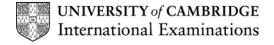
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

0448 PAKISTAN STUDIES

0448/02 Paper 2

Due to a security breach we required all candidates in Pakistan who sat the paper for 0448/02 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 International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME						
CENTRE NUMBER				CANDIDATE NUMBER		

767566428

PAKISTAN STUDIES 0448/02

Paper 2 The Environment of Pakistan

May/June 2013

1 hour 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Insert

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name 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 Photograph A for Question 1, Photographs B, C and D for Question 3.

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.



For

Use

(a) Study Fig. 1, which shows the rainfall of three cities in northern Pakistan. 1 Examiner's Peshawar rainfall (mm) 200 100 Peshawar • Murree Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Lahorè month Lahore rainfall (mm) 200 100 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec month Murree 300 rainfall (mm) 200 100 0 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec monsoon season month

Fig. 1 © UCLES 2013 0448/02/M/J/13

(i)	For each of the falls.	ollowing cities state the maxi	mum rainfall and the month in which	า it
	Peshawar	rainfall	month	
	Lahore	rainfall	month	
	Murree	rainfall	month	[3]
(ii)	Compare the an monsoon seaso		in Lahore and Peshawar during t	he
				[3]
(iii)	Explain how the	monsoon winds bring rainfal	to northern Pakistan.	
				••••
(!\	0		an acia fall than Labora and Dack and	
(iv)			er rainfall than Lahore and Peshawa	ar.
	reason i			
	reason 2			
				[2]

(b) (i) Circle three of the phrases below that describe a semi-arid climate. HIGH EVAPOTRANSPIRATION **HIGH HUMIDITY** HOT DAYS AND COLD NIGHTS RELIABLE RAINFALL **THUNDERSTORMS** LOW EVAPOTRANSPIRATION [3] Study Photograph A (Insert). Explain how the ground surface and the vegetation show that this is an area of low rainfall.

(c)	Explain the benefits ar	nd problems of high	h rainfall on either farming or road trav	el.
	Circle your choice.	FARMING	ROAD TRAVEL	
	benefits			
	problems			
				[6]
			ח	Total: 25]

2 (a) Study Fig. 2, which shows the perennial canal system in Pakistan.



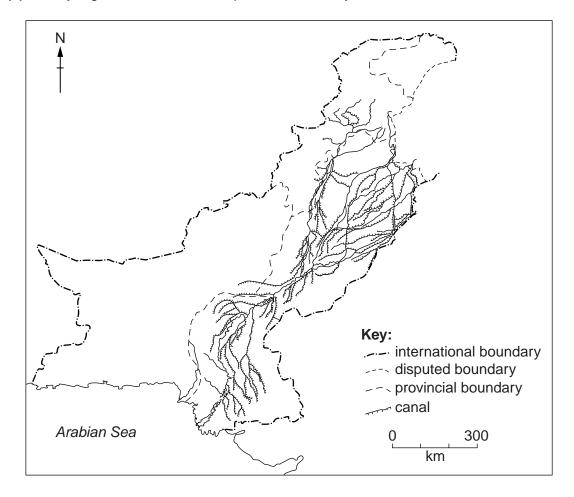


Fig. 2

Describe the distribution of the perennial canals.

(a)	briefly how each type works.	For Examiner's Use
	1	
	2	
	3	
	[6]	
(c)	Explain how a perennial supply of water can damage farmland.	
	F 41	
	[4]	

(d) Study Fig. 3, which shows the main users of water in the Punjab.

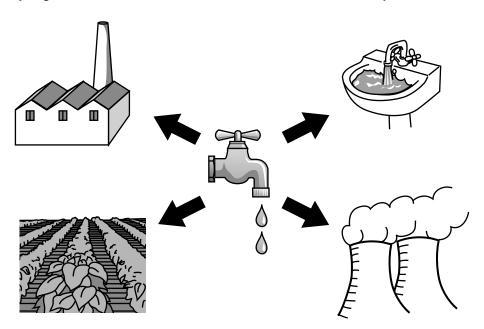


Fig. 3

Name **two** conflicting users of water supplies in the Punjab shown on Fig. 3. Explain briefly why each user thinks that they should have more water.

users 1 2
reason for user 1 needing more water
reason for user 2 needing more water
[5]

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(e)	To what extent is it possible to increase water supply in Pakistan?
	[6]
	[Total: 25]

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3

	. ,	Study Photographs B, C and D (Insert).
		Name the crops shown in each photograph and give a use of each within Pakistan.
		Name Use
		B
		C
		D
		[3]
	(ii)	With reference to one of the crops named in (a)(i) , explain the meaning of the term cash crop farming.
		crop
		[2]
(b)	(i)	Place the following processes in the correct order.
	S	OWING SEEDS PLOUGHING HARVEST WEEDING
	(ii)	[1] With reference to your answer to (b)(i) explain how rice is grown on small-scale farms in Pakistan.
	(ii)	[1] With reference to your answer to (b)(i) explain how rice is grown on small-scale
	(ii)	[1] With reference to your answer to (b)(i) explain how rice is grown on small-scale farms in Pakistan.
	(ii)	[1] With reference to your answer to (b)(i) explain how rice is grown on small-scale farms in Pakistan.
	(ii)	[1] With reference to your answer to (b)(i) explain how rice is grown on small-scale farms in Pakistan.
	(ii)	[1] With reference to your answer to (b)(i) explain how rice is grown on small-scale farms in Pakistan.
	(ii)	[1] With reference to your answer to (b)(i) explain how rice is grown on small-scale farms in Pakistan.
	(ii)	[1] With reference to your answer to (b)(i) explain how rice is grown on small-scale farms in Pakistan.
	(ii)	[1] With reference to your answer to (b)(i) explain how rice is grown on small-scale farms in Pakistan.
	(ii)	[1] With reference to your answer to (b)(i) explain how rice is grown on small-scale farms in Pakistan.
	(ii)	[1] With reference to your answer to (b)(i) explain how rice is grown on small-scale farms in Pakistan.

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Hea

	[6]
 	 [0]

(c) Study Fig. 4, which shows sugar cane production in Pakistan.

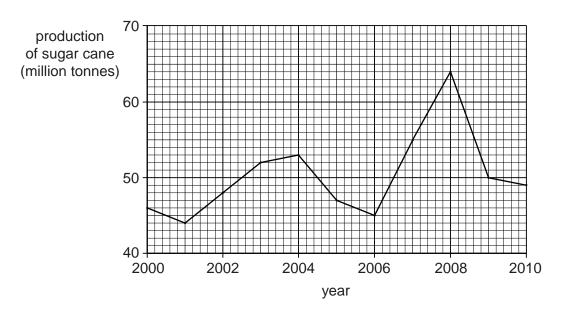


Fig. 4

(1)	what was the highest annual production, and in which yes	ar did it occur?	
	production	year	[2]
(ii)	By how much did production decrease between 2008 and	2010?	

	Explain why the production of agricultural crops varies from year to year.
	[4]
0	what extent could the improvement of road, rail and air transport improve the ribution of food supplies in Pakistan?
	[6]

[Total: 25]

Question 4 begins on page 14.

4 (a) Study Fig. 5, which shows thermal and hydel (HEP) power stations in Pakistan.



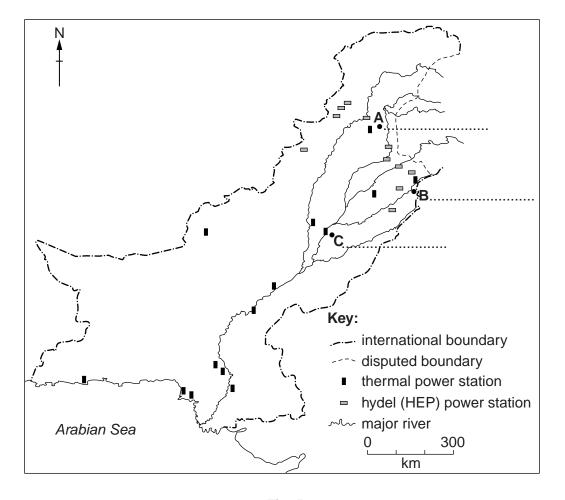


Fig. 5

(i) Name the cities A, B and ((i)	Name the ci	ties A. B	and C.
--------------------------------	-----	-------------	-----------	--------

A	
В	
С	 [3]

	(11)	Compare the distribution of thermal and hydel (HEP) power stations.	For
			Examiner's Use
			036
		[4]	
((iii)	Explain why these two different types of power station are built in different areas in	
		Pakistan.	
		[4]	
		[7]	
(b)	Ехр	lain why the supply of electricity is not reliable in many parts of Pakistan.	
			1

(c) Study Fig. 6, which shows the percentages of fuels used for electricity supply.

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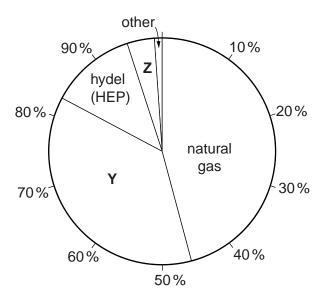


Fig. 6

(i)	Use Fig. 6 to state the percentage of electricity generated from natural gas.
	[1]
(ii)	Name the two other fossil fuels Y and Z , and explain why each is used less than natural gas.
	Y Z
	explanation
	[3]

(d)	To what extent can the development of renewable energy resources improve the reliability of electricity supply in Pakistan?	For Examiner's Use
	[6]	
	[Table OF]	

[Total: 25]

5 (a) Study Fig. 7, which shows a population pyramid for Pakistan.

For Examiner's Use

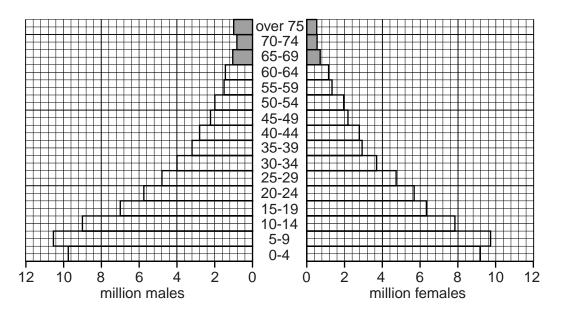


Fig. 7

(i)	What is the age range of the shaded portion of the population?	[4]
(ii)	Estimate how many people there are in this sector of the population.	נין
	4 million 5 million 6 million?	
	Circle the correct answer.	[1]
(iii)	Why is this figure likely to increase in the next 20 years?	
		[2]
(iv)	What pressures will this increase put on the working population?	
		[2]

b) (i)	Estimate how many children aged under 5 are shown on Fig. 6.	Exam
(ii)	Explain why the birth rate of Pakistan is very high.	
(,		
(iii)	Explain how better health and education provision can reduce the birth rate in Pakistan.	

(c) Study Fig. 8, which shows the calories and grams of protein consumed per person per day in Pakistan.

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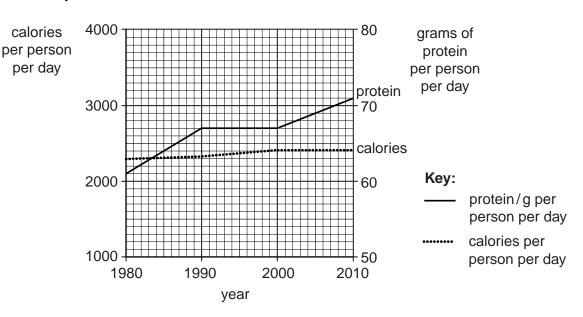


Fig. 8

Compare the increase in food calorie intake with the increase in protein consumption from 1980 to 2010.
[O]
[2]

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(i)

(ii)	The United Nations (UN) has predicted that the population of Pakistan may double from 2010 to 2050.
	To what extent can Pakistan increase its food supply for this large population?
	[6]
	[Total: 25]

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