

Cambridge IGCSE[™]

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

461774404

PAKISTAN STUDIES 0448/02

Paper 2 The Environment of Pakistan

May/June 2021

1 hour 30 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: Insert (enclosed)

Ruler

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer three questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do not use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do not write on any bar codes.
- If additional space is needed, you should use the lined page at the end of this booklet; the question number or numbers must be clearly shown.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 75.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].
- The insert contains additional resources referred to in the questions.

This document has 20 pages.

1 (a) (i) Study Fig. 1.1, a map showing the four main areas of gypsum and limestone extraction in southern Pakistan.

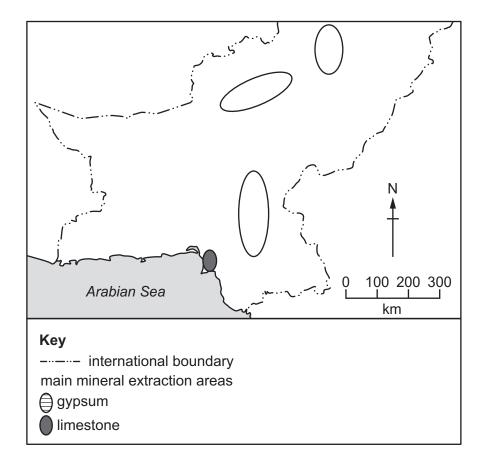


Fig. 1.1

Complete the shading of the oval shapes in Fig. 1.1 to show the main areas where gypsum and limestone are extracted. Use the information in the key. One area of limestone has already been shaded for you. [2]

(ii) State two uses of each mineral in Pakistan.

gypsu	III.
use 1	
use 2	
limest	one:
use 1	
use 2	

© UCLES 2021 0448/02/M/J/21

[4]

(b) (i) Study Fig. 1.2, a bar graph showing the amount of GDP Pakistan earned from mining between 2011 and 2018.

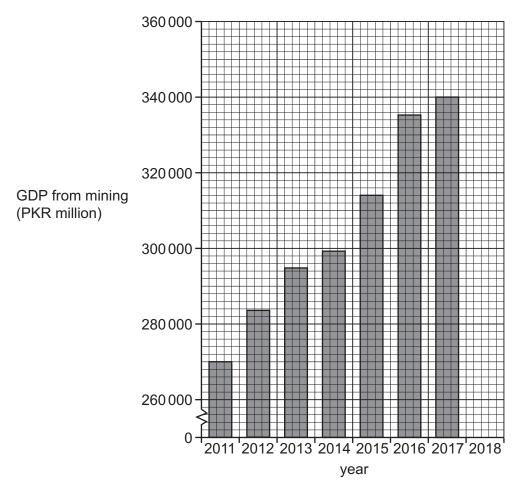


Fig. 1.2

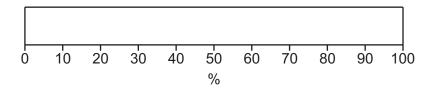
Complete Fig. 1.2 to show that Pakistan earned 345000 PKR million from mining in 2018. [1]

(ii)	Identify the amount of GDP earned from mining in 2011.	
	PKR million	[1]
(iii)	Describe the changes in GDP earned from mining between 2011 and 2018. You sh include data in your answer.	ould

	building	equipment	excavation	on e	xplosives	
	methods	minerals	mining	outcrops	seams	
	When limestor	ne	at the surfa	ce it is extra	acted by quarryir	ng.
	Quarrying is a	an open	from	which ston	e is extracted	for
		and engine	ering purposes.	Quarrying	is carried out	by
	using different		and	SI	uch as hand too	ıls,
		or power saw	s, depending on	the final use	of the limestone	
(ii)	develop your ans					
(ii)	develop your ans	swer.				
(ii)	develop your ans					
(ii)	develop your ans	swer.				
(ii)	1	swer.				
(ii)	1	swer.				
(ii)	1	swer.				
(ii)	1	swer.				
(ii)	1	swer.				
(iii)	1	swer.				

(d)	Evaluate the extent to which the extraction of Pakistan's mineral resources could be made more sustainable.
	Give reasons to support your judgement and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider different points of view in your answer.
	[6]
	[Total: 25]

2 (a) (i) Study Fig. 2.1 showing a blank divided bar graph.



Key	surface water source	%
	glacial melt	45
	rainfall	30
	snowmelt	25

Fig. 2.1

Complete Fig. 2.1 to show the percentage share of each source of surface water in Pakistan. Use the information in the key. [5]

	(ii)	State three ways water is obtained for domestic purposes in Pakistan.
		1
		2
		3
		[3]
(b)	(i)	Explain how water is used in two different secondary industries in Pakistan. You should develop your answer.
		1
		2
		[4]

(ii)	Define 'irrigation'.	
		[1]
(iii)	Name and describe one type of conventional irrigation system used in Pakistan.	
		[2]
		_

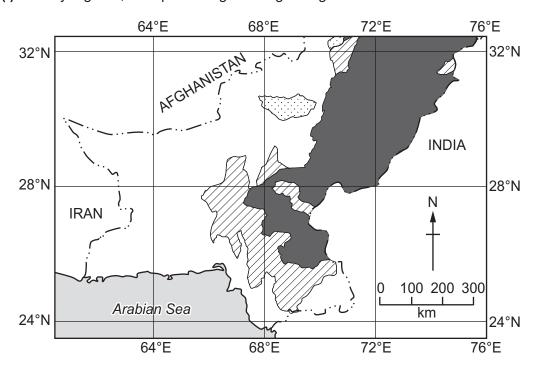
(c) Outline **two** advantages and **two** disadvantages of using irrigation on small-scale subsistence farms.

advantages	disadvantages	
1	1	
2	2	

(d)	The United Nations has predicted that Pakistan may become a 'water scarce' country by 2025.
	To what extent can effective management of its water supply help Pakistan to avoid becoming a 'water scarce' country in the future? Give reasons to support your judgement and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider different points of view in your answer.
	[6]
	[Total: 25]

0448/02/M/J/21

3 (a) (i) Study Fig. 3.1, a map showing wheat-growing areas in southern Pakistan.



Key
international boundary
wheat-growing areas
main
secondary
minor

Fig. 3.1

Osing Fig. 5.1 only, describe the distribution of the main wheat-growing area.	
[:	3

(ii) State two uses of wheat in Pakistan.

1

2

[2]

(b) (i) Study Fig. 3.2, a climate graph showing rainfall and temperature for Multan.

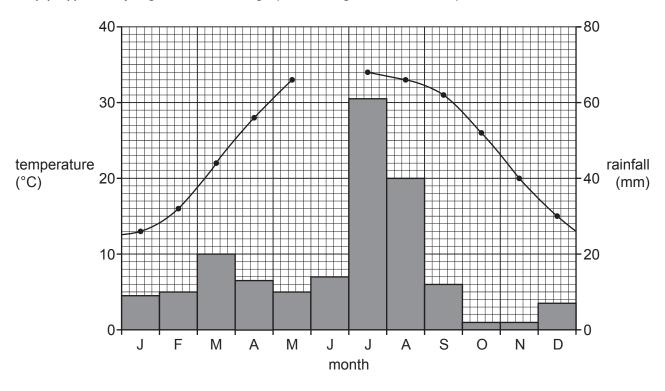


Fig. 3.2

Complete Fig. 3.2 using the information below.

month	temperature (°C)
June	36

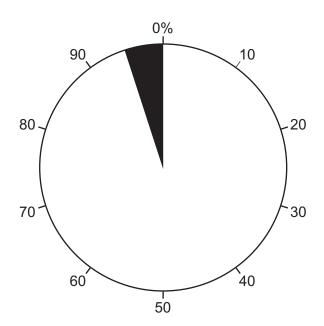
[2]

					g wheat. Ch	noose the
50	90	dry	heavy	light	rainfall	
sunshine	wet	5–10°C	15°C	25–3	0°C	35°C
Wheat is so	wn during th	e	season from	October to D	ecember w	hen
	is low and t	he average t	emperature is		. Wheat ne	eds
at least	days	s to grow with	n a mild tempe	rature of 10–2	20 °C. A war	mer
temperature	of	is needed	for ripening to	take place		rain
is also need	ed just before	e the harvest	to swell the gr	ain and ensu	e a high yie	
Describe the r	mothodo ugov	d to cultivate	wheat on a am	all acolo cube	oiotopoo for	[3]
Describe the r	nethous used	u to cultivate	wheat on a sin	iaii-scale sub	sistence ian	ш.
						[4]
What type of o	crop is wheat	? Circle one	of the following	ng:		
	kharif	rabi	zaid			[1]
					heat under	the cash
1						
2						•••••
	sunshine Wheat is so at least temperature is also need Describe the r What type of co Explain how to crop farming so 1	correct words from the list 50 90 sunshine wet Wheat is sown during th	correct words from the list and place the 50 90 dry sunshine wet 5–10 °C Wheat is sown during the	correct words from the list and place them in the space 50 90 dry heavy sunshine wet 5–10 °C 15 °C Wheat is sown during the	Correct words from the list and place them in the spaces provided. 50 90 dry heavy light sunshine wet 5–10 °C 15 °C 25–36 Wheat is sown during the	sunshine wet 5–10 °C 15 °C 25–30 °C Wheat is sown during the

[4]

(d)	Wheat contributes around 2 per cent to Pakistan's GDP with 80 per cent of farmers growing wheat on approximately 40 per cent of Pakistan's total cultivated land.
	Assess the extent to which the large amount of land currently used to grow wheat should be used to grow other higher-value crops. Give reasons to support your judgement and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider different points of view in your answer.
	[6]
	[Total: 25]

4 (a) (i) Study Fig. 4.1, a pie chart showing the percentage share of Pakistan's fertiliser production by province-level area.



(b)

Key	province-level area	%
++++	Punjab	55
	Sindh	30
	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	10
	all other	5

[2]

Fig. 4.1

	Complete Fig. 4.1 using the information in the key.	[3]
(ii)	Define 'secondary industry'.	
		[1]
(i)	Name two raw materials needed to manufacture fertiliser.	
	1	
	2	[0]
(ii)	Study Fig. 4.2 (Insert), a photograph of a fertiliser factory in Pakistan. Describe two features of the factory shown.	[2]
	1	
	2	

(iii	ii) Describe the physical factors required for the location of a fertiliser factory.	
		[4]
(c) (i	(i) State three ways in which the fertiliser industry is important to Pakistan.	
	1	
	2	
	3	
		[3]
(ii	ii) Explain two negative impacts of using fertilisers and pesticides in Pakistan. Yo develop your answer.	ou should
	1	
	2	
		[4]

(d) Pakistan's agricultural sector is becoming increasingly dependent on fertiliser. Read the following two views about ways of meeting the demand for fertiliser.

A B

Additional research and use of technology in Pakistan's fertiliser industry is the best way of providing more fertiliser for agricultural use.

Increasing imports of fertiliser is the best way of providing more fertiliser for agricultural use in Pakistan.

Which view do you agree with more? Give reasons to support your answer and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider View A and View B in your answer.
[6]

[Total: 25]

5 (a) (i) Study Fig. 5.1, a line graph showing the unemployment rate (as a percentage of the population) in Pakistan between 2008 and 2018.

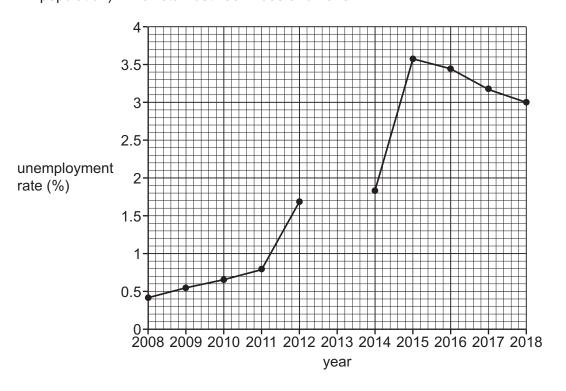


Fig. 5.1

Complete Fig. 5.1 to show that 3% of the population were unemployed in 2013. [1]

- (ii) In which year was the unemployment rate lowest? [1]
- (iii) Which of the following statements best describe the change in the unemployment rate between 2008 and 2018? Tick (✓) **two** boxes in the table below:

Unemployment rate has:	Tick (✓)
decreased then increased	
fluctuated	
generally decreased	
generally increased	
stayed the same	

[1]

(iv)	In 2018 the total working-age popula unemployment rate was 3 per cent.	ation of Pakistan was 127 million and	d the
	Calculate the number of unemployed per the box below.	ople in Pakistan in 2018. Show your work	ing in
(b) (i)	Define 'underemployment'.		[2]
			[1]
(ii)		nt and two reasons for underemployme	
	reasons for unemployment	reasons for underemployment	
	1	1	
	2	2	
(iii)	Describe how unemployment and undere	employment can influence GDP in Pakistal	[4] n.
()		, ,	
			[3]

(c)	(i)	Name two jobs in Pakistan's informal sector.
		1
		2[2]
	(ii)	Explain how employment opportunities are affected by the availability of manual labour and skilled labour in Pakistan. You should develop your answer.
		[4]

(d)	Pakistan's literacy rate was 60 per cent in 2020 and was predicted to be 68 per cent by 2025. To accelerate this growth, a new government initiative was introduced with the target of achieving a national literacy rate of 90 per cent by 2025.
	Assess the extent to which higher literacy rates may increase employment opportunities for people in Pakistan. Give reasons to support your judgement and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider different points of view in your answer.
	[6]
	[Total: 25]

Additional page

If you use the following lined page to complete the answer(s) to any question(s), the question number(s) must be clearly shown.

The boundaries and names shown, the designations used and the presentation of material on any maps contained in this question paper/insert do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by Cambridge Assessment International Education concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area or any of its authorities, or of the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which itself is a department of the University of Cambridge.