

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2008 question paper

2059 PAKISTAN STUDIES

2059/02

Paper 2 (Environment of Pakistan), maximum raw mark 75

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

- CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2008 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2008	2059	02

1 (a) Study Fig. 1, a map of North West Frontier Province.

(i) Name area A.
FATA

(ii) Name the country B.
Afghanistan

(iii) Name the river C.
Mastuj

(iv) Name the range of mountains D.
Safed Koh/Waziristan Hills

(v) Name the major pass through these mountains E.
Khyber

[5]

(b) Study Fig. 2, a bar chart, showing precipitation for Peshawar.

(i) Describe the precipitation in the months from June to September.

increases June – August
from 8mm to 68mm
decreases in Sept
to 18mm
max. in August/minimum in June

one mark each for correct months of increase and decrease
one mark for correct figure(s)

[3]

(ii) Explain how this precipitation is caused by the monsoon winds in these months.

low pressure over Himalayas
high pressure over the Bay of Bengal
moist winds (from the E/SE)
air rises
cools
vapour condenses
droplets form

[3]

(iii) Describe the precipitation in the months from October to April.

increases Oct – March }
from 10mm to 78mm } one mark

decreases April to May }
to 27mm } one mark

max in March/Minimum in October

i.e. one mark for either correct months or figure(s) for each of increase and decrease [2]

(iv) Which weather systems bring this precipitation?

(western) depressions
convictional storms

[2]

(v) Why does snow fall instead of rain in the winter?

low climatic temperatures
high altitude

[2]

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2008	2059	02

(c) Study the map Fig. 1 again

(i) The distance in a straight line from Peshawar to Dir is about 135 kilometers. Using this knowledge, state how far it is from Peshawar to Chitral in a straight line.
190 – 210 kms [1]

(ii) What would the most suitable form of transport from Peshawar to Chitral be for

A a rich businessman?

aeroplane/car

B the delivery of gas cylinders?

road, lorry, rail

C the transport of wool and hides?

road, pack animal, lorry, rail

[3]

(iii) Explain the problems of maintaining infrastructure and communication in these areas all through the year.

snow and ice

avalanche

heavy rain

flooding

earthquake

sabotage

accidents

landslides

shortage of machinery/people

inaccessible/isolated

Candidates must explain how the factors affect maintenance.

At least 2 different factors must be explained, but up to 4 factors can be credited at one mark each

List without explanation = 1

[4]

2 (a) Study Fig.3, a map of environmental damage in Pakistan.

(i) Locate the areas most affected by deforestation.

NW borders

NWFP

N Balochistan

FATA

[2]

(ii) State *three* causes of deforestation in these areas.

firewood

industry

charcoal

road building

housing/construction

mining

dams

farming

[3]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2008	2059	02

(b) Study Photograph A (Insert).

(i) Describe the scene.

bare ground/rocky/barren
steep slopes
gullies
scattered/small amounts of vegetation
red colour
mountains/hills and valleys/dissected/ridged
eroded landscape/badlands
lake

[4]

(ii) Explain why scenes such as this are caused by deforestation.

no roots to hold soil together
runoff erodes soil/soil erosion
no interception
less infiltration/more runoff
loss of leaf fall
lack of decomposition
nutrient cycle broken
loss of fertility
leaching
less rainfall
more exposure to sun and wind

[4]

(c) Study Fig. 3 again.

(i) Locate one area of

A unsafe drinking water,

Makran coast/Gwadar district, SE Sindh, W Balochistan

B marine pollution.

Indus delta, Karachi, Korangi, Port Qasim

[2]

(ii) Explain how industries can pollute river and sea water.

The answer must relate to water pollution

effluent/liquids }
dumping/solids } credit one example of each
sewage/garbage
e.g. dyeing and tanning (credit one example of a polluting industry except power station)
hot water from power stations
oil spills
accidents
etc.

[4]

(iii) Explain how this pollution affects farming, fishing and wildlife.

contamination of sub-soil water and irrigation,
contamination of mangrove environment,
toxic chemicals cause mutation and death,
entering food chain,
oil kills seabirds
eutrophication reduces oxygen

N.B Not humans, no reserves

[6]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2008	2059	02

3 (a) Study Fig. 4, a bar chart showing the percentage of urban population in Pakistan by province.

(i) Which province has the highest percentage of urban population?
Sindh [1]

(ii) Name *two* cities in this province.
Karachi, Hyderabad, etc. (2 cities for 1 mark only) [1]

(iii) Explain the *pull* factors that attract people from rural areas.
 more jobs for the unemployed {
 better pay/more skilled for the educated { jobs max. 2
 expectation of better quality of life compared to rural areas
 reliable food supply for nutrition, health
 entertainment/bright lights not in rural areas with example
 clean water and sanitation for health
 better education from more schools
 better medical facilities in modern hospitals
 List = 1 [5]

(b) (i) Why do many people who move to cities have difficulty in finding a job?
 illiterate,
 untrained/mismatch of labour
 lack of jobs,
 too many people
 no relatives to help [3]

(ii) What is meant by the phrase 'the informal sector of employment'?
 self-employed,
 little machinery
 poor wages/no regular wages
 temporary/seasonal work
 no legal protection/low standards/not government registered
 no tax paid
 irregular working hours [3].

(iii) Using examples, explain the advantages *and* disadvantages of informal employment to people living in cities.
 THE POOR PEOPLE OF THE CITY
 Reserve one mark for an example of a job.

Advantages (res. 1)

money
 something to do
 needed by other people
 to gain respect/religion expects them to work
 need not be educated/skilled

Disadvantages (res. 1)

low paid
 child labour
 demeaning
 dangerous
 illegal/not registered
 temporary/seasonal [5]

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2008	2059	02

OR CANDIDATES MAY TAKE ANOTHER APPROACH – THE OTHER URBAN RESIDENTS

Advantages

cheaper/can bargain
doorstep service/delivery
'open all hours'

Disadvantages

unskilled work/poor quality
poor quality goods (goods may be illegal, past sell-by date)
no guarantees or return of goods
dubious supply (may be stolen)

[5]

(c) Study Fig. 4 again.

(i) Which province has the lowest percentage of urban population?

NWFP

[1]

(ii) Name the largest city in this province.

Peshawar

[1]

(iii) Explain why there is less urban development in this province.

mountainous land
distance from Indus Plain
cold/harsh/unpleasant climate
poor infrastructure e.g. roads, power, telecommunications etc (max. 2)
poor services e.g. schools, hospitals, water, etc. (max. 2)
lack of industrial/business development
less government investment/government interest/neglect of area
problem of terrorism/border control/etc
isolated in winter/by poor roads/lack of trade (max 2)
influence of landlords/tribes

[5]

4 Study Fig. 5, a pie chart showing rice production in Pakistan by province.

(a) (i) Name the provinces A and B where most rice is grown.

Punjab and Sindh

[1]

(ii) What percentage of total rice production comes from these two provinces?

88% or 89% OR
46% A and 43% B

[1]

(iii) Name a variety that has doubled rice production.

Irripak/IR8

[1]

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2008	2059	02

- (b) (i) Explain why the cultivation of rice is labour intensive. Refer in your answer to the work done from planting the seeds to harvest.

Each of these needs a phrase as below

nursery for seeds
 repairing bunds for water
 prepare fields by ploughing/weeding
 flooding/irrigation
 transplanting seedlings
 fertiliser for nutrients/good growth
 pesticide to kill pests/for better growth
 drain water
 cutting/harvesting ripe crop

[5]

- (ii) Name a type of machine that can be used for rice cultivation instead of human labour.

tractor, harvester, mechanical irrigator (not thresher for cultivation)

[1]

- (iii) What are the advantages *and* disadvantages of using this machine?

Credit answer in full even if (ii) is incorrect.

Advantages (res.1)

quicker
 more efficient/less tiring
 learn mechanical skills
 needs less labour

Disadvantages (res.1)

expensive (max. 1)
 can break down
 cause unemployment
 needs larger fields
 causes compaction
 needs skilled workers
 cannot be used on a small farm

[4]

- (c) Study the list below:

SOIL	FERTILISER	RAIN	IRRIGATION	SEEDS
SUNSHINE	PESTICIDES	DRAINAGE	KNOWLEDGE	

- (i) Choose *two physical* inputs from the list above. Explain how these can increase rice yields.

soil – best clay/clay and loam, provides nutrients, needs water retention, can be drained
 rain – needs a minimum of 1270mms, preferably 2000mms, at the correct time of year,
 at start of monsoon, gentle showers, none during harvest
 sunshine – for warmth, ripening, photosynthesis
 drainage – water retention, slope to prevent waterlogging or flooding

Two marks for correctly named inputs

Two marks each for explanation

[6]

Page 8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2008	2059	02

- (ii) Choose *two human* inputs from the list above. Explain how these can improve rice yields.

fertiliser – better than dung, provides nutrients, rice exhausts soil

irrigation – enough water, at correct time, fills the gap of rainfall

pesticides – kills pests, targeted at pest, used at correct time, examples

seeds – GM, HYV, new strains developed to increase yield, grow faster, shorter straw, pest resistant

knowledge – better cultivation methods, management, skills for machinery, examples

drainage – controlled/better water supply/correct amounts

Two marks for correctly named inputs

Two marks each for explanation

[6]

- 5 (a) (i) What is the main raw material used in the production of A footballs?

leather/plastic

B cricket bats?

wood

[2]

- (ii) Which city in the northern Punjab is a centre of sports goods manufacturing?

Sialkot/Lahore

[1]

- (iii) Why have small-scale industries such as sports goods developed in this area?

easy to set up, no expensive machinery, low capital input

labour – local skills, increases employment opportunities, work for women, higher local incomes

raw materials available

airport at Sialkot/Sambrai and Lahore

roads and rail north (KKH), south to Karachi, west to Islamabad etc

power supply good in Punjab

Punjab is the most industrialised province

supply tourists

dry port at Sialkot/Lahore

(max 2 any line)

[4]

- (b) Study Fig. 6, a graph showing the value of sports goods exports.

- (i) What was the value of sports goods exports in 2005?

18,000 (million rupees)

[1]

- (ii) By how much did the value of sports goods exports increase from 1995 to 2005?

10,000/8000 – 18000 (million rupees)

[1]

- (iii) Why is a large proportion of the production of this industry exported?

to make capital/improve trade balance/lessen debt/raises GDP

to earn foreign exchange

demand from abroad

popularity of sports in the world

competitive price/good quality

good reputation of Pakistan

less need in Pakistan/greater need abroad

[4]

Page 9	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2008	2059	02

(iv) How can Pakistan maintain and increase its exports of sports goods?

- improve quality/quality control
- more Export Processing Zones/EPZ
- more Dry Ports
- modernisation/machines to replace hand work
- training/skills/talents
- innovation/new products
- ban child labour
- regular/reliable supply
- more factories/government incentives
- larger factories/economies of scale
- better roads/airports/telecommunications/uses of telecommunication
- advertising
- do deals with companies, e.g. Adidas

[6]

(c) Sports and other manufactured goods are transported by air, sea and road both in Pakistan and across the world.

Name *two* methods of transport uses for the export of sports goods from Pakistan. For *each* method, explain its advantages *and* disadvantages.

Sea

Advantages

Cheap, good for bulky goods, use of dry ports, long distance

Disadvantages

Slow, problem of getting goods to and from coast, damage, delivery may be delayed

Air

Advantages

Fast, safer, preferred by managers, long distance

Disadvantages

Expensive, few airports, have to get goods to airport, only light or high value goods

Road

Advantages

Accessible/goes everywhere, lorries easily available

Disadvantages

Only within Pakistan (mostly), accidents, damage, theft, needed to get to port

No marks for named method

Max 4 marks for one method to include at least one advantage and one disadvantage

[6]