

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

PAKISTAN STUDIES

2059/02

Paper 2

May/June 2006

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer any **three** questions.
Sketch maps and diagrams may be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.
The Insert contains Photograph A for Question 2.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **8** printed pages and **1** insert.



The Environment of Pakistan

- 1 (a) Study the map of Pakistan, Fig. 1.

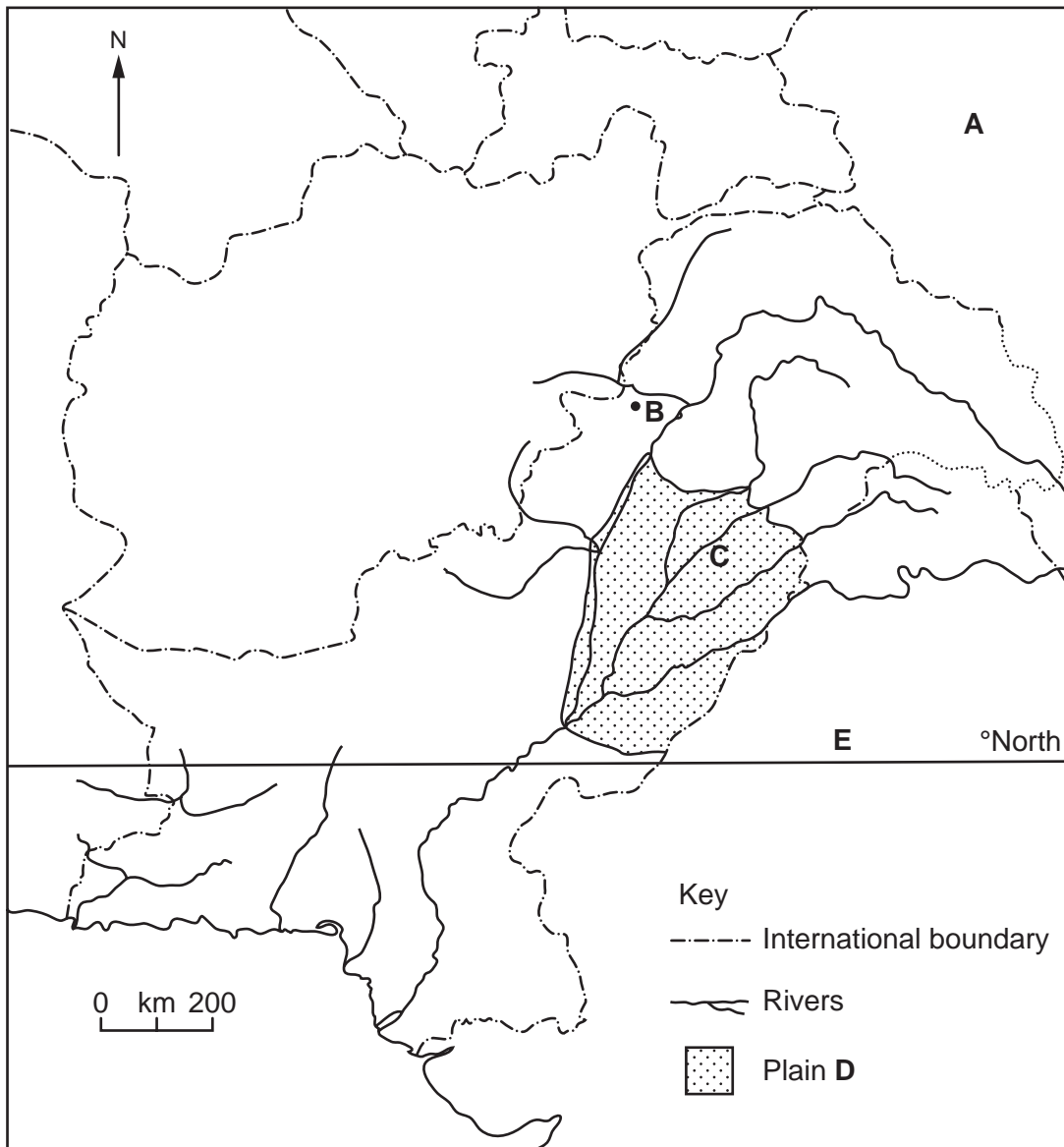


Fig. 1

On your answer paper

- (i) name country **A**,
- (ii) name city **B**,
- (iii) name the river **C**,
- (iv) name the plain **D**,
- (v) state the number in °N of the line of latitude **E**.

[5]

- (b) Study the map, Fig. 2, which shows the main monsoon wind and the rainfall distribution from July to September.

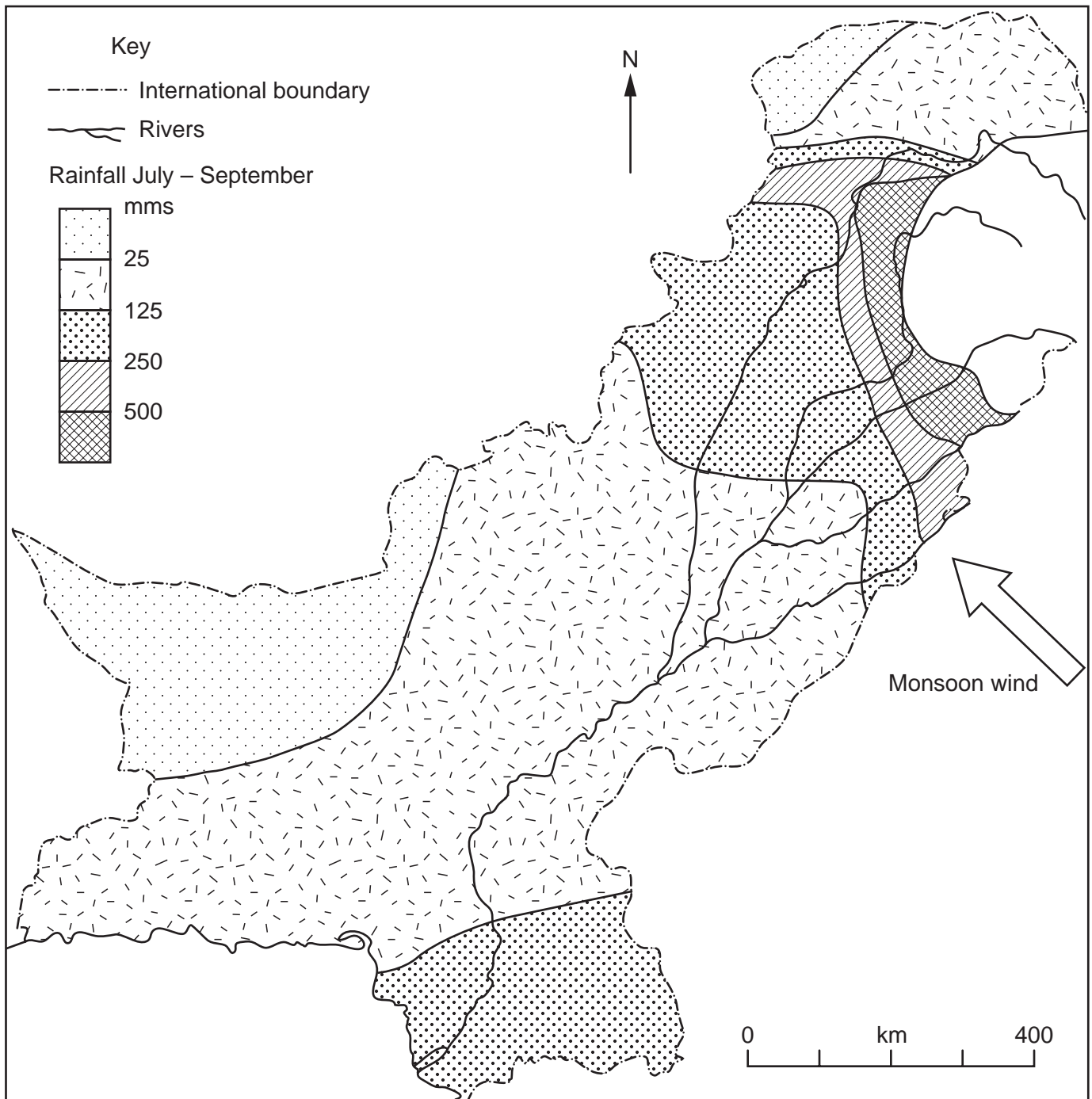


Fig. 2

- (i) Explain why the monsoon wind that is shown develops. [4]
- (ii) Describe the rainfall distribution shown in Fig. 2 and explain how it is caused by the monsoon winds. [7]
- (c) (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]
- (d) How may storms and heavy rainfall cause problems for people in Pakistan? [5]

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]
- (b) (i) Trees have been cut down in area X. What effects may this have on the soil there? [3]
(ii) How can deforestation affect water supplies? [4]
(iii) State and explain **one** way in which the effects of deforestation can be reduced. [3]
- (c) Why are there irrigated plantations of trees in the Indus Plain? [4]
- (d) Using examples, suggest why the Northern Areas of Pakistan are attractive to tourists. [5]

3 (a) Study Fig. 3.

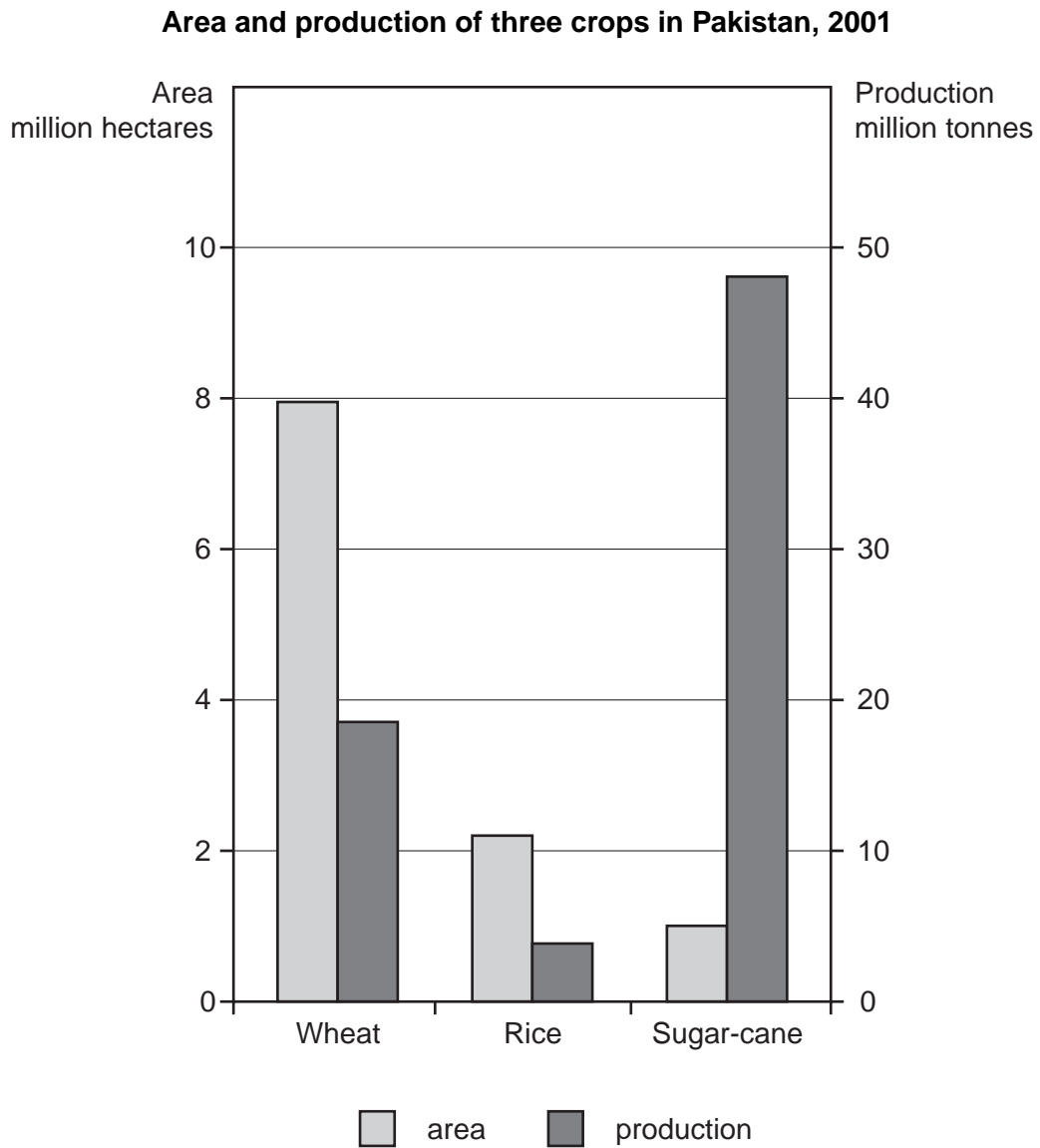


Fig. 3

- (i) Which crop is grown on the largest area? [1]
- (ii) Which crop has the lowest production per hectare? [1]
- (iii) Why is there such a large production of sugar-cane from a small area? [2]
- (iv) Name another cash crop grown in Pakistan. [1]

(b) Study Fig. 4, a map showing the distribution of sugar-cane farming.

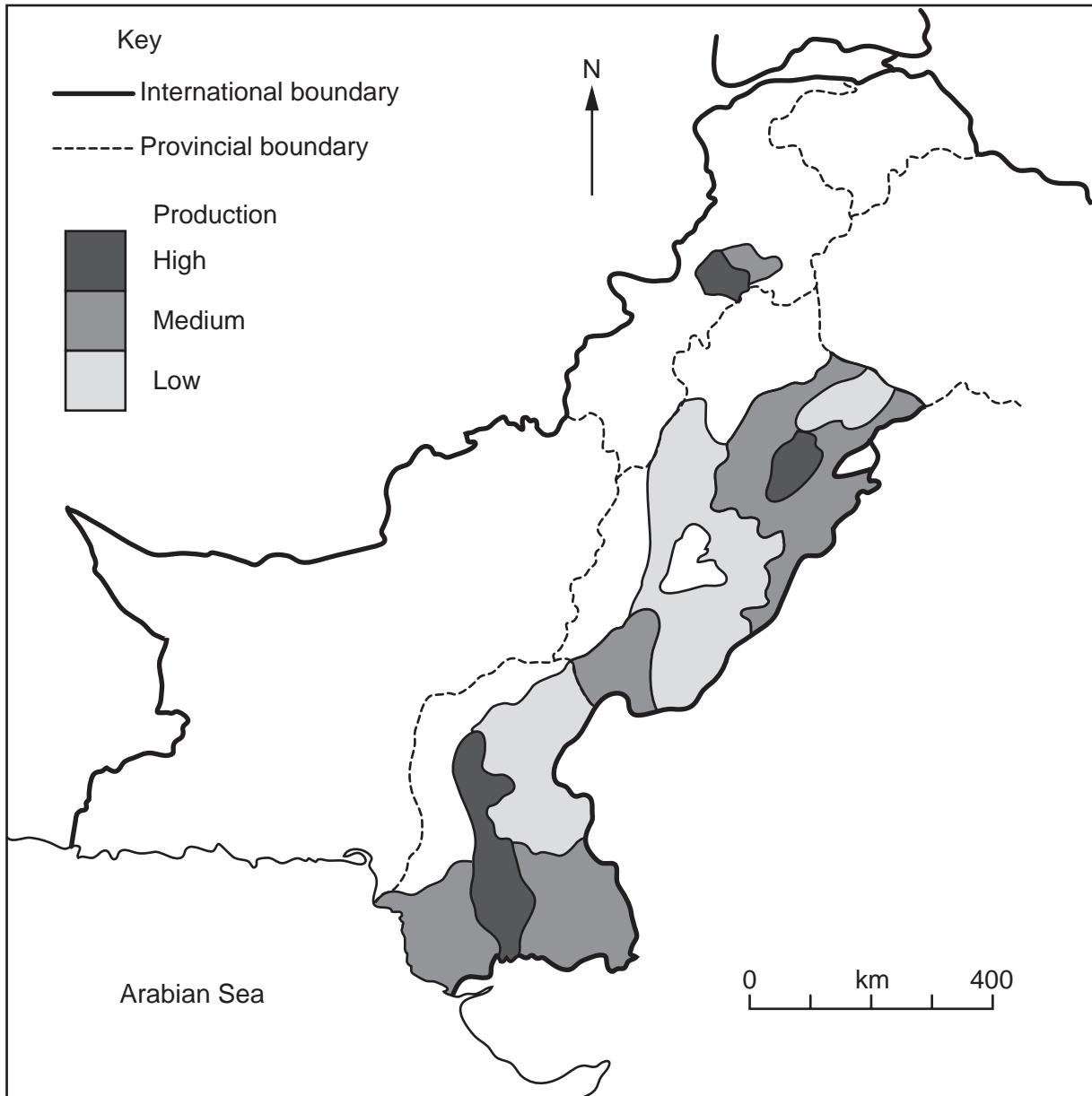


Fig. 4

- (i) Name the areas of high sugar-cane production. [3]
- (ii) Why are these areas suitable for the cultivation of sugar-cane? [4]
- (iii) What happens to sugar-cane from the time it is fully grown to when sugar juice is extracted? [3]
- (iv) Explain why bagasse is an important by-product of a sugar-cane factory. [2]
- (c) (i) State **two** climatic inputs for rice cultivation. [2]
- (ii) How can the yield (production) per hectare of rice be increased? [6]

- 4 (a) Study Fig. 5, a diagram showing some inputs to Pakistan Steel.

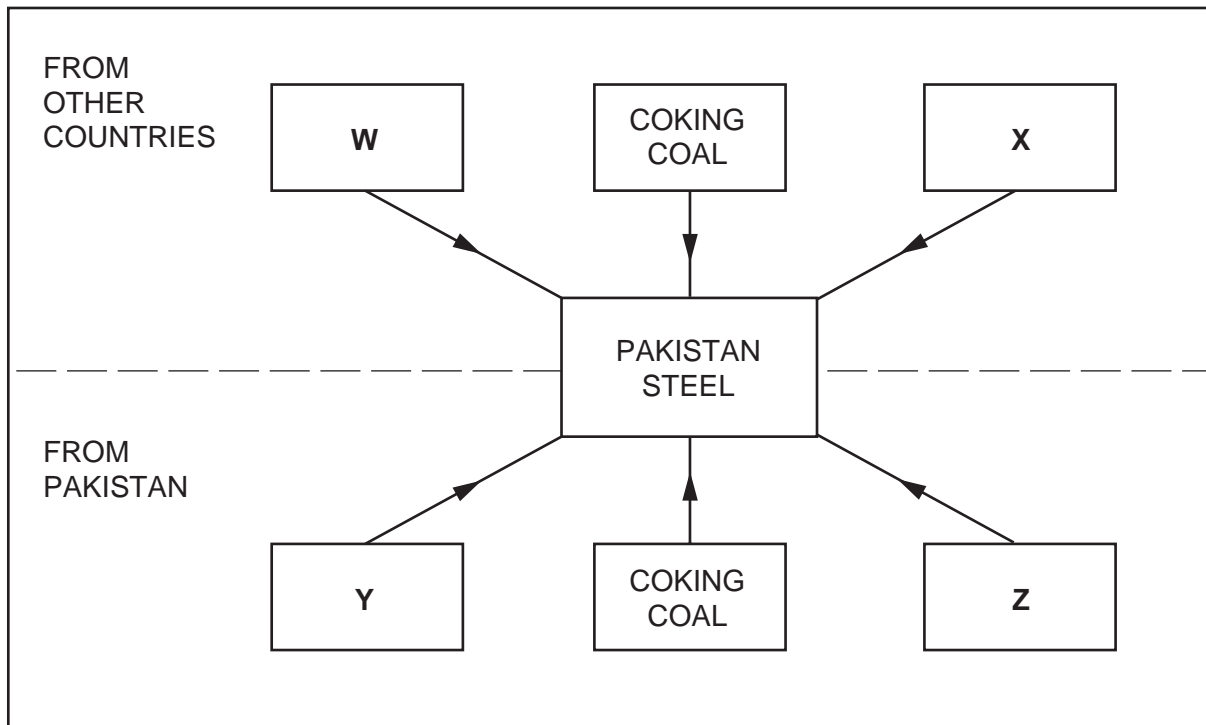


Fig. 5

- (i) Name the two raw materials **W** and **X**. [2]
- (ii) Name two other inputs **Y** and **Z**. [2]
- (iii) Why is coal imported in addition to that produced in Pakistan? [2]
- (b) Describe how **two** human inputs contribute to production at Pakistan Steel. [6]
- (c) Why is over 50% of the output of Pakistan Steel sent north from Karachi to the Punjab? [3]
- (d) What features of Pakistan Steel show that it is an industry in the formal sector? [4]
- (e) How does the government attract local and foreign investors to develop industries in Pakistan? [6]

5 Study Fig. 6, population pyramids showing age distribution in urban and rural areas of Pakistan.

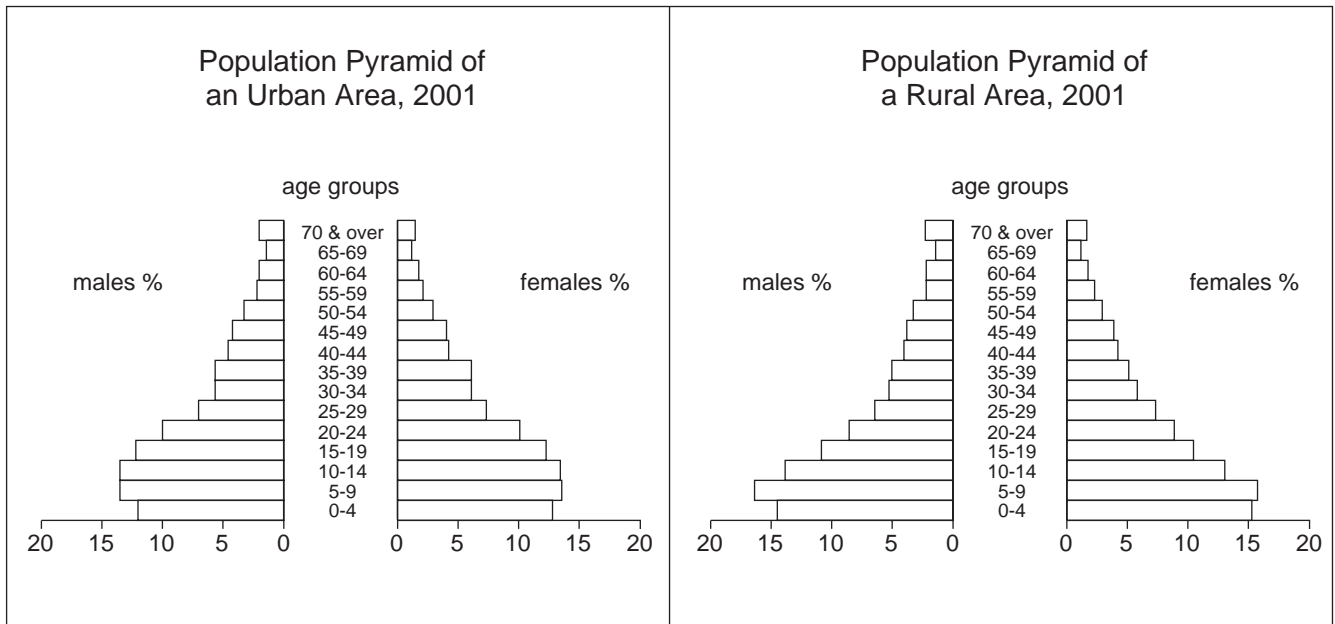


Fig. 6

- (a) (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]
- (b) (i) 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]

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Question 1 Fig. 1, Fig. 2 © *The New Oxford Atlas for Pakistan*, Oxford University Press Pakistan.
 Photograph A Roland Strutt © UCLES.
 Question 3 Fig. 4 © *The New Oxford Atlas for Pakistan*, Oxford University Press Pakistan.

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.

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.