



Transport and Telecommunications 2059/02 Questions

Geography Topical with MS by : Mustafa Asif

Transport and Telecommunications 2059/02 questions

Compiled by: Mustafa Arif

a) Internal transport

Candidates should be able to:

- interpret maps to describe the regional variations in the density and pattern of the road, rail and air transport networks within Pakistan
- explain the factors which help and hinder the location, maintenance and development of roads, railways and airports
- describe improvements that have recently taken place in road, rail and air communications, and consider the feasibility of new developments
- compare the advantages and disadvantages of road, rail and air transport within Pakistan for both goods and people
- evaluate the development of new transport schemes, including motorway and airport development.

b) International transport

Candidates should be able to:

- identify on a map those roads (including the name of the pass they use, where relevant) and railways which cross the international boundary and are in use for at least part of the year
- identify on a map the ports of Keamari, Qasim and Gwadar, and the cities with international airports
- explain the factors which affect the location and development of cross-border roads and railways, seaports, dry ports and airports
- explain what is meant by the term *dry port*, name an example of one and explain why they have been developed in many cities of Pakistan.

c) Telecommunications

Candidates should be able to:

- explain the importance of radio, television, phones, fax machines, emails and the internet in the fields of education, industry, services and trade
- understand the problems of providing telecommunications in some parts of

O/N18/P2/Q4

- (a) (i) Study Fig. 4.1, a map showing the rail network in Pakistan.

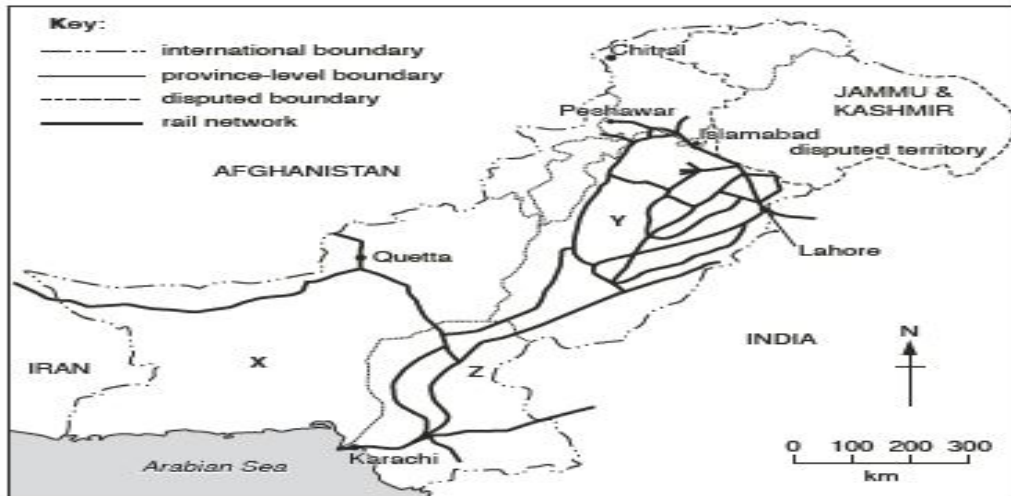


Fig. 4.1

Name the three provinces X, Y and Z.

X

Y

Z

[3]

- (ii) Using Fig. 4.1 only, identify two countries that have international rail links with Pakistan.

1

2

[2]

- (iii) Using Fig. 4.1 only, describe the regional variations of the rail network in Pakistan.

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[3]

- b) (i) State one improvement that has taken place on the railways in Pakistan since 2000.

..... [1]

- (ii) Suggest reasons why the government is improving the railways in Pakistan.

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[4]

Transport and Telecommunications 2059/02 questions

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- (c) (i) Study Fig. 4.2, a survey of internet usage in Pakistan in 2014.

Approximately 87% of households own mobile phones but only 7% have an internet connection.

Mobile phone ownership is higher in urban areas (95%) than rural areas (83%).

Approximately 17% of urban homes have an internet connection compared with 2% of rural homes.

Fig. 4.2

Suggest two reasons why a small percentage of the rural population use the internet.

1

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2

.....[2]

- (ii) Explain why internet access is important in education. You should develop your answer.

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.....[4]

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- B**

It is better to invest in extending internet access to the rural regions of Pakistan.

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4

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O/N17/P2/Q4(b and d)

- (b) Study Fig. 6, which shows the road types in the road network of Pakistan's National Highway Authority in 2016.

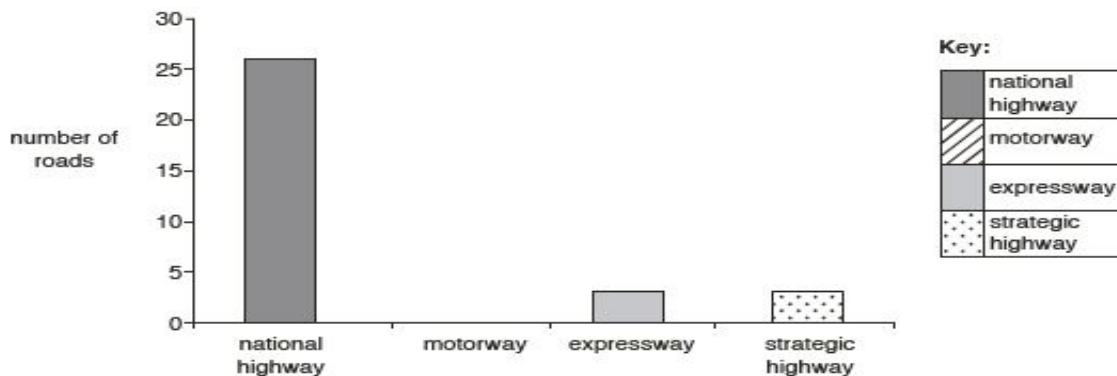


Fig. 6

- (i) What is meant by the term 'road network'?

.....
[1]

- (ii) Complete Fig. 6 by drawing the bar for the motorway, using the information below and the key provided:

| Road type | Number of roads |
|-----------|-----------------|
| Motorway | 7 |

[2]

iv

- (iii) The road network is most dense on the plains of Punjab and Sindh. Explain why there are fewer roads in the mountainous areas of Pakistan. You should develop your answer.

.....

[4]

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- Handwriting practice lines on page 6.

[6]

[TOTAL: 25]

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(d) Read the following two views about possibilities for air transport improvements in Pakistan:

It is better to build more runways at Jinnah Airport, Karachi, Pakistan's largest city.

It is better to build airports in smaller cities such as Sialkot and Nok Kundi.

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

FACEBOOK.COM/CAMBRIDGE O LEVEL/IGCSE(GROUP)

M/J17/P2/Q2(a)

(a) Study Fig. 2, which shows changes in road type in Pakistan over a 15-year period.

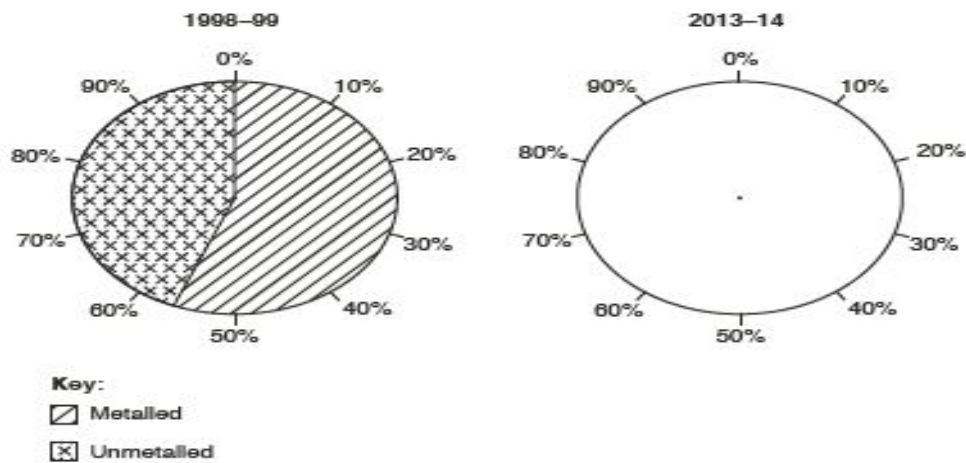


Fig. 2

- (i) Complete the pie chart for 2013-14 by using the following information and the key provided:

| Road type | Percent |
|------------|---------|
| Metalled | 73 |
| Unmetalled | 27 |

[2]

- (ii) State the increase in the percentage of metalled roads in Pakistan between 1998-99 and 2013-14.

[1]

- (iii) Suggest two advantages of developing the motorway network in Pakistan.

- 1
- 2
- [2]

- (iv) Explain the difficulties of building roads in the desert areas of Pakistan. You should develop your answer.

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-
-
-
- [4]

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M/J17/P2/Q3(d)

- (d) Evaluate whether using global telecommunications has improved employment opportunities in Pakistan. Give reasons to support your answer and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider different points of view in your answer.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with faint, evenly spaced horizontal ruling lines. The lines are light gray or blue and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

[TOTAL: 25]

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(c) Study Fig. 10 which gives information about the number of internet users and telephone lines in Pakistan.



-[1]

-

-

- 5

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(d) Read the following article:

For some in Chitral Valley this tunnel will be of real benefit but for others it will create problems.

[6]

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O/N15/P2/Q5(b)

INSERT

Photograph C for Question 5



Photograph D for Question 5



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(b) (i) State **two** characteristics of employment in the informal sector of industry.

1

2[2]

(ii) Give an example of a job in the informal sector.

.....[1]

(iii) Study Photographs C and D (Insert).

A. Describe the road transport that can be seen in Photograph C.

B. Explain the problems of using road transport in the northern areas of Pakistan with reference to Photograph D and your own knowledge.

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.....[5]

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M/J15/P2/Q1(c)

(c) Give an example of a dry port and explain why it is located where it is.

Example

Explanation

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.....

.....

.....[3]

M/J15/P2/Q3(d)

Transport and Telecommunications 2059/02 questions

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(d)

Pakistan Railways now carry less than 10 percent of Pakistan's passenger traffic and 5 percent of its freight.

To what extent is it possible to develop railways further in Pakistan? Support your answer by using examples you have studied.

[6]

[Total: 25]

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5 (a) Study Fig. 5, a map showing air routes in Pakistan.



- [3]

- [illegible]

- People

[illegible]

Local economy

[6]

M/J14/P2/Q3

(a) Study the map Fig. 5.

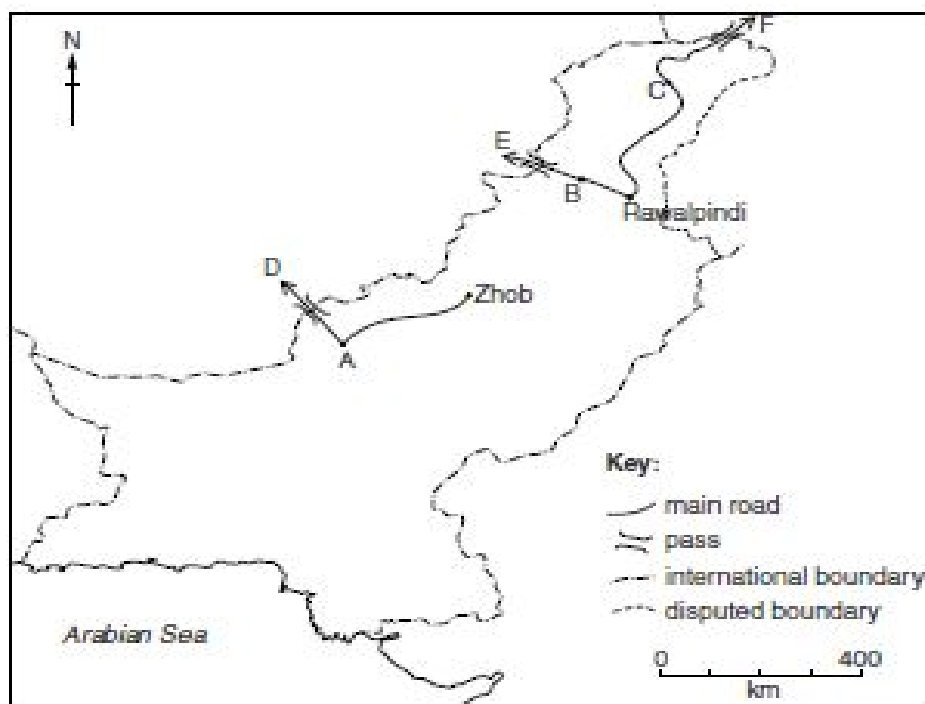


Fig. 5

(i) Name the towns A, B and C.

A B
C [3]

(ii) Name **one** of the passes D, E and F shown on Fig. 5, and name the country that it links to Pakistan.

Letter Name Country [2]

(iii) Give **two** reasons why air transport is used to carry lightweight or valuable goods to other countries instead of roads.

1
2 [2]

INSERT

Fig. 6 for Question 3

COTTON FABRICS INTERNATIONAL



FOR THE BEST QUALITY COTTON

Look at the huge range of cotton cloth on our website
www.cottonfabricsinternational.com

Contact Cotton Fabrics International, Faisalabad, Pakistan

Tel. 041-9234188
Fax. 041-9234189
E-mail: cottonfabricsinternational@pakcom.com

(b) Study Fig. 6 (Insert) an advertisement for cotton fabric.

(i) State **three** ways in which this company can be contacted.

- 1
- 2
- 3 [3]

(ii) Explain the importance of good communications to a business such as Cotton Fabrics International.

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.....

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.....

.....

..... [3]

(c) (i) Name **two** dry ports in Pakistan.

- 1 2 [2]

(ii) Explain how dry ports have increased trade in Pakistan.

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..... [4]

Transport and Telecommunications 2059/02 questions

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- (d) To what extent could a better road network increase the development of small scale and craft industries of Pakistan?

100

[Total: 26]

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M/J13/P2/Q3(d)

- (d) To what extent could the improvement of road, rail and air transport improve the distribution of food supplies in Pakistan?

[illegible]

[Total: 25]

Transport and Telecommunications 2059/02 questions**Compiled by: Mustafa Arif****Answer Key (Mark Scheme)**0/N18/P2/Q4

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|-----------|--|-------|
| 4(a)(i) | X = Balochistan Y = Punjab Z = Sindh 3 @ 1 mark | 3 |
| 4(a)(ii) | Iran India 2 @ 1 mark | 2 |
| 4(a)(iii) | <input type="checkbox"/> Northern Pakistan / FATA has no / few rail networks; <input type="checkbox"/> Dense network in Punjab; <input type="checkbox"/> Sparse network in Balochistan / South / Southwest / one line in Balochistan; <input type="checkbox"/> There are two lines in central KPK; <input type="checkbox"/> Medium / moderate network in Sindh; <input type="checkbox"/> More around major cities; <input type="checkbox"/> More railways in East / more railways in North East (or opposites). 3 @ 1 mark | 3 |
| 4(b)(i) | Recent developments include: <input type="checkbox"/> New services on different routes; <input type="checkbox"/> Constructing a track to Gwadar linked to the port; <input type="checkbox"/> Computerised ticketing system; <input type="checkbox"/> One window ticketing system; <input type="checkbox"/> Dual tracks; <input type="checkbox"/> More electrification; <input type="checkbox"/> Karakoram Express / Shalimar Express / Magno Train / new routes / more lines; <input type="checkbox"/> Air-conditioned coaches; <input type="checkbox"/> Public address system; <input type="checkbox"/> More spacious coaches with more seats / berths; <input type="checkbox"/> Greater safety; <input type="checkbox"/> More privatisation – provides more comfortable coaches. 1 @ 1 mark | 1 |

Transport and Telecommunications 2059/02 questions

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| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--|----------|
| 4(b)(ii) | <p>Ideas such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> To encourage more people to use railways; <input type="checkbox"/> The network needed improving / was outdated; <input type="checkbox"/> To carry more passengers / large amount of people on one journey; <input type="checkbox"/> To <u>enhance the transport</u> of goods / people or examples within the country; <input type="checkbox"/> To provide a service to neighbouring countries / international links; <input type="checkbox"/> To improve trade links / connect more industrial areas / connect dry port to sea port / connect remote areas to developed areas/market; <input type="checkbox"/> To assist business / economic growth / income for government; <input type="checkbox"/> More environmentally friendly; <input type="checkbox"/> To be able to travel longer distances; <input type="checkbox"/> Faster than road; <input type="checkbox"/> Cheaper than air; <input type="checkbox"/> Better security / safer than roads; <input type="checkbox"/> Provides opportunities for tourism or named examples; <p>Etc.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">4 @ 1 mark</p> | 4 |
| 4(c)(i) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Few people have mobile phones / computers in rural areas; <input type="checkbox"/> Limited internet connection / internet infrastructure in rural areas; <input type="checkbox"/> Limited access to internet; <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical devices are expensive; <input type="checkbox"/> Limited electricity; <input type="checkbox"/> Lower literacy levels; <input type="checkbox"/> Any valid reason(s) why internet is used in rural areas, e.g. farmers' weather forecasting / education. <p style="text-align: right;">2 @ 1 mark</p> | 2 |
| 4(c)(ii) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Assists research / websites; <input type="checkbox"/> Develops skills for an ever-increasing technological world; <input type="checkbox"/> Provides opportunities for learning beyond the classroom; <input type="checkbox"/> Widens horizons / develops an interest in the wider world; <input type="checkbox"/> Provides opportunities for future employment prospects / apply online; <input type="checkbox"/> Can get information on any topic; <input type="checkbox"/> Can access more information than in a library; <input type="checkbox"/> Women can learn from home / online learning / distance learning; <input type="checkbox"/> Increase knowledge of a subject; <input type="checkbox"/> Can ask experts / interaction / receive answers in minutes; <input type="checkbox"/> Up to date information; <input type="checkbox"/> Assists homework assignments; <p>Etc.</p> <p>Note: One mark for identification of appropriate idea and a further mark for development (in parentheses).</p> <p>Note: Max. 2 marks if no development.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2 @ 2 marks</p> | 4 |

Transport and Telecommunications 2059/02 questions**Compiled by: Mustafa Arif**

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 4(d) | <p>Levels marking</p> <p>No valid response 0</p> <p>Level 1 1–2 Simple point addressing any view (1) Simple points addressing any view (2)</p> <p>Level 2 3–4 Developed point(s) explaining one view (3) Developed point(s) explaining both views (4) No evaluation</p> <p>Level 3 5–6 Developed points explaining both views Evaluation giving clear support to one view or appropriate example (5) Evaluation giving clear support to one view and appropriate example (6)</p> <p>Content Guide Answers are likely to refer to:</p> <p>improving internet access in major cities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> More people will benefit; <input type="checkbox"/> More schools and children are more likely to go to school in the urban areas as opposed to the rural areas (where they may have to work); <input type="checkbox"/> More businesses which would benefit; <p>Etc.</p> <p>extending internet access to rural areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Reduces isolation; <input type="checkbox"/> May help and encourage small businesses to grow or set up there; <input type="checkbox"/> May reduce rural to urban migration if opportunities are provided in rural areas; <p>Etc.</p> | 6 |

Transport and Telecommunications 2059/02 questions

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O/N17/P2/Q4(b and d)

| | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| 4(b)(i) | How roads are interconnected / joined / distributed / spread out across an area / linkage of roads / road pattern 1 @ 1 mark | 1 |
| 4(b)(ii) | Bar drawn at 7 for number of roads (allow 6–8) Correctly shaded using key 1 @ 1 mark 1 @ 1 mark | 2 |
| 4(b)(iii) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Rugged / steep slopes / high / hilly terrain (making road building difficult) or (more expensive to build – embankments / cuttings / tunnels / bridges); <input type="checkbox"/> Unstable land – landslide / rock falls (dangerous); <input type="checkbox"/> Remote / uninhabited / low population density areas / few people live in these areas (so less demand for roads / so hard to supply equipment / lack of labour to build roads); <input type="checkbox"/> Groups who live in these areas may be traditional in outlook (and therefore oppose areas being opened up by roads / are resistant to modernisation); <input type="checkbox"/> Long distance to cover between towns (making road projects expensive); <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of investment; <input type="checkbox"/> Extreme weather / extremely cold / snow / frost (roads blocked by snow). ETC. <p>Note: One mark for identification of appropriate idea and a further mark for development (in parentheses).</p> <p>Note: Max. 2 marks if no development.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2 @ 2 marks</p> | 4 |

| | | |
|------|--|---|
| 4(d) | <p>Levels marking</p> <p>No valid response (0 marks)</p> <p>Level 1 (1–2 marks) Simple point addressing any view (1) Simple points addressing any view (2)</p> <p>Level 2 (3–4 marks) Developed point(s) explaining one view (3) Developed point(s) explaining both views (4) No evaluation</p> <p>Level 3 (5–6 marks) Well-developed points explaining both views – benefits and problems with reference to people or environment with evaluation giving clear support to one view or appropriate example (5) Well-developed points explaining both views – benefits and problems with reference to people or environment with evaluation giving clear support to one view and appropriate example (6)</p> <p>Content Guide</p> <p>Answers are likely to refer to:</p> <p><u>Benefits</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Quicker / cheaper long distance travel for passengers / goods; <input type="checkbox"/> More developed public transport network means less need for / expense of car ownership; <input type="checkbox"/> Employment in named transport industry / building motorways; <input type="checkbox"/> Greater mobility of labour / university students; <input type="checkbox"/> Greater ability to transport bulky / low value goods / freight / minerals; <input type="checkbox"/> Rail development reduces number of cars / lorries on the roads and amount of air pollution / fumes from road vehicles; <input type="checkbox"/> Development of industrial estates / settlements alongside new roads. <p><u>Problems</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Rail not door-to-door / trains only stop at stations; <input type="checkbox"/> Fumes from diesel trains cause air pollution / very polluting; <input type="checkbox"/> Noise pollution; <input type="checkbox"/> Railway tracks / motorways use up / divide farmland; <input type="checkbox"/> Railway tracks / motorways destroy / disturb / divide natural habitat; <input type="checkbox"/> Relocation of people / loss of homes / reduces value of property. ETC. | 6 |
|------|--|---|

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O/N17/P2/Q5(d)

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--|-------|
| 5(d) | <p>Levels marking</p> <p>No valid response (0 marks)</p> <p>Level 1 (1–2 marks) Simple point addressing any view (1) Simple points addressing any view (2)</p> <p>Level 2 (3–4 marks) Developed point(s) explaining one view (3) Developed point(s) explaining both views (4) No evaluation</p> <p>Level 3 (5–6 marks) Well-developed points explaining both views. Evaluation giving clear support to one view or appropriate example (5) Well-developed points explaining both views. Evaluation giving clear support to one view and appropriate example (6)</p> <p>Content Guide</p> <p>Answers are likely to refer to:</p> <p><u>View A</u></p> <p><u>For</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> High population; <input type="checkbox"/> Large demand for passenger travel; <input type="checkbox"/> Global airline companies more likely to fly new routes to largest cities / provincial capitals; <input type="checkbox"/> Large international airport already present; <input type="checkbox"/> Cheaper to expand at current site than construct at a new site as air traffic control / multiple terminal buildings already exist; <input type="checkbox"/> Headquarters of Pakistan International Airlines; <input type="checkbox"/> Shorter distance to travel to Middle East / Gulf states than interior such as Sialkot; <input type="checkbox"/> Large industrial city; <input type="checkbox"/> Good (named) infrastructure facilities present. <p><u>Against</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in noise / air pollution at Jinnah site; <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in traffic congestion to and from airport; <input type="checkbox"/> Uneven development. | 6 |

Transport and Telecommunications 2059/02 questions**Compiled by: Mustafa Arif**

M/J17/P2/Q2(a)

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|-----------|--|-------|
| 2(a)(i) | First radial line at 0% and second at 73% (allow 72–74%) Correctly shaded using key 2 @ 1 mark | 2 |
| 2(a)(ii) | 1998–99 = 58% 2013–14 = 73% 73 – 58 = 17 (% increase) (allow 14–20) 1 @ 1 mark | 1 |
| 2(a)(iii) | <input type="checkbox"/> Quicker/faster connection/more direct routes/saves time; <input type="checkbox"/> Cities/towns/rural areas will be better connected/connect remote areas; <input type="checkbox"/> Faster supply/delivery of raw materials/finished goods/ exports/imports/trade will be more efficient/quicker trade routes; <input type="checkbox"/> Promote industrial growth/industrialisation/industries will develop/build industrial estates along route; <input type="checkbox"/> To relieve pressure on existing roads; <input type="checkbox"/> Create employment opportunities/attract foreign investment; <input type="checkbox"/> To connect to Afghanistan and Central Asian Republic/or other named countries; <input type="checkbox"/> Establish new settlements along the route; <input type="checkbox"/> Increase development of tourism. 2 @ 1 mark | 2 |
| 2(a)(iv) | <input type="checkbox"/> Rugged/hilly/undulating/sandy terrain (increases construction cost)/(due to extra bridges/cuttings/ embankments/extra length to curve around features); <input type="checkbox"/> Extreme aridity/heat/hot/high temperatures/sand/dust storms (making difficult working conditions for construction workers)/(causing dehydration/heat-related illnesses of workers/workers might find it exhausting/traffic can be hampered due to sand storms); <input type="checkbox"/> Remote/uninhabited/low population density areas (increasing cost of transporting/housing workers/so not cost effective)/(meaning a shortage of local labour); <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of government investment/government funding; <input type="checkbox"/> Opposition from tribal areas; <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of security/insurgency; <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of water; <input type="checkbox"/> High construction costs. ETC. Note: One mark for identification of appropriate idea and a further mark for development (in parentheses). Note: Max 2 marks if no development. 2 @ 2 marks | 4 |

Transport and Telecommunications 2059/02 questions

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M/J17/P2/Q3(d)

| | |
|------|--|
| 3(d) | <p>Levels marking</p> <p><u>Level 1</u> (1–2 marks) Simple point addressing any view (1). Simple points addressing any views (2).</p> <p><u>Level 2</u> (3–4 marks) Developed point(s) explaining one view (3). Developed point(s) explaining different points of view (4). No evaluation.</p> <p>Note: Max 3 for explanations for and against one view only.</p> <p><u>Level 3</u> (5–6 marks) Developed points explaining different points of view. Evaluation giving clear support to preferred view or a named example (5). Developed points explaining different points of view. Evaluation giving clear support to preferred view and a named example (6).</p> <p><u>Content Guide:</u></p> <p>Answers are likely to refer to:</p> <p><u>Great improvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Creates many employment opportunities<input type="checkbox"/> Examples of employment opportunities<input type="checkbox"/> Better paid jobs in tertiary sector<input type="checkbox"/> Improved working conditions <p><u>Small improvement/no improvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Creates relatively few employment opportunities<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons why<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of education/skills<input type="checkbox"/> Cost of computers<input type="checkbox"/> Less demand from developed countries<input type="checkbox"/> Poor electricity infrastructure/load shedding<input type="checkbox"/> Can be long working hours <p>ETC.</p> |
|------|--|

M/J16/P2/Q5(c)

(c) Study Fig. 10 which gives information about the number of internet users and telephone lines in Pakistan.

(i) How many more people were using the internet in 2012 than in 2007? [1]

29 000 Allow 28 500–29 000

(ii) A: Describe one difference between the number of internet users and the number of telephone lines over the period 2007 to 2012.

B: Suggest one reason for the change in the number of telephone lines over the same period. [2]

A: Internet use increases: telephone lines decreases

Internet use higher than telephone lines

B: An increase in mobile/cellular phone use/social

media/Skype/WhatsApp/Snapchat/Instagram/ Facebook/Twitter/GooglePlus

(iii) What problems might there be in extending Information Technology (IT) throughout Pakistan? [5]

Lack of electricity in remote areas

Lack of signal in remote areas / many people live in remote areas

Lack of media infrastructure e.g. masts/WiFi/telephone lines/cables

IT illiteracy

Lack of IT professionals

Frequent electrical/technical faults/breakdowns/loadshedding/damage from natural disasters

Decreases employment/number of office workers

Resistance from older generations/traditional/tribal societies

Real or perceived threat of Internet on cultures/belief systems

Risk of cyber attack

Capital intensive / high initial cost /lack of government finance / high cost of [frequent] replacement

Technology has to be imported / expensive imports of technology / negative effect on balance of payments of import of technology

Population cannot afford bills/equipment

M/J6/P2/Q2(d)

Benefits

Chitral valley no longer cut off from the rest of Pakistan for 6 months per year.

Access by road in winter when Lowari Pass closed by snow

Avoids travelling into Afghanistan and back into Pakistan (the only natural winter route)(this route not available since 2009 due to presence of militants)

Shortens duration of journey to Peshawar by half (7 hours instead of 14 hours)

Greater access to hospital/university/airports (in Peshawar and Islamabad)

Greater access for trade

Greater access for tourists/higher income from tourism

Allows greater provision of services/food in winter

Stimulates industrial development/employment

Problem

Too many visitors (commercialisation of culture)

Young/ males likely to migrate (seasonally to urban areas)

Maintenance cost

Ease of movement for terrorists / a terrorist target

Increase in air pollution from exhaust fumes (which creates breathing difficulties)

Opens area to competition in foreign goods

Loss of scenic beauty

Ongoing debt (increasing local taxation)

O/N15/P2/Q5(b)

(b) (i) State two characteristics of employment in the informal sector of industry. [2]

Self employment

Labour intensive/little equipment

Irregular hours/wages/low wages Seasonal = 0

Paid daily/cash in hand

Not pensionable/no health benefits

At home/in streets

Not a registered business

Female labour

Child labour

(ii) Give an example of a job in the informal sector. [1]

Handicrafts/carpet maker

Street trader/hawker / cobbler / fruit seller

Labourer in construction/factories / garment worker

Bus/truck/taxi driver

Care work / maids

Street sweeper

USE LIST RULE

(iii) Study Photographs C and D (Insert).

A. Describe the road transport that can be seen in Photograph C.

B. Explain the problems of using road transport in the northern areas of Pakistan
with reference to Photograph D and your own knowledge. [5]

A. Transport Reserve 2 marks

Pick-up/4x4/4-wheel-drive vehicle/jeep

Overloaded / heavily loaded

Carrying large pieces of timber/wood/sawn trunks 'Wood' = 0

Trucks/lorries

Painted

B. Problems Reserve 2 marks

Mountain roads very narrow/steep/small for large trucks

Danger of falling rocks/cliff edges

Likely to be closed/blocked due to landslides

Closed in winter due to snow/ice/avalanches

Unmetalled roads/potholes

Lack of security

M/J15/P2/Q1(C)

(c) Give an example of a dry port and explain why it is located where it is. [3]

Faisalabad/Hyderabad/Lahore/Larkana/Multan/Peshawar/Quetta/Rawalpindi/Sambrial
(Sialkt)

Inland/far from seaport

In largest cities

Where industries/productive agricultural regions

Where good road/rail connections

M/J15/P2/Q3(d)

(d) To what extent is it possible to develop railways further in Pakistan? Support your answer by using examples you have studied. [6]

Possible

Government/private funding (providing faster trains, e.g. Shalimar Express/launching new services/computerising ticket system)

Allowing private operating companies who pay to use track

Electrification

Changing single track to dual (e.g. Khanewal to Lodhran)

Foreign funding (e.g. Karakoram Express, Lahore to Karachi, launched 2002, mostly funded by China)

Not possible

Hilly/difficult terrain (especially SW Balochistan/high mountains in N/NW)

Much of network single line/track

Lack of maintenance over a long period (worn out rails/sleepers)

Inefficiently managed (overstaffed/operational inefficiencies/delays/corruption/uneconomic stations)

Outdated locomotives

Shortage of rolling stock

Lack of funding

O/N14/P2/Q5(a and b)

5 (a) Study Fig. 5, a map showing air routes in Pakistan.

(i) Give the destination of the air routes from Karachi R, S, and T. [3]

R Gwadar

S Peshawar

T Lahore

(ii) Describe the pattern of air routes from Islamabad. [3]

In most directions / widely spread

More / many to the south

Longer routes to the southwest

Fewer / a few to the north

Shorter routes to the north

None to the coast

(b) Explain the benefits of air transport to the people and the local economy of the northern mountains of Pakistan. [6]

People

Allows movement where lack of / inaccessible by roads / railways / roads blocked by snow

Faster means of travel

Enables faster relief after earthquakes / landslides

Access to hospitals in medical emergencies / transport of medicines

Supply of imported food items

Employment e.g. air hostess / pilot / airport staff / hotel staff / waiter / guide

Local economy

Good for transport of perishable goods

Good for transport of valuable / light goods

Promotes trade

Promotes cottage / small-scale industry

Brings income / foreign exchange / currency from tourists

M/J14/P2/Q3

3 (a) Study the map Fig.5

(i) Name the towns A, B and C [3]

A – Quetta

B – Peshawar

C – Gilgit

(ii) Name one of the passes D, E and F shown on Fig. 5, and name the country that it links to Pakistan. [2]

D – Khojak pass – Afghanistan

E – Khyber pass – Afghanistan

F – Khunjerab pass – China

(iii) Give two reasons why air transport is used to carry lightweight or valuable goods to other countries instead of roads. [2]

Safety / less likely to be damaged / stolen / less risk of accidents

Speed

(b) Study Fig. 6 (insert) an advertisement for cotton fabric.

(i) State three ways in which this company can be contacted. [3]

Any three of (Mobile) telephone, e-mail, internet / website, fax, letter, visit

(ii) Explain the importance of good communications to a business such as Cotton

Fabrics International. [3]

For ordering supplies / linking to dealers / enabling best prices

For advertising

For market research

For direct (internet) sales / after sales service / customer contact / loyalty

Speed of contact

Global reach / www / international exposure

To enable deliveries / transport of workforce / businessmen

(c) (i) Name two dry ports in Pakistan. [2]

Any two of Sambrial / Sialkot, Lahore, Multan, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Hyderabad,

Larkana, Quetta, Peshawar

(ii) Explain how dry ports have increased trade in Pakistan. [4]

Increases foreign trade / more exports / more imports

Better access to remote areas / areas away from Karachi / opened up interior

Saves time / expense of providing own transport to coast

Less congestion / relieves burden at Karachi / Keamari / Port Qasim / sea ports

Speeds up / more efficient paperwork / customs checks

Stimulated / encouraged businesses / investment

More efficient loading / containerization

(d) To what extent could a better road network increase the development of small scale

and craft industries of Pakistan? [6]

Advantages – Res 2

More remote areas can be connected

e.g. Swat – Allow other relevant examples

Good access to raw materials

Greater access to training

Transport and Telecommunications 2059/02 questions

Compiled by: Mustafa Arif

Greater access to (export) markets,
Increases tourist market
Faster / safer trade
Problems – Res 2
Limited marketing skills / access to product markets
Roads likely to be often closed in mountain areas
Due to landslides / avalanches / snow
Cost of transport / middle man / do not have own transport
Allows more import of cheap manufactured goods / more competition

M/J13/P2/Q3(d)

(d) To what extent could the improvement of road, rail and air transport improve the distribution of food supplies in Pakistan?

Improvements (res. 2)
general comments, e.g. quicker, further, use for emergencies (max. 2)
air quick for perishable food
rail slow for bulky goods
road goes everywhere, door-to-door
Problems (res. 2)
air expensive
roads congested
rail lack of maintenance, not door-to-door
general comments, e.g. lack of funding, difficult topography, poor maintenance (max. 2) [6]
[Total: 25]