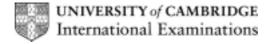
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS GCE Ordinary Level

2059 PAKISTAN STUDIES

2059/42 Paper 42

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





UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

PAKISTAN STUDIES 2059/02

Paper 2 The Environment of Pakistan

October/November 2013
1 hour 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

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

Write in dark blue or black pen.

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

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer any three questions.

The Insert contains Fig. 9 for Question 5.

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

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



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



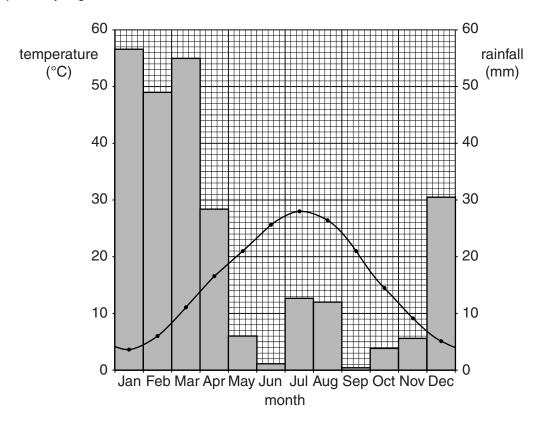


Fig. 1

Describe the annual distribution of rainfall at Quetta.

	[3]
(ii)	State two causes of rainfall at Quetta and name the months when each occurs.
	Cause 1
	Months
	Cause 2
	Months

[4]

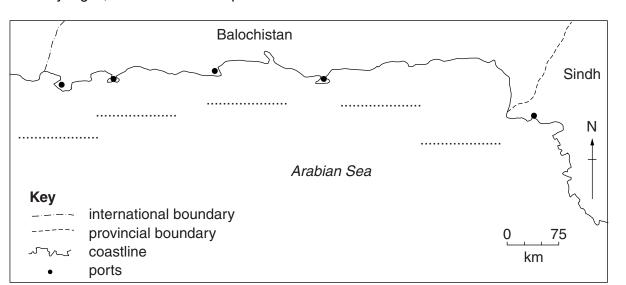
(i)

(iii)	What are the max occur?	imum and minimum temperatu	ures at Quetta, and when do they	Exam
	Maximum	Mon	nth	
	Minimum	Mon	nth[2]	
(iv)	Give two reasons Quetta.	why temperatures are higher ir	n the summer than in the winter at	
			[2]	
(b) Ex	rplain how underdeve	elopment and disease can be m	nade worse by water shortages.	
Ur	nderdevelopment			
•••				
•••				
•••				
Di	sease			
•••				
••••				
			[6]	

For Examiner's Use

(c) (i)	Name two types of infrastructure other than water supply.
	1[2]
(ii)	For each of the types of infrastructure named in (c)(i) , consider the advantages and problems of improving it in Balochistan.
	1
	2
	[6]
	[Total: 25]

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



For Examiner's Use

Fig. 2

- (a) (i) Name on the map, two of the ports shown. [2](ii) Name two types of fish caught in the sea near Pakistan.
 - 1[2]

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



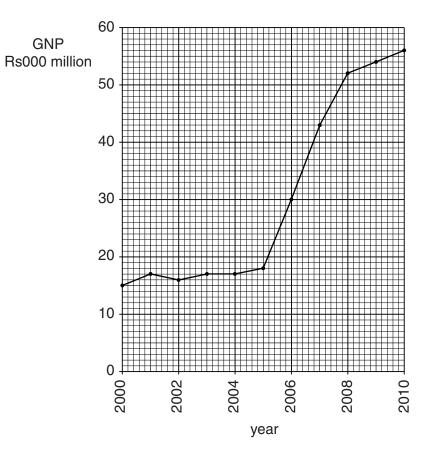


Fig. 3

(i)	What was the contribution to GNP of the fishing industry in 2010?
	[1]
(ii)	By how much has this figure increased since 2006?
	[1]
(iii)	What is meant by 'over-fishing'? Why does it occur?
	Over-fishing
	Why it occurs
	[0]

(c) Study Fig. 4, which shows the main districts for fish farming in Pakistan.

For Examiner's Use

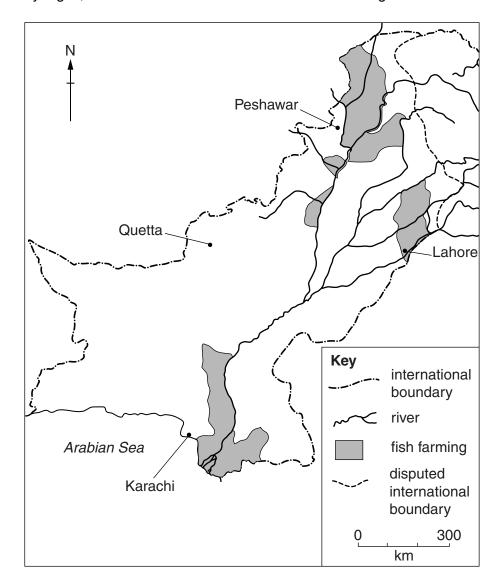


Fig. 4

(i)

Describe the distribution of fish farming in Pakistan.
[3]

	(ii)	Describe how fish are reared on a fish farm.	For
			Examin Use
		[4]	
(d)	Give	e an example of primary, secondary and tertiary employment in the fishing industry.	
	Prin	nary	
	Sec	ondary	
	Tert	iary[3]	
		ning in Pakistan?	
	Ben	efits	
	Dual		
	Pro	blems	
	•••••		

[Total: 25]

[6]

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



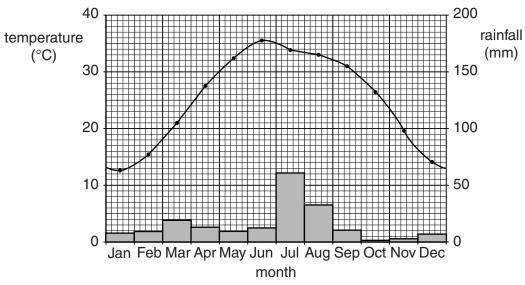


	Fig. 5							
(i)	In which months is the temperature above 25 °C?							
	[1]							
(ii)	What is the maximum rainfall and when does it occur?							
	maximum rainfall month[1]							
(iii)	Cotton is the major cash crop grown in Pakistan. Label on Fig. 5: – the month of sowing – the months of growth							
	- the month of harvest [3]							
(iv)	Explain why the months you have marked for growth have the best climatic conditions for cotton.							
	[14]							

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

For Examiner's Use

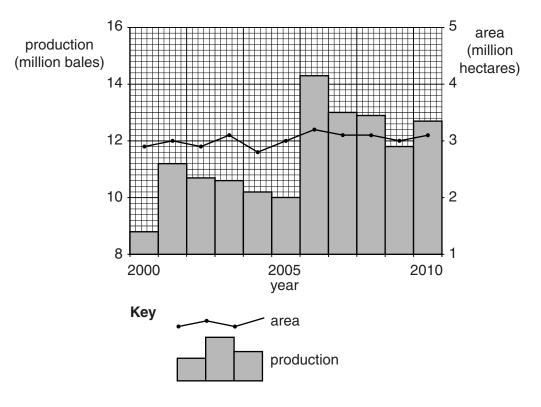


Fig. 6

(1)	What was the highest annual production, and in which year did it occur?					
	production year[1]					
(ii)	Compare the change in cotton production with the change in area of land used between 2000 and 2010.					
	[3]					

(c)	How can the government help farmers to grow more cotton?						
(0)	Then can the government help farmers to grow more solution						
		Examiner's Use					
	[6]						

(d)	To what extent can the development of cottage and small-scale industries improve family incomes in Pakistan?	For Examiner's Use
	[6]	
	[Total: 25]	

ļ	(a)	(i)	State what is meant by 'renewable energy' and give an example.	For
			meaning	Examiner's Use
			example[2]	
		(ii)	Name a fossil fuel, and explain why it is non-renewable.	
			name	
			why it is non-renewable	
			[2]	
		(iii)	Explain how fossil fuels cause:	
			air pollution	
			land pollution	
			[2]	

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

For Examiner's Use

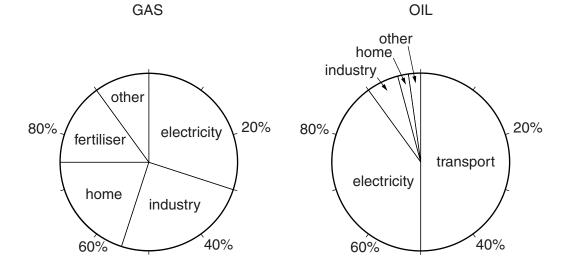


Fig. 7

(i)	State the percentages of gas and oil used for electricity production.	
	gas	
	oil	[2]
(ii)	Which user takes 15% of gas?	
		[1]
(iii)	Which user takes 50% of oil?	
		[1]
(iv)	Explain why a larger percentage of gas than oil is used in the home.	
		[3]

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

For Examiner's Use

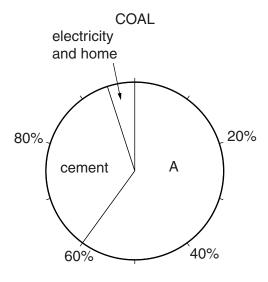


Fig. 8

	(i)	Name the industry A which uses a large amount of coal produced in Pakistan.	
	()		1]
	(ii)	Why is only a small percentage of coal used for electricity generation?	•
			1]
(d)		ne one type of renewable energy. Explain where the most suitable areas in Pakistalld be for its development.	an
	nam	ne	
	exp	anation	
		[4]

(e)

Explain why it is important to supply electricity to rural areas. Consider to what extent it is possible.	For Examiner's Use
[6]	
[Total: 25]	

For Examiner's Use

5	(a)	Stud	dy Fig. 9 (insert), which shows the main towns and cities in the Punjab province.
		(i)	Name the cities A, B, C, and state the size of their population.
			A name population
			B namepopulation
			C name
		(ii)	Describe the distribution of towns and cities with a population of over 50 000.
			[3]
	(b)	Stud	dy Fig. 9 again.
		(i)	Name an area with a population density below 50 persons per square kilometre.
			[1]
		(ii)	With reference to physical factors only , explain why the area that you have named in (b)(i) has a low population density.
			[4]

	he last 50 years there has been a big increase in the proportion of people living in an areas.
(i)	Name two push factors that cause people to migrate from rural to urban areas.
	1[1]
(ii)	Explain each of the factors you have named in (c)(i) .
	1
	2
	[4]
(iii)	Explain two problems experienced by migrants from rural areas when they reach urban areas. problem 1
	problem 2
	[6]
	[Total: 25]

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