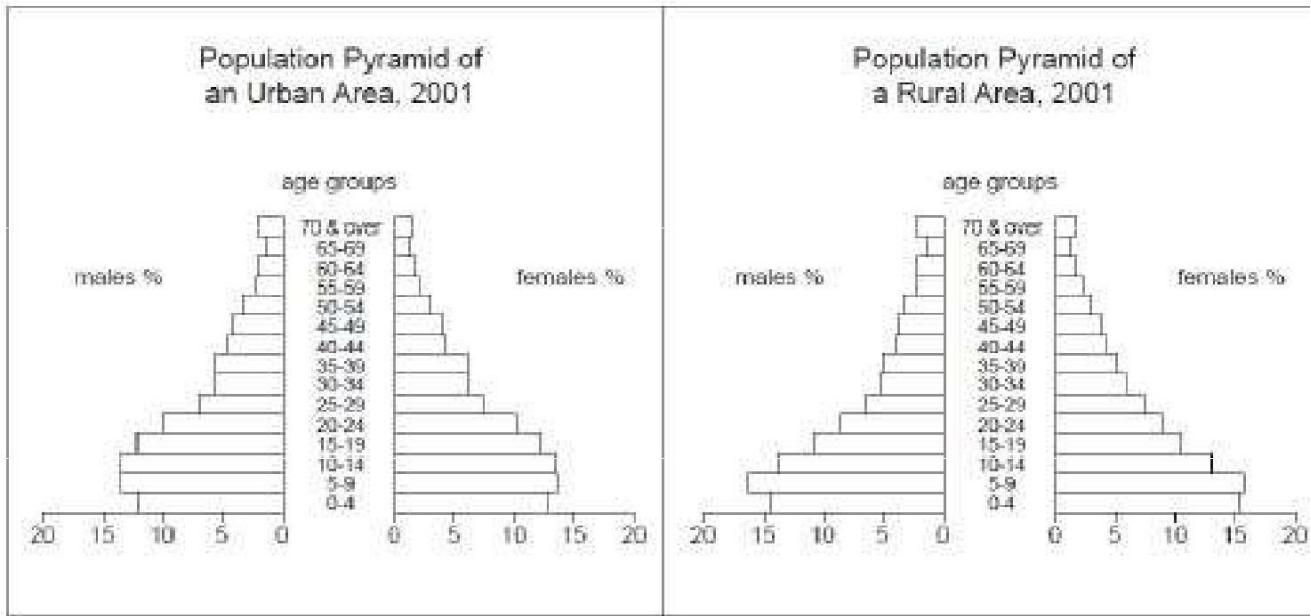


Fig. 6

- (I) COMPARE THE PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 9 AND UNDER IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS AND SUGGEST THREE REASONS FOR THIS DIFFERENCE. [5]

(II) HOW DO BOTH PYRAMIDS SHOW THAT THE BIRTH RATE HAS FALLEN? [1]

(III) WHAT IS THE PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE AGED 20-24 IN URBAN AREAS? [1]

(ii) IS THIS LARGER OR SMALLER THAN THE PERCENTAGE IN RURAL AREAS? [1]

(iii) WHAT IS THE MAIN REASON FOR THIS DIFFERENCE? [1]

(C) (I) DESCRIBE THE URBAN PULL FACTORS THAT CAUSE RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION. [4]

(II) WHAT IMPROVEMENTS MAY BE MADE IN SOME RURAL AREAS TO REDUCE RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION?[6]

(D) HOW MAY IMPROVEMENTS IN LITERACY AND EDUCATION HELP TO LOWER THE RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH? [6]

STUDY FIG. 8, WHICH SHOWS A POPULATION PYRAMID FOR PAKISTAN FOR 2006.

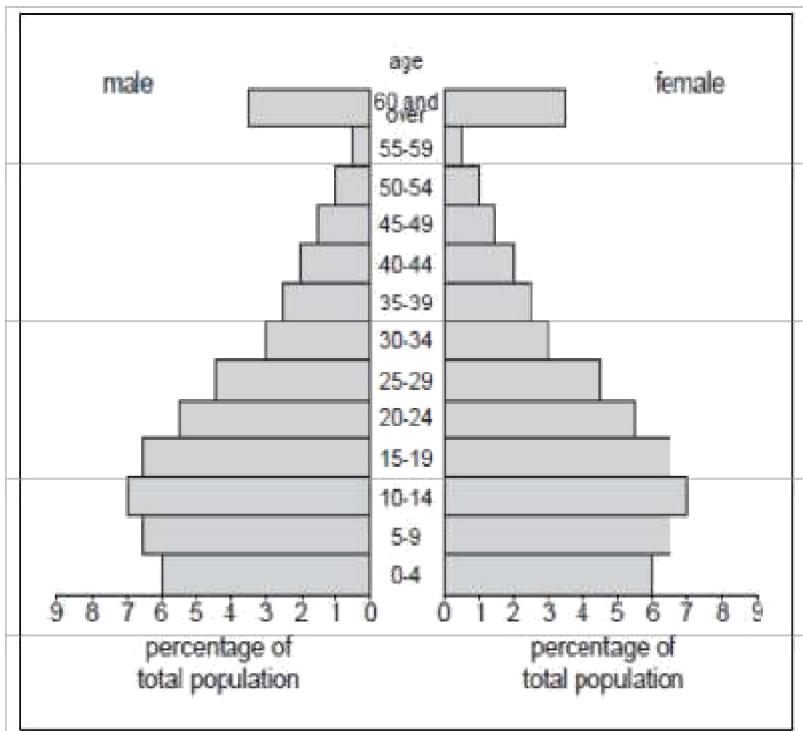


Fig. 8

WHAT PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION IS 4 YEARS AND UNDER? [1]

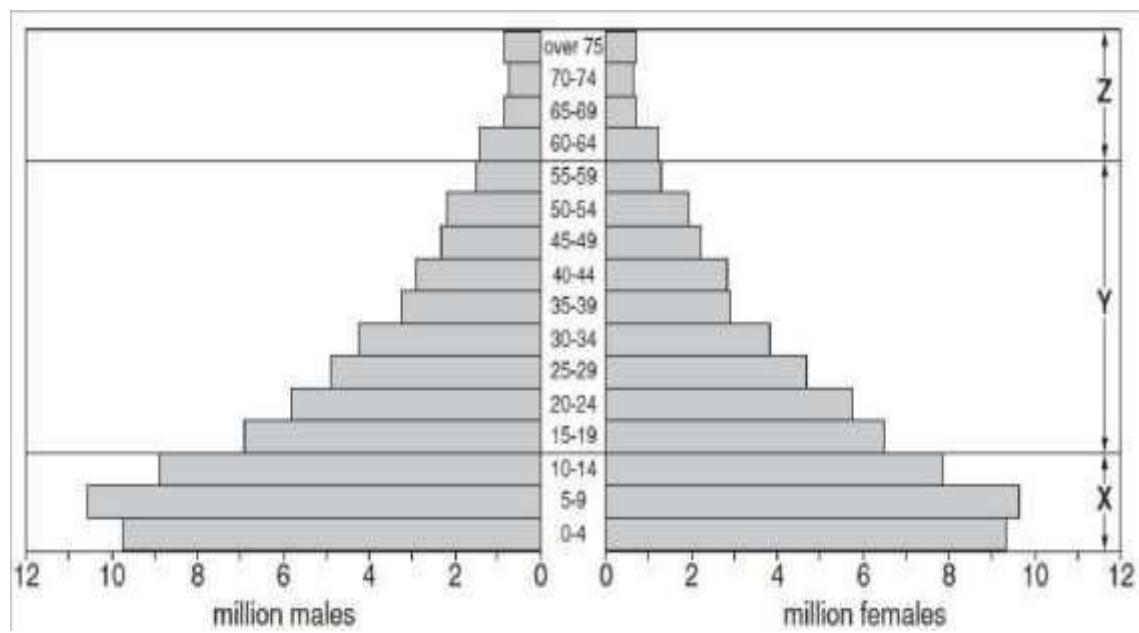
(i) WHICH AGE GROUP IS THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE? [1]

(III) WHAT IS THE PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE OVER 60 YEARS OLD?[1]

(IV) WHICH AGE GROUPS ARE CALLED 'THE DEPENDENT POPULATION'? [2]

(I) HOW IS THE SHAPE OF THE POPULATION PYRAMID LIKELY TO CHANGE FROM 2006 TO 2026?[3]

(II) THE CHANGING SHAPE OF THE POPULATION PYRAMID AFFECTS PAKISTAN'S WORKFORCE BOTH NOW, AND FOR THE FUTURE. EXPLAIN THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THE CHANGES. [6]



(i) HOW MANY MILLION CHILDREN WERE THERE BELOW THE AGE OF 5 YEARS? [1]

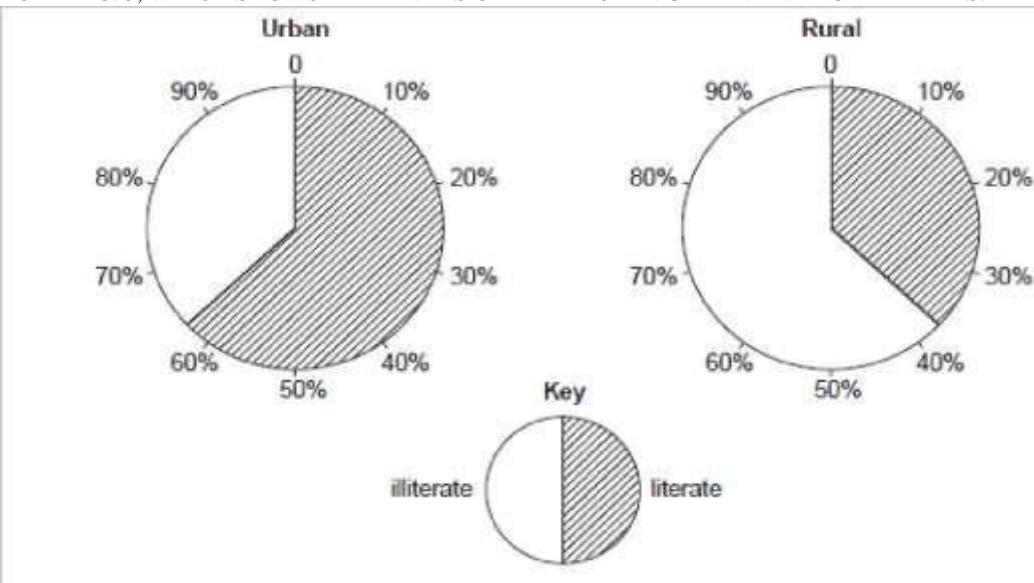
(ii) WHY WERE THERE MORE CHILDREN IN THE AGE GROUP 5 TO 9 THAN 0 TO 4 YEARS? [1]

(C) (I) EXPLAIN THE REASONS FOR A HIGH BIRTH RATE IN PAKISTAN. [5]

(II) EXPLAIN SOME MEASURES THAT COULD BE TAKEN TO REDUCE THE BIRTH RATE. [4]

EXPLAIN WHY A SALESMAN SHOULD HAVE A GOOD EDUCATION. [4]

STUDY FIG. 3, WHICH SHOWS THE LEVELS OF LITERACY IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS.



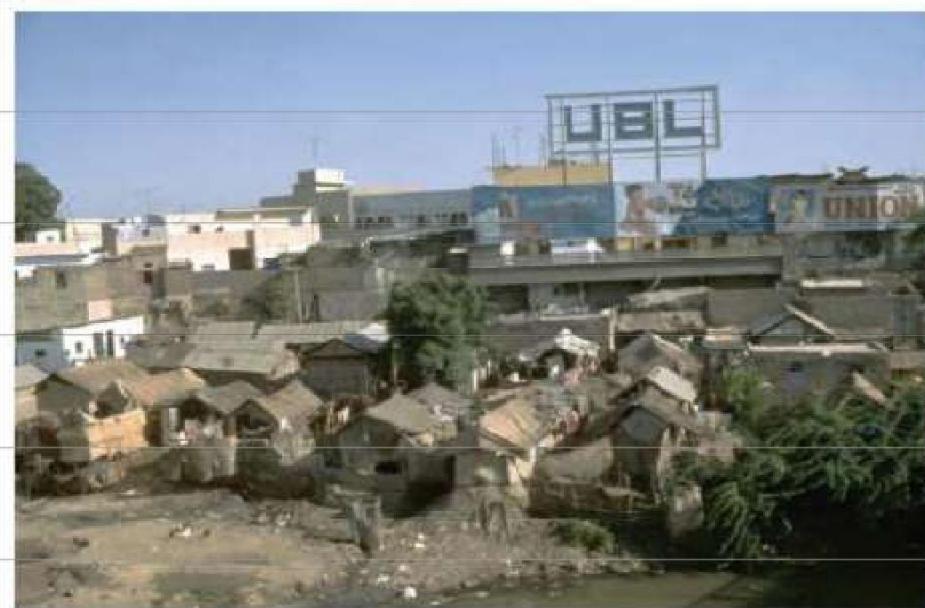
STATE THE PERCENTAGE OF LITERATE PEOPLE IN URBAN AREAS. [1]

HOW MUCH GREATER IS THIS THAN THE PERCENTAGE OF LITERATE PEOPLE IN RURAL AREAS? [1]

GIVE TWO REASONS WHY THE PERCENTAGE OF LITERATE PEOPLE IS LARGER IN URBAN THAN IN RURAL AREAS. [2]

USING EXAMPLES, EXPLAIN WHY THERE ARE MANY JOBS FOR ILLITERATE AND POORLY EDUCATED PEOPLE IN URBAN AREAS. [3]

STUDY PHOTOGRAPH C.



Photograph C for Question 4

WITH REFERENCE TO THE PHOTOGRAPH AND USING YOUR OWN KNOWLEDGE, EXPLAIN WHY MANY PEOPLE BECOME ILL IN HOMES LIKE THESE. [6]

WHY DO PEOPLE IN VILLAGES THINK THAT THEIR QUALITY OF LIFE WILL IMPROVE IF THEY MOVE TO A CITY? [6]

THE GOVERNMENT CAN INTRODUCE SELF-HELP SCHEMES TO IMPROVE THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF PEOPLE IN SHANTY DEVELOPMENTS AND TENT CITIES. EXPLAIN THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF SELF-HELP SCHEMES. [6]

STUDY FIG. 9, WHICH SHOWS POPULATION DENSITY IN SINDH.

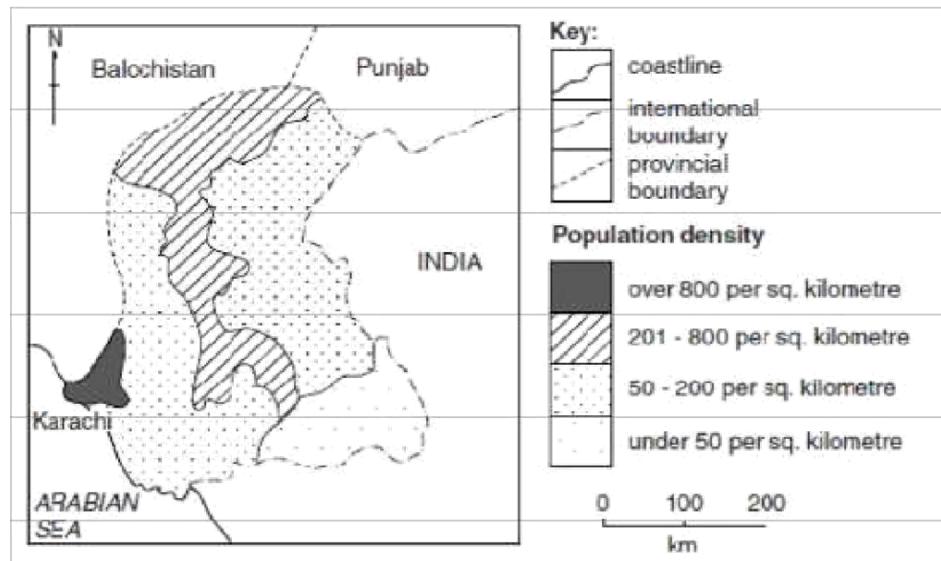


Fig. 9

DESCRIBE THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE AREAS WITH A POPULATION DENSITY OF 201 TO 800 PEOPLE PER SQUARE KILOMETRE.[3]

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1. WHAT IS THE LOWEST POPULATION DENSITY SHOWN ON THE MAP? [1]
 2. NAME THE AREA WHICH HAS THE LOWEST POPULATION DENSITY. [1]
 3. EXPLAIN THE REASONS FOR A HIGH POPULATION DENSITY IN THE KARACHI AREA. [6]
 4. EXPLAIN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DENSITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION. [2]
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