



Cambridge Assessment
International Education

Learner Guide

Cambridge International O Level
Pakistan Studies 2059

Paper 2

For examination from 2020

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Contents

About this guide	4
Section 1: Syllabus content – what you need to know about	5
Section 2: How you will be assessed	7
Paper 2 at a glance.....	7
About Paper 2.....	8
General advice.....	11
Section 3: What skills will be assessed	12
Section 4: Example candidate response	14
Example candidate response.....	18
Section 5: Revision	21
Revision checklists	24

About this guide

This guide explains what you need to know about your Cambridge International O Level Pakistan Studies (2059) course and examinations. You should use this guide alongside the support of your teacher.

It will help you to:

- ✓ understand what skills you should develop by taking this O Level course
- ✓ understand how you will be assessed
- ✓ understand what we are looking for in the answers you write
- ✓ plan your revision programme
- ✓ revise, by providing revision tips and an interactive revision checklist (Section 5).

Section 1: Syllabus content – what you need to know about

This section gives you an outline of the syllabus content for this course. Ask your teacher for more detail about each topic. You can also find more detail in the Revision checklists of this guide.

The course is made up of **two compulsory components**, Paper 1 and Paper 2. Paper 1 focuses on the history and culture of Pakistan, and Paper 2 focuses on the environment of Pakistan. You can see the content of each paper below.

Syllabus content

Paper 1

The history and culture of Pakistan

The syllabus content for Paper 1 is divided into three sections:

1. Cultural and historical background to the Pakistan Movement
2. The emergence of Pakistan 1906–1947
3. Nationhood 1947–1999

Paper 2

The environment of Pakistan

The topics for Paper 2 include:

1. The land of Pakistan
2. Natural resources – an issue of sustainability
3. Power
4. Agricultural development
5. Industrial development
6. Trade
7. Transport and communications
8. Population.

In Paper 1 the three sections are inter-related. Different parts of individual exam questions may require knowledge of more than one item within a section, and the demonstration of understanding and analysis of these relationships. Each section includes key questions, focus points and specified content.

For Paper 2 it is important to note that for each topic listed above, the importance to the people, country and development of Pakistan of the following themes should be considered, where relevant:

- The problems and opportunities for Pakistan as a developing country
- Effects on the environment and the importance of conserving the environment
- The promotion and importance of sustainable development
- The importance of feasibility studies

Paper 2 - The environment of Pakistan

Themes across the Paper 2 syllabus topics:

- the problems and opportunities for Pakistan as a developing country
- effects on the environment and the importance of conserving the environment
- the promotion and importance of sustainable development
- the importance of feasibility studies.

Syllabus topics

<p>1. The land of Pakistan</p>	<p>2. Natural resources - an issue of sustainability</p>	<p>3. Power</p>	<p>4. Agricultural development</p>
<p>Location of Pakistan Location of provinces and cities The natural topography, including drainage Climate</p>	<p>Water Forests Mineral resources Fish</p>	<p>Sources Non-renewables Renewables</p>	<p>Agricultural systems Crops and livestock Factors affecting pollution</p>
<p>5. Industrial development</p>	<p>6. Trade</p>	<p>7. Transport and tele-communications</p>	<p>8. Population and employment</p>
<p>Understanding common terms Secondary and tertiary industries</p>	<p>Major exports and imports Pakistan's trading partners</p>	<p>Internal transport Movement of population Distribution and density of population Employment</p>	<p>Structure and growth Movement of population Distribution and density of population Employment</p>

Section 2: How you will be assessed

You will be assessed using two components:

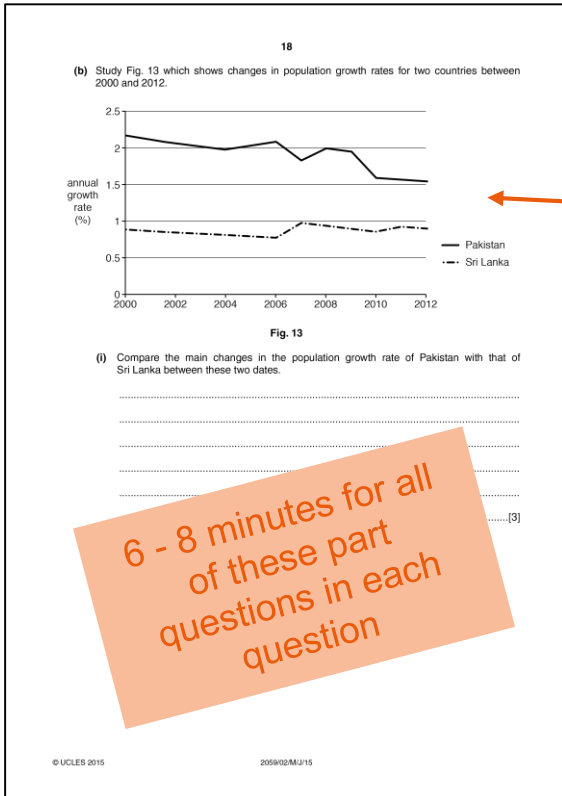
- Paper 1 The history and culture of Pakistan (Written paper)
- Paper 2 The environment of Pakistan (Written paper)

In this booklet we are looking at Paper 2. For more information about Paper 1 have a look at the Paper 1 Learner Guide.

Paper 2 at a glance

This table summarises the key information about Paper 1. You can find details and advice on how to approach Paper 1 on the following pages.

Component	Time and marks	Skills assessed	Details	Percentage of qualification
Paper 2 The environment of Pakistan	1 hour and 30 minutes 75 marks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recall, select, use and communicate knowledge and understanding • Apply knowledge and understanding, through explanation, analysis and evaluation • Apply skills and interpret a variety of resources. 	Answer three questions from a choice of five.	50%



6 - 8 minutes for all of these part questions in each question

Questions that use photographs / graphs / tables / maps etc.

- typically worth 2 or 3 marks
- ask you to apply your skills to interpret a resource
- sometimes you ask you to apply your knowledge and understanding to a question.

You must look very carefully at the labels/titles/axis/key of the resource.

You must use units if you are being asked to provide data.

You will typically be asked to use the information in the resource to give an answer. This is because this type of question is testing your ability to use your data reading and analysis skills.

Sometimes you will be asked to use the resource and your own knowledge. This is because this type of question is testing your knowledge and understanding.

19

(ii) One of the factors affecting population growth is international migration. In recent years Pakistan has experienced more emigration than immigration.

A. What is meant by the term 'immigration'?

.....

B. Explain what has caused high levels of emigration and the effects of this on the economy of Pakistan.

.....

 [5]

(c) (i) What is meant by the term 'sustainable population growth'?

..... [1]

(ii) Suggest **three** problems that might be caused by unsustainable population growth.

1
 2
 3 [3]

© UCLES 2015 2009/02/M/J/15 [Turn over]

4 - 5 minutes each

Questions that ask you to 'explain'

- worth 4 marks
- typically ask you to explain *why* or *how* or *what happens when*
- give reasons for the points you make.

You must give an explanation for the points you make. Explain **why**, for example, instead of just listing ideas

These questions are asking you to think more carefully and deeply about issues.

6

2 (a) Study Figs 3 and 4 which give information about the extraction of three metallic minerals in Pakistan in 2010-11.

Mineral	Extraction (tonnes '000)
Chromite	150
Bauxite	300
Iron ore	320

Mineral	Percentage
Iron ore	40%
Bauxite	60%
Chromite	0%

(i) How much iron ore was extracted in 2010-11? [1]

(ii) State the difference between the type of information being provided in Fig. 3 compared to that in Fig. 4. [1]

(b) (i) Give one use for the mineral chromite. [2]

Use

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5 - 7 minutes for all of these part questions in each question

Questions that ask you to 'state' or 'describe'

- typically worth 2 or 3 marks
- these questions are testing you knowledge and understanding.

Read the question very carefully and be precise. The answers to these questions do not need full explanations. However, they should be more than just a list of single words.

20

(d) Read the following two views about reducing the population growth rate in Pakistan.

The population growth rate is best reduced by family planning programmes.

The population growth rate is best reduced by increasing literacy for all, especially females.

Which view do you agree with more? Give reasons and refer to examples you have studied from Pakistan to support your answer.

[6]

[Total: 25]

About 10 minutes each

Part (d) questions

- worth 6 marks
- ask you to argue for and against a statement, or statements and reach a decision about which side of the argument you support.

You must clearly show the examiner which side of the argument, or which statement you support. You must give an explanation for every point that you make. Explain why, instead of just listing ideas. You must give examples if you are asked to provide them. You do not need to respond with a long essay, but you will need to write in continuous prose.

General advice

Be precise and accurate in your answers.

Use the subject specific vocabulary that is required for this subject. Geography is a technical subject and the specialist language that is used reflects this.

Answers should not be generalised statements, they should be informed by the physical and human environment and issues of Pakistan.

You have to answer three questions in **1½ hours**. Try to keep to these timings:

About **10 mins** for each part (d) question

About **4 to 5 mins** for each part of question that asks you to explain

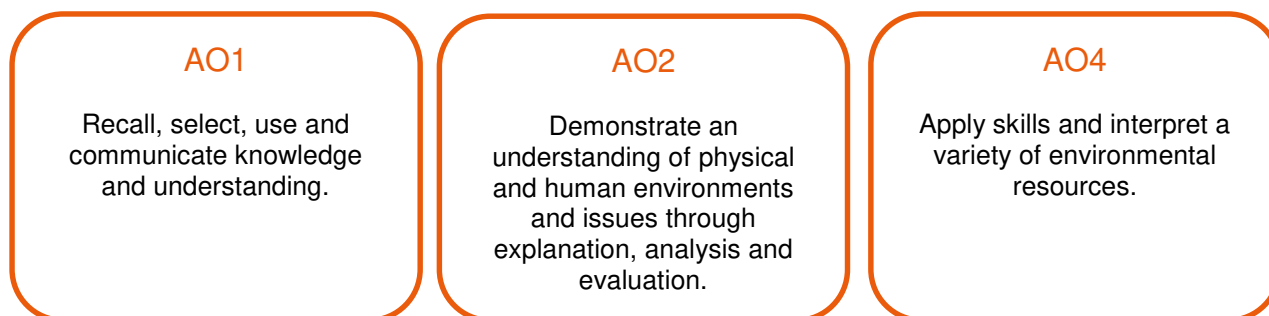
About **6 to 8 mins** for all the parts of the question that use resources

About **3 to 4 mins** for all the parts of the question that ask you to write down something you are expected to know.

- You must answer **all the parts** of the **three** questions you choose.
- **Do not** answer more than three questions as you will not gain any advantage.
- Look quickly through all parts of the questions before you make a decision. Don't base your decision on the first question.
- Make sure you include **your own** knowledge, understanding and relevant examples.
- You could answer the questions in the order you are most confident, but be careful of the number of marks each question is worth. Try to base your choice of questions on how well you can answer the **high mark** parts (i.e., part (d) questions and the questions that ask you to explain, rather than low mark parts.).
- If you finish early, re-read and check your answers, adding more relevant knowledge, examples and ideas if you can remember them.

Section 3: What skills will be assessed

The areas of knowledge, understanding and skills that you will be assessed on are called **assessment objectives** (AOs). For Paper 1 AO1, AO2 and AO4 are assessed. For Paper 2 AO1, AO3 and AO4 are assessed.



The following tables explain what each assessment objective means and what percentage of the whole qualification is assessed using that objective. Your teacher will be able to give you more information about how each of the assessment objectives are tested in each component.

Assessment objectives (AO)	What does the AO mean?	What do you need to be able to do?
AO1	An ability to recall, select, use and communicate knowledge and understanding.	<p>Demonstrating a knowledge and understanding of the physical and human geography of Pakistan.</p> <p>An example of this is:</p> <p>You need to show that you can remember information from maps in answers where you are asked to label a map. You need to show that you remember examples from case studies, for example, named improvements in the transport systems that have recently taken place.</p>
AO2	The ability to apply knowledge and understanding of physical and human environments and issues through explanation, analysis and evaluation	<p>Demonstrating explanations informed by the geography of Pakistan.</p> <p>You need to show that you <i>understand</i> the causes, reasons or factors that you provide in your answers by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • making <i>developed</i> points in those questions that ask you to explain • and additionally providing an evaluation of different points of view in your part (d) answers • making sure that the content of your part (d) answers supports the evaluation you make, i.e. don't say that you agree with Statement A more, if your response has argued strongly in favour of Statement B.

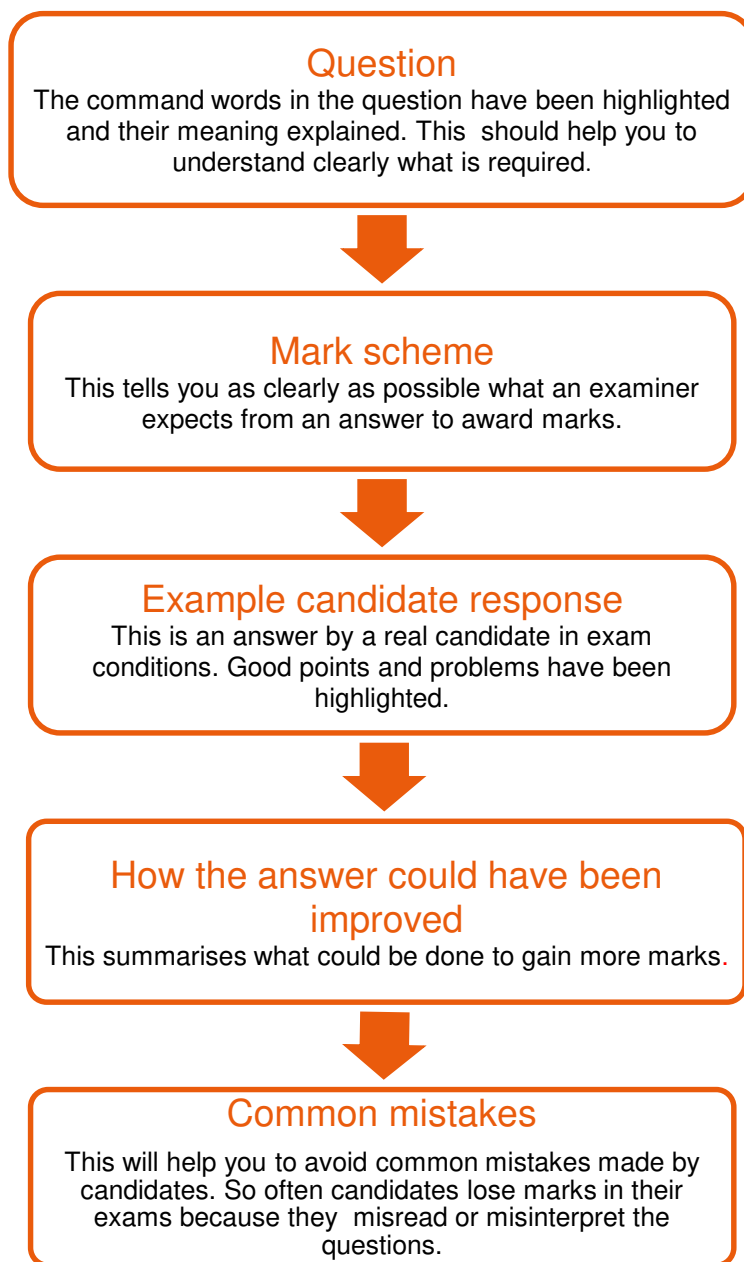
Assessment objectives (AO)	What does the AO mean?	What do you need to be able to do?
AO4	An ability to apply skills and interpret a variety of environmental resources.	<p>Demonstrating data and map skills, interpreting data presented as graphs/charts/diagrams/tables/maps etc. Interpret information given in the form of photographs.</p> <p>You could be asked to shade an area of a map, or label the X or Y axis of a graph.</p> <p>You could be asked to read data from a chart and make a calculation to provide an answer to a question.</p> <p>You could be asked to look at two sets of data, for example, rainfall in two cities in Pakistan, and make a comparison of the two.</p> <p>You could be asked to look at two sets of data and give the relationship between the two (for example a negative correlation).</p>

Section 4: Example candidate response

This section takes you through an example question and learner response from a Cambridge International O Level 2059 past paper. It will help you to see how to identify key words within questions and to understand what is required in your response. An instruction word or phrase, is the part of the question that tells you what you need to do with your knowledge. For example, you might need to describe something, explain something, argue a point of view or list what you know.

All information and advice in this section is specific to the example question and response being demonstrated. It should give you an idea of how your responses might be viewed by an examiner but it is not a list of what to do in all questions. In your own examination, you will need to pay careful attention to what each question is asking you to do.

This section is separated as follows.



Question 5(d)

The question used in this example is a part (d) question taken from Paper 2. There are five questions to choose from in this paper, and you have to choose three questions to answer. Each of the five questions are broken down into parts, for example part 1a(ii) or 3c(i) or part 5(d). Part (d) questions are the final part of each of the five questions. They are marked differently from the other parts of the five questions, and they are testing a number of different skills.

5(d) Read the following two views about reducing the population growth rate in Pakistan.

“The population growth rate is best reduced by family planning programmes”.

“The population growth rate is best reduced by increasing literacy for all, especially females”.

Which view do you agree with more? Give reasons and refer to examples you have studied from Pakistan to support your answer. (6)

Now let's look more closely at the question.

5(d) Read the following two views about reducing the population growth rate in Pakistan.

“The population growth rate **is best reduced by** family planning programmes”.

“The population growth rate **is best reduced by** increasing literacy for all, especially females”.

... is best reduced by ...

This question gives two possible ways to reduce the population growth rate in Pakistan - family planning or increased literacy - and you will be expected to argue which of the two ways is the best. You are expected to write about both views, making points and giving explanations. You can argue for and against both views and then come to a decision about which view you agree with more. Or you can argue for one view and against the other view, and then state clearly which view you agree with more.

Which view do you agree with more?

The examiner will be looking to see that you have included a statement that clearly says which view you agree with more – your **evaluation** of the argument. They will then look to see whether the content of your answer backs up your statement. You need to make sure that if you state that you agree with view A more, that your argument demonstrates this.

Give reasons and refer to examples you have studied from Pakistan to support your answer. (6)

Remember – this question is testing the higher-level skills of explanation, analysis and evaluation, so the examiner needs to see explanation for the points that you make.

Remember – the question is asking about the population growth rate in Pakistan – the content of your answer should be about what is happening in Pakistan. So, give specific examples, not general statements wherever you can.

Mark scheme

The mark scheme for the part (d) questions gives indicative content i.e. some **examples** of the knowledge that the examiner would expect to see in the response as evidence (details such as places, names of organisations, statistics, etc.) If a candidate includes points in their answers for part (d) which are not in the mark scheme but which are accurate and relevant, the examiner will award marks for these points. The mark scheme for the part (d) questions does **not** include all possible answers.

Look at the mark scheme for 5d below:

Indicative content (development of points or examples in parentheses)
<p>Family planning</p> <p>Policies to reduce family size effective in other countries (e.g. China's one-child policy)</p> <p>Family planning can be introduced through government and NGO programmes (e.g. women and children's welfare associations, Behbud Association, Green Star clinics)</p> <p>Contraceptives could be provided cheaply</p> <p>Is a direct approach/can be enforced/monitored</p> <p>Developing education facilities especially in rural areas is very expensive (and can be opposed in tribal/traditional areas)</p> <p>Many traditional/religious societies are opposed to the use of contraceptives (because they need children to work on the farms/see children as a gift which will be provided for)</p> <p>Education is a less direct approach/has more effects than just on population growth rate.</p>
<p>Education</p> <p>Literate people would be more aware of the problems of population growth (and the need to reduce it)</p> <p>Literate people would have more knowledge of family planning</p> <p>More girls being educated (in secondary and higher education) would lead to later marriage/childbearing age (the time span for reproduction would decrease)</p> <p>More females being educated would mean more women taking on careers (and seeking to improve their standard of living rather than having more children and contribute to economic development, decreasing the burden of population growth)</p> <p>More people being skilled will generate income for country, decreasing the burden on/outweighing the effect of population growth</p> <p>(Anti-natalist) population policies can be considered too harsh (unethical/too intrusive/against human rights)</p> <p>Traditional/religious opposition to contraception</p>

The examiner uses a mark scheme, a set of level criteria, and the assessment objectives to mark candidates' answers.

The **level criteria** indicate what the candidate needs to do in order to demonstrate the assessment objectives at that level. The assessment objectives are the areas of knowledge, understanding and skills.

Level criteria for AO1 (recall, select, use and communicate knowledge and understanding) **and AO3** (Apply knowledge and understanding of physical and human environments and issues through explanation, analysis and evaluation).

The examiner uses the descriptions for the level criteria to determine what Level to award an answer.

Level 3	5–6 marks	6 – Evaluation between both developed points of view, with reference to appropriate example(s) 5 – Evaluation between both developed points of view
Level 2	3–4 marks	4 – Developed point(s) on both points of view 3 – Developed point(s) supporting one point of view
Level 1	1–2 marks	2 – Simple points addressing more than one point of view or statement 1 – Simple points addressing one point of view or statement 0 – No valid response

Question 5d asks the candidate to make a judgement – an evaluation, ‘which view do you agree with more’? To come to a judgement, both sides of the argument need to be explained (developed) and a statement made which clearly shows which view is agreed with more. The content of the answer needs to support the evaluation.

Marks are awarded here for demonstrating the AO3 skills.

Marks are awarded here for demonstrating some of the AO3 skills. The candidate will have given explanation for the points they have made to support their argument, but not a statement which clearly shows which point of view they agree with more.

Even if a judgement is made, if the candidate has only addressed one point of view, the maximum marks which can be awarded is level 2, 3 marks.

Marks are awarded here for demonstrating the AO1 skills. Candidates will have recalled knowledge, selected relevant points and communicated them, but the points they make have not been explained. There is no reason given as to why they have been included in the argument. No matter how many points are made, if they are not explained, the answer cannot be awarded above a level 1.

A **strong** answer for 5(d) should include:

- **clear** structure and argument
- **explained** points given that address both points of view
- **a clear statement** about which point of view the candidate agrees with more (the evaluation)
- an argument which **supports** the evaluation
- **relevant** examples names of organisations/programmes
 - areas or cities in which the programmes have been introduced
 - key ideas and concepts
 - data and statistics

Now let's look at the example candidate response to part question 5(d) and the examiner's comments on this response.

Example candidate response

The real candidate answer is presented on the left-hand side. The response has been typed and white spaces introduced between sections to make it easier to read. The examiner comments are included inside the orange boxes.

The examiner marks the answer as a whole, taking into consideration the overall Level. However, for the purpose of this example, the examiner has made specific comments to help you see what level is demonstrated. The candidate was graded as **Level 3, 5 marks** overall for their answer.

5(d) Read the following two views about reducing the population growth rate in Pakistan.

"The population growth rate is best reduced by family planning programmes".

" The population growth rate is best reduced by increasing literacy for all, especially females".

Which view do you agree with more? Give reasons and refer to examples you have studied from Pakistan to support your answer. (6)

"The population growth rate is best reduced by increasing literacy for all is the view I agree with more as this major problem would be solved if females gained knowledge. This is because females are the ones who conceive the child and if she has knowledge, she would plan her family properly.

Examiner comments

Candidate starts off well. Gives clear support to one of the views. Candidate makes a point: 'females are the ones who conceive' and gives an explanation ' and if she has knowledge, she would plan her family properly'. It's not a strong point, because the ability to plan a family also depends on the man involved, but it is a developed point that takes the candidate to level 2.

Another reason is that if education was provided for all they would see the world from a modern eye, not find pride in large families and prioritise the comfortable lives of their family rather than the number of people in it.

Examiner comments

Candidate follows this up with another point, which is strong. Education gives people the ability to see the world with a 'modern eye' and because of this, people wouldn't 'find pride in large families...' This is an argument for 'literacy for all' – same as the previous point made and so the response remains at level 2.

Family planning programmes benefit the people of Pakistan to a very minimal level as most of the population of Pakistan is illiterate. They do not understand the purpose of not having more children who could be a source of income through TVs and flyers.

Examiner comments

The candidate's start to this paragraph takes them to level 3. They are addressing the point of view about family planning being the best way to reduce the population growth rate. The candidate makes a point that there is minimal benefit to the people of Pakistan from family planning programmes because most of the people are illiterate and cannot understand the messages being sent out through the TV and flyers.


The family oriented also find it their duty to have an equally large family. Emphasizing and providing education for all would – if not this generation then the next – but eventually benefit them and Pakistan."

The explanation as to why illiteracy is a barrier to the family planning programmes being effective takes the candidate to level 3, 5 marks.

How the answer could have been improved

This is a solid Level 3 response that shows clear support for both points of view. The candidate presents an argument for education being the best way to reduce the population growth rate, and an argument against family planning being the best way to reduce the population growth rate.


The response could be improved to achieve Level 3, 6 marks by using examples of education programmes for women that had been introduced, or examples of family planning programmes. The candidate could also have mentioned the percentage of people in Pakistan who are illiterate – given an example through statistics.



In summary, this answer needed more examples. Examples make it clear that the answer is about Pakistan and its people and the issues that they face. This answers the question fully.

Common mistakes

The most common error for this question is only addressing one point of view. Many candidates give good explanation for the points that they make and give a statement that shows clear support for one point of view, but because they do not address both views, their answer can only reach a maximum of three marks.



In summary, this answer needed more examples. Examples make it clear that the answer is about Pakistan and its people and the issues that they face. This answers the question fully.

General advice

In order to do your best when answering a question, make sure you:

- actually address the question being asked; stay focussed
- think carefully about the points you want to make – are they general or are they about Pakistan
- relate any facts, or knowledge you've given to the question being asked, i.e. direct your knowledge to the question
- are clear and direct in any judgement, statements or conclusions you are making; the examiner cannot make assumptions about what you mean – you need to make it very clear
- support any judgements and statements with accurate and relevant examples and/or statistics
- make sure that the content of your answer demonstrates the judgement you have made.

Section 5: Revision

For general advice and support with revision, see the following resources on our website

www.cie.org.uk/cambridge-for/parents-and-students/in-class/study-resources/

- Video: Introduction to Learner Guides
- Video: Learner Revision Guide
- Learner Study Guide
- Learner Revision Guide

It is important that you plan your revision in plenty of time for the examinations and that you develop a revision technique that works for you.

Top tips for revision

1. Review the content

On a large wall map of Pakistan, (try drawing this yourself) locate the major cities, landforms and rivers. Place sticky notes or coloured stickers, for example, which represent minerals and other natural resources, major industries, the climate of the area etc. so that you have a visual picture of what you have learnt. You will be able to see clearly the connections between for example, the large population of Karachi and the industries and transport links that are near the city. You will be able to see where the mangroves grow, or where limestone is extracted and how far away the cement factories are.

2. Teach the topic

This is a very simple but effective technique that focusses on knowledge recall. It tests the brain and rehearses the information you need to know for a certain topic and so will help your revision.

- a) Create some topic cards with key bullet points of information on. Leave space for ticks.
- b) Give these to your parents, family or friends, for example.
- c) Give yourself 10 minutes maximum to teach your audience the main points of the topic. You could use a mini-whiteboard or flipchart to help.
- d) Your audience tick off all the points you mention in your presentation and give you a final score.

The brain loves competition, so if you do not score full marks, you can try again the next day, or compete against friends. This system of repeat and rehearsal is very effective, especially with more complex topics, and doesn't take much preparation.

3. Question and answer (Q & A) cards

This is very similar to 'Teach the topic' but less formal and less public for those who dislike performing in front of others. It tests knowledge recall and rehearses the information you need to know for a certain topic.

- a) Pick a topic and create two sets of cards: question cards and answer cards. You might find it helpful to make the question cards a different size or use different coloured card for answers.
- b) Make sure you have the topic, or something appropriate depending on what you are focussing on, as a heading on each card. The questions should test your knowledge and understanding of key areas of the course.
- c) A friend or family member uses the cards to test you in short 5 or 10 minute periods at any time during the day.
- d) You could also do this alone by reading the questions to yourself, giving the answer and then checking the correct answer card.
- e) This game can be adapted by using the cards to find matching pairs: turn all cards face down across the space in front of you. Turn over two cards, leaving them where they are. If they match (one is a question card and the other is the corresponding answer card) pick up the pair and put them to one side. If they don't match, try to remember where they are and what is on each card, then turn them back over. Turn over two other cards. Continue until you have matched all pairs.

4. Question paper and mark schemes

Looking at past question papers and the mark scheme helps you to familiarise yourself with what to expect and what the standard is.

- a) Ask your teacher for past paper questions with mark schemes for the course – ask your teacher for help to make sure you are answering the correct questions and to simplify the mark scheme.
- b) Look at the revision checklist and identify which topic a given question relates to – you might need to ask your teacher to help you do this.
- c) Once you have finishing revising a topic or unit, time yourself answering some appropriate exam questions. Check the mark schemes to see how well you would have scored, or give the answers to your teacher to check.
- d) Add details or notes to the mark scheme where you missed out on marks in your original answers using a different coloured pen. Use these notes when you revise and try the question again later.

You can find past exam papers and mark schemes on the Cambridge website

www.cie.org.uk/programmes-and-qualifications/cambridge-o-level-pakistan-studies-2059/past-papers

Other useful revision advice for O Level Pakistan Studies

Although there is a choice of questions on Paper 2, not every topic will be examined. Topics will typically be examined in a variety of ways that test the different Assessment Objectives – from being presented with graphs or maps or photographs and being asked to apply your skills and interpret the resources (AO4) or being asked a question where you need to describe or remember the location of a city or a landform (AO1) or explain and evaluate an aspect of a topic (AO3).

You can plan to revise in a number of different ways, such as:

- Revise by topic – revise the topics by sub-headings
- Revise by themes across the Paper 2 syllabus
- Revise by exam paper – revise the topics as they are tested in the examination Paper 2
- Revise using a mixed approach – a combination of the above ways

There is no correct way of revising so you need to choose the system that works for you.

Mixed approach revision timetable

The example below shows a simple table that applies the **mixed approach** to revision timetabling.

The example shows only a small part of the content.

Column 1 – contains the topic heading, sub-headings and detailed content.

Column 2 – lists the planned amount of time to spend revising based on the difficulty and amount of information to be learned.

Column 3 – includes a reference to past paper questions that test the topic

Column 4 – ‘RAG’ stands for ‘Red’, ‘Amber’ and ‘Green’. Fill in this column according to your confidence in the topic. R = Red (I do not understand or I am not confident); A=Amber (I partially understand and have some confidence); G=Green (I fully understand and am completely confident).

Column 6 – write notes to yourself on what to focus on, or activities to help you revise or practise the topics and any notes that support your revision.

Topic	Time needed	Past Paper	RAG	Notes/themes across the syllabus
<p>The land of Pakistan a) Location of Pakistan</p> <p>Candidates should be able to identify the following on a map:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Tropic of Cancer, latitudes 30°N, 36°N, longitude 64°E, 70°E and 76°E • the Arabian Sea • the countries sharing a border with Pakistan, and Pakistan’s position in relation to others in South and Central Asia 	4 hours			

Revision checklists

In the next part of this guide we have provided some revision checklists. These include information from the syllabus that you should revise. They don't contain all the detailed knowledge you need to know, just an overview. For more detail see the syllabus and talk to your teacher.

The table headings are explained below:

Key Question	Focus points	What key knowledge you need to know	R	A	G	Comments
These are the key questions from the syllabus	These show how the key question is explored	This outlines what you need to know in relation to the syllabus. It is these elements that you will rank red, amber or green.	<p>You can use the columns to show when you have revised an item and how confident you feel about it.</p> <p>R = RED means you are really unsure and lack confidence; you might want to focus your revision here and possibly talk to your teacher for help</p> <p>A = AMBER means you are reasonably confident but need some extra practice</p> <p>G = GREEN means you are very confident.</p> <p>As your revision progresses, you can concentrate on the RED and AMBER items in order to turn them into GREEN items. You might find it helpful to highlight each topic in red, orange or green to help you prioritise.</p>			<p>You can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • add more information about the details for each point • include a reference to a useful resource • add learning aids such as rhymes, poems or word play • highlight areas of difficulty or things that you need to talk to your teacher about.

Note: the tables below cannot contain absolutely everything you need to know, but it does use examples wherever it can.

Revision Checklists

1) The land of Pakistan

Topic	Focus point	What key knowledge you need to know	R	A	G	Comments
The land of Pakistan	Location of Pakistan	<p>You should be able to identify the following on a map:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Tropic of Cancer, latitudes 30°N, 36°N, 70°E and 76°E the Arabian Sea the countries sharing a border with Pakistan, and Pakistan's position in relation to others in South and Central Asia 				
	Location of provinces and cities	<p>You should be able to identify the following on a map:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the provinces, Northern Areas (Gilgit–Baltistan) and FATA named cities: Islamabad, Muree, Rawalpindi, Gujranwala, Lahore, Faisalabad, Multan, Sialkot, Peshawar, Chitral, Gilgit, Hyderabad, Karachi, Quetta and Gwadar. 				

Topic	Focus point	What key knowledge you need to know	R	A	G	Comments
<p>The land of Pakistan</p>	<p>The natural topography, including drainage</p>	<p>You should be able to identify the following on a map:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • named landforms: Balochistan Plateau, Sulaiman Range, Safed Koh, Potwar Plateau, Salt Range, • Hindu Kush, Karakoram and Himalaya mountain ranges • named rivers: Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej, Kabul, Hab and Dasht • named deserts: Thar, Thal and Kharan. <p>You should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use the appropriate vocabulary when describing the distinguishing features of mountains, plateaux, floodplains and deserts (<i>knowledge of the formation of the natural topography of Pakistan is not required</i>) • identify and name the above features on a photograph or drawing • understand the influence of the natural topography on human activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ steep slopes and flat land on the way that the land is used ○ mountains and deserts on the road and rail networks. 				

Topic	Focus point	What key knowledge you need to know	R	A	G	Comments
<p>The land of Pakistan</p>	<p>Climate</p>	<p>You should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • know the distribution of temperature and rainfall, including monsoon, depressions and convectional rain • know seasonal and regional variations, and the factors contributing to them, including depressions, thunderstorms and cyclones (typhoons) • understand the causes of the monsoon (<i>knowledge of the causes of other types of rain is not required</i>) • describe and explain the characteristics of the climate of the arid, semi-arid, humid and highland regions, including seasonal variations • know the influence of latitude and longitude on day length and climate • understand the influence of the climate (both the benefits it brings and the problems it causes) on the economy and on the lives of the people: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the influence of low temperature, ice and snow on the lives of people in the mountains ○ the influence of rain storms and flooding on agriculture, industry and communications ○ the problems caused by drought and shortage of water supply on the agricultural industry. 				

2) Natural resources – an issue of sustainability

Topic	Focus point	What key knowledge you need to know	R	A	G	Comments
Natural resources – an issue of sustainability	Water	<p>You should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify on a map the Mangla, Tarbela and Warsak dams, and name two examples of barrages • understand the importance of water as a resource; understand how supplies for agricultural, industrial and domestic purposes are obtained, maintained and controlled as well as used; understand the reasons for, and consequences of, the Indus Water Treaty • explain and evaluate the causes of and solutions to the problems of water supply (including pollution) • understand the value of water as a resource for development • explain and evaluate how water supply issues can lead to conflict. 				

Topic	Focus point	What key knowledge you need to know	R	A	G	Comments
<p>Natural resources – an issue of sustainability</p>	<p>Forests</p>	<p>You should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand the different types of forest and identify, on a map, their main locations • understand the physical factors that control the distribution of the different types of forest, and the human factors which have reduced their extent • understand the reasons for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the development of plantations in the Indus Plain ○ afforestation on mountain slopes and plateaux • understand the value of forests as a resource for development, and the importance of their sustainability • explain the effects of deforestation, such as soil erosion, silting and flooding • evaluate possible solutions to the problems caused by deforestation. 				

Topic	Focus point	What key knowledge you need to know	R	A	G	Comments
Natural resources – an issue of sustainability	Mineral resources	You should be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the main locations of limestone, gypsum and rock salt extraction from a map, and understand their uses • identify the main metallic and non-metallic mineral resources of Pakistan, and in what quantities they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ are extracted ○ exist as reserves • understand the extent to which these can be exploited • describe the environmental problems caused by mineral extraction • evaluate the benefits of developing mineral resources and understand the sustainability of extraction • identify the main imported minerals, where they come from, and in what quantities. 				

Topic	Focus point	What key knowledge you need to know	R	A	G	Comments
Natural resources – an issue of sustainability	Fish	You should be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe the fishing methods used in both marine and inland waters, including fish farms • give examples of the fish caught in both marine and inland waters, and of the fish reared on fish farms • give examples of the fishing ports on both the Balochistan and Sindh coasts • describe the uses of the fish caught • explain improvements in fishing methods and processing techniques • understand the problems facing the fishing industry and evaluate the possibilities for its further development and sustainability. 				

3) Power

Topic	Focus point	What key knowledge you need to know	R	A	G	Comments
Power	Sources	<p>You should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe, with the help of a simple diagram for each method, how non-renewable fuels (coal, crude oil and natural gas) are extracted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ coal as obtained by open cast, adit and shaft mining methods ○ natural gas and crude oil obtained by exploration and drilling • understand the difference between renewable and non-renewable sources of electricity • explain (briefly) how electricity can be generated from renewable resources (hydel, wind, solar, and • other possibilities such as wave, tidal, biofuels, geothermal) • understand the importance of power sources for development. 				

Topic	Focus point	What key knowledge you need to know	R	A	G	Comments
Power	Non-renewables	<p>You should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe the quality and the amount of coal available from within Pakistan and how long reserves are likely to last, and also describe the types of coal which have to be imported for industrial purposes • describe how coal both produced in Pakistan and imported is transported to the end users • state how much natural gas is produced by Pakistan, and how long reserves are likely to last • describe the extent of the natural gas pipeline network in Pakistan and explain how natural gas can be taken to those parts of Pakistan away from the pipelines, and the limitations of doing this • state how much oil is produced by Pakistan, how long reserves will last and how much oil is imported, and explain why it is necessary to import large amounts of oil • describe the extent of the oil pipeline network in Pakistan and describe the other methods that are used to transport both imported oil and oil produced in Pakistan • understand that electricity can be generated in a variety of ways. In thermal power stations by burning coal, oil, gas and waste, or with nuclear energy; or with renewable sources e.g. water (including hydel), the wind and the sun • understand that non-renewable power sources are running out, and are increasing in price 				

Topic	Focus point	What key knowledge you need to know	R	A	G	Comments
Power	Renewables	<p>You should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain and evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of the different methods of producing electricity from renewable resources (generated by water, wind, wave and sun) • understand the physical and human conditions that favour the development of multi-purpose hydel schemes • state and explain the factors, both physical and human, which promote or hinder the availability of electricity and other power resources listed, including the feasibility of small-scale, renewable power generation • explain why the supply of electricity is not sufficient or reliable to develop many parts of Pakistan. 				

4) Agricultural development

Topic	Focus point	What key knowledge you need to know	R	A	G	Comments
Agricultural development	Agricultural systems	<p>You should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand how small-scale subsistence farming, cash crop farming and livestock farming operate as systems made up of inputs, processes and outputs. 				
	Crops and livestock	<p>You should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify on a map the main areas where cotton, rice, sugar cane and wheat are grown, and the main areas where buffalo, cattle, goats, sheep and poultry are reared recognise (from photographs) fields of cotton, rice, sugar cane and wheat; recognise (from photographs) buffalo, cattle, goats, sheep and poultry state the uses of the crops named above state the main products of the livestock named above and the uses of those products identify the main areas for the cultivation and growth of each of the following: apples, apricots, bananas, dates, maize, mangoes, millet, oilseeds, oranges, pulses, tobacco and vegetables. Know why they are grown there and state an important use of each. 				

Topic	Focus point	What key knowledge you need to know	R	A	G	Comments
Agricultural development	Factors affecting production	<p>Natural factors: topography, climate (for both kharif and rabi crops), soils, pests and diseases</p> <p>Human factors: capital, labour, size of holdings, farming practices, irrigation (types and methods), waterlogging and salinity (including solutions), governmental actions to increase production</p> <p>You should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain how natural and human factors affect production on small-scale subsistence farms, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ rice grown using traditional methods of ploughing, transplanting, irrigating, harvesting and ○ threshing on small, fragmented holdings using family labour ○ wheat grown in areas dependent upon rainfall (barani farming areas) ○ dates and vegetables grown using karez irrigation in a desert oasis • explain how natural factors, including climatic requirements, and human factors affect the production of cotton, rice, sugar cane (kharif crops) and of wheat (a rabi crop) under the cash crop farming system • explain how natural and human factors affect livestock farming (poultry farming, the keeping of buffalo and cattle, the keeping of livestock) on small-scale subsistence farms and the keeping of cattle, goats and sheep on a nomadic or semi-nomadic basis, including transhumance 				

Topic	Focus point	What key knowledge you need to know	R	A	G	Comments
Agricultural development	Factors affecting production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe the different types of irrigation and explain the advantages and disadvantages of each for small-scale subsistence farming, and for the growing of cotton, rice, sugar cane and wheat: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ canal irrigation – karez, inundation and perennial canal ○ lift irrigation – persian wheel and tubewell ○ understand the roles of dams, barrages, link canals, distribution canals, field channels and bunds • explain the causes of waterlogging and salinity, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ explain how land damaged by it can be restored ○ evaluate how agricultural practice and water management can be improved to prevent it happening • understand how government action has helped to increase production through land reforms, the promotion of training and the use of machinery, chemicals, improved seeds and other means • understand and evaluate the possibilities for and problems of the development of agriculture and its sustainability. 				

5) Industrial development

Topic	Focus point	What key knowledge you need to know	R	A	G	Comments
Industrial development	Understanding common terms	<p>You should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand the meaning of the terms <i>raw materials, refined, processed, manufactured and value-added</i> understand the meaning of the terms <i>infrastructure and services</i> be able to define the terms <i>primary industry, secondary industry, and tertiary industry.</i> 				
	Secondary and tertiary industries	<p>Processing and manufacturing industries to be studied: cement, cotton (from ginning to clothing), sugar refining, crafts, fertiliser, iron and steel, brick, oil refining, sports goods, surgical instruments, tourism.</p> <p>You should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand the definitions used in Pakistan to distinguish between large-scale industry, small-scale industry and cottage industry state the main products of the listed industries and whether they are destined for the domestic market and/or for the export market state the main locations of the listed industries and explain the factors influencing location and development – capital, site, sources of raw materials, power, water, labour, communications, government policy and other means understand the differences between the formal sector and informal sector of industry 				

Topic	Focus point	What key knowledge you need to know	R	A	G	Comments
Industrial development	Secondary and tertiary industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand the range of services provided by the informal sector, and their advantages and disadvantages to the development of Pakistan • understand the importance of both the formal and informal sectors, and evaluate the contributions of both sectors to the development of the listed industries • understand sources of capital and labour • state and explain how the governing authorities promote industrial growth • name examples of export processing zones and other industrial estates, explain the reasons for their development and describe their characteristics • assess the feasibility of using global communications to enhance employment opportunities in service industries, e.g. call centres • state and describe briefly, with an example of each, some of the natural and cultural attractions of Pakistan that are, or could be made available to tourists • assess the feasibility of developing tourism as a means of increasing employment, development, gross national product (GNP) and gross domestic product (GDP). 				

6) Trade

Topic	Focus point	What key knowledge you need to know	R	A	G	Comments
Trade	Major exports and imports	<p>You should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name the main exports and imports • describe the changes in the types/amounts/value of goods exported and imported in recent years • know and understand the meaning of GNP and GDP and the difference between them • explain the effect of changing trends in exports and imports on Pakistan’s balance of trade and economy. 				
	Pakistan’s trading partners	<p>You should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name and locate Pakistan’s main trading partners, and name the goods Pakistan exported to them or imported from them • understand the factors which may promote or hinder trade with other countries, and explain why it is difficult for Pakistan as a developing country to maintain or increase its share of trade with other countries • understand the factors that may promote and limit trade, including trading blocs, trade barriers and currency exchange rates. 				

7) Transport and telecommunications

Topic	Focus point	What key knowledge you need to know	R	A	G	Comments
Transport and tele-communications	Internal transport	<p>You should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interpret maps to describe the regional variations in the density and pattern of the road, rail and air transport networks within Pakistan • explain the factors which help and hinder the location, maintenance and development of roads, railways and airports • describe improvements that have recently taken place in road, rail and air communications, and consider the feasibility of new developments • compare the advantages and disadvantages of road, rail and air transport within Pakistan for both goods and people • evaluate the development of new transport schemes, including motorway and airport development. 				

Topic	Focus point	What key knowledge you need to know	R	A	G	Comments
Transport and tele-communications	International transport	You should be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify on a map those roads (including the name of the pass they use, where relevant) and railways which cross the international boundary and are in use for at least part of the year • identify on a map the ports of Keamari, Qasim and Gwadar, and the cities with international airports • explain the factors which affect the location and development of cross-border roads and railways, seaports, dry ports and airports • explain what is meant by the term dry port, name an example of one and explain why they have been developed in many cities of Pakistan. 				
	Tele-communications	You should be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain the importance of radio, television, phones, fax machines, emails and the internet in the fields of education, industry, services and trade • understand the problems of providing telecommunications in some parts of Pakistan • evaluate the role of telecommunications in the development of Pakistan. 				

8) Population and employment

Topic	Focus point	What key knowledge you need to know	R	A	G	Comments
Population and employment	Structure and growth	<p>You should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand the changing population structures (both age and sex) as shown by population pyramids for Pakistan • explain and evaluate the effects of the present and projected population structures on the economy and development of Pakistan • interpret graphs and statistics illustrating birth rates, death rates and the rates of natural increase in Pakistan, and identify trends in population growth • explain the social, educational, economic and political factors which contribute to population growth over time • explain the problems for development caused by population growth over time, consider its sustainability and evaluate possible solutions to these problems. 				

Topic	Focus point	What key knowledge you need to know	R	A	G	Comments
Population and employment	Movements of population	You should be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe and explain, with reference to both ‘push’ and ‘pull’ factors, the main causes of population movements, including rural-urban migration, seasonal migration, emigration and immigration (including refugees) • describe and explain the effects of these population movements, including shanty developments in cities, tent cities and the de-population of rural areas • understand the effects of population movements and evaluate the measures which may be taken to help solve the problems created, such as self-help schemes, provision of clean water and other services (including adverse outcomes such as poor housing). 				
	Distribution and density of population	You should be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • distinguish between <i>distribution of population</i> and <i>density of population</i> • recognise the variations in both distribution of population and density of population between the Provinces (including the Northern Area) and within the Provinces (including within the Northern Area) • explain the physical, economic, social and political factors which contribute to these variations. 				

Topic	Focus point	What key knowledge you need to know	R	A	G	Comments
<p>Population and employment</p>	<p>Employment</p>	<p>You should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • define the terms <i>primary</i>, <i>secondary</i> and <i>tertiary</i> in relation to occupations • describe and explain the proportions of the workforce engaged in each of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, and any changes in these proportions that may have taken place or may be taking place • understand and explain the causes of rural and urban unemployment and underemployment (that is, people who are not fully employed), and understand the problems for development created by underemployment and unemployment • describe and explain the availability of skilled labour (people qualified for the professions, for management and as technicians, etc.) and manual labour • understand that unemployment and underemployment can be factors that influence GNP and GDP • understand and evaluate the importance for Pakistan’s development of literacy, education and training for both males and females, in rural as well as urban areas. 				

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