



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

PAKISTAN STUDIES

**0448/02
2059/02**

Paper 2

**May/June 2008
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 1.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
Write the number of each question attempted in the grid on the front cover of your Answer Booklet.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **7** printed pages, **1** blank page and **1** insert.



The Environment of Pakistan

- 1 (a) Study Photograph A (Insert) showing sugar cane cultivation.
- (i) Describe the scene. [4]
 - (ii) What are the advantages **and** disadvantages of using tractors instead of animals for work on a farm? [6]
- (b) Yields from crops vary from year to year. Explain the reasons for this. [4]
- (c) (i) What work is done on the farm by these animals, other than that shown in the photograph? [3]
- (ii) What do these animals and other livestock on the farm produce that the farmer can use or sell? [3]
- (d) How can livestock farming be improved in Pakistan? [5]

2 (a) Study Fig. 1, a map of natural hazards in Pakistan.

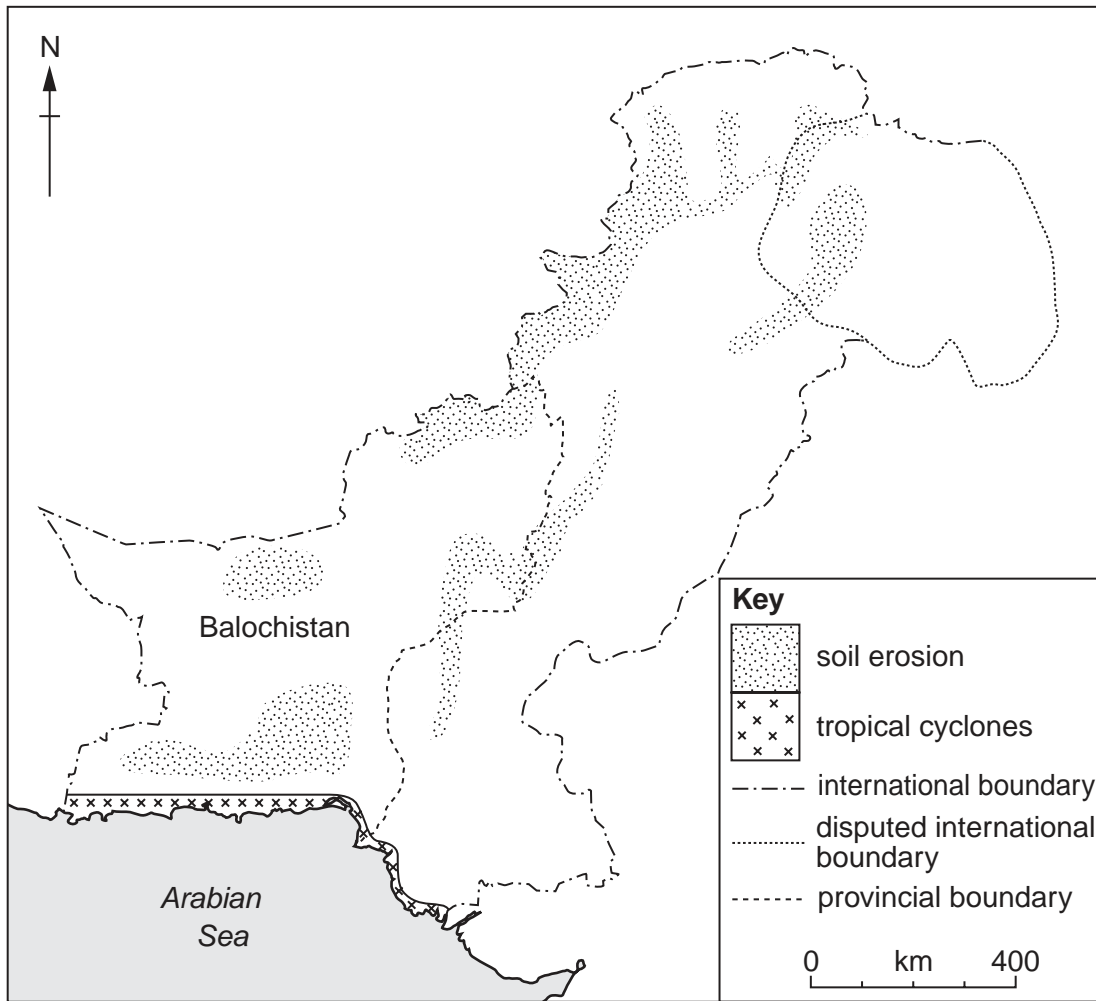


Fig. 1

- (i) Describe the distribution of soil erosion in Balochistan. [3]
- (ii) Explain why the dry climate of Balochistan increases the risk of soil erosion. [3]
- (iii) Where does eroded soil go to? [3]
- (iv) How can soil be protected in areas of low and unreliable rainfall? [4]
- (b) Study Fig. 1 again.
- (i) Which area is affected by tropical cyclones? [1]
- (ii) Describe the **physical** effects of tropical cyclones in this area. [5]
- (c) Heavy rain and thunderstorms affect business and industry in urban areas. Explain the advantages **and** disadvantages of the rain and storms. [6]

- 3 (a) Study Fig. 2, a map of population density distribution in Sindh province.

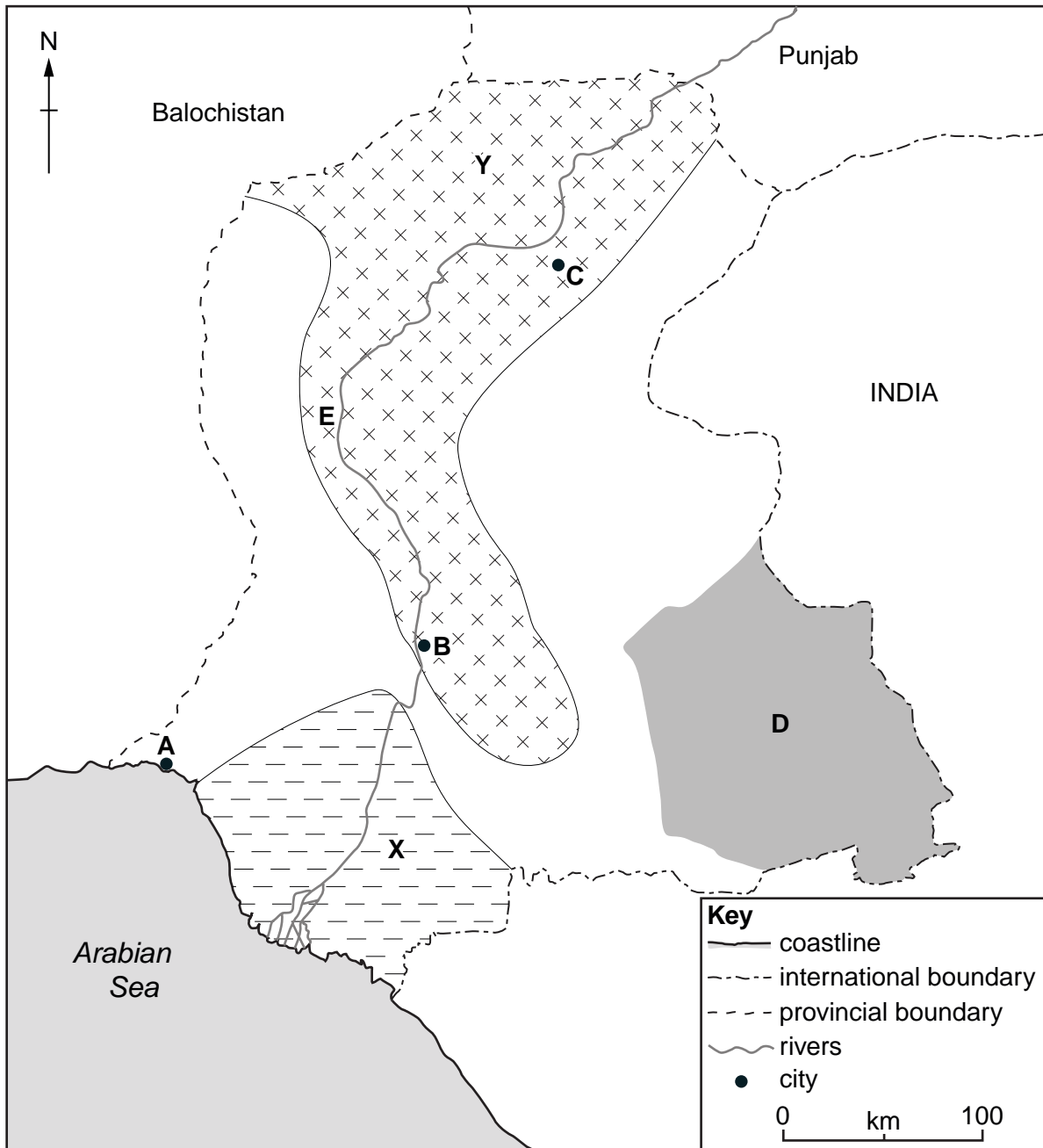


Fig. 2

- (i) Name the cities **A**, **B** and **C**.
 (ii) Name the desert **D**.
 (iii) Name the river **E**. [5]
- (b) (i) Explain the **physical** reasons for a high density of population in area **Y**. [4]
 (ii) Explain the low population density in area **X**. [3]

- (c) Port Qasim is located 20 kilometres south-east of city **A**.
- (i) Give **two** reasons why this site was chosen for a new port. [2]
 - (ii) Name the other port in Sindh to the west of city **A**. [1]
- (d) Iron ore, oil, and machinery are imported in large quantities at Port Qasim.
- (i) Give **one** large-scale use of **each** of these three. [3]
 - (ii) Another large import is wheat. Name **one** country from which it is imported. [1]
 - (iii) Explain why Pakistan will need to continue to import wheat. [2]
- (e) Name **one** dry port in Pakistan and explain why dry ports are needed to reduce the burden on sea ports. [4]

- 4 (a) (i) Name **two** fishing ports on the coast of Balochistan. [2]
 (ii) Name **two** types of marine fish caught by fishermen. [2]
 (iii) Describe subsistence fishing methods. [3]
 (iv) Explain how these methods can be improved to make fishing commercial. [4]
- (b) (i) How can fish be stored **and** processed onshore? [3]
 (ii) Why is fish processing called 'value-added'? [1]
 (iii) How does the poor infrastructure of Balochistan make development of the fishing industry difficult? [4]
- (c) Study Fig. 3, a graph comparing the production of marine and inland fisheries in Pakistan.

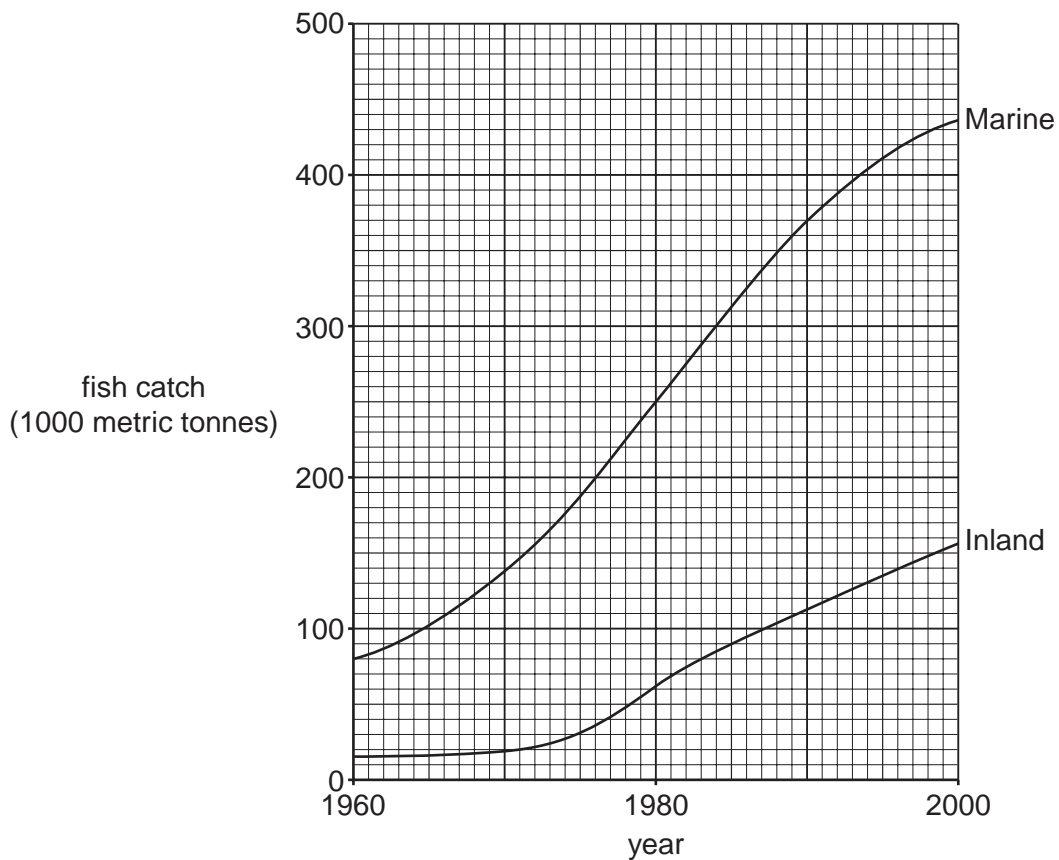


Fig. 3

- (i) Compare the changes shown in the graph. [3]
 (ii) Explain why more people are employed in inland fisheries than marine fishing. [3]

- 5 (a) Most hydro-electric power (hydel) schemes are in Northern Pakistan.
- (i) Name **two** large dams **and** the river on which each is built. [2]
- (ii) Why do the reservoirs of these dams hold very large quantities of water? [3]
- (b) Study Fig. 4, a diagram showing how hydro-electric power is made.

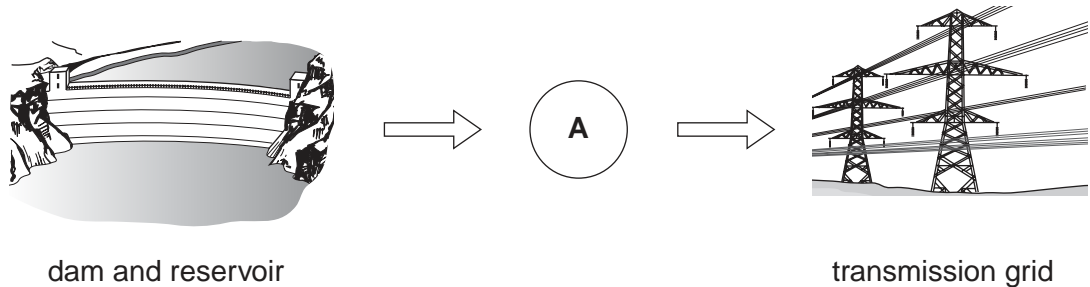


Fig. 4

Name the machine **A**, and explain how it uses the flow of water to make electricity. [2]

- (c) Study Fig. 5, a pie chart showing the different users of electricity in Pakistan.



Fig. 5

- (i) Which sector uses the largest percentage of electricity? [1]
- (ii) State **two** more large users of electricity shown on the chart and explain what they use it for. [4]
- (iii) What problems are caused when the electricity supply to factories breaks down? [4]
- (d) (i) Name **two** environmentally-friendly ways of making electricity other than hydro-electric power. [2]
- (ii) Explain why each of the two ways you have named could be used in Pakistan. [2]
- (iii) Why is it important that more renewable energy schemes are developed in Pakistan? You may use your answers to part (c) and your own knowledge. [5]

BLANK PAGE

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Question 1 Photograph A © Estate of Roland Strutt.

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