

Example Candidate Responses

Cambridge
O Level

Cambridge O Level
Pakistan Studies

2059

Paper 1 and Paper 2

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Introduction

The main aim of this booklet is to exemplify standards for those teaching Cambridge O Level Pakistan Studies (2059), and to show how different levels of candidates' performance (high, middle and low) relate to the subject's curriculum and assessment objectives.

In this booklet candidate responses have been chosen to exemplify a range of answers. Each response is accompanied by a brief commentary explaining the strengths and weaknesses of the answers.

The questions, mark schemes and pre-release material used here are available to download as a zip file from Teacher Support as the Example Candidate Responses Files. These files are:

Question Paper 1, June 2015	
Question paper	2059_s15_qp_1.pdf
Insert	2059_s15_in_1.pdf
Mark scheme	2059_s15_ms_1.pdf
Question Paper 2, June 2015	
Question paper	2059_s15_qp_2.pdf
Insert	2059_s15_in_2.pdf
Mark scheme	2059_s15_ms_2.pdf

For each question there are examples of marked candidate responses each with an examiner comment on performance. Comments are given to indicate where and why marks were awarded and how additional marks could have been obtained. In this way, it is possible to understand what candidates have done to gain their marks and what they still have to do to improve.

This document illustrates the standard of candidate work for those parts of the assessment which help teachers assess what is required to achieve marks beyond what should be clear from the mark scheme. Some question types where the answer is clear from the mark scheme, such as short answers and multiple choice, have therefore been omitted.

Other past papers, Examiner Reports and other teacher support materials are available on Teacher Support at <https://teachers.cie.org.uk>

Assessment at a glance

For Cambridge O Level Pakistan Studies candidates take two compulsory components, Paper 1 and Paper 2.

Components	Weighting
<p>Paper 1 The history and culture of Pakistan 1 hour 30 minutes</p> <p>Section A (25 marks) – candidates answer one compulsory question made up of four parts: (a), (b), (c), and (d), which are linked by a common theme. Parts (a) and (b) are source-based questions using historical sources, either text or pictures/graphic. Candidates use and interpret each source in answering the questions.</p> <p>Section B (50 marks) – candidates answer two questions from a choice of four.</p> <p>Each question has three parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one part testing knowledge (4 marks) A factual answer of no more than one short paragraph is required. • one part testing knowledge and understanding includes selecting relevant and appropriate information (7 marks) Answers require at least two paragraphs of writing. • one part testing knowledge, understanding and analytical and evaluative ability (14 marks) This includes the ability to synthesise information, the appropriate use of selected relevant examples and the ability to compare and contrast. This question should be answered in an essay, in continuous prose of approximately two pages of writing, not in note form. <p>Total 75 marks. Externally assessed.</p>	50%
and:	
<p>Paper 2 The environment of Pakistan 1 hour 30 minutes</p> <p>Candidates answer three questions (25 marks each) from a choice of five.</p> <p>Each question:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consists of four separate parts: (a), (b), (c) and (d); each part may be divided into one or more sub-parts • requires the ability to interpret and analyse resources in the question; there may be diagrams, graphs, maps, photographs, tables and written material. Part (d) of each question specifically assesses analysis skills. • requires the evaluation of information. <p>Total 75 marks. Externally assessed.</p>	50%

Teachers are reminded that the latest syllabus is available on our public website at www.cie.org.uk and Teacher Support at <https://teachers.cie.org.uk>

Paper 1 – The history and culture of Pakistan

It is suggested that the following is read in conjunction with the Examiner Report which is written following each examination series.

Section A

Section A requires candidates to consider the following sources.

SOURCE A

Nawab Siraj-ud-Duala opposed the growing British power in Bengal in 1757. Robert Clive, commander of the British East India Company's troops that had just retaken Calcutta from the Nawab, began to re-establish control of Bengal. Clive was heavily outnumbered by the Nawab's forces, but persuaded Mir Jafar, the Nawab's commander, to switch sides and not fight when the two armies met. The Nawab opened the battle with heavy gunfire which went on until it started to rain heavily. Clive's troops covered their cannon and muskets to protect them from the rain, whilst the Nawab's troops did not. When the rain cleared, Clive attacked. The Nawab's troops retreated. 22 of Clive's soldiers were killed and 500 of the Nawab's soldiers were killed.

From Seven Years' War: Battle of Plassey by Kennedy Hickman

SOURCE B

The British East India Company



A painting of a British official of the British East India Company riding in an Indian procession in 1825.

Question 1

This question is about the British in India

1 Study the sources (Insert) carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

- (a) According to Source A, what reasons are suggested for the British victory at the battle of Plassey in 1757? [3]
- (b) What does Source B tell us about the British East India Company in 1825? [5]
- (c) Why were the British able to take control of India by 1850? [7]
- (d) Was the work of the Christian missionaries the most important reason why the Indians opposed British attempts to westernise them between 1750 and 1850? Explain your answer. [10]

Example candidate response – high

Question Part

Question	Part	
		Section A.
Q1	a)	Mir Jafar the Nawab's commander betrayed the Nawab & switched sides and so made it easy for British to defeat Nawab's forces. It started to rain heavily, and so Clive's troops covered their caucuses & muskets to protect them from the rain. whilst the Nawab's troops did not and so when rain cleared, Clive attacked the Nawab's troops retreated, 22 soldiers of Clive were killed however, 500 soldiers of Nawab were killed which shows that they were out numbered and so defeated.
Q1	(b)	According to source B, it can be said that the company made a lot of money & members were rich and respected in the picture, the member of the company is riding a horse and wearing good clothes, compared to the other people. Also the picture shows that the company was thought to be superior than the locals, as in the picture the official of the company has been painted bigger, and bolder than the other apparently small and inferior looking individuals.

Example candidate response – high, continued

		The officials of the company were civilized and well mannered, as according to what source B shows the company's official is wearing proper civilized and mannered clothes.
Q1.	C	<p>- The British had experienced Industrial revolution, due to which they had advanced weaponry and modern techniques which gave them an edge over the Indians who used old and outdated weaponry.</p> <p>- The British had gotten a lot of revenue from wars like Plassey and Buxar, and favourable trading with the Nawabs, hence they used these revenues, to expand strong strengthen their military.</p> <p>- The British fought with devotion under Queen, and strong military leaders who made clever strategies that could not be challenged by the weak Indian army.</p>

Example candidate response – high, continued

	(d)	<p>Christian missionaries came to India to set up schools in which they taught Christianity, and expected the locals to give up their religion and convert to Christianity, this was seen as a religious threat by the Indians, and so they resented.</p> <p>British banned the religious custom of suttee of Hindu in which the widow had to burn herself alive, with the dead body of her husband, this was seen as religious interference by the Hindu and so resented.</p> <p>The British introduced co-education systems however, was Indians took this as cultural interference of British, without due respect to the religious teachings of the Indians, specially Muslims, as they observed purdah for women, that couldn't be observed in co-education and so resented.</p> <p>British introduced railway system, although this was an efficient mean of transport still, the Indians were annoyed as they thought the British were interfering in their day to day lives.</p> <p>British had experienced industrial revolution due to which, they had was machinery to produce large was amount of cloth, which was then sold at cheaper price.</p>
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Example candidate response – high, continued

		<p>this angered the Indian weavers as they became jobless due to comparatively expensive cloth & so resulted:</p> <p>British replaced Persian English with Persian as official language, this was another cause of resentment as Indians became uneducated and so jobless.</p>
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Examiner comment – high

(1a) The candidate was able to correctly identify three reasons from Source A for the British victory at Plassey in 1757.

Mark awarded = 3 out of 3

(1b) The candidate makes two inferences about the British East India Company supported by details taken from Source B. The candidate's answer is appropriate and they have made good use of the source. This answer is awarded maximum marks in Level 3.

Mark awarded = 5 out of 5

(1c) The candidate has given and explained three reasons why the British were able to take control of India by 1850. All three explanations are accurate, concise and relevant. As a result, the candidate has produced a well-explained answer which meets the requirements of Level 3.

Mark awarded = 7 out of 7

(1d) The candidate wrote an articulate response to the question. A top Level 4 answer was achieved as the candidate was able to explain the effects of the work of the Christian missionaries as well as identify why other factors caused opposition. The candidate understood that the candidate was able to recognise the question required reasons for opposition to 'westernisation' rather than any other general opposition to the British. The end date was 1850 and it was pleasing that the candidate didn't go beyond this date, since such work would have been irrelevant to the question.

Mark awarded = 9 out of 10

Total marks awarded = 24 out of 25

Example candidate response – middle

Question Part

		<u>Section A</u>
1	a)	<p>Battle of Plassey was won by the British. One of the main reasons was Nawab's great commander's treachery. He was convinced by the Robert Clive's persuasion. The strategy that Robert the Clive used was another reason. He covered his troops from the heavy rain. They also had superior weapons which benefited them.</p>
1	b)	<p>Source B tells us that British East India Company had slowly and strategically gained political and and military power in the sub-continent. It can be seen that the British official was at the front top, followed by his loyal Indians. The The EIC's army can also be seen in the source. By 1825, they had gained enough strength and power to be a force to be reckoned with.</p> <p>The locals can also be seen in the procession, which shows they had accepted the British superiority. do</p>

Example candidate response – middle, continued

1	c)	<p>East India Company started trading in the sub-continent in 1612. They set up their ports^{bases} in Madras, Calcutta and Bombay. Their trade with India proved so successful that they wanted to protect and ensure its survival and profitability.</p>
		<p>They set up their own an army to protect their bases. The French wanted part in the trade, so they encouraged Nawab of Bengal to attack one of the bases. Through Robert Clive's effective planning, he beat Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula in the battle of Plassey. This elevated EIC's power in the eyes of the Indians.</p>
		<p>Next near Battle was the Battle of Buxar in which EIC a came out victorious and got a hold of Bihar and Orissa.</p>
		<p>EIC wanted to secure their spice trade by acquiring the South of sub-continent. They beat Marathas who were rising and got a the hold of Deccan too.</p>
		<p>They beat the Marathas in the battle of Peshwa.</p>
		<p>Princes of Mysore beat them twice. However, they were able to beat Tipu Sultan twice and get the hold of Mysore too. After this they annexed Sindh too.</p>
		<p>Indians could do little to stop this due to British supremacy in the art of war, skills and techniques, and their artillery. But EIC was backed by →</p>

Example candidate response – middle, continued

		<p>the world's greatest power, the Britain. They had a constant supply of arms and funds. They also had an effective communication system.</p> <p>This is why British were able to take control of India by 1850.</p>
1	d)	<p>Indians opposed British attempts to westernize them and Christian missionaries who were backed by the British was one of the reasons.</p> <p>EIC also brought Christian missionaries with with them who started preaching Christianity in the sub-continent. They believed in the supremacy of their religion and wanted to spread that across the sub-continent. This was opposed by the Hindus and Muslims, both, alike. Forceful conversions to Christianity also took place.</p> <p>However, there were other reasons too. British brought with them, their western education. They changed the official language to English, which was previously Urdu. They believed in ethnocentrism. As one British official said "One shelf of good English literature is worth the whole ^{literature} of subcontinent and Arab".</p> <p>They also changed the medium of education to English. They started co-education. This was opposed by the Muslims.</p>

Example candidate response – middle, continued

		because they believed this was Un-Islamic.
		When the British banned Sutte, the act
		of burning a widow alive along with
		her dead husband, the hindus revolted
		as well as this was a hindu custom.
		Therefore, eventhough the work
		of Christian missionaries was greatly
		opposed by Indians as they believed this
		would westernize them, the implementation
		of English language as the official
		language and the medium of education
	as in English	were relatively more important reasons
		of opposition.

Examiner comment – middle

(1a) The candidate identified two correct reasons from Source A for the British victory at Plassey in 1757. Two additional reasons were given, one of which was an inaccurate representation of the source and the other of which used the candidate's own knowledge, which wasn't asked for in the question.

Mark awarded = 2 out of 3

(1b) The candidate makes two inferences about the British East India Company, but these were unsupported by any detail from Source B. As a result, the answer was awarded a mark in Level 2. In order to reach Level 3, candidates should support their inferences using details from relevant sources.

Mark awarded = 3 out of 5

(1c) The candidate wrote a long answer in response to the question on the ways in which the British were able to take control of India by 1850. Parts of the answer were irrelevant to the question, as they referred to the East India Company or described various battles that the British were involved with on the subcontinent. In the last few lines, the candidate was able to provide a reason and an explanation, thereby gaining a mark at the bottom of Level 3.

Mark awarded = 5 out of 7

(1d) The candidate was awarded a Level 3 mark as much of their answer to this question was descriptive. They identified reasons for opposition but did not explain why these reasons led Indians to oppose British attempts at westernisation. The candidate was also able to explain the role of Christian missionaries. However, the other reasons that were advanced were explained and so a low Level 3 mark was awarded for this response.

Mark awarded = 5 out of 10

Total marks awarded = 15 out of 25

Example candidate response – low

Question	Part	
		<u>Section A.</u>
Q2	a)	In Bengal 1757 Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula opposed growing British power in Bengal. As the British had taken the Calcutta from Nawab. The battle was heavy gunfire which went until it started to rain heavily. 22 soldiers of Clive were killed and 500 of Nawab's soldiers were killed.
	b)	This photograph is about British East India Company and it tells many of the Europeans are protecting the Indian procession leader. And many of the slaves can be seen in back with no weaponry and they are standing in respect. The others hand are occupied by the weaponry and protecting the leader. At the back of leader two horse men could be seen who are also protecting. Many of This picture is describing that they all are giving respect to leader.
	c)	As British saw that Indians could be made his trading partner, which they made agreement to Indians to be

Example candidate response – low, continued

	<p>their trading partner. As Hindus were busy in battle the British saw an opportunity and they slowly made East India Company where their goods manufactured goods were produced & therefore it helped them in taking over the India 1810.</p>
d)	<p>The East India was the trading company since in 1850-1852 they produced their manufactured goods by this Indians stock was decreasing and people prefer more to buy British goods.</p>
	<p>British At the war British gave greased cartridges to the Army officers in which there were Muslims and Hindus. Hindus</p>

Example candidate response – low, continued

	<p>and Muslims opposed by using it because the catrapis was coated with pig and cow fat. As Hindu cow was sacred to Hindus and pig fat was haram in Islam. They refused to use catrapis.</p>
	<p>As in many schools Christianity was being being taught to Muslims and Indian children which worried the the both communities as they converting them their children to Christianity. As As picked they picked their childrens from schools.</p>
	<p>The group of Arya Samaj which were forcefully doing conversion of Muslims into the Christianity and therefore strayed Ahmed Khan introduced his two nation theory in which he has stated that Hindu is and Muslims are two separate nation.</p>
	<p>The Hindi Urdu controversy As Indians were were pressurizing pressurizing the British to make Hindi as national language as made to Urdu. Therefore the two nation theory initiated.</p>

Examiner comment – low

(1a) The candidate correctly identified one reason from Source A for the British victory at Plassey in 1757. Other information from the source was given but this didn't relate to the reasons for the British victory.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 3

(1b) Although the candidate gained maximum marks in Level 3 for this response. It was a difficult answer to mark since the candidate provided several unsupported references. However, enough relevant details were extracted from the source to place it in Level 3.

Mark awarded = 5 out of 5

(1c) The candidate's response to this question was limited. Some of the answer was irrelevant, but there was sufficient material to merit a Level 1 mark.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 7

(1d) The candidate's knowledge of the topic was limited and their answer contained some generalised statements and irrelevant information. The candidate identified one reason why Indians opposed British attempts to westernise them, which meant they were awarded a Level 2 mark. However, the candidate did not explain or evaluate this reason, which would have allowed them to access Level 3.

Mark awarded = 3 out of 10

Total marks awarded = 10 out of 25

Section B

Candidates answer 2 questions from a choice of 4.

Question 2

Question 2

- (a) Who was Tipu Sultan? [4]
- (b) Why was Urdu chosen as the national language in Pakistan in 1947? [7]
- (c) Was the attempt to achieve a better understanding with the British the most important contribution that Sir Syed Ahmad Khan made to the Muslim cause during the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [14]

Example candidate response – high

2	a	<p>Tipu Sultan was the leader of Mysore and a tough enemy for the British, he was also known as the Tiger of Mysore, he defeated the British many times and did not let them take control of the his land for quite some time, he was killed in 1799 by Governor General Wellesly and his lands were given to the British.</p>
2	b)	<p>The Urdu was the language of Muslims in the Sub Continent, it was spoken by the Muslim population and was used in the courts of the Nawabs of Delhi. Infact it was a rich mix of Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit, thus a language with such a rich history and background was bound to be chosen. Secondly many Urdu poets such as Amir Khusrau had written in Urdu, Urdu held immense cultural importance to Muslims and was ^{therefore} chosen to be the language of the Muslim country Pakistan. By Thirdly Jinnah was keen to promote Urdu and Sir Syed had also promoted it through his college, infact the one of the reasons for formation of Muslim League was protection of Urdu, thus Urdu</p>

Example candidate response – high, continued

		acted as a unifying force for Indian Muslims and was therefore selected as their national language.
2	(c)	<p>Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (SSAK) wrote a pamphlet called 'Loyal Mohammedans of India' in this pamphlet he brought to light the loyal services of Indian Muslims for British, by doing so the British realized that Muslims were actually loyal and so hostility towards them was reduced. Secondly he wrote a pamphlet called 'Ahkame Haame Ahle Kitaab' (good laws of people of the book) in this he highlighted the fact that Muslims and Christians were allowed by religion to dine together, this encouraged Muslims and British to interact with each other and remove their differences. Thirdly SSAK cleared a British misconception, the Indians called British 'nadarath' the British always mistook it as an insulting term, SSAK cleared this confusion and told the British that this word meant 'helps' thus this reflected the positive image of British for Indians and helped improve relations. SSAK also founded the British Indian Association, a platform for British representatives to negotiate and discuss issues with Indian representatives, this helped to improve relations between the two.</p> <p>However SSAK made educational contributions too, he founded a scientific society at Ghazipur which translated works of science from English, Persian and Arabic into Urdu, this helped to increase the scientific knowledge of Muslims. Secondly he also established the Mohammedan Anglo Oriental School in 1875 which was upgraded to college in 1877, by doing so he introduced the British Public School</p>

Example candidate response – high, continued

		<p>System in India, making muslim students receive better education leading to better job opportunities in future, secondly it also made the Muslims in a better position to communicate with British and was a unifying force for Muslims in absence of Muslim League. SSAR made many political contributions as well Congress had suggested open competitive examinations, but for jobs in Civil Service and Government, however SSAR knew that the Hindus were more educated and would easily win all the posts so he rejected this reform and suggested a quota be kept in each sector for Muslims so that they won't be denied of equal opportunity. §§</p> <p>He also gave the Two Nation theory at the Urdu/Hindi controversy 1867, when Congress argued for Hindi as the official language and Muslims stood for Urdu, this made him realize that Hindus and Muslims were two very different nations with two different demands and thus a partition of some sort was required. Thus it can be seen that political reforms were more important as the Two Nation Theory paved way for formation of Pakistan which is why SSAR is known as father of Pakistan Movement.</p>
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Examiner comment – high

(2a) The candidate was able to recall at least four facts about Tipu Sultan and so gained maximum marks for this question. The answer was concise and accurate with little unnecessary detail. This was a very good answer.

Mark awarded = 4 out of 4

(2b) The candidate had a clear understanding of this question and was awarded Level 3 marks because they gave three separate reasons which were well explained.

Mark awarded = 7 out of 7

(2c) The candidate began their accurate and well-argued response by describing the ways in which Sir Syed Ahmad Khan attempted to achieve a better understanding with the British. This part of the response was able to achieve the maximum mark within Level 3. The candidate then went on to discuss further contributions made to the Muslim cause by Sir Syed, which were well explained and evaluated. Overall the resulting mark achieved was the maximum within Level 4. This was an excellent answer, demonstrating authoritative knowledge and a clear understanding of the question.

Mark awarded = 13 out of 14

Total marks awarded = 24 out of 25

Example candidate response – middle

Question Part

2	(b)	<p>Urdu was chosen as the national language of Pakistan because of its great historical importance. It had a rich literary background and was a unifying force for the Muslims. Urdu played a very important role in the road towards independence. Urdu was considered to be the language of Muslims in India so Quaid-e-Azam said that Urdu was the language which united the Muslims and took a lot of steps to promote it. Urdu has a lot of famous These are a lot of famous ^{Urdu} writers and scholars and poets such as Ghalib. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan also chose Urdu and took a lot of steps in promoting the language. It was chosen as the national language because of its historical values and the benefits it brought to the Muslim nation.</p>
2	(a)	<p>Tipu Sultan was a war hero who fought for Muslims against the non-Muslim rule, he was successful in many battles and was a great warrior.</p>

Example candidate response – middle, continued

2	(c)	<p>Sir Syed Ahmed Khan always believed that in order for Muslims to prosper and to succeed, Muslims should co-operate with the British and get western education. After the war, the relations between British and Muslims worsened. The British believed that Muslims were solely responsible for the war and considered Muslims as untrustworthy. Sir Syed wanted to clear these misunderstandings among the British and worked hard to create a better understanding understanding between the Muslims and the British. He wrote many books, one of his books was 'The Causes of the Indian Revolt' in which he explained that Muslims were not solely responsible for the war, Hindus also participated and there were some points as to how they the British policies provoked Indians. Some British were quite offended by the statements that Sir Syed made but others agreed that there was some truth in what Sir Syed Ahmed wrote. He also wrote a book called 'The Loyal Mohammedans of India' in which he showed that the Muslims were quite loyal to the British.</p>
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Example candidate response – middle, continued

He also explained the meaning of the word 'Nadarath' which the British thought was an insult to them. but he explained that word came from Nasir which means helper so Muslims were using this word in a positive way. ~~thia~~

After the war Hindus started adapting the British education and quickly learned english ~~and~~ so they were able to get jobs etc (although they were only minor posts) but the Hindus were prospering and the Muslims were refused jobs and as a result they were becoming poor. Sir Syed Made the Muslims realize the importance of ~~educat~~ western education and cleared the mis understandings among the Muslim that scientific education does not lead them away from their religion^{or} beliefs but it brings you closer to God. and its creation.

Examiner comment – middle

(2a) The candidate was able to recall two facts about Tipu Sultan and so gained two marks for this question. The answer was short but accurate, although the amount of knowledge shown was limited.

Mark awarded = 2 out of 4

(2b) The candidate had a good understanding of this question and was able to explain three separate reasons, scoring maximum marks.

Mark awarded = 7 out of 7

(2c) The candidate understood the requirements of this question, and was able to explain the contribution made by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan to the Muslim cause during the nineteenth century. The candidate explained his attempts to achieve a better understanding with the British. A mark towards the top of Level 3 was achieved for this. The candidate then went on to mention only one other contribution of Sir Syed, which, though well explained, resulted in a low Level 4 mark.

Mark awarded = 10 out of 14

Total marks awarded = 19 out of 25

Example candidate response – low

2	(a)	<p>Tipu Sultan was a famous Indian leader who was well-known for his wealth, power and battle skills. He was one of the first first Indian leaders to use European weaponry. He is also famous for defeating many invaders and the British once.</p>
	(b)	<p>Urdu was chosen as the national language for many reasons but mainly because was many people were familiar with it. Also, the main leaders such as Qaid-e-Azam spoke it. Another reason is that Urdu is easy to learn as it is a mixture of many languages such as Persian, Arabic and English.</p>
		<p>Urdu was also chosen because if if they used a local language such as Pashto, other people would want their languages to be chosen as well.</p>

Example candidate response – low, continued

(c)	<p>Sir Syed Ahmad Khan contributed a lot to the Muslims and tried his best to have peaceful relations. He is very famous for writing the book, "The Loyal Mohammedans of India" and another book "Izalat-ul-Akhbar".</p>
	<p>He tried his best to persuade the Muslims that the British were now their rulers and they would have to accept that. With the help of Maulana Altaf Hussain Altaf, he also tried to persuade the Muslims into cooperating with the British since they were the rulers now and that creating problems with their own rulers would not be such a good idea.</p>
	<p>He also spent a lot of his time trying to educate Muslims and to try to separate the differences between Sunnis and Shias. So he started the Anglo-Oriental School which later on turned into a university in Aligarh Aligarh. This was was open to anyone and many students became successful after after studying here.</p>
	<p>But the most important was contribution was actually the attempt to improve the relations between the British and Muslims.</p>

Examiner comment – low

(2a) The candidate was able to recall three facts about Tipu Sultan and so gained three marks for this question. The answer was accurate and concise but the amount of specific knowledge shown was limited.

Mark awarded = 3 out of 4

(2b) The candidate had some understanding of the question and was able to explain, though somewhat weakly, two separate reasons for the choice of Urdu. As a result the candidate scored a Level 3 mark.

Mark awarded = 6 out of 7

(2c) Unfortunately the candidate was only able to describe some of the work of Sir Syed rather than explaining or evaluating it, and as a result was only able to score a mark within Level 2. Candidates should include explanation and evaluation in order to attain marks higher than Level 2.

Mark awarded = 5 out of 14

Total marks awarded = 14 out of 25

Question 3

Question 3

- (a) What was the All India Khilafat Conference? [4]
- (b) Why did Jinnah produce his 14 Points in 1929? [7]
- (c) How successful were the three Round Table Conferences of 1930-1932? Explain your answer. [14]

Example candidate response – high

Question	Part	
Q3.	a).	<p>The All India Khilafat conference was held in order to ^{draw} support for the Khilafat Movement by Muslim League and Congress. The leaders Khilafat Movement was against the British attacking the Ottoman Empire and Muslim Caliphate. It also led to the Non-Cooperation movement of Gandhi Gandhi against the war.</p>
Q3.	b).	<p>After, the All Parties Conference ^(APC) in 1928 to ex scrutinize the Simon Commission, The Nehru Report was published due to which was a biased towards the Hindu and opposed by the Muslim League. Therefore, Jinnah gave his 14 points in against the Nehru Report dem representing the political rights of Muslims.</p>
		<p>Secondly, the Jinnah gave his 14 points because he demanded One Third seats for the Muslim minority. which was refused by the APC.</p>
		<p>Lastly, Jinnah knew that the British were going to announce new reforms soon hence he gave his points to lay out the Muslim demands and political wishes.</p>

Example candidate response – high, continued

		(Held in September ^{November} 1930) ↴
Q3.	c).	In the first Round Table Conference (RTC) the Congress was not present. As it was the biggest party of India, the RTC could not be very successful. However, in its absence Muslims did get some benefits. Congress was absent because it wanted assurance of that the discussed points will be implemented by the British whereas the British did not give promise any assurance. Muslims were guaranteed provincial separate electorates and Punjab and Sindh were to be separate provinces. And extra weightage was also given hence Muslims were happy.
		(Held in September 1931) ↴
		In the second RTC although Gandhi was present, he refused to recognise and protect interests of minorities due to which the 2nd RTC failed. Besides this the new Conservative party in Britain was less inclined towards granting concessions to Indians which is why the 2nd RTC failed as the organizers of the RTC weren't enough interested in it themselves. Besides this, a deadlock was created as between Congress and Muslim League over Jinnah's 14 points and the Nehru Report. Thus the RTC failed.
		The third RTC was held in November 1932. This was the most unsuccessful RTC of the three as firstly, Lord Irwin was

Example candidate response – high, continued

		replaced by Lord Wauell, who was considered less likely to give the Indians concessions
		Secondly, the the major leaders of Congress were Jailed (Nehru and Gandhi) due to Non-Coop movement.
		And Jinnah was in involuntary exile due to which the third RTC failed without any success.

Examiner comment – high

(3a) The candidate was able to recall four facts about the All India Khilafat Conference and so gained a maximum four marks for this question.

Mark awarded = 4 out of 4

(3b) The candidate understood the demands of the question and was able to write a short but accurate answer. They included two reasons and explained their answer well, gaining a mark at the top of Level 3.

Mark awarded = 6 out of 7

(3c) The candidate realised the importance of focusing on the words ‘how successful’ in the question and proceeded to explain the successes and failures of each Round Table Conference. As a result they scored a mark within Level 4.

Mark awarded = 11 out of 14

Total marks awarded = 21 out of 25

Example candidate response – middle

Question Part

3	(a)	<p>The Muslims and the Hindus came together for the first time in opposition to the British policies. Their demand was to treat Turkey fairly and that the Khalifa should not be harmed. Muslims fought with the British ^{with Turkey} against the promise that they would not abolish the sacred places in Turkey but after seeing British reaction post war, they feared that British would treat Turkey badly. So a Muslim League and Congress party conference conference was called to put forward their demands of not for for the British to keep their promise.</p>
3	(b)	<p>Nehru proposed ^{produced} a report in which he was made the head of committee and put forward his demands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - These demands were - India to be a federation. - Minority rights were to be protected by reserving seats. - He ignored the Muslim demand for separate electorate.
		<p>Muslims were quite angered by this proposal and they thought that they were being asked to make too many sacrifices. So joined This report proposed a full Hindu domination and Muslim's rights</p>

Example candidate response – middle, continued

		were ignored. They was opposed the report and said this Before this report Jinnah believed that the congress and the Muslims could work together but this report changed his view. He called this an 'parting of ways' So in order to protect Muslim rights and safeguard Muslim interests, Jinnah produced his 14 points in 1929.
3	(c)	Despite the opposition of Simon commission, the British still managed to make a two volume report and they called for round table conferences to discuss how India was to be governed.
		• First round table conference was held in London. Muslim League attended the conference but Congress stated that it would attend the conference if the British promised that whatever is agreed in the conference would be implemented. No such promise was made and instead of attending, Congress started its non-cooperation movement, because Congress was the largest party at that time, it was difficult to make important

Example candidate response – middle, continued

	<p>decisions without them. However there were some advances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The princes would at increase number of seats if the Indians co-operated with. The NWFP was to be made a given a provincial status. <p>Jinnah left the conference thinking that some grounds have been gained.</p> <p>After returning from the first round table conference, the congress members urged Gandhi to stop the non-cooperation and to attend the next set of talks. Gandhi met with Irwin, even though Winston Churchill thought that Gandhi should not be involved as he was imprisoned for going against the British rule but Irwin realized the importance of bringing congress in the discussions. Gandhi Irwin pact was signed and Irwin agreed to release the congress prisoners and Gandhi agreed to call off his non-co-operation movement.</p> <p>This conference failed because Gandhi refused to recognize the problems faced by the minorities in the subcontinent.</p>
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Example candidate response – middle, continued

		After the failure of the two conferences, the third conference stood little chance of success. Lord Curzon had been replaced as viceroy by Lord Willington who was less willing to make small concessions and started arresting people who were involved in the non-cooperation, including Gandhi. The British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald announced the communal award in which Muslim weightage was increased in Hindu Dominant areas but Muslim majority was decreased in Punjab and Bengal.
		This conference was not fruitful as well because both the parties were not satisfied by the proposals of British and Jinnah was not even invited so he did not attend the conference.

Examiner comment – middle

(3a) The candidate was able to recall three facts about the All India Khilafat Conference and so gained three marks for this question. The answer was a little lengthy, however, and some of the information presented was not always relevant to the question.

Mark awarded = 3 out of 4

(3b) The candidate understood the demands of the question but explained only one reason. The candidate therefore gained a mark at the bottom of Level 3. Some of the material presented was unrelated to the question.

Mark awarded = 5 out of 7

(3c) The candidate failed to focus on the key words 'how successful' in the question and proceeded mainly to describe each Round Table Conference. This part of the response therefore achieved Level 2 marks. At the end of their answer, the candidate focused on the failures of the Conference and was awarded a mark at the bottom of Level 3 for explaining one of these.

Mark awarded = 7 out of 14

Total marks awarded = 15 out of 25

Example candidate response – low

Question	Part	
		<u>Question 3</u>
3	a)	<p>When British came out victorious at the end of WW1, it put harsh conditions on Germany and anyone who sided with it, meaning Turkey would also be a victim to these harsh conditions. Muslims of sub-continent were worried for the caliphate as it was of religious importance. They got together and for a conference and demanded these three things from Britain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Turkey should not be divided into parts 2) of Caliphate should NOT be abolished 3) Muslim sacred places should not be harmed.
		Q3 Answer
3	b)	<p>In 1928, Motilal Nehru came up with a 'Nehru Report' to suggest the constitution of India. In this report, there were several points which were harmful for the Muslims if they got accepted. These came up as These included that a democratic system should be established, there should be joint electorate since Hindus and Muslims were one nation, and he also suggested that Hindi should be the official language at lower level and replace Urdu.</p> <p>Jinnah suggested 3 amendments to this →</p>

Example candidate response – low, continued

		report which the Congress rejected. Jinnah then came up with his Famous 14 Points in 1929. These were the most conclusive demands put by the Muslims to date.
3	C	Round Table Conferences took place to discuss the Simon Commission and suggest solutions to the problem in sub-continent.
		1st Round Table Conference: Congress did not attend. Jinnah and Muslim League attended along with Princely States. Successful as separate electorate was decided.
		2nd Round Table Conference: Jinnah and Gandhi both attended. However very little was achieved due to Gandhi's staunch stand that there was were no minority problems and Congress was the only representative of whole of B. India. Successful as full status was given to NWFP, Orissa and Sindh.
		3rd RTC: Jinnah and Gandhi, both, did not attend. Achieved very little. Only report was finalized.

Example candidate response – low, continued

		On the whole, I believe Round
		Table Conferences did not achieve the
		main aim which was to solve the
		problem of the sub-continent. However,
		minor successes were present in each
		conference as in the 1st one, separate
		electorate was decided. In the 2nd
		one conference, provinces of NWFP, Orissa and Sindh
		were given full status. And the 3rd
		conference became the bases of the
		Government Act of India.

Examiner comment – low

(3a) The candidate was able to recall three facts about the All India Khilafat Conference and so gained three marks for this question.

Mark awarded = 3 out of 4

(3b) The candidate failed to focus on the demands of the question and wrote at some length about the Nehru Report of 1928. This was not relevant as it simply described what the report contained. The candidate did manage to say that Jinnah's 14 Points were produced in response to the Nehru Report but failed to explain why. This meant the candidate was awarded a mark at the bottom of Level 2.

Mark awarded = 2 out of 7

(3c) The candidate failed to focus on the words 'how successful' in the question and simply described each Round Table Conference, occasionally identifying a success or a failure. To improve, they would have needed to develop this by explaining why the successes and failures occurred. There was some evidence of explanation following the description of the failure of the second Round Table Conference. As a result, the candidate was able to reach the bottom of Level 3.

Mark awarded = 7 out of 14

Total marks awarded = 12 out of 25

Question 4

Question 4

- (a) What was the 'Afghan Miracle'? [4]
- (b) Why was Islamabad chosen as the new capital of Pakistan? [7]
- (c) How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with the U.S.A. between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer. [14]

Example candidate response – high

4	a)	<p>The 'Afghan Miracle' happened during Zia-ul-Haq's regime in December 1979. 80000 soviet soldiers entered Afghanistan and established a socialist leader. Usa gave Pakistan a lot of aid to fight the War. Many refugees came to Pakistan from Afghanistan and the number reached 3 million. Pakistan got lots of aid to fight and its economy strengthened during this time.</p>
4	b)	<p>Karachi was an ill-planned city, where 2 million refugees went to in 1947. The already overburdened health system and infrastructure could not cope and then Ayub Khan decided to make a new capital city. Karachi was already a port and was an industrial city. If it was still a capital, it would be bad hard to manage the country due to poor management in the city. Thus Ayub decided to change the Capital. Another reason was that if Karachi, which is in Sindh, was still the</p>

Example candidate response – high, continued

		capital, the people would think that Sindh was being more developed than other provinces. Therefore, he decided to build a new city, that would be independent of any province. Thus he built Islamabad and made it the Capital.
4	c)	<p>There were many successes as well as unsucesses. During the 1962 Indo-China war, the US supplied weapons to fight India, to fight the communist China, since Pakistan and India are rivals, Pakistan hated this.</p> <p>During the 1971 war, Pakistan asked US to help it. The USA did not help it even though they were on friendly ^{terms}. When Pakistan lost the war, it left ^{terms} and due to this relations worsened.</p> <p>In 1985, the Pressler Amendment was passed which said that the US would not help a country, which had or was developing nuclear weapons, through aid. During the Afghan miracle, this was ignored but after the war ended, it stopped the aid. Pakistan told USA that India was also developing nuclear weapons, and was getting aid. The US ignored Pakistan and relations worsened.</p> <p>Apart from the failures, there were</p>

Example candidate response – high, continued

	<p>certain successes. In 1950, Liaquat Ali Khan was invited to the USSR and USA. Liaquat chose to go to the US which improved relations. In 1954, Pakistan entered seats, an organization designed by Western Powers, thus the relations improved as USA was also present in this organization.</p> <p>In 1979, when USSR invaded Afghanistan, the US gave maximum aid to Pakistan to fight against USSR. Pakistan's army was strengthened due to the US and it improved the relations to a great extent.</p> <p>In 1995, the Brown Amendment was passed in which the Preyer Amendment was revoked. The US gave Pakistan the F-16's and also gave them weapons totalling to 388 million dollars which improved the relations a lot. It was a huge success.</p> <p>In my opinion, the successes were more and they easily outweigh the failures. Pakistan and US have some rough times but overall, the relations have been great.</p>
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Examiner comment – high

(4a) The candidate was able to recall three facts about the ‘Afghan Miracle’ and so gained three marks for this question. It was pleasing to note that the candidate focused on the foreign aid given to Pakistan rather than erroneously concentrating on the invasion of Afghanistan by Russia, as this was not the point of the question.

Mark awarded = 3 out of 4

(4b) The candidate’s response was good and explained two reasons for the choice of Islamabad, thus gaining a mark towards the top of Level 3.

Mark awarded = 6 out of 7

(4c) The candidate immediately recognised the importance of the words ‘how successful’ in the question. They structured their response accordingly, and did not simply describe the events in chronological order. For explaining and evaluating the successes and failures of the relationship between Pakistan and the USA, this response scored almost maximum marks in Level 4.

Mark awarded = 12 out of 14

Total marks awarded = 21 out of 25

Example candidate response – middle

Q4	(a)	During the regime of Zia the Americans weren't happy with him as Zia Bhutto was much pro-American. In 1969, the tanks of Soviet Union rolled into Afghanistan. This changed the view of America within one night and provided Pakistan with surplus aids to accommodate and support the Afghan refugees. Huge amount of aid fell into Pakistan so it was was the 'Afghan miracle'. In which America changed its stance of not supporting Zia.
	(b)	As the era of modernization, Islamabad was chosen as the new capital of Pakistan. Previously it was Karachi, but in order to get support from the Pakistanis the government thought it better to introduce a much modernised capital. So Islamabad was chosen. Islamabad was constructed with huge effort and it was

Example candidate response – middle, continued

		<p>plotted with the modern architecture. New buildings and modern facilities were build. So Islamabad was chosen as the new capital to make the area for government in an extreme modernised location and safe location.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Karachi had been old and there was need to enforce great changes to keep the capital up to modernisation. So Islamabad was build to as a complete modern one to give the nation as a new capital, satisfying them by making it with extreme care and modern tactics. <p>(c) - Pakistan in its relationship with USA, had many troughs and crests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 1950, when Soviet Union invited Pakistan to Moscow, USA took immediate step being an enemy of USSR. USA then invited Pakistan to Washington. Pakistan opted to opt to U.S.A, this brought good relations as U.S.A was Pakistan's choice over USSR. - During 1950's Pakistan joined many anti communist blocs with America. Sec to ch/100 SEATO and CENTO were the major ones. So Pakistan was able to build good relations with USA as USA gave Pakistan aids while Pakistan supported USA against
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Example candidate response – middle, continued

		Soviet Union.
		- Pakistan being an ally of USA helped it to build an air port airbase at Peshawar. USA used it to spy over Soviet Union. During the 'U-2 affair,' Soviet Union threatened Pakistan to stop such activities of supporting the USA. But Pakistan remained firm and thus the relations were at peak with USA.
		- However, there were events which badly affected the relationship of Pakistan and USA.
		= During the war of Pakistan and India, USA embargoed put an arm embargo on both countries. Pakistan depended on USA's ^{arms} too this affected it diversely and it brought bad relations between the two.
		- During the Nuclear Power activities of India and Pakistan. USA made the Pressler Amendment according to which USA refused to give any economic aid to Pakistan. This badly affected Pakistan's ^{economy} and brought their relationship at a stale.
		- During the 1961-62 1962, India and China war, U.S.A gave full support to India. This angered Pakistan as

Example candidate response – middle, continued

		<p>USA should have taken any suggestions from Pakistan before giving huge support to Pakistan's bitterest enemy India. So relations weren't successful.</p> <p>= In the nutshell, Pakistan have been a huge supporter of USA and some countries even criticised it by calling Pakistan 'USA's right hand.' But there have been times times when Pakistan have felt betrayed by the USA and at the same time USA have helped Pakistan to a great extent but mostly for its own meanings. So relations are great as well as but at the same time distrustful.</p> <p>* The doctrine of rape or unfair law fuelled hatred for British.</p>
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Examiner comment – middle

(4a) The candidate was able to recall two facts about the 'Afghan Miracle' and so gained two marks for this question.

Mark awarded = 2 out of 4

(4b) The candidate's response was good and they were able to explain one reason for the choice of Islamabad, thus gaining a mark at the bottom of Level 3.

Mark awarded = 5 out of 7

(4c) The candidate recognised the importance of the words 'how successful' in the question and structured their response accordingly. For explaining the successes and failures of the relationship between Pakistan and the USA, this response was awarded a mark in the middle of Level 4.

Mark awarded = 11 out of 14

Total marks awarded = 18 out of 25

Example candidate response – low

Question Part

4	(a)	<p>The Afghan Miracle took place in Afghanistan when it was Zia-ul-Haq's era of being president. At this time, the Soviet Union was trying to take over Afghanistan and soon, tanks started rolling in. The miracle was that even though the Afghans were not trained and the Soviet Union on the other hand was a super power, and still, they could not take over Afghanistan.</p>
	(b)	<p>Islamabad was chosen for the capital, firstly because of its location. It is situated at a very high ^{high} place. This place was also used ^{chosen} because there was a lot of space and so the city could be planned perfectly. Also, it was situated between 3 provinces and it has cities like Peshawar, Taxila and Lahore nearby, which is fortunate.</p>
	(c)	<p>The Relationship between Pakistan and the U.S.A has differed over the years but overall, it was good. Pakistan and U.S.A had trade agreements which lead to peaceful relations and benefits to both countries.</p>
		<p>During difficult times the U.S. was helpful enough to provide Pakistan with money</p>

Example candidate response – low, continued

		<p>Aid which got the country through some difficult times. The U.S. also provided Pakistan with loans.</p>
		<p>Although there were some issues during Zia's period of rule, but that settled down and later on, America was quite to delighted to hear that Pakistan had ordered 28 F-16 Fighters etc. U.S.A also provided Pakistan with military equipment worth \$388 million \$388 million. During the government of Benazir, the relations were quite good as she</p>

Examiner comment – low

(4a) The candidate was able to recall one fact about the ‘Afghan Miracle’ so gained one mark for this question. It was disappointing to note that the candidate failed to focus on the foreign aid given to Pakistan and concentrated too much on the invasion of Afghanistan by Russia, which was not the point of the question.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 4

(4b) The candidate’s response did not give any reasons for the choice of Islamabad and so gained a mark at the bottom of Level 2. To improve they needed to avoid generalisation and demonstrate greater subject knowledge.

Mark awarded = 2 out of 7

(4c) The candidate failed to recognise the importance of the words ‘how successful’ in the question and simply described some of the events that occurred between Pakistan and the USA. The answer contained generalised statements that did not show a detailed understanding of the relationship between the two countries. As a result, the candidate scored a mark at the top of Level 2.

Mark awarded = 6 out of 14

Total marks awarded = 9 out of 25

Question 5

Question 5

- (a) What has been the importance of the Siachen Glacier to both India and Pakistan? [4]
- (b) Explain why General Musharraf was able to gain power in 1999. [7]
- (c) How successful were Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's domestic policies between 1971 and 1977? Explain your answer. [14]

Example candidate response – high

Question	Part	
Q5	a)	<p>Sichin Glacier is placed at the border and is on line of control. It is a high place and it gives view of forces of Both countries and their actions going on at all times. It is important as it shows both the camps and the activity. It also gives a passage way into controlling Kashmir. If any country loses this tactical occupying, then it will drastically reduce control over Kashmir.</p>
	b)	<p>By 1999 the government had been involved in many critical decisions. At this time Kalashnikov culture had reached its peak and the security had been reduced of the country internally. The government had not dealt with this and it led to many people opposing and criticising it. They wanted some firm action to ensure safety of the people.</p> <p>After Lahore declaration the army attacked and occupied Kargil. The Kargil was a part of Kashmir and now Pakistan was in prime position to take over Kashmir. Nawaz Sharif wanted to honor his own treaty and called his forces back. The army and Musharraf, the chief, were infuriated at this measure.</p> <p>In 1999 Nawaz Sharif the people had become increasingly tired of Nawaz's government. Nawaz knew that</p>

Example candidate response – high, continued

	<p>the army was opposing him so when the chief Musharraf was in a plane in the air he did not let it land. the He made the head of ISI the chief. The refused to accept this and took over the air base to get the plane landed. When Musharraf came out he declared Martial Law and arrested Nawaz and his Brother due to attempted murder.</p>
(c)	<p>Z.A. Bhutto introduced many domestic policies. He said that farmers could not have less more than 250 acres irrigated and 500 acres unirrigated land. He did this to maximize production with the help of major many farms and fertilizers.</p> <p>This policy of his failed as most land owners saw this coming and sold their lands to close family, or the big landowners were too powerful to hand over the land. They had to much strength and laws did not matter to them.</p> <p>Bhutto also said that tenants have first right to purchase the land. This was done as land owners sold their land to other other people and most tenants were just left helpless and homeless.</p> <p>This policy of his was also a failure as most landowners were too strong to give their</p>

Example candidate response – high, continued

	<p>property over to the poor tenants. The landowners just did what they pleased and held no regard for the law whatsoever. The tenants were just as helpless as before.</p> <p>Z.A. Bhutto also nationalized the industries of Pakistan. This was done to maximise profit generation and to guarantee money which would ^{would} help in development of Pakistan.</p> <p>This also failed as most civil servants were not so qualified enough to run these industries and the investors lost trust. This was a major blow to Pakistan with long lasting effects even though inflation only was 6% at the time. It would prove to be harmful in the recession later on.</p> <p>Bhutto also wanted to improve the schooling standard of everyone in Pakistan so he nationalized them too. The problem was that the teachers were not of quality and people did not prefer to send children to government schools. This led to a damage in literacy rate as the also quality of education was severely damaged. People preferred preferred private schools.</p> <p>Bhutto also opened RHC's and B+U's which were rural health centers and Basic health units respectively.</p>
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Example candidate response – high, continued

They were aimed to improve health care facilities for as many people as possible. Doctors training were also sent to different areas to serve. This was successful as the health of the people was very important and the people everywhere demanded it.

Bhutto also removed the labeling of branded medicines to reduce the costs of the medication for everyone. Even though he aimed to make medicine more accessible, large companies stopped providing medicine and the quality of medicines fell very sharply. The people were not satisfied with this at all and it backfired on Bhutto.

I believe Bhutto aimed to have more successful policies but due to micromanagement and his high aspirations, he could not deliver. I believe he was partially successful but if he slowly started to work then he would have started working from stepping stones, he could have achieved more gradual success. He could not benefit Pakistan much other than making the 1973 constitution and his partial successes were not enough to improve overall conditions of the country.

Examiner comment – high

(5a) The candidate was able to recall four facts about the importance of the Siachen Glacier to both India and Pakistan and so gained maximum marks for this question. It was pleasing to note that the candidate focused on its importance and produced a concise answer that displayed a good level of knowledge.

Mark awarded = 4 out of 4

(5b) The candidate's response was very good and explained three reasons for General Musharraf's access to power, thus gaining a mark at the top of Level 3.

Mark awarded = 7 out of 7

(5c) The candidate recognised the importance of the words 'how successful' in the question and structured their response accordingly. They did not just describe the domestic policies, but also explained and evaluated the successes and failures of those policies. This meant they were able to score almost maximum marks in Level 4.

Mark awarded = 13 out of 14

Total marks awarded = 24 out of 25

Example candidate response – high

5	a	Siachen glaciers was important to both India and Pak as it not only gained tourism but its ice when melted could be used for various purposes, thirdly it became a cause of conflict as a border couldn't be made through it and so became a cause of conflict for both.
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Example candidate response – high, continued

		nations
5	b	<p>Ever since Zia's army rule was feared and therefore when an army general asked to be appointed in the National Security, Nawaz Sharif not only rejected but forced him to resign; this annoyed the army and encouraged Musharraf to take over. Secondly Nawaz did not allow Musharraf's plane to land and meanwhile declared Gen Zia ul-Deen as the new chief of Army Staff, the army refused to accept this and took control of Karachi airport allowing Musharraf to land, Musharraf was infuriated and therefore established military government. Thirdly after the Kargil issue, where army along with the help of Kashmiris captured Indian Kashmir's town of Kargil and Drass were forced to retreat by Nawaz Sharif, this annoyed the army and with military rule was established as retaliation.</p>
5	c	<p>Zhutto made ^{law} medicines to be sold under medical name instead of brand, foreign medical companies went into loss and therefore stopped investing in Pakistan and thus foreign investment was reduced. Secondly, many companies began producing substandard medicines which had negative effects on health of people. However this reform made medicines affordable to poor Pakistanis.</p>

Example candidate response – high, continued

as well. Bhutto also set up rural health centers in villages and basic health units in ~~at~~ cities to improve the death & infant mortality rate. These facilities offered free services and as a result the rates of infant mortality and death rate stabilized. However many Pakistanis refused to avail these facilities and went to traditional herbal doctors or hakims. Thus it was a failure. Bhutto introduced bicameral parliament in which there was upper house (senate) and lower house (national assembly / N.A). N.A had representatives from provinces as per population whereas senate had equal no. of representatives and this reform satisfied all political shades and provinces. Bhutto introduced the constitution of 1973 which declared Islam Pakistan as a Islamic country and the leader of country must be muslim, this was appreciated by the majority and ulemas. Bhutto nationalized industries as a result govt had more money to spend on social sectors such as health and education and inflation decreased from 25-61%. The population of Pakistan was greatly pleased. ~~Moreover~~ Bhutto also introduced land reforms in which a land

Example candidate response – high, continued

		consolidation was applicable on ones 250 of irrigated or 500 unirrigated land, this pro led to efficient utilization of land and more output was causd Thus one can see that phullos domestic policies were very successful as they brought economic prosperity as well as advantages like free health to the population.
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Examiner comment – high

(5a) The candidate was able to recall two facts about the importance of the Siachen Glacier to both India and Pakistan and so gained two marks for this question.

Mark awarded = 2 out of 4

(5b) The candidate was able to explain two reasons why General Musharraf gained power, thereby earning a mark towards the top of Level 3.

Mark awarded = 6 out of 7

(5c) The candidate understood the demands of the question and was able to explain the successes and failures among Bhutto's policies. As a result, the candidate scored almost maximum marks in Level 4.

Mark awarded = 13 out of 14

Total marks awarded = 21 out of 25

Example candidate response – low

Q5	c)	<p>Zulfikar Ali Bhutto wanted to channelize the industries. The PM and the cabinet should be Muslims. The Prime Minister should be in executive council and cabinet should be in Constitution assembly. Before the Zulfikar Ali policy in between both of them were political crises held which were solved by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.</p>
		<p>As Bhutto wanted to channelize the national program. So Bhutto created the National program to boost the industry to boost the economy growth rate of Pakistan.</p>
		<p>By introducing national channelization program the many of the unemployed were there were many job opportunities and many of the unemployed were employed those which later got employed. Therefore this help increase revenue generation of Pakistan.</p>

Example candidate response – low, continued

	<p>By decreasing of the National Program their was increase in revenue generation and also Bhutto asked USSR to establish port near Karachi pigny. This would make trade and communication easier and it will boost the Pakistan economy.</p>
	<p>Many of the the living standards were increase due to the increase in the salaries as Bhutto wanted the living standard to be high. Therefore developmental projects was on rise and Pakistan revenue generation was increasing.</p>
	<p>Bhutto wanted to bring the inflation a fall to 25% to 6%. In which the set slogans of Roti, Kapra, Makaan, hence the the inflation fall to 6%. There fore it attracted the people and Bhutto had more supports. in the</p>
	<p>There were some failures of 2A Bhutto</p>
	<p>As Bhutto, ex Rural Health Care and BHC BHC were having shortages of doctors doctors and nurses nurses. The medicines were being short in hospitals this caused</p>

Example candidate response – low, continued

	<p>fall in the economy of Pakistan. People This was the failure of the Bhutto as he was losing supports for of the people.</p>
	<p>Many people were switching their jobs as they are were having financial losses in the businesses. There of this led to the downfall of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.</p>
	<p>or In 1999 the government of the country</p>
	<p>b) In 1999 the governance was of Nawaz Sharif and he did not let Musharraf plan to land in Karachi. Nawaz Sharif appointed the Army of chief and army refused to do and the army takeover the airport and let the Musharraf plan to land. The whilst Nawaz Sharif government was dis dismissed and he was arrested in in the form of hijacking, murders etc.</p>
	<p>As Nawaz Sharif was arrested and this was the big failure of the Nawaz's Nawaz Sharif government. Therefore Musharraf was able to gain power in politics in 1999.</p>

Example candidate response – low, continued

	a)	It was important the Siachen Glacier is have to both India & Pakistan. As it is the main border of China and many other states and trading and communication would be easier for the government and increase their revenue generation.
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Examiner comment – low

(5a) The candidate was only able to recall one fact about the importance of the Siachen Glacier to both India and Pakistan and so gained one mark for this question.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 4

(5b) The candidate's response was limited and failed to understand the requirements of the question. The answer was a short descriptive account of some of the background to Musharraf's rise to power, which gained a mark at the bottom of Level 2.

Mark awarded = 2 out of 7

(5c) The candidate failed to recognise the importance of the words 'how successful' in the question and, as a result, merely described some of the domestic policies. They did identify some policies as successes or failures but did not explain why. As a result, the candidate was only able to score a mark at the top of Level 2.

Mark awarded = 6 out of 14

Total marks awarded = 9 out of 25

Paper 2 –The environment of Pakistan

Question 1

Example candidate response – high

- 1 (a) (i) On the outline map of Pakistan Fig. 1 mark and shade **two** areas which experience low annual rainfall (125 mm or less). [2]

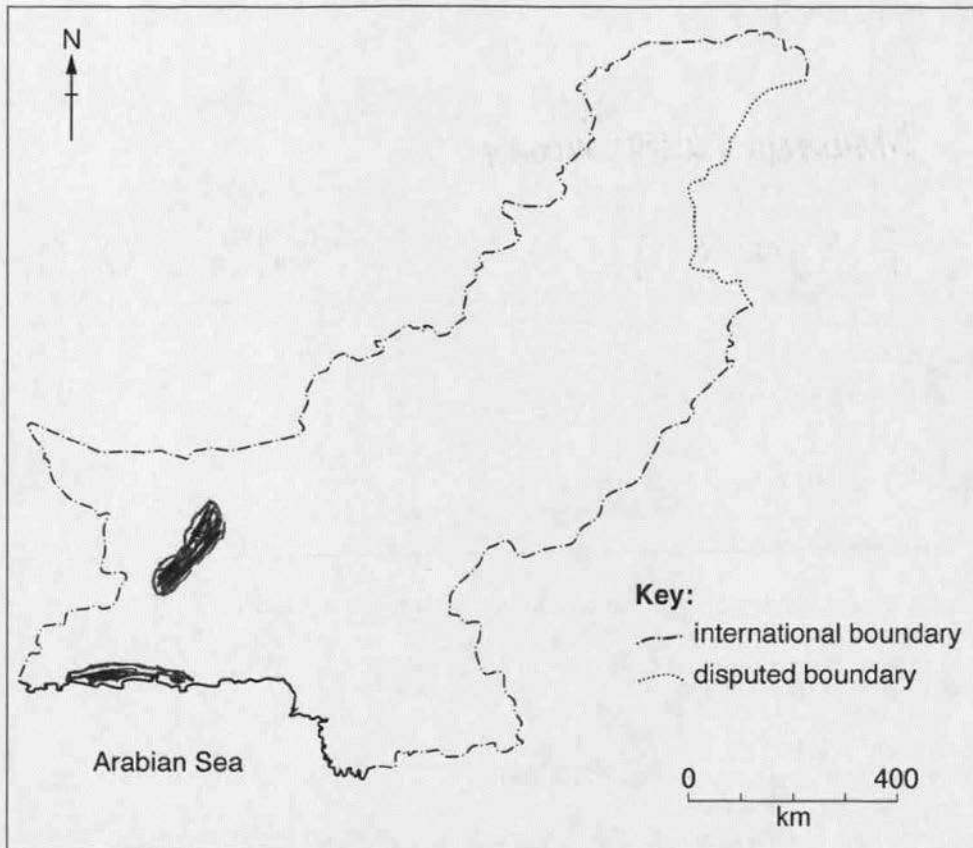


Fig. 1

- (ii) Name the crop which is mainly grown in these areas of low annual rainfall.

Dates.....[1]

- (iii) Explain the difficulties for people living in areas of low rainfall.

The agricultural activities are difficult to take place due to less water for crops. Also people must then face extreme heat. Droughts may also occur which add to the difficulties. Such areas ~~are~~ may not provide bydel HEP and irrigation is in such areas is difficult.....[3]

Example candidate response – high, continued

(b) (i) Study Fig. 2 which shows rainfall data for two cities on the River Indus.

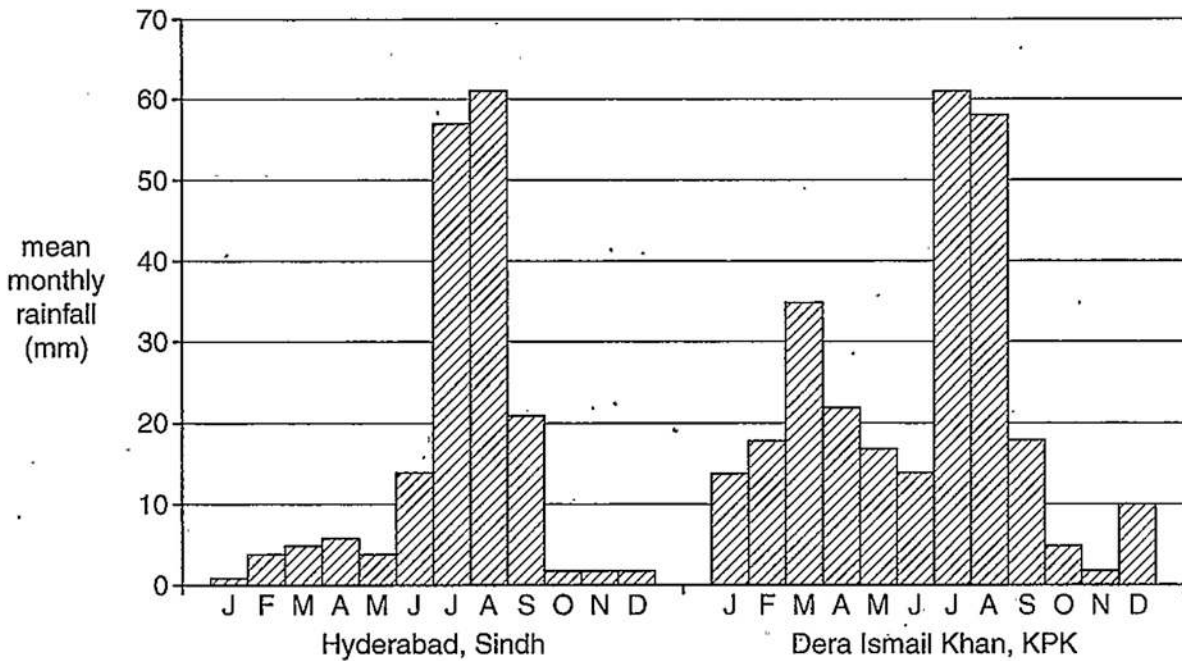


Fig. 2

A. Compare the amount and pattern of monthly rainfall in Hyderabad with that of Dera Ismail Khan.

From January to May, the rainfall in Hyderabad is less not more than 5mm while more than 12mm in D.I Khan. In June the rainfall is about 12mm for both. July and August are very wet with wettest months for over 60mm (July for D.I Khan and August for Hyderabad). Then rainfall decreases in September. October and November are dry. December is wetter in D.I Khan. [3]

B. Give three reasons for any similarities or differences in the two patterns of rainfall.

- 1 From December to May, rainfall is more in D.I Khan due to western depression
- 2 In July and August, it is monsoon that causes a high rainfall in both of the cities
- 3 As D.I Khan does not have an inversion layer, it enjoys convectional currents in April and May but not so in Hyderabad. [3]

Example candidate response – high, continued

- (ii) Explain the effect of flooding on the local economy and transport links in communities along the River Indus.

Flooding causes the destruction of crops thereby the local economy dependant on farming is hurt. Moreover livestock is also damaged thereby hurting the economy. Also flooding causes blocked roads, and the water is needed to be drained or else it may damage road. More Flood also help increase fertility thereby leading to better yields and recharge ground water supply which may be used later. [4]

- (c) Give an example of a dry port and explain why it is located where it is.

Example Lahore Dry Port

Explanation Lahore is an extremely big city with a lot of industries. It manufactures a lot of thing which are needed to be exported. As it is away from sea, dry ports are needed. This would also help ~~we~~ investors to invest more. Besides, Lahore is the provincial capital of Punjab. [3]

Example candidate response – high, continued

- (d) It has been proposed that a new motorway should be built in Sindh from Hyderabad via Thatta to Keti Bandar on the Indus Delta, a town with a population of less than 25 000.

Explain why this motorway might be needed. To what extent would this proposal be possible?

This proposal is, without any doubt, advantageous. Doing so will help Keti Bandar's local industries to flourish as a new market may be explored. Also the unemployed people may move to Hyderabad for jobs so unemployment decreases. Also this will help encourage government to develop Keti Bandar. Adjoining areas would also be benefitted. Raw materials from Keti Bandar will be used by industries in Hyderabad. Also the population of Keti Bandar will increase. But this proposal faces a problem of lack of investment as Pakistan is poor. This would also result in loss of agricultural land. Also the lack of skill makes the project difficult. It will increase internal migration. [6]

[Total: 25]

Examiner comment – high

(1a)(i) In this question the candidate followed the instructions correctly, marking and shading two areas on the map. There are three distinct regions where rainfall is below 125 mm. A mark was awarded here for correctly identifying an area in one of the regions. A further mark would have been awarded if the candidate had shaded an area of a different region.

This candidate correctly identified an area within Balochistan. Fewer candidates correctly shaded areas in the other two regions of the map. A number of candidates confused named deserts with areas that experience rainfall of less than 125 mm or less. For example, the Thal desert was often shaded.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 2

(1a)(ii) Most candidates referred to secondary crops such as wheat. Here the candidate carefully reads the question and identifies the main crop as dates. This question tests knowledge of the maps in the course atlas that show crops, crops and cultivated areas, and fruit grown in Pakistan.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 1

(1a)(iii) In this question the candidate correctly identifies that facing extreme heat is a difficulty for people living in an area of low annual rainfall, and also correctly identifies that drought may occur. However, both these points are listed on the same line of the mark scheme as they are related ideas so only one mark can be awarded here.

Further marks could have been awarded if the candidate had given more detail and used more precise subject-specific language. The candidate needed to mention the lack of water for irrigation or that the type of crops that could be grown are limited because of this. For example it would not be possible to grow crops like rice.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 3

(1b)(i)(A) This response shows the candidate looked at the amount and pattern of monthly rainfall in both of the cities as asked. They start by correctly comparing one period, from January to May, in both cities, followed by the statistic for June, correctly telling us that the rainfall is the same in both cities in that month. When comparing graphs it is important to make clear comparisons (candidates should imagine that the person who is being told the information cannot see the graph) to compare like with like (in this case the same month with the same month) and to give accurate and precise information. To be awarded the full three marks the candidate needed to tell us that both cities receive high or the highest amounts of rain in July and August, rather than comparing July in Hyderabad with August in Dera Ismail Khan.

Marks are only awarded for comparisons and not for general description or explanation of the graphs. Generally, marks are awarded for one illustration of one idea. For example, one mark is awarded for 'the amount of rainfall in June is identical in both cities', but saying 'the amount of rainfall in November is identical in both cities' would not be credited as well, although this is correct information, because it is the same kind of comparison.

Mark awarded = 2 out of 3

(1b)(i)(B), In responding to this question the candidate gains the full three marks by demonstrating a good knowledge of the reasons. Candidates in general gave more accurate responses to this part of the question. Most at least mentioned that both cities experienced monsoon rainfall.

Mark awarded = 3 out of 3

(1b)(ii) The candidate correctly identifies that flooding causes the destruction of crops and livestock. These are similar ideas, and so one mark is awarded. The candidate also mentions roads being blocked and damaged by floods (again a similar idea). To be awarded further marks, the candidate needed to develop the good ideas they included in a more precise way. For example, that the farmer would lose money because of the crops/livestock being destroyed, or that the blocked roads meant that journeys would take longer. Another very good idea that could have been credited if it had been clearer and more detailed, was the increase in the soil fertility after a flood where alluvium has been deposited.

Some candidates moved away from the focus of the question and wrote about the effects on the national economy or the social effects on the local area, for example, the effect of flooding on housing. However, a number of candidates referred to the disruption of the electricity supply, telecommunications and the inability to send emails, phone customers, etc.

Mark awarded = 2 out of 4

(1c) The candidate's response here gained the full three marks for correctly identifying a dry port and giving the locational factors, as requested in the question.

Mark awarded = 3 out of 3

(1d) The candidate has kept their answer closely focused on this question and has included examples. There are a number of very good points about why the motorway might be needed, and a number of very good points about why the proposal might not be possible. The candidate is awarded Level 2, three marks. To gain higher marks, the candidate needed to develop more of the points made, and also needed to include arguments as to why the proposal may be possible. The response needs to clearly identify the reasons why the motorway is needed, then go on to say how far the proposal is possible (rather than raising these points together). The candidate also needed to develop their reasons for why the proposal may not be possible, and end with a clear conclusion.

Mark awarded = 3 out of 6

Total marks awarded = 16 out of 25

Example candidate response – middle

- 1 (a) (i) On the outline map of Pakistan Fig. 1 mark and shade **two** areas which experience low annual rainfall (125 mm or less). [2]

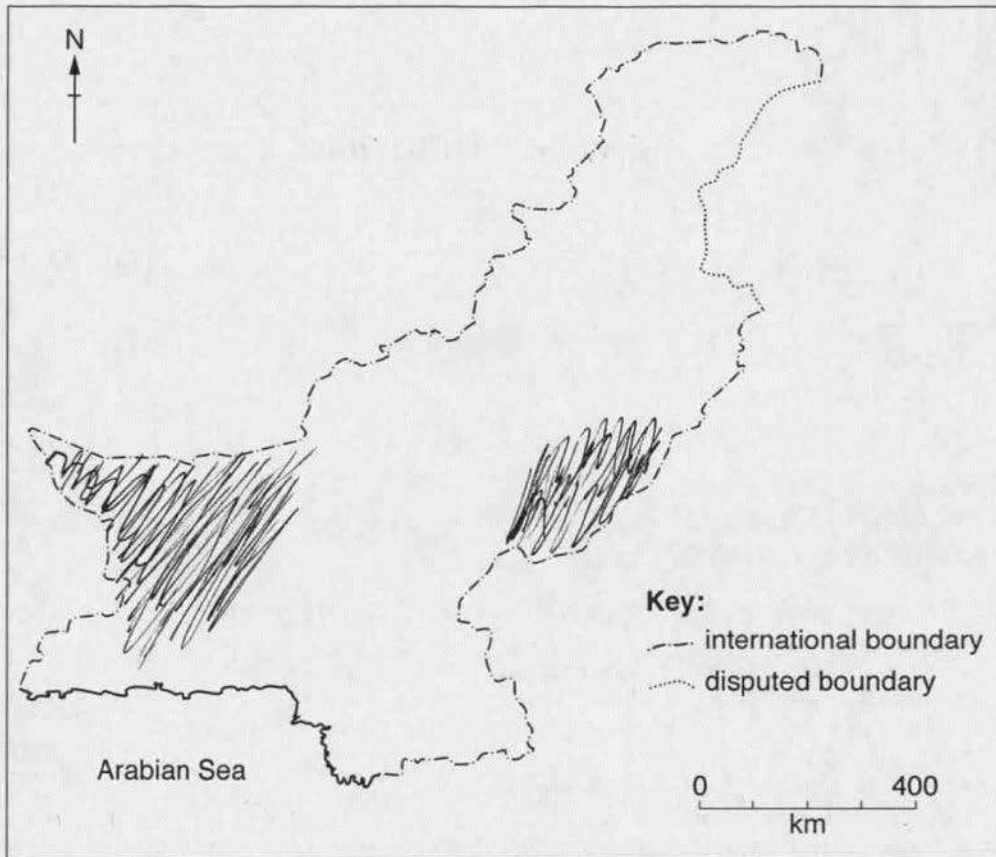


Fig. 1

- (ii) Name the crop which is mainly grown in these areas of low annual rainfall.

..... Cotton [1]

- (iii) Explain the difficulties for people living in areas of low rainfall.

..... People face alot of difficulties because of low rainfall like there is less water available for the farmers and for the crops. There is less water for the storage. There is less water for the domestic use like washing clothes and other. Because of low rainfall there is short food. [3]

Example candidate response – middle, continued

(b) (i) Study Fig. 2 which shows rainfall data for two cities on the River Indus.

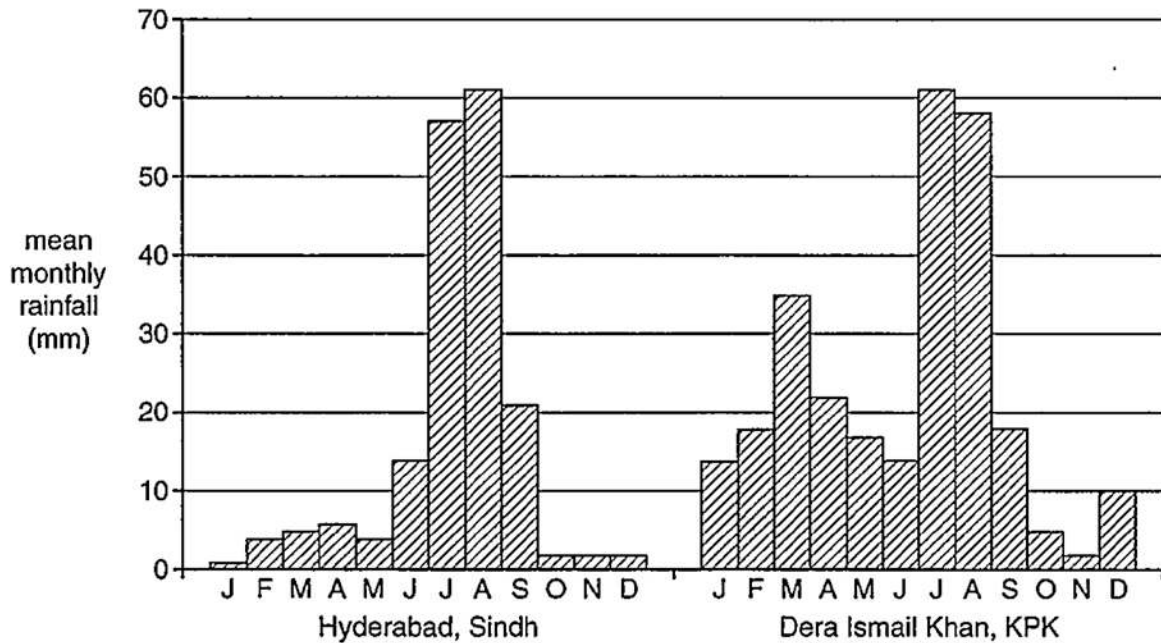


Fig. 2

A. Compare the amount and pattern of monthly rainfall in Hyderabad with that of Dera Ismail Khan.

In both Hyderabad there is 1 to 5mm mean monthly rainfall in the month from January to May. Then it increase from 15 to 61mm in Jun, Jul, Aug. Then it became low in next four months. In Dera Ismail there is heavy rainfall 14 to 35mm in month from Jan to Jun. Then in June and Aug there is heavy rain of 61mm. [3]

B. Give three reasons for any similarities or differences in the two patterns of rainfall.

- 1 In June and August both cities have heavy rainfall because of monsoon season.
- 2 There is heavy rainfall in month from Jan to May than Hyderabad because of high mountainous area.
- 3 There is less rainfall in Oct to Dec in Hyderabad because of hot climate and Dera Ismail's cold area. [3]

Example candidate response – middle, continued

- (ii) Explain the effect of flooding on the local economy and transport links in communities along the River Indus.

There are a lot of effects of flood on economy and transport. When the flood came all the farms and crops are destroyed which cause great loss to the farmers. Many valuables got drained in the flood and the roads get covered with the flood water so that's why transport stops and no one can move from one place to another. Many forests are destroyed. [4]

- (c) Give an example of a dry port and explain why it is located where it is.

Example Faisalabad dryport.....

Explanation ... In Faisalabad dryport there are a lot of facilities. There is a good area for the storage of goods and when the goods are going to be transported in Faisalabad dryports they check the value and quality of goods. They check that anything may not be damaged. [3]

Example candidate response – middle, continued

- (d) It has been proposed that a new motorway should be built in Sindh from Hyderabad via Thatta to Keji Bandar on the Indus Delta, a town with a population of less than 25 000.

Explain why this motorway might be needed. To what extent would this proposal be possible?

This motorway is needed for a lot of uses. Like it will be used for transportation. People can move from one place to another. If people will visit town through that motorway then its population will be increased and motorway will attract people towards the town. Many goods will be transported through that motorway. Many trucks will move and take goods from one place to another easily. It will attract the industries to open there. Industries in the town because there will be a facility for them to transport things to other places. The town will become a metropolitan city because of motorway.

[Total: 25]

Examiner comment – middle

(1a)(i) Generally, the instruction to mark and shade an area is aimed at encouraging candidates to keep their shading within a specified area. This is because, without first marking out an area, the shading could stray too far outside the area the candidate intends. In this case, the shaded area in Balochistan is correct and remains within the area that can be credited. The other shading covers an area of desert, with the candidate thinking that this type of geographical feature is synonymous with levels of rainfall below 125 mm. More careful study of the maps in the atlas would have shown this as incorrect, so one mark is awarded here.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 2

(1a)(ii) 'Cotton' has been given as the main crop. However, cotton requires a lot of moisture, particularly early on in the growing process, so, while it is a crop that needs hot weather conditions, it would not be suitable for areas of low annual rainfall. While the question tests candidates' map knowledge, awareness of the crops grown in Pakistan and the type of growing conditions that dates require would have been useful here.

Mark awarded = 0 out of 1

(1a)(iii) The candidate gains two marks for mentioning the lack of water for domestic use and that low rainfall is a reason for food shortages. A further mark could have been awarded if the candidate had included more detail and used more precise subject-specific language when writing about the difficulties people face when growing food. The candidate could also have mentioned lack of water for irrigation or that a lack of water limits the type of crops that can be grown.

Mark awarded = 2 out of 3

(1b)(i)(A) This response shows that the candidate has described the graphs individually rather than making a direct comparison between the two. As a result, the candidate has not extracted information to illustrate their analysis. The candidate was right to look at specific periods of the year to identify a pattern, but the periods identified are not the same for both graphs, and again, no direct comparison has been made.

Mark awarded = 0 out of 3

(1b)(i)(B) The candidate states confidently that heavy rainfall in both cities is because of the monsoon and gains credit for this. However, to be awarded further marks, the candidate would need to develop their ideas on geographical location to identify the direct cause for the differences in the two rainfall patterns.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 3

(1b)(ii) The candidate has made two good points about crops being destroyed and roads being covered with floodwater. The candidate could have improved their answer by being more specific about what was meant by 'great loss to the farmers', either by referring to the financial losses associated with floods, or by giving more detail about what happens when roads are flooded. The question asks for the effect on transport links, so consideration of how journeys take longer or become more dangerous would have been useful. Candidates need to make sure that they are not just repeating words from the question (in this case *transport*) because this could mean answers are not detailed or precise enough.

Mark awarded = 2 out of 4

(1c) The candidate gives a correct example of a dry port, Faisalabad, and gains a mark for this. The importance of careful reading of the question is illustrated here, because the functions of a dry port are given rather than the locational factors required by the question.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 3

Examiner comment – middle, continued

(1d) A number of reasons are given as to why the motorway might be needed: to transport people from place to place, to transport goods, to attract industry. The candidate also develops one idea, so the response is awarded a Level 2, three marks. However, the candidate needed to address more than one part of the question, making more developed points, in order to achieve Level 3. Candidates in the 'Good' range often needed to address the proposal in the question more directly, and base their responses specifically on the geography of the places mentioned to avoid simply making points about why motorways might be needed in general.

Mark awarded = 3 out of 6

Total marks awarded = 10 out of 25

Example candidate response – low

- 1 (a) (i) On the outline map of Pakistan Fig. 1 mark and shade **two** areas which experience low annual rainfall (125 mm or less). [2]

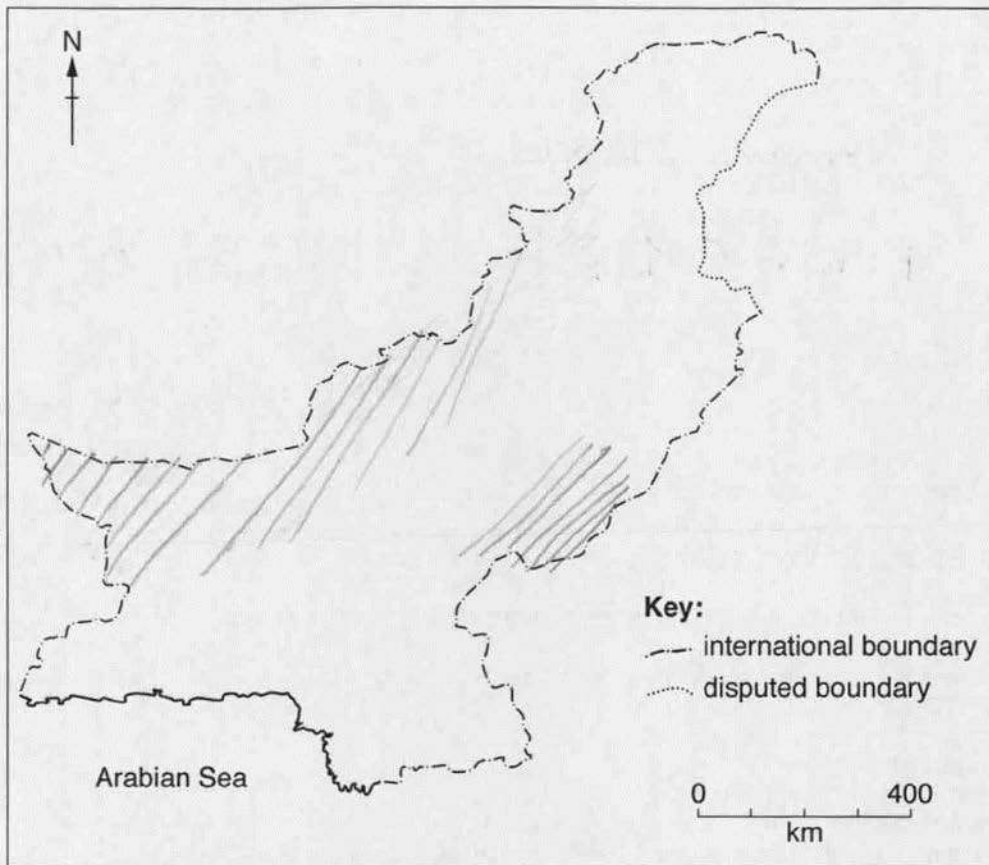


Fig. 1

- (ii) Name the crop which is mainly grown in these areas of low annual rainfall.

.....wheat.....[1]

- (iii) Explain the difficulties for people living in areas of low rainfall.

.....People living in areas of low rainfall face a number of difficulties. Firstly they get short of water and water is really very essential in our daily life to carry out different activities.....

.....[3]

Example candidate response – low, continued

(b) (i) Study Fig. 2 which shows rainfall data for two cities on the River Indus.

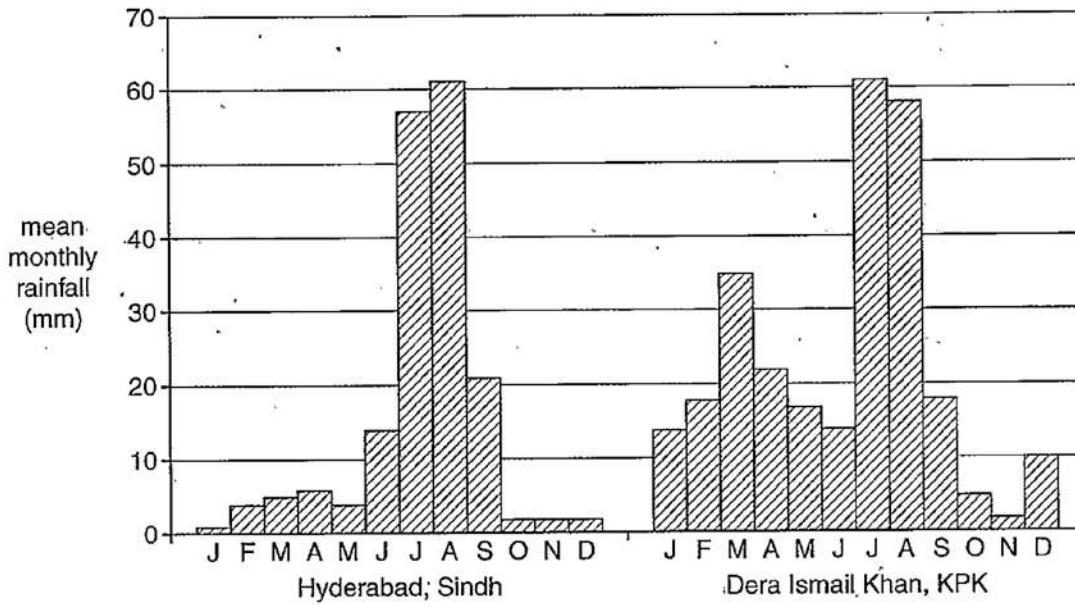


Fig. 2

A. Compare the amount and pattern of monthly rainfall in Hyderabad with that of Dera Ismail Khan.

There is a big difference. Firstly in January there is really very less amount of rainfall in Hyderabad whereas in Dera Ismael Khan, it is aprox. 13mm. The same is the case with all the starting months of the year. Rainfall is much in DIK than that of Hyd. However there is ^{more} much rain in ^{both} Hyd in ^{July} June and equal in August [3]

B. Give three reasons for any similarities or differences in the two patterns of rainfall.

- 1 Sindh is in the lower part of Pakistan and Hyderabad is located there with less amount.
- 2 Dera Ismael Khan is located in KPK, which is on more upper side on the map of Pak.
- 3 River Indus is located and the currents come same, and so there is more rainfall in July & August.

Example candidate response – low, continued

- (ii) Explain the effect of flooding on the local economy and transport links in communities along the River Indus.

Floods cause great damage. Buildings, roads get destroyed. Local economy also gets affected as then more money is to be invested in the maintenance. On the other hand, transport links in communities along the River Indus is also affected as floods destroy the roads, water is held and so people also find it difficult to move. [4]

- (c) Give an example of a dry port and explain why it is located where it is.

Example ... Hyderabad

Explanation ... A dry port is located in Hyderabad as the city's climate is arid i.e hot and dry. Less rainfall is experienced, except that of monsoon season. The evenings are windy and airy. Cities are linked and better opportunities are available. [3]

Example candidate response – low, continued

- (d) It has been proposed that a new motorway should be built in Sindh from Hyderabad via Thatta to Keti Bandar on the Indus Delta, a town with a population of less than 25 000.

Explain why this motorway might be needed. To what extent would this proposal be possible?

The motorway might be needed in Sindh from Hyderabad via Thatta to Keti Bandar on the Indus Delta as there are less roads or highways present connecting major areas of Sindh. So there is need of this new motorway to be built as it will have numerous benefits for the country as well as the population. It will be easier to travel and also in transportation of goods. Trade can happen. This will also create employment. This motorway will also increase the country's economy, though it will cost much in the building. ~~Ket~~ The town has population less than 25000 so it is needed for the connection. [6]

[Total: 25]

Examiner comment – low

(1a)(i) Although part of the two areas shaded by the candidate fell within two of the correct regions on the map, the full extent of the shaded areas fell outside the correct regions and so no marks could be awarded.

Mark awarded = 0 out of 2

(1a)(ii) The answer given here of ‘wheat’ is a secondary crop, and not the main crop. The question asks ‘which crop is *mainly* grown’.

Mark awarded = 0 out of 1

(1a)(iii) The candidate understood that an area of low rainfall will have insufficient water. What they needed to do to develop their answer was to consider why the shortage of water causes difficulties. The candidate could have gained marks here by thinking about how people cope with the essentials of living in an area with very little rainfall, and how this affects the different activities they have to carry out.

Mark awarded = 0 out of 3

(1b)(i)(A) The candidate understood that there is high rainfall in both July and August and they gained credit for this. To improve, the candidate needed to use the statistics when comparing this with the amount of rainfall in January. They also needed to give the statistic for the amount of rainfall in Hyderabad (they gave 13 mm for Dera Ismail Khan). Similarly, they needed to include more detail about the differing levels of rainfall in the early part of the year in Dera Ismail Khan compared to Hyderabad. It was clear, however, that the candidate was starting to look at the patterns of monthly rainfall over the year rather than just the amounts for each month.

Mark awarded 1 out of 3

(1b)(i)(B) The candidate clearly considered how the geographical location might affect patterns of rainfall, but they needed to develop their ideas further. For example, they could have considered the monsoon rainfall occurring in particular areas.

Mark awarded = 0 out of 3

(1b)(ii) The candidate gained a mark for stating ‘buildings, roads get destroyed’ and ‘floods destroy roads’, but, to gain further marks, they needed to include more clarification of the kinds of damage resulting from floods and precisely how this damage affects the local economy.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 4

(1c) Although the candidate correctly identified a dry port and gained a mark for this, to gain further marks they needed to give valid locational factors. There was some confusion as to the precise meaning of a dry port, with the candidate perhaps seeing this as something that was located in a hot, dry climate. There could have been a possibility of a second mark if the candidate had developed ‘cities are linked’ by explaining this is due to good road and rail connections. It is clear the candidate had read the question carefully and answered within their abilities and knowledge, because an example of a dry port, as requested, was given rather than a sea port.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 1

(1d) The candidate refers to the places mentioned in the question and gives reasons why the motorway might be needed. Some of these have substance, and so they were awarded a Level 1, two marks. To gain higher marks at Level 2, the points made needed more development.

Mark awarded = 2 out of 6

Total marks awarded = 5 out of 25

Question 2

Example candidate response – high

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

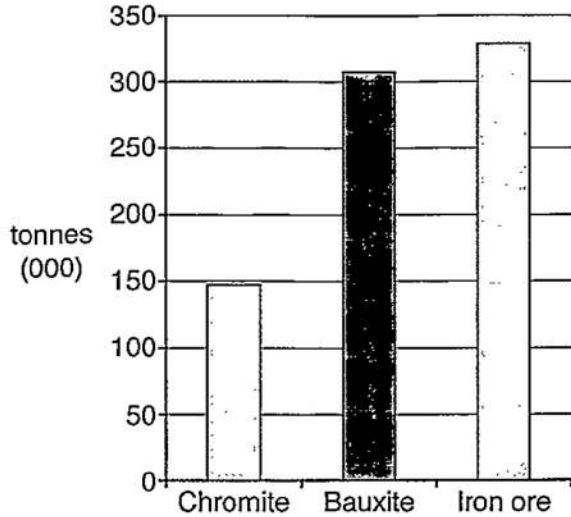


Fig. 3

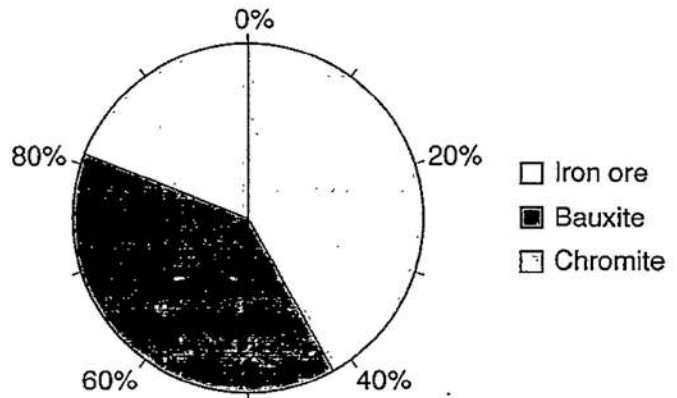


Fig. 4

- (i) How much iron ore was extracted in 2010–11?

~~325 tonnes~~ 330 tonnes [1]

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

Fig. 3 provides the exact amount whereas Fig. 4 provides the percentage share. [1]

- (b) (i) Give **one** use for the mineral chromite and name **one** area where it is extracted in Pakistan.

Use Used as an alloy to make stainless steel.
 Area Balochistan [2]

Example candidate response – high, continued

- (ii) What are the benefits of extracting mineral resources for local people and the national economy?

Extracting minerals would require labour force and thus provide employment. Mineral resources are of high demand so it will boost economy, e.g. gold and copper. If Pakistan extract copper itself, it won't need to import it thus reducing ~~pressure~~^{burden} on foreign exchange. Pakistan can export these resources. As economy will boost, more development projects can be run helping local people. [4]

- (iii) Explain the effects of mineral extraction on the natural environment.

Mineral extraction have some negative impacts on environment. The machinery used may produce loud noise thus happens noise pollution. Deforestation might take place to reach mines. There is land degradation due to digging and land might collapse too. The machinery used waste might be thrown into rivers and streams resulting in polluting them. [4]

Example candidate response – high, continued

(c) (i) Fig. 5 is a diagram of a thermal power station.

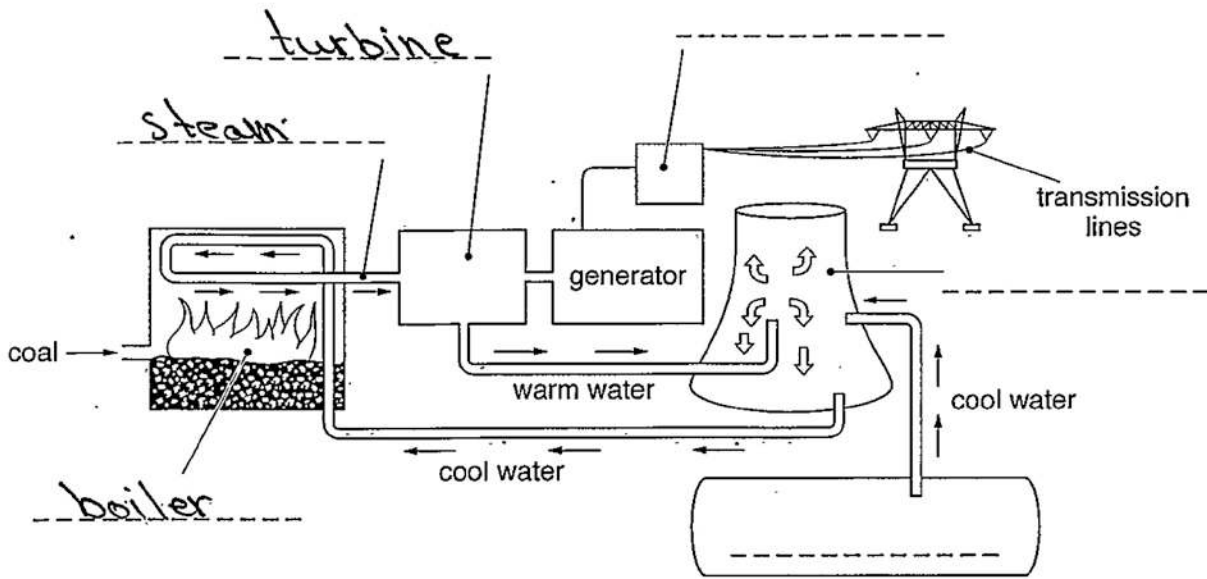


Fig. 5

Choose **three** terms from the list below and use them to label the diagram in **three** of the spaces provided.

reservoir transformer boiler turbine cooling tower steam [3]

(ii) Explain why burning fossil fuels in power stations is unsustainable.

It is unsustainable because fossil fuels are not renewable. They will run out at some stage. They have deposits in earth but someday these deposits will be exhausted. Then the fossil fuel that is burnt is gone, turned into smoke. We can not make fossil fuels as they are natural.

[4]

Example candidate response – high, continued

(d)

Pakistan Railways now carry less than 10 percent of Pakistan's passenger traffic and 5 percent of its freight.

To what extent is it possible to develop railways further in Pakistan? Support your answer by using examples you have studied.

Government must replace the old and useless engines with new ones. Electric trains can be introduced which are faster so people will prefer them. The train cabins must have facilities and be more comfortable. But for all this, huge investment is required. Government is already short of capital and needs to allocate budget in other projects. The tracks are to be maintained or at some places replaced as well. They are old and out dated. Government can try to reduce ticket prices to ~~en~~ make railways cheaper. Developing railways is possible to some extent. New routes should be made to make railways more efficient. [6]

[Total: 25]

Examiner comment – high

(2a)(i) Although the candidate looked at the correct chart and the correct area of the bar chart, for the mark to be awarded they needed to give the correct numerical value of 330 000 tonnes. A significant minority of candidates omitted the tonnes or the 000 tonnes in their response. It is essential that all areas of the graph are read carefully, including titles, axes labels and keys, as well as the numerical data represented.

Mark awarded = 0 out of 1

(2a)(ii) The correct answer was given in the form of ‘amount’ and ‘percentage share’. A variety of responses were given credit, in order to allow for the different words that candidates used to describe the same concepts.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 1

(2b)(i) The mark was awarded for ‘stainless steel’. Goods rather than processes gained the mark. Very few candidates were able to identify one of the correct areas for the extraction of chromite, i.e. ‘Muslimbagh/Zhob (Valley)/Wad’. Although these areas are in Balochistan, this is a province, and mining for chromite does not take place over the entire province. Candidates generally need to be more specific and accurate when naming the different areas of Pakistan where different activities take place.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 2

(2b)(ii) This response was awarded three marks for ‘provide employment’ for a benefit to local people, ‘gold and copper’ as the named raw materials and ‘won’t need to import it (copper)’ for the idea of reducing imports. A further mark could have been awarded if the candidate had been more specific. For example, with regard to ‘export these resources’, they could have included the idea of exports increasing, or that export earnings contribute to the balance of payments because the export of minerals is a source of foreign exchange. The candidate could have gained a mark if the idea of ‘more development projects can be run helping local people’ had been expanded to cite a specific project, for example road improvement.

Mark awarded = 3 out of 4

(2b)(iii) This was very well answered, gaining full marks for four developed points. The candidate gave the source of noise pollution (loud noise from machinery), the reason why deforestation occurred (to reach the mines), that land might collapse too due to digging and that dumping waste in rivers would pollute them. It is important that candidates develop the points they make when answering questions that ask them to ‘explain’.

Mark awarded = 4 out of 4

(2c)(i) The candidate correctly identified three terms on the diagram.

Mark awarded = 3 out of 3

(2c)(ii) One mark was awarded here, because, although the candidate made a number of points, they repeated the same point – that fossil fuels are non-renewable. The candidate needed to address other aspects of the unsustainability of fossil fuels. They should have considered not just the fuels themselves, but also the source, extraction and effects of using such fuels. The candidate could have gained another mark if they had expanded on the CO₂ emissions produced by fossil fuels which in turn contribute to global warming.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 4

Examiner comment – high, continued

(2d) This type of question requires the candidate to present developed arguments for and against a proposal or possibility and make a clear evaluation of those arguments. There is enough development here to award this Level 2, four marks. The argument presented about why the government should reduce ticket prices to make the railways cheaper (an argument for the possibility) as well as the point about the challenge of other budget priorities (an argument against the possibility) are the elements that gain credit. However, although the candidate states 'Developing railways is possible to some extent' the argument against the possibility of development is much more persuasive, i.e. there's no money to do it.

There were a number of points addressing the problems with the railways and what the government should do to develop them, but little which evaluated the extent to which development of the railways is possible (as asked by the question). This response is a very good example of a candidate who has presented points on both sides of an argument but failed to base their conclusion on clear evidence. More careful reading of the question, and more careful planning and organisation of points for and against the feasibility of development would have helped gain credit at Level 3.

Mark awarded = 4 out of 6

Total marks awarded = 17 out of 25

Example candidate response – middle

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

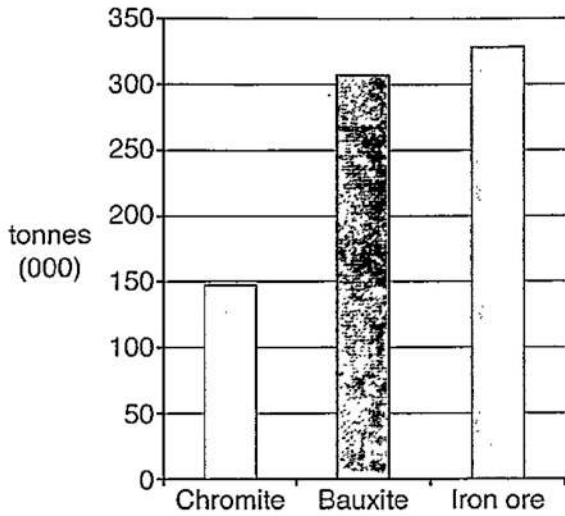


Fig. 3

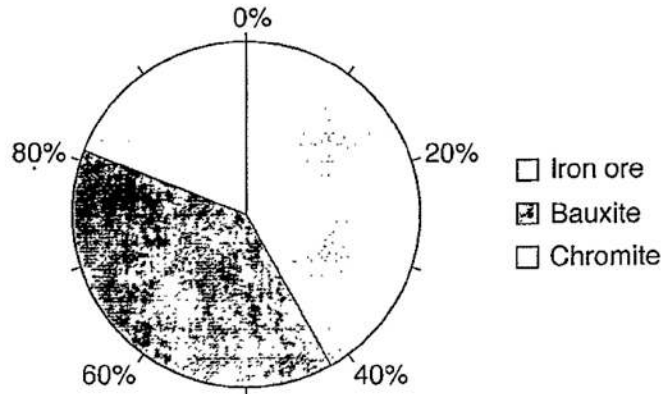


Fig. 4

- (i) How much iron ore was extracted in 2010–11?
 330 metric tonnes [1]
- (ii) State the difference between the type of information being provided in Fig. 3 compared to that in Fig. 4.
 Fig. 3 is a bar chart and Fig. 4 is a pie chart. Fig. 3 has values in tonnes and Fig. 4 has value in percentages. [1]
- (b) (i) Give **one** use for the mineral chromite and name **one** area where it is extracted in Pakistan.
 Use It is used in industries
 Area Balochistan [2]

Example candidate response – middle, continued

- (ii) What are the benefits of extracting mineral resources for local people and the national economy?

There are many benefits of extracting mineral resources for local people as it would provide them with employment in the extraction of the minerals also in the industries of the minerals in which they go for processing. The country's GDP would rise and the country would be able to pay off its debts or loans which the country has taken from other countries. Also the country would stop importing minerals hence, they would benefit from the extracted one. [4]

- (iii) Explain the effects of mineral extraction on the natural environment.

The natural environment gets damaged severely. When the miners dig up the land to make passages to go inside and extract, it creates noise pollution as they blast the rocks which are there. The land which is then dug up for mineral extraction cannot be used for farming or any other purpose. The land becomes unutilised and it is hard to construct there. Also the huge depressions which are dug up can cause floods and then it would be a problem. [4]

Example candidate response – middle, continued

(c) (i) Fig. 5 is a diagram of a thermal power station.

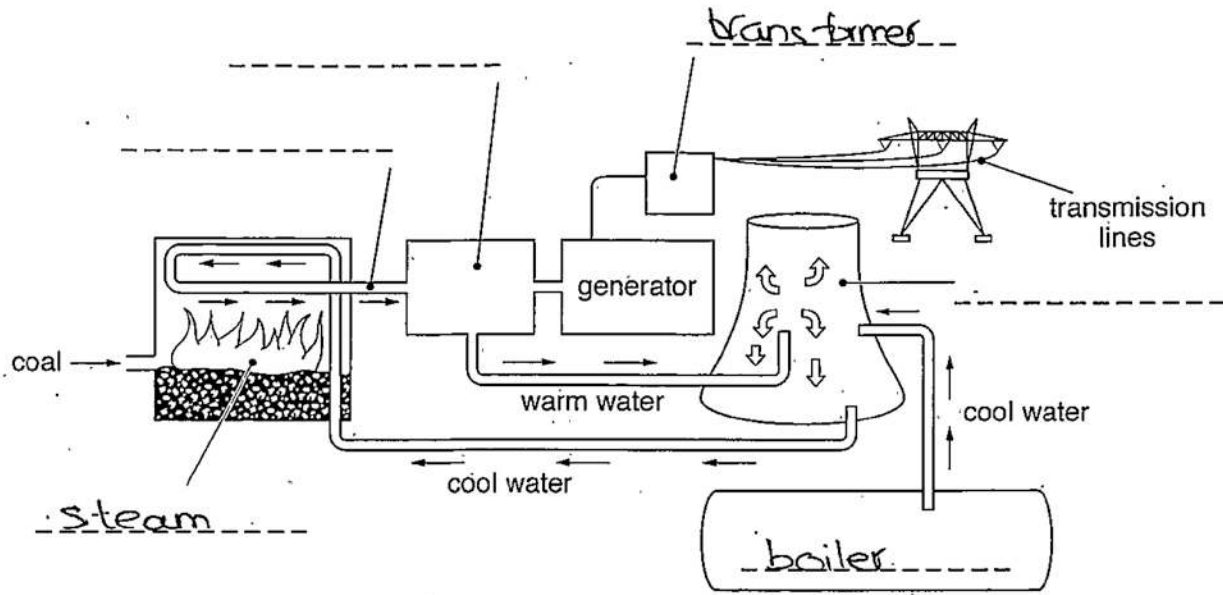


Fig. 5

Choose **three** terms from the list below and use them to label the diagram in **three** of the spaces provided.

reservoir transformer boiler turbine cooling tower steam [3]

(ii) Explain why burning fossil fuels in power stations is unsustainable.

Burning fuels in power stations is unsustainable because they cannot be used again. Power stations should not burn fossil fuels as they aren't being extracted and no more places have been discovered yet to extract fossil fuels. If they use fossil fuels in power stations then there won't be any fossil fuels left for the coming generation. Fossil fuels are very rare these days so we must protect them. [4]

Example candidate response – middle, continued

(d)

Pakistan Railways now carry less than 10 percent of Pakistan's passenger traffic and 5 percent of its freight.

To what extent is it possible to develop railways further in Pakistan? Support your answer by using examples you have studied.

Pakistan Railways need to be developed in Pakistan more in those areas especially where there is rugged land so that area could come in some form of use and not go to waste for eg: Baluchistan. It is possible to develop railways as Pakistan's population is increasing and many people cannot afford to go by air to their respected destinations. Railways would be efficient and cheap for them. Railways in Pakistan can be made to carry goods from one place to another since there aren't many good motorways in Pakistan except for some places like Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad and Rawalpindi. Railways should be developed in mountainous areas where building of roads is difficult because of the climatic conditions. [6]

[Total: 25]

Examiner comment – middle

(2a)(i) Although the candidate had been looking at the correct chart and the correct area of the bar chart, for the mark to be awarded they needed to give the correct numerical value of 330 000 tonnes. It is essential that all areas of the graph are read carefully, titles, axes labels and keys, as well as the numerical data being represented so that the correct answer can be given.

Mark awarded = 0 out of 1

(2a)(ii) The correct answer was provided in the form of 'tonnes' and 'percentages'. A variety of correct responses were given credit in the mark scheme. This was to allow for the different words that candidates could use to describe the same concepts.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 1

(2b)(i) The candidate needed to say *how* the mineral chromite was used in industries, e.g. furnace linings or making tools. The candidate needed to be more specific and accurate when naming the area of Pakistan where the mining activity for chromite takes place.

Mark awarded = 0 out of 2

(2b)(ii) This was a good answer, demonstrating the candidate's knowledge in a well-organised way. A fourth mark could have been gained if the candidate had said more about the business opportunities for local industries and services, or how local industries could use the raw materials. This could have been achieved by developing the point about the processing industry being a source of employment for local people.

Mark awarded = 3 out of 4

(2b)(iii) Two marks were awarded for the inclusion of rock-blasting, which creates noise pollution, and for mentioning the huge depressions that are formed when the land is dug up. 'Floods' were mentioned, but these are also a consequence of the land deformation and so are on the same line of the mark scheme as 'depressions'. Land not being suitable after mineral extraction for agricultural purposes or for construction was not credited by the mark scheme.

Mark awarded = 2 out of 4

(2c)(i) With more careful study of the diagram, and more thought and reflection on the processes that take place in a thermal power station, this candidate would have gained more than the one mark awarded for 'transformer'.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 3

(2c)(ii) More subject-specific vocabulary was needed in this response. The use of the term 'non-renewable' would have seen many candidates across all levels of ability gain credit. With a little more development of the idea of why there won't be any fossil fuels left for the coming generation (they will eventually run out or become exhausted and cannot be replaced), a mark could have been gained, as it is clear that the candidate understands the concept of sustainability.

Mark awarded = 0 out of 4

Examiner comment – middle, continued

(2d) This response is an example of where the candidate has been restricted to a Level 2, three marks, because only one side of the argument has been addressed. The two points that are made supporting the possibility of developing the railways (a large number of people would use the railways and there are not enough roads to carry goods) are developed and valid, and also include examples. However, the remainder of the response concentrates on what should be done, through the building of railways, to develop mountainous/rugged areas such as Balochistan. To gain credit at Level 2, four marks, the candidate would need to address reasons why it is not possible to develop the railways. To gain credit at Level 3, the candidate then needs to give an evaluation of the reasons for and against and to conclude by summarising to what extent it is possible to develop the railways.

Mark awarded = 3 out of 6

Total marks awarded = 10 out of 25

Example candidate response – low

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

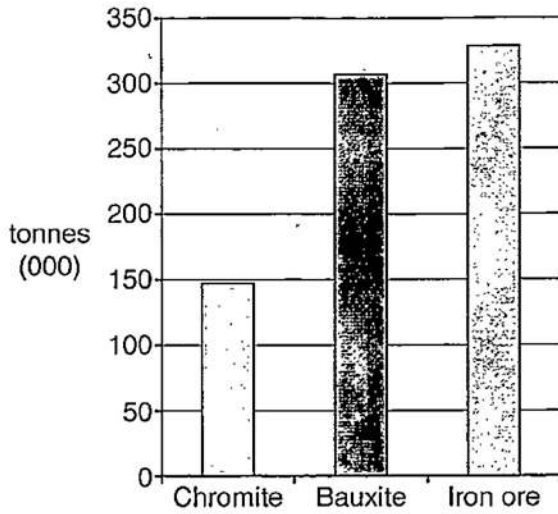


Fig. 3

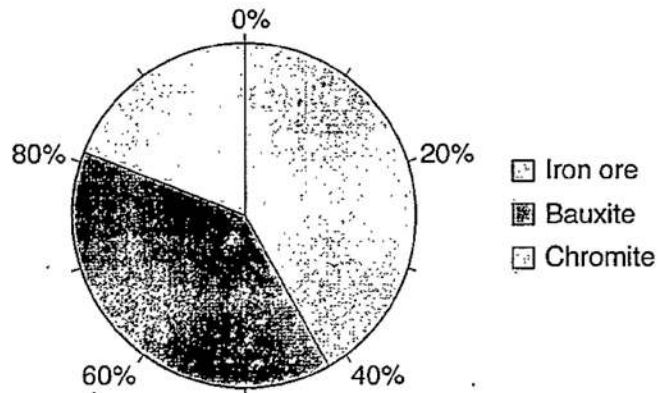


Fig. 4

- (i) How much iron ore was extracted in 2010–11?
 Around 42%, and around 325 to 330 tonnes. [1]
- (ii) State the difference between the type of information being provided in Fig. 3 compared to that in Fig. 4.
 The type of information provided in Fig 3 is in tonnes and in Fig 4 the information is provided in percentage. [1]
- (b) (i) Give one use for the mineral chromite and name one area where it is extracted in Pakistan.
 Use used in different factories and used in steel making.
 Area Chagai. [2]

Example candidate response – low, continued

- (ii) What are the benefits of extracting mineral resources for local people and the national economy?

The benefits of extracting mineral resources for local people and national economy would be that by extracting of minerals many things could be made of minerals so it would be beneficial for the local people and by extracting mineral rather than importing it from other countries would be beneficial for the government economy. [4]

- (iii) Explain the effects of mineral extraction on the natural environment.

The effects of mineral extraction on the natural environment would be that the natural environment would be effected because it creates noise pollution, air pollution, the waste which is very much dangerous is not disposed of properly due to lack of finance so it is effecting the natural environment of Pakistan. [4]

Example candidate response – low, continued

(c) (i) Fig. 5 is a diagram of a thermal power station.

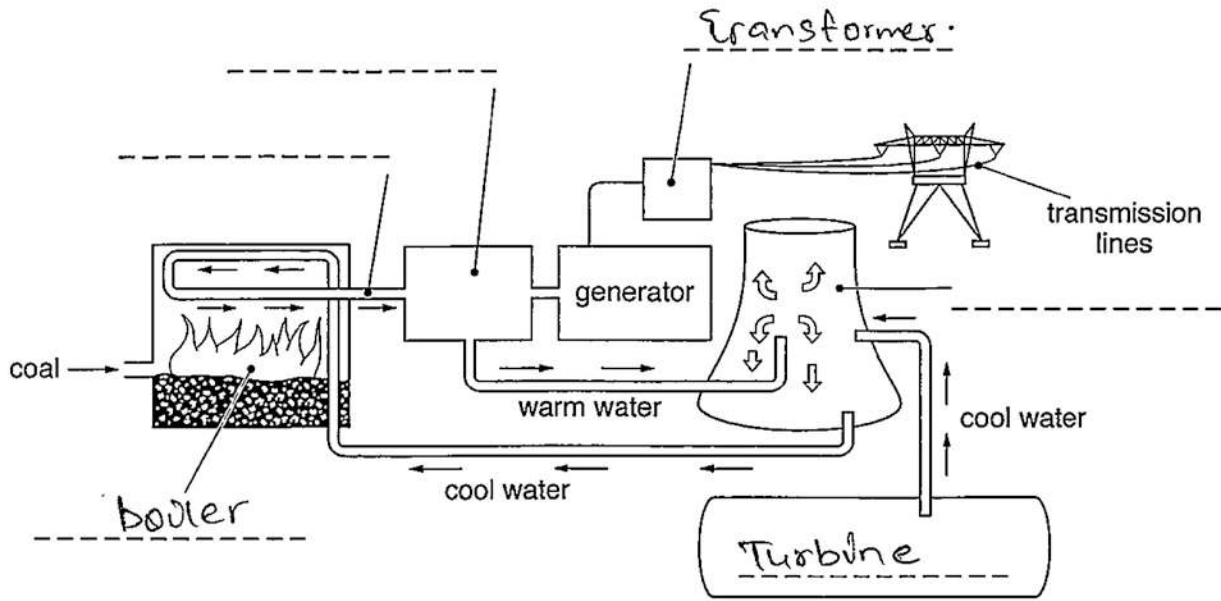


Fig. 5

Choose **three** terms from the list below and use them to label the diagram in **three** of the spaces provided.

reservoir transformer boiler turbine cooling tower steam [3]

(ii) Explain why burning fossil fuels in power stations is unsustainable.

Burning fossil fuels in power stations is unsustainable because there are lack of resources for the power stations the government should work out this how long will the power stations will survive on burning of fossil fuels so the governments should have to work on this project. [4]

Example candidate response – low, continued

(d)

Pakistan Railways now carry less than 10 percent of Pakistan's passenger traffic and 5 percent of its freight.

To what extent is it possible to develop railways further in Pakistan? Support your answer by using examples you have studied.

It is possible to develop railways further in Pakistan but the main problem is of lack of finance, lack of government support, lack of other resources these are the things which has stopped to develop the railways further. The government of Pakistan should work on developing the railway system further because if the railways would not be developed the government trains would stop working after wards so to avoid future problems the government should develop railways the trade of Pakistan through railway is getting affected. [6]

[Total: 25]

Examiner comment – low

(2a)(i) For this answer, more careful reading of the question was needed. The key requirement was to calculate *how much* iron ore was extracted and to give an amount. The candidate needed to look at the bar chart which showed the amounts being extracted, make the calculation and then provide the numerical value showing the correct units. One answer only was required.

Mark awarded = 0 out of 1

(2a)(ii) The correct answer was provided in the form of ‘tonnes’ and ‘percentages’. A variety of correct responses were awarded credit in the mark scheme. This was to allow for the different words that candidates could use to describe the same concepts.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 1

(2b)(i) Here the candidate tells us the places where chromite is used, but not what the use is, as required by the question. The candidate was also unable to identify any of the correct extraction areas, i.e. ‘Muslimbagh/Zhob (Valley)/Wad’. Candidates generally need to be more accurate when naming the different areas of Pakistan where different activities take place.

Mark awarded = 0 out of 1

(2b)(ii) One mark was awarded for the idea of reducing imports (‘extracting minerals rather than importing it from other countries’). Two more marks could have been awarded if the candidate had been more specific. For example, stating which minerals could be used to make things that would benefit the local people and being clearer about how reducing imports benefits the economy (reducing the national debt, for example).

Mark awarded = 1 out of 1

(2b)(iii) The candidate was able to name a type of pollution, but more details and development of ideas were needed to gain marks. The candidate needed to say how the noise pollution was created, how the air pollution was caused, what kind of waste was not being disposed of properly and what was happening to the natural environment because of this.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 4

(2c)(i) Two marks were awarded here for ‘transformer’ and ‘boiler’. More reflection on the processes that take place at a thermal power station would have gained the third mark.

Mark awarded = 2 out of 3

(2c)(ii) A better understanding of the ideas around sustainability would have helped the candidate gain a mark. The candidate clearly understands that ‘unsustainable’ describes something that cannot be continued for a long time, but not how this relates specifically to resources and to ecology. They could have included an explanation of why there will be a lack of resources for power stations (because fossil fuels are non-renewable).

Mark awarded = 0 out of 4

Examiner comment – low, continued

(2d) With further development here, the candidate could have gained credit at Level 2, three marks, instead of the Level 1. The basic ideas are there; for example, the reasons why it is a problem to develop the railways further in Pakistan – the lack of finance, the lack of government support, the lack of other resources. However, these all need explanation to take the response into Level 2. The response could have been developed by saying, 'It will cost a lot of money to develop the railways in Pakistan, and because the government has to prioritise other projects, it is not possible for the government to invest in them because they don't have enough money for everything'.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 6

Total marks awarded = 6 out of 25

Question 3

Example candidate response – high

3 (a) Study Fig. 6 which gives information about the area of Pakistan under cultivation.

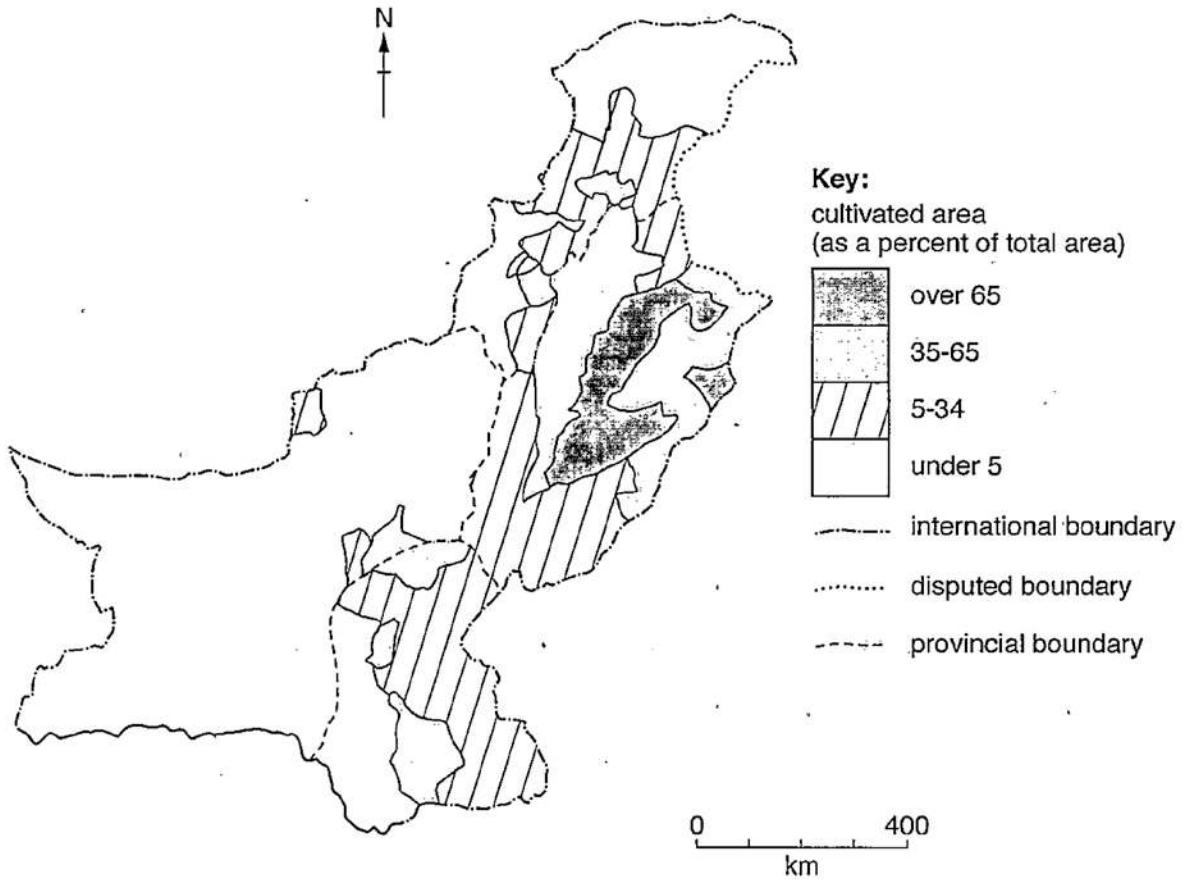


Fig. 6

(i) A. Name a district that has a cultivated area of over 65%.

..... Lahore

B. How much of Faisalabad District is cultivated?

..... 35-65% [2]

(ii) Suggest reasons why so many districts of Pakistan have a cultivated area of less than 5%.

..... Settlements away from rivers have a very low population. There are either mountains or deserts that support very ~~scarce~~ scarce population. Many areas have no proper irrigation systems as there is not much need for water. These areas also do not support agriculture thus water is only given to ^{those areas} ~~to~~ ⁶ [3]

Example candidate response – high, continued

- (iii) Explain why agricultural land is no longer producing crops in many regions of Pakistan.

Land that is assigned for agriculture is to be used strictly for agriculture only. Growing crops on the same land again and again without breaks rid the soil of its natural minerals. Thus crops are ^{not} ~~either~~ grown properly. Farmers are mostly uneducated and do not know how much fertilizer to use and how to properly grow crops. They are also poor and can not afford good fertilizers. [4]

- (b) Study Fig. 7 which gives information about urban and rural population in Pakistan in two different years.

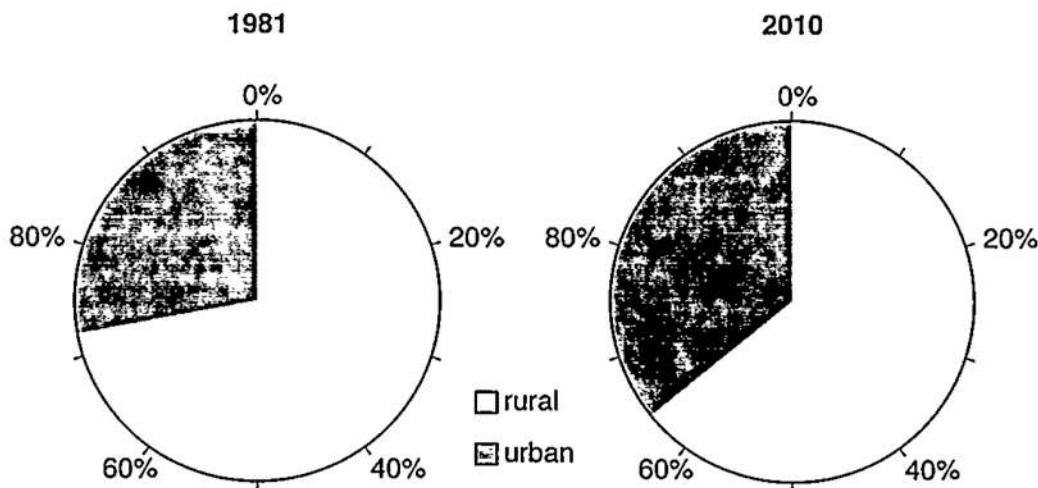


Fig. 7

- (i) By how much has the rural population decreased between 1981 and 2010?

Rural population has decreased by around 8%. [1]

- (ii) Loss of agricultural land is one reason for the rural population decreasing. Describe three other push factors that are causing people to move to urban areas.

- Rural areas do not have/provide good services such as hospitals, education etc.
- There is usually only one kind of job (e.g. farming) with low income.
- Rural areas usually do not have good infrastructure. Water, electricity & gas are ^{mostly} unavailable. [3]

Example candidate response – high, continued

(iii) Explain the effects on rural areas when large amounts of people migrate to urban areas.

Rural areas become less populated. Usually, it is men who migrate to cities. They leave their family behind that is left to take care of themselves without much money. However, if the immigrant has found a good job and sends enough money to his family, they can get better living conditions and the children can be educated. Economic situation of village improves [4]

(c) Study Fig. 8 which is a graph showing the changes in population density for different provinces between 1972 and 2011.

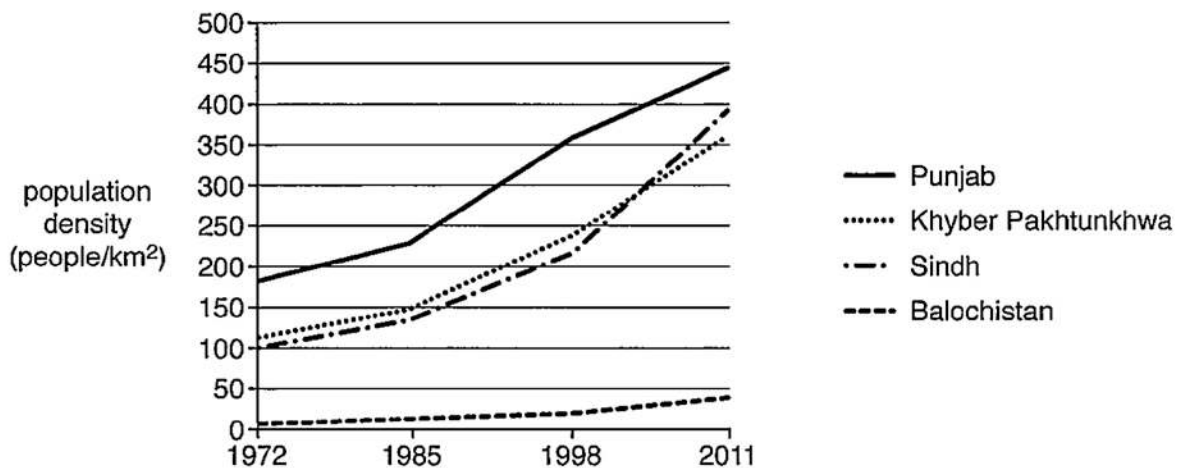


Fig. 8

Describe two of the main changes over time that can be seen in this graph.

1. Since 1972 to ~~1985~~ 1998, population has grown extremely rapidly in Punjab. Slowed down after 1998.
2. Till 1998, population grew in Punjab. After 1998, rate of growth in Sindh got more than that of Punjab. [2]

Example candidate response – high, continued

(d) Read the following two views:

The Government should spend more money on development projects in the least densely populated province in Pakistan. This province is behind in development.

The Government should spend more money on development projects in the more densely populated provinces. More people live there.

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

The government should definitely concentrate on areas with less population. It is true that these areas are still not developed properly. People living in scarcely populated areas also deserve good living standards. Other than that, if the area is developed, there will be less rate of immigration and population will become stable. Along with development come hospitals, schools and good infrastructure. This creates more jobs for skilled and unskilled labourers. Roads will encourage trade and the economic situation will improve. I think that the whole country should be equally developed so there is no extreme poverty or ^{extreme wealth} or A. [6]

[Total: 25]

Examiner comment – high

(3a)(i)(A) Lahore was the most popular answer, but unfortunately it's not correct. A few candidates were able to identify, from the map, a district that has a cultivated area of over 65%, and most of them gave Gujranwala or Multan. This suggests that candidates need to become more familiar with the location of places within Pakistan.

(3a)(i)(B) The candidate correctly identified Faisalabad District on the map and noted from the key that the cultivated area was 35–65%, gaining one mark for this. When candidates did not give the percentage unit they were not awarded the mark, because the question was '*How much of*' so the answer needed to be in terms of a percentage, a share or a proportion.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 2

(3a)(ii) The candidate gained two marks for correctly identifying 'mountains' and 'deserts'. However, the answer focused on settlements away from rivers, rather than the reason why so many districts of Pakistan have a cultivated area of less than 5%. The thrust of the answer was that these areas have little water, and if the candidate had developed the idea of places being away from rivers, a further mark could have been gained. More careful reading of the question would have led to a more directed response, gaining the full marks available.

It would not have been correct to give lack of irrigation, waterlogging and salinity as the reasons why so many districts of Pakistan have cultivated areas of less than 5%. Equally, talking about 'less rainfall' without including something against which 'less' could be compared could not be credited as we have to ask the question, 'less than what'?

Mark awarded = 2 out of 3

(3a)(iii) The candidate was credited for correctly talking about 'overcultivation', that the growing of crops on the same land again and again without a break depletes the minerals in soil. There was potentially another mark in the first sentence about land use, where the candidate could have stated that land formerly used for agriculture is now used for housing or industry. None of the ideas about farmers in the last three and a half lines are creditable.

Many candidates gave good developed responses to this question, particularly around waterlogging and salinity. Candidates in the high range also talked about alternative uses for land, the migration of the workforce and problems with landlords

Mark awarded = 1 out of 4

(3b)(i) In common with the vast majority of candidates, the correct answer was given and gained one mark. Very few candidates omitted the unit (%).

Mark awarded = 1 out of 1

(3b)(ii) This was very well answered, gaining maximum marks. Three push factors, those that force people to move to urban regions, were given: 'do not have/provide good services such as hospitals', 'low income', 'water, electricity and gas are mostly unavailable'.

Some candidates focused on pull factors (reasons why people are attracted to something) and so couldn't be credited. Some candidates needed to be more careful about the qualifying words they used; for example they wrote about 'no schools' in rural areas, rather than about the quality of the schools, and so couldn't be credited.

Mark awarded = 3 out of 3

Examiner comment – high, continued

(3b)(iii) This question was answered well and was awarded three marks. The points were explained and developed, giving a good illustration of what happens when large numbers of people migrate to urban areas.

This candidate also mentioned the positive effect on rural areas of remittances being sent back by the migrants who find work. Many candidates needed to think beyond 'decrease in population' (which wasn't credited) and reduction in agricultural activity/output. Some candidates responded by talking about the effects on urban areas, which, after analysis of both this question and question **(b)(ii)**, suggests that candidates need to have a clearer idea about the definitions of *urban*, *rural* and *push and pull factors*.

Mark awarded = 3 out of 4

(3c) This question asks the candidate to describe two of the main changes over time, so the examiner is looking for major trends and patterns that span the entire period of the graph, from 1972 to 2011. The candidate breaks down the time period into phases, which does not illustrate a main change, and repeats ideas. This response couldn't be credited. The examiner was looking for 'All four have increased', 'Punjab KPK and Sindh all increased at a fast rate/the same rate' and 'Balochistan increased at a slow rate.'

Mark awarded = 0 out of 2

(3d) This type of question requires the candidate to provide a developed response that addresses both points of view and makes a clear evaluation. This response had the potential to reach Level 3 as the points made were clear, well developed and well organised. However, only one view was addressed – the first view, so the marks awarded were Level 2, three marks, which is the maximum that can be awarded when only one view is addressed. With an equally well-developed opposing view, along with evaluation and examples, this response would have reached the top of Level 3. This was a similar situation for many other candidates.

Mark awarded = 3 out of 6

Total marks awarded = 14 out of 25

Example candidate response – middle

3 (a) Study Fig. 6 which gives information about the area of Pakistan under cultivation.

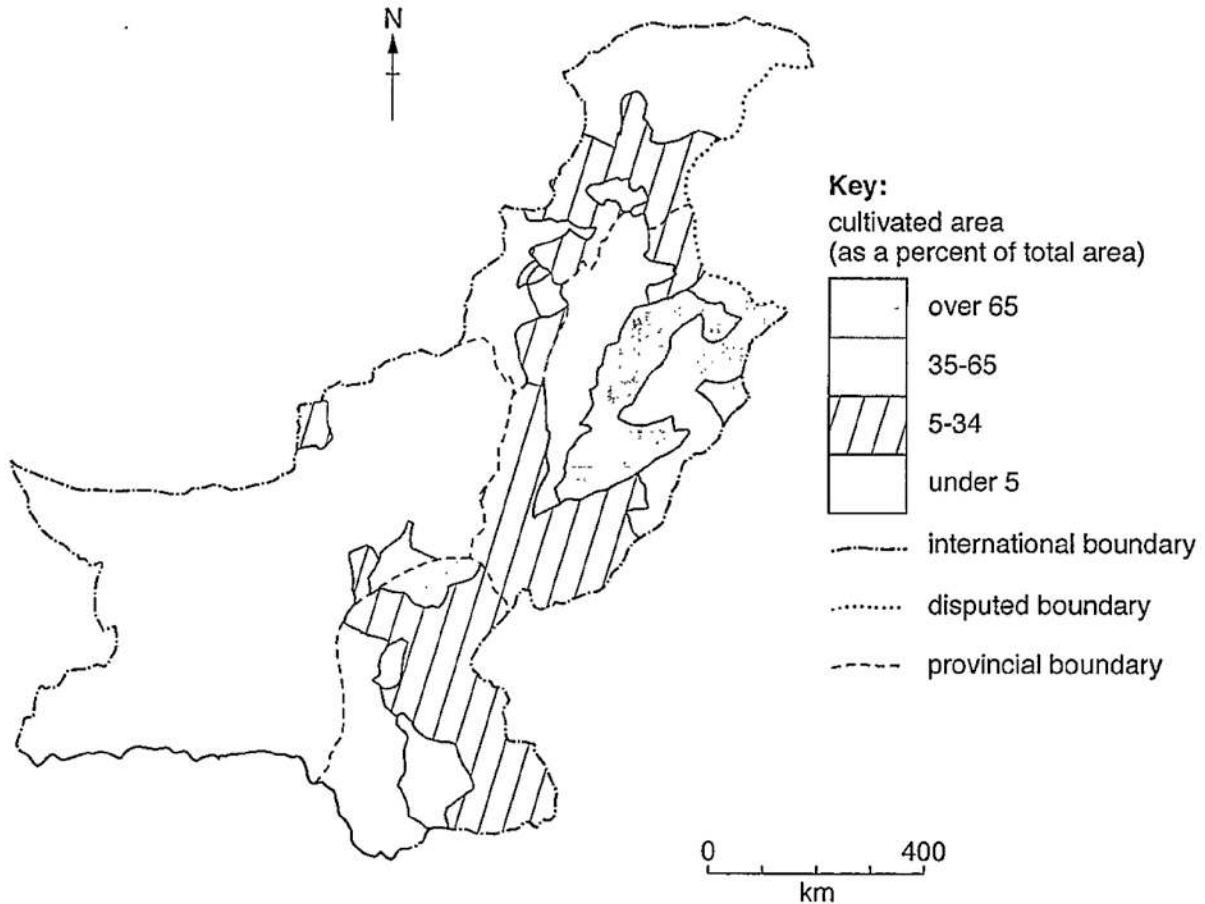


Fig. 6

(i) A. Name a district that has a cultivated area of over 65%.

Sialkot.

B. How much of Faisalabad District is cultivated?

35-65%.

(ii) Suggest reasons why so many districts of Pakistan have a cultivated area of less than 5%.

Because of the land of these areas are barren or have a difficult terrain of mountainous areas, these areas lack in ~~under~~ water supply as low rainfall is there and lack of rivers in some areas results this effect.

Example candidate response – middle, continued

(iii) Explain why agricultural land is no longer producing crops in many regions of Pakistan.

Because Pakistan's climate is changing and it is not suitable for crops to grow. another reason is that low amount of rainfall is affecting the growth of crops as they want water to grow. less amount of water is being given to these crops through ~~agri~~ irrigation. [4]

(b) Study Fig. 7 which gives information about urban and rural population in Pakistan in two different years.

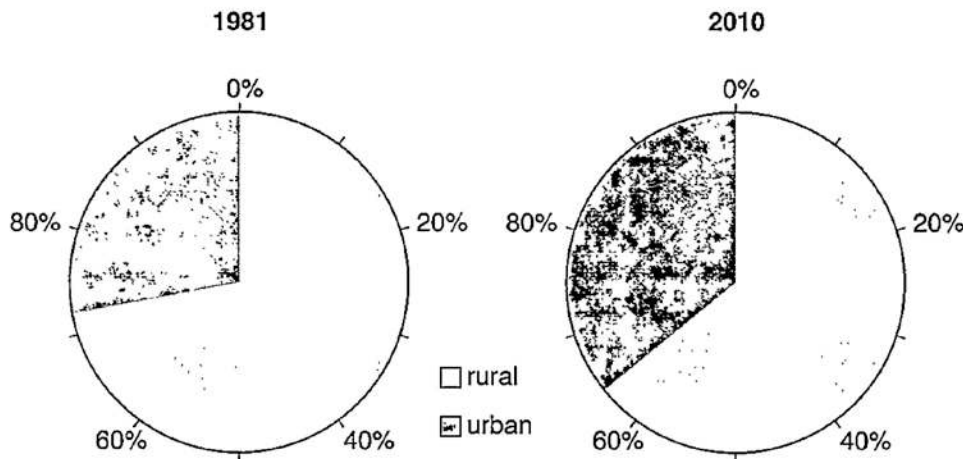


Fig. 7

(i) By how much has the rural population decreased between 1981 and 2010?

8% rural population decreased between 1981 - 2010. [1]

(ii) Loss of agricultural land is one reason for the rural population decreasing. Describe three other push factors that are causing people to move to urban areas.

- 1 ~~Good medical facilities.~~
unemployment in Rural areas.
- 2 drought in some areas.
- 3 lack of income from farms or other jobs to meet their requirements. [3]

Example candidate response – middle, continued

(iii) Explain the effects on rural areas when large amounts of people migrate to urban areas.

when large amounts of people migrate to urban areas from rural areas, ~~populatio~~ population density lowers in that area, low number of professionals in that area, people don't have a high number of labour force to work on farms. less number of crops is experienced

[4]

(c) Study Fig. 8 which is a graph showing the changes in population density for different provinces between 1972 and 2011.

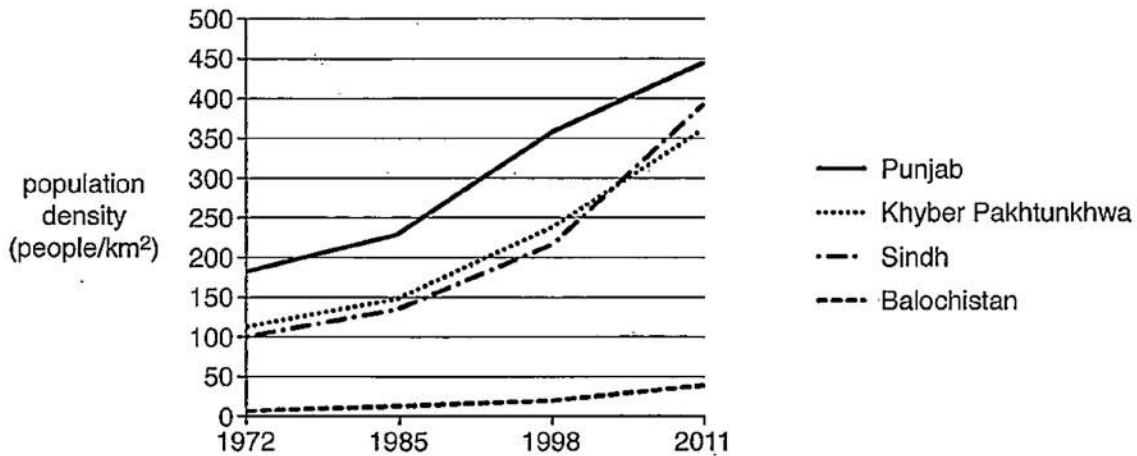


Fig. 8

Describe two of the main changes over time that can be seen in this graph.

1. Sindh had ~~an~~ a low population density ^{then} but now it has a high population density. ~~it is~~ ^{it is}

2. Punjab continues to have very high population density than other provinces.

[2]

Example candidate response – middle, continued

(d) Read the following two views:

The Government should spend more money on development projects in the least densely populated province in Pakistan. This province is behind in development.

The Government should spend more money on development projects in the more densely populated provinces. More people live there.

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

I agree with the first view because that government should spend more money on development projects in the least densely populated province in Pakistan. This province is behind in development. The best example of this province is Balochistan. It is least densely populated because no development is there, it has an unstable climate and it has a hard terrain as there are mountains but it has the potential to boost the economy of Pakistan. If government spend more money in developing this province, then people will have job opportunities and they will migrate to Balochistan to live. [6]

[Total: 25]

Examiner comment – middle

(3a)(i)(A) The candidate was right in identifying a district, Sialkot, but this was too far east to be a cultivated area of over 65%. Gujranwala to the west would have gained the mark for this.

(3a)(i)(B) The candidate correctly identified Faisalabad District on the map and noted from the key that the cultivated area was 35–65%, gaining one mark for this.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 2

(3a)(ii) This question about the physical geography of Pakistan was very well answered; a concise, comprehensive response noting that these districts of cultivation of less than 5% are barren, mountainous and have low rainfall. Correct terminology was also used.

Mark awarded = 3 out of 3

(3a)(iii) The candidate focused on one reason why agricultural land is no longer producing crops in many regions of Pakistan: the lack of water from rainfall and irrigation linked to climate change. This needed developing to consider the factors which cause land to no longer produce crops. As a result, no part of the response could be credited. However, the candidate had taken the right approach in writing the response as a series of points and reasons. This is what puts candidates into the 'good', rather than the 'high' range. However, more focused and thoughtful development of points specifically relevant to the question is necessary.

Mark awarded = 0 out of 4

(3b)(i) In common with the vast majority of candidates, the correct answer was given and gained one mark. Very few candidates omitted the unit (%) here.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 1

(3b)(ii) The candidate accurately listed three push factors: unemployment, drought and lack of income, and included some relevant extra information. This candidate started off by making the same mistake as many other candidates, i.e. giving pull factors, but recognised their mistake and went on to gain the three marks.

Mark awarded = 3 out of 3

(3b)(iii) More thoughtful development beyond simply mentioning reduced population density in the area was needed. A mark could have been gained if the candidate had thought about the effects of this, for example, less pressure on resources and infrastructure. A mark was awarded for stating that fewer people are available work on farms. Another mark could have been awarded if the candidate had developed the last point about 'less number of crops experienced'. The candidate could have gone on to say 'with fewer people to work on the farms, there may be less agriculture' or 'the burden of work at harvest time increases for the people left behind'.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 4

Examiner comment – middle, continued

(3c) Marks could have been gained here with a more precise answer, using the language associated with the analysis of tables, graphs and charts. The candidate needed to direct the response more carefully towards the question – the *main changes over time* – taking a starting point of 1972 and ending in 2011. The candidate has read the key correctly, identified the provinces correctly on the graph, and recognised that there has been a change over time related to Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The candidate needed to say ‘Sindh had a lower population density than KPK in 1972, but now, in 2011, it has a higher population density than KPK.’ This could be written more concisely as ‘Over time, Sindh has become more densely populated than KPK.’

The second point is not a main change, but something which has remained the same throughout the time period. The candidate would have gained a mark here if they had read the question more carefully and focused on the changes over time affecting all the four provinces. They could have stated that the population increased in all four provinces or noted that three had rapid increases and one a much slower increase.

Mark awarded = 0 out of 2

(3d) Much of the response was taken up with repeating the question material, and, although the candidate identified an appropriate province (Balochistan), the response continued with an explanation of why it is less densely populated, which is not the focus of the question. The part of the response that is relevant to the question begins on the third line from the end: ‘If the government spends more money in developing this province then people will have job opportunities and they will migrate to Balochistan to live’. The idea is a good one, but it is not developed and so the response was awarded Level 1, one mark. With development of ideas, the response would have reached Level 2, three marks. This would have been the maximum mark as this candidate has concentrated on only one point of view. An undeveloped point addressing the other point of view in a similar way would have seen the candidate achieving a Level 1, two marks.

The candidate could have talked about people migrating from the more densely populated provinces, which helps to balance the rural and urban populations. This would have given the development needed to take the response into Level 2.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 6

Total marks awarded = 10 out of 25

Example candidate response – low

3 (a) Study Fig. 6 which gives information about the area of Pakistan under cultivation.

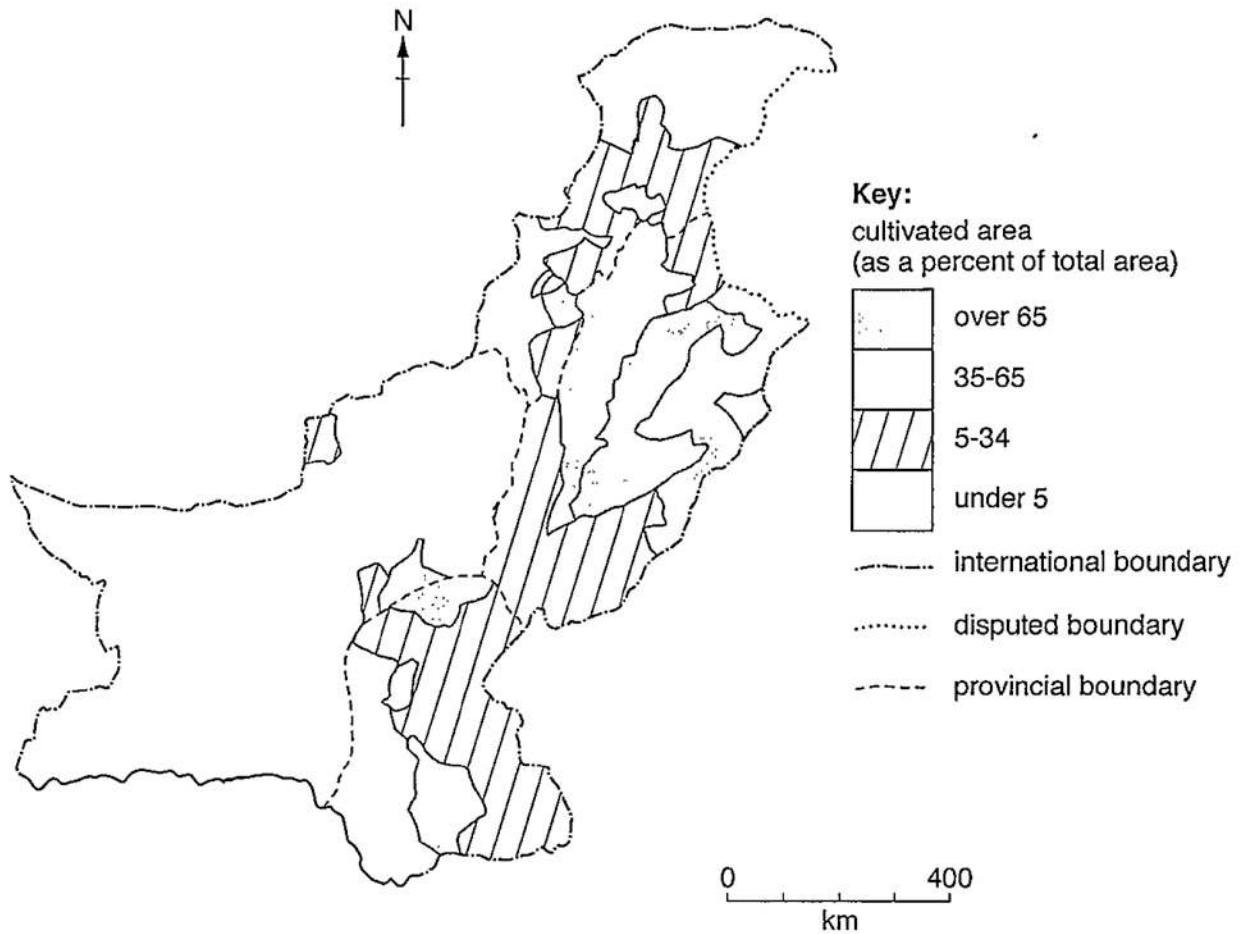


Fig. 6

(i) A. Name a district that has a cultivated area of over 65%.

Lahore.....

B. How much of Faisalabad District is cultivated?

35% - 65%.....

[2]

(ii) Suggest reasons why so many districts of Pakistan have a cultivated area of less than 5%.

The areas which are under 5% are mostly Balochistan and Northern areas, Gilgit, Chitral etc.

The land is uneven, the land is unfavourable for cultivation. The snow drowns all the crops.

The weather is not favourable.

[3]

Example candidate response – low, continued

(iii) Explain why agricultural land is no longer producing crops in many regions of Pakistan.

The regions are like Balochistan and Northern area Gilgit etc. In Balochistan the weather is extremely dry as soon the crops need water to grow, there is also a shortage of water. In Northern region the weather is extremely high. There is less sources for irrigation, there is no perennial canals, the modern method of irrigation is not there. Conventional method can't irrigate more. [4]

(b) Study Fig. 7 which gives information about urban and rural population in Pakistan in two different years.

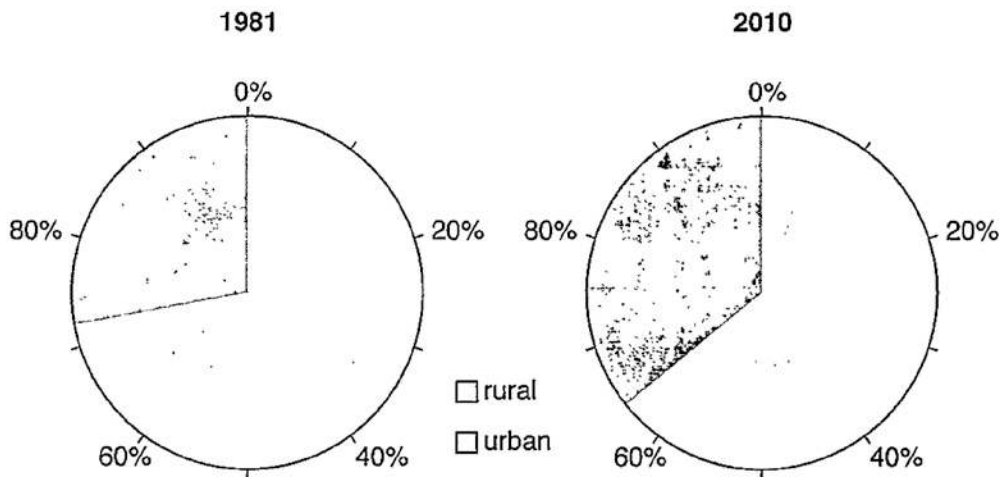


Fig. 7

(i) By how much has the rural population decreased between 1981 and 2010?

8% . (72% - 64% = 8%) . [1]

(ii) Loss of agricultural land is one reason for the rural population decreasing. Describe three other push factors that are causing people to move to urban areas.

- 1 There is more job opportunities in urban places that attract rural population.
- 2 In rural areas there is shortage of healthcare facilities.
- 3 The people see more housing facilities in urban areas. [3]

Example candidate response – low, continued

(iii) Explain the effects on rural areas when large amounts of people migrate to urban areas.

There will nothing left in rural areas, only the old houses or dirtyness. That area will ~~would~~ be destroy by water logging and salinity after the rain, as no one will be there to look after the land. The land will be ~~not~~ unusefullness. There will be any development after many years. [4]

(c) Study Fig. 8 which is a graph showing the changes in population density for different provinces between 1972 and 2011.

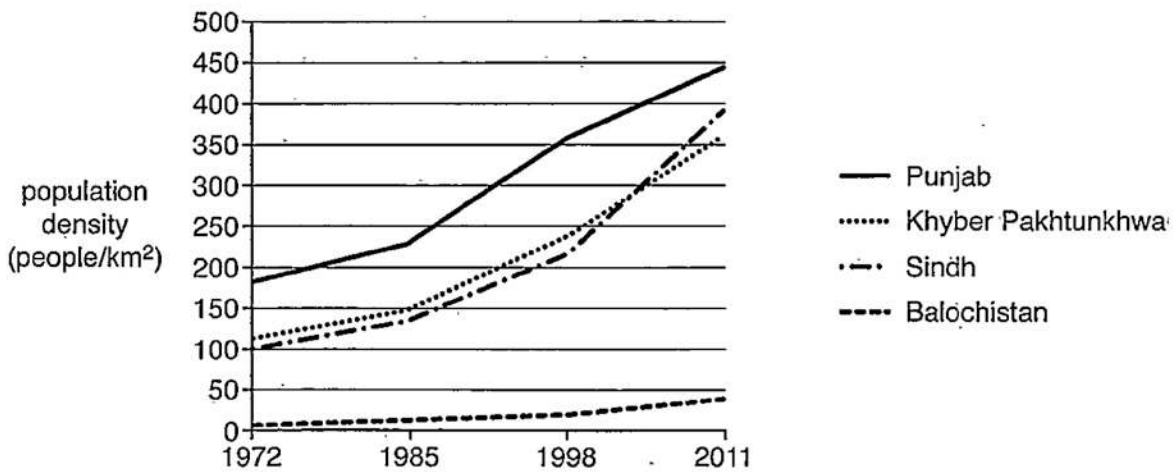


Fig. 8

Describe two of the main changes over time that can be seen in this graph.

- 1 The Punjab population density is high as it reaching 450 km^2 people / km^2 in 2011.
- 2 The Balochistan population density is very low as it is below 50 people / km^2 in 2011. [2]

Example candidate response – low, continued

(d) Read the following two views:

The Government should spend more money on development projects in the least densely populated province in Pakistan. This province is behind in development.

The Government should spend more money on development projects in the more densely populated provinces. More people live there.

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

I agree with the first statement or view.
 The leaving their homelands and migrating to urban areas, the government development projects may stop this emigration of people. There is a large number of emigrants in urban areas and the emigrants get unemployed, the govt developments increase employments in underdeveloped provinces. The province must be developed from underdeveloped. The drug addiction, robberies etc will reduce. The investment of Government in Populated Province will face more emigrants, which they fail to meet basic commodity of life. The ~~people~~^{people} will be safe from rural-urban migration. [6]

[Total: 25]

★ Country.

Examiner comment – low

(3a)(i)(A) Lahore was the most popular answer but unfortunately it is not correct.

(3a)(i)(B) The candidate correctly identified Faisalabad District on the map and noted from the key that the cultivated area was 35–65%, gaining one mark for this.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 2

(3a)(ii) The candidate demonstrated a good knowledge of the provinces that would likely have a cultivated area of less than 5%, and identified that the answer required was one based on physical factors. However, the language used needed to be more precise. Rather than talk about land being uneven, they needed to say ‘hilly, mountainous or rugged’ – all of which show the area is difficult to cultivate. Instead of saying the land is unfavourable for cultivation, they needed to say ‘the land is barren’ or ‘the soil is infertile’. Snow on its own is not enough to make land uncultivable, but extreme cold temperatures are.

Using language that describes precisely what the candidate means, i.e. the subject-specific vocabulary required by the syllabus, would greatly help candidates in the Pass range to improve their marks.

Mark awarded = 0 out of 3

(3a)(iii) The candidate took an approach to this question that was similar to the previous one. They mentioned physical factors, such as dry weather, a shortage of water and extremely high temperatures. They then moved on to talk about lack of irrigation. This demonstrated that the candidate hadn’t focused on the ‘no longer producing crops’ element of the question. Because there was no mention of the processes or factors that meant cultivation was no longer possible, no marks could be awarded.

Mark awarded = 0 out of 4

(3b)(i) This was correctly answered using the correct units and the candidate showed their calculation.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 1

(3b)(ii) This response demonstrated that the candidate was unclear about what was meant by push factors, as a variety of push and pull factors were given. One mark was awarded for the candidate mentioning ‘shortage of healthcare facilities’. The candidate needed to talk about mechanisation of farms leading to unemployment, or unemployment in rural areas, as well as poor housing to gain another two marks.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 1

(3b)(iii) There were hints of ideas in this answer that with more direction and precision could have gained credit. For example, if the candidate had said ‘lack of skilled labour/fewer farmers to look after the land’ this would have gained a mark. If they had said that there could be a ‘lack of government interest in the development of rural areas’ this would also have gained a mark. In the response of candidates in the Pass range, there is often some underlying knowledge; it is vaguely expressed and too undeveloped to gain credit.

Marks awarded = 0 out of 4

Examiner comment – low, continued

(3c) If this response had included the rates of increase for Punjab and Balochistan, the candidate would have gained both marks. However, their answer focused on the end point of the graph, the figures for 2011, rather than noting a fast rate of increase for Punjab and a slow rate of increase for Balochistan. The candidate focused on the two provinces that were most markedly different on the graph, so there is some indication that they were looking for main differences.

Mark awarded = 0 out of 2

(3d) The candidate developed their answer around rural-urban migration and the problems this caused the migrants, and how development of the less densely populated areas would help reduce both the migrants' problems and rural-urban migration. However, because only one point of view was addressed with developed ideas, the response was awarded Level 2, three marks. If the candidate had expressed and developed ideas that addressed the second point of view, they would have been credited Level 2, four marks.

Mark awarded = 3 out of 6

Total marks awarded = 6 out of 25

Question 4

Example candidate response – high

- 4 (a) (i) Study Fig. 9 which shows formal and informal sector employment in Pakistan over three years.

Sector	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Formal	26.7	26.7	26.2
Informal	73.3	73.3	73.8

Fig. 9

Which sector of employment makes up the largest share of the labour force in Pakistan over these years?

..... Informal sector employment [1]

- (ii) Tourism is a service industry. Name **two** other service industries.

1 Insurance

2 Banking [2]

- (iii) Study Figs 10 and 11 which give information about visitors into Pakistan in 1999.

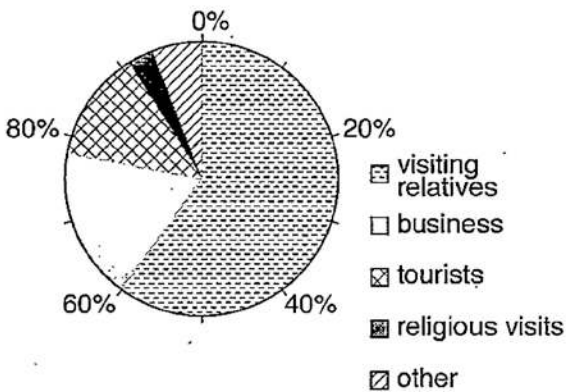


Fig. 10

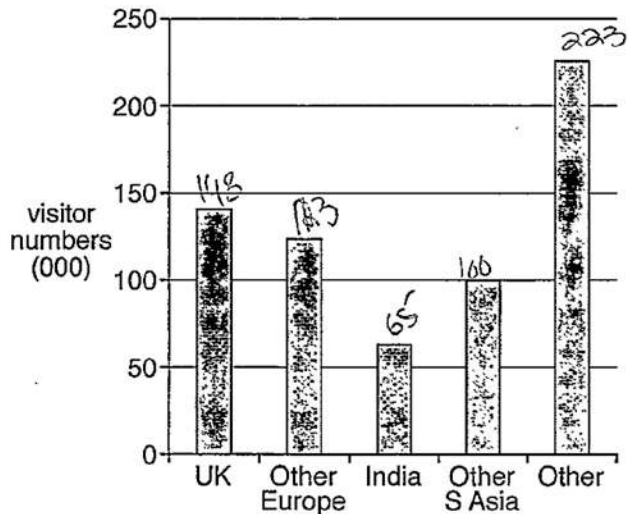


Fig. 11

- A. What percentage of visitors into Pakistan was classed as tourists?

..... 13%

- B. What was the total number of visitors into Pakistan?

..... 659,000

- C. Suggest **one** reason why more people visited relatives compared to visiting Pakistan as tourists.

..... less people visit as tourists due to increased terrorism which is a threat to the lives of foreigners. [3]

Example candidate response – high, continued

- (b) (i) Study Photographs A and B (Insert) which show airports in Gilgit and Chitral.

Using the photographs and your own knowledge describe the problems in providing air transport in the northern areas of Pakistan.

~~Dev~~ Developing air transport in northern areas is difficult due to rugged landscape and unsuitable topography. In mountainous areas, it is expensive to develop air transport. Also, demand is not high for air transport as people earn low incomes and have a low standard of living making air transport inconvenient in northern areas. [3]

- (ii) Explain the advantages to Pakistan as a developing country of providing more air transport routes.

Providing more air transport routes enables stimulates trade resulting in better balance of payments position. Gross Domestic Product will also increase as well. Also, industries will open up which will result in more jobs being created. More businessmen could travel which might attract investment. Tourism might increase as well resulting in more income for the locals. This will then result in a higher standard of living. Tourism could also result in more foreign exchange for the country. [4]

- (c) (i) Name or describe a border crossing by road between Pakistan and a neighbouring country. Which country is linked to Pakistan by this road?

Border crossing ... Karakoram Highway
Country ... China [2]

Example candidate response – high, continued

- (ii) How useful is the border crossing you have named or described in (i) for trade? Give reasons for your answer.

~~Since Pakistan~~ Border crossing is useful as this increases trade with China. Trading by road is cheaper and is a flexible form of transport. This will be beneficial for ~~the~~ both the countries as standard of living will increase for the citizens and more could be exported contributing to the GNP of the countries. ~~Industri~~ Diplomatic relations could be improved. China could invest in Pakistan which results in jobs being created hence resulting in low crime rates. [4]

- (d) There are advantages and disadvantages to Pakistan of trading with different countries or groups of countries.

Read the following two views:

Pakistan would benefit from stronger trade links with China.

There are more advantages to Pakistan in maintaining trade with EU (European Union) countries.

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

There are more advantages to Pakistan in maintaining trade with EU countries as this helps Pakistan getting access to wider markets. Balance of payments position is improved of the country. Also free trade could be done with less sanctions hence increasing international competitiveness of the countries goods and services. Chances of war is then reduced with the ^{European Union} ~~western~~ countries. However, Pakistan would benefit from stronger trade links with China as China is our neighbouring country and it is cheaper and convenient to develop trade links with China. I agree ^{more} with the statement that says 'there are more advantages to Pakistan in maintaining trade with European Union countries as dependence on other countries is reduced for Pakistan.' [6]

[Total: 25]

Examiner comment – high

(4a)(i) In common with the vast majority of the candidates the answer given was correct, and awarded one mark.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 1

(4a)(ii) Two correct answers were given for two marks. A wide range of service industries were named by candidates, demonstrating there was good understanding of what constitute services and the service sector.

Mark awarded = 2 out of 2

(4a)(iii)(A) This was clearly answered, with the correct figure and units given.

(4a)(iii)(B) The correct number of 000s was given to the basic calculation of 659 to give a total of 659 000. This demonstrates that the candidate had read the axis label carefully.

(4a)(iii)(C) Again, a clear, correct response here gives the candidate the maximum number of three marks overall.

Generally, candidates answered parts **(A)** and **(C)** well, giving the correct figure within tolerance and units at **(A)** and a variety of valid reasons, such as 'people work abroad and return to Pakistan to visit relatives.' Fewer candidates gave a correct answer for **(B)**, with many candidates omitting the 000s from the visitor numbers, which meant they didn't get the mark.

Mark awarded = 3 out of 3

(4b)(i) The candidate identified that it is difficult to develop air transport in northern areas because of the mountains and was awarded a mark for this. More focus on what the specific problems were in providing air transport in the northern areas of Pakistan was needed here to gain the other two marks. The wording in the question, in conjunction with Photographs A and B in the Insert, should have directed the candidate towards problems caused by the physical geography and logistical issues, rather than general economic problems (although lack of funds for specified air transport improvements or new technology would have gained a mark).

Mark awarded = 1 out of 3

(4b)(ii) This was well answered and provides a very good example of the level of ability of those candidates in the high range. A key word in this question was *more* air transport routes, so ideas around 'increasing' should feature here. The candidate talks about 'stimulating trade', 'more businessmen' taking trips, 'attract investment' 'tourism might increase', thereby earning the full four marks available for this question. Other good points here were 'more income for the locals' and 'more foreign exchange'. The possibility that the provision of more air transport routes might affect the balance of payments and the Gross Domestic Product is more complex, and a development too far in this instance, so these points were not credited on the mark scheme for this question.

Most candidates gave precise and directed responses to this question, often talking about the types of products that could be exported, and candidates in the high range covered a wide range of points that were creditable on the mark scheme.

Mark awarded = 4 out of 4

(4c)(i) The border crossings were generally well known by candidates, with the Karakoram Highway and China the response most often given. Most candidates did well here, and this candidate was awarded the full two marks for their response.

Mark awarded = 2 out of 2

Examiner comment – high, continued

(4c)(ii) The candidate needed to evaluate how useful the crossing was to gain a reserved mark, so this could not be credited. The candidate did explain the other areas of the response, noting that trading by road is 'cheaper', that trade would 'increase' and that diplomatic relations would 'improve', thus gaining three marks.

Most of the candidates were positive about the benefits of the border crossings, particularly those that named the Karakoram Highway and China. Few candidates mentioned in connection with this crossing that the road was blocked/closed in winter.

Mark awarded = 3 out of 4

(4d) The candidate gave a developed argument that addressed the advantages to Pakistan of maintaining trade with China. They were able to offer some evaluation: 'there are more advantages to Pakistan in maintaining trade with European countries'. If there had been a developed argument that addressed the second statement about the benefits to Pakistan of having stronger trade links with the EU, rather than a series of undeveloped ideas, or ideas which were not completely valid 'free trade could be done with less sanctions', then the response would have been awarded Level 3. As it stands, the maximum mark that can be achieved is Level 2, three marks, because of the lack of developed argument addressing the second point of view. Development could have taken the form of 'the balance of payments is improved because Pakistan is able to export a number of different goods, such as sports goods and cotton textiles in large quantities, to a very large European market, which also means it does not depend on one country for its export sales.'

Mark awarded = 3 out of 6

Total marks awarded = 19 out of 25

Example candidate response – middle

- 4 (a) (i) Study Fig. 9 which shows formal and informal sector employment in Pakistan over three years.

Sector	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Formal	26.7	26.7	26.2
Informal	73.3	73.3	73.8

Fig. 9

Which sector of employment makes up the largest share of the labour force in Pakistan over these years?

..... Informal [1]

- (ii) Tourism is a service industry. Name two other service industries.

1 Tele communications.....

2 Transport..... [2]

- (iii) Study Figs 10 and 11 which give information about visitors into Pakistan in 1999.

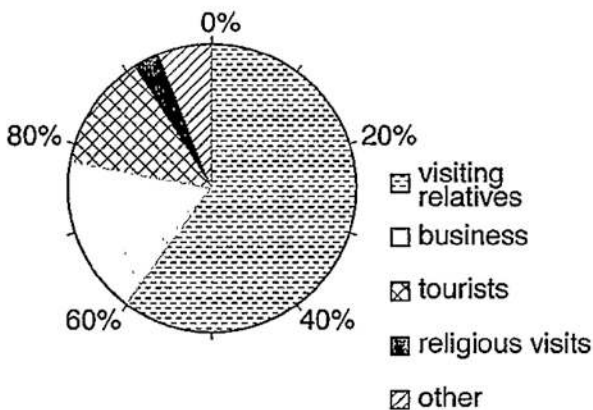


Fig. 10

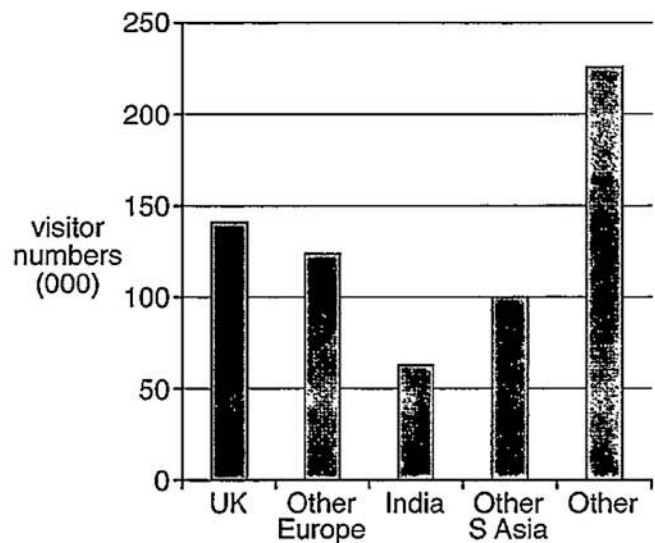


Fig. 11

- A. What percentage of visitors into Pakistan was classed as tourists?

..... 13%.....

- B. What was the total number of visitors into Pakistan?

..... 650.....

- C. Suggest one reason why more people visited relatives compared to visiting Pakistan as tourists.

..... This is because many people do not come as a tourist in Pakistan due to security reasons. [3]

Example candidate response – middle, continued

- (b) (i) Study Photographs A and B (Insert) which show airports in Gilgit and Chitral.

Using the photographs and your own knowledge describe the problems in providing air transport in the northern areas of Pakistan.

They are many problems but one of the main reason is that larger or bigger planes cannot land here because it is too small. Not many people ~~trave~~ come to Gilgit or Chitral due to harsh climatic conditions. The people in Gilgit or Chitral are poor people mainly so they cannot afford it. [3]

- (ii) Explain the advantages to Pakistan as a developing country of providing more air transport routes.

It is a part of central Asia so many flight can come here to refuel and many people come as a tourist. It can also offer to having trading links with country in Europe which do not have a sea. It can also used in economy as many planes come in Pakistan, so taxes could be received from them. [4]

- (c) (i) Name or describe a border crossing by road between Pakistan and a neighbouring country. Which country is linked to Pakistan by this road?

Border crossing Karakoram highway

Country China [2]

Example candidate response – middle, continued

- (ii) How useful is the border crossing you have named or described in (i) for trade? Give reasons for your answer.

It can be used for trading items in Pakistan which are not available here. This road can also be for getting items trading or exporting items to the Chinese population. It can be also used to maintain good relation with them and ~~and~~ continuing trading with them. It also can also be used if want to trade with Russia. [4]

- (d) There are advantages and disadvantages to Pakistan of trading with different countries or groups of countries.

Read the following two views:

Pakistan would benefit from stronger trade links with China.

There are more advantages to Pakistan in maintaining trade with EU (European Union) countries.

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

There would be more advantages if Pakistan trades with European countries because there would be more number of countries to trade with. It could be also useful for maintaining good relation with them and maintaining high respect in the world market. The countries could give us the items which are not available in the Pakistani market. It would also enable free trade between different set of countries. It would also give more foreign exchange than trading with China. We would get foreign exchange from different countries. [6]

[Total: 25]

Examiner comment – middle

(4a)(i) In common with the vast majority of the candidates the answer given was correct.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 1

(4a)(ii) Two correct answers were given here for two marks. A very wide range of service industries were named by candidates from telecommunications to repairs, demonstrating a good understanding of what constitute services and the service sector.

Mark awarded = 2 out of 2

(4a)(iii)(A) This was clearly answered, with the correct figure and units being given.

(4a)(iii)(B) This response was a good example of where the candidate had made a correct calculation, but needed to have looked more carefully at the axis label to give a correct answer of 650 000.

(4a)(iii)(C) This response was clear and correct.

Mark awarded = 2 out of 3

(4b)(i) One mark was awarded here for the idea that the size of the runway/closeness of the mountains restricted access to anything but small aircraft. The candidate needed to refer more to Photographs A and B in the Insert to describe more problems connected to the physical geography and logistical issues, rather than to local economic problems.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 3

(4b)(ii) One mark was awarded for the point about taxes. A key word in this question was providing *more* air transport routes, so ideas around 'increasing' should be mentioned. Two additional marks could have been awarded if the candidate had said '*more* people can come as tourists' and '*more* trade can be done with European countries'. Careful reading of the question might have enabled the candidate to earn more marks.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 4

(4c)(i) In this case the border crossings were generally well known by candidates, with the Karakoram Highway and China the response most often given. Most candidates did well here, and this candidate was awarded the full two marks for their response.

Marks awarded = 2 out of 2

(4c)(ii) This answer needed to include an evaluation of how useful the crossing was. Stating that the crossing increases trade and improves relations would have covered this and would have gained two marks. Another mark would have been awarded if the candidate had named goods that were imported/exported using the border.

Mark awarded = 0 out of 4

(4d) The candidate included some developed points that addressed the advantages to Pakistan of maintaining trade with EU countries. They were also able to give some evaluation: 'There would be more advantages if Pakistan trades with European countries'. If there had been a developed argument that addressed the second statement about the benefits to Pakistan of having stronger trade links with China, then the response would have been marked at Level 3. As it stands, the maximum mark that can be achieved is Level 2, three marks.

Mark awarded = 3 out of 6

Total marks awarded = 12 out of 25

Example candidate response – low

- 4 (a) (i) Study Fig. 9 which shows formal and informal sector employment in Pakistan over three years.

Sector	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Formal	26.7	26.7	26.2
Informal	73.3	73.3	73.8

Fig. 9

Which sector of employment makes up the largest share of the labour force in Pakistan over these years?

informal[1]

- (ii) Tourism is a service industry. Name two other service industries.

1 fishing
 2 mining[2]

- (iii) Study Figs. 10 and 11 which give information about visitors into Pakistan in 1999.

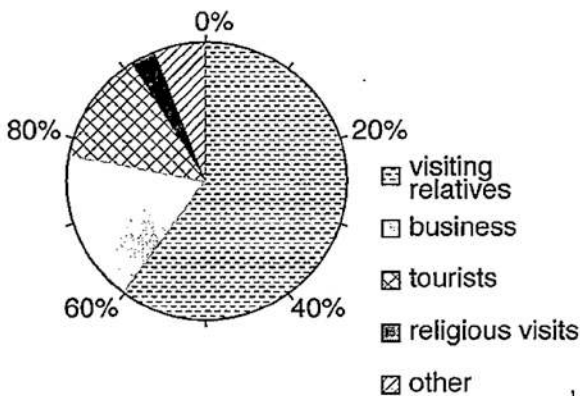


Fig. 10

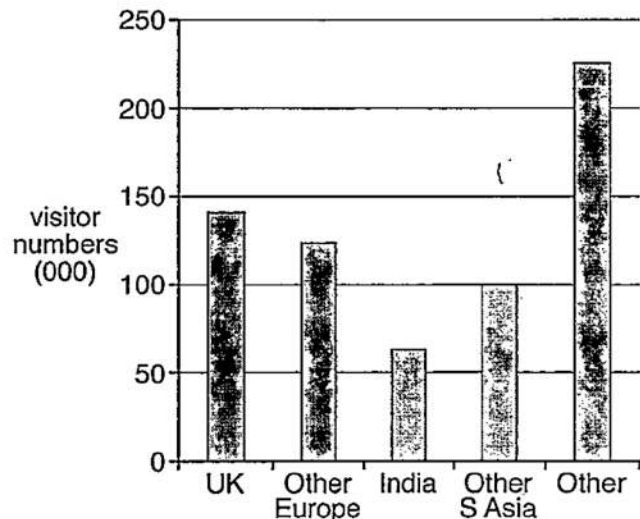


Fig. 11

- A. What percentage of visitors into Pakistan was classed as tourists?

16.7% or 16.8%[1]

- B. What was the total number of visitors into Pakistan?

650 - 656[1]

- C. Suggest one reason why more people visited relatives compared to visiting Pakistan as tourists.

People in Pakistan goes to different countries especially for job opportunity leaving their family behind so they are the peop who mostly visit Pakistan and family.[3]

Example candidate response – low, continued

- (b) (i) Study Photographs A and B (Insert) which show airports in Gilgit and Chitral.

Using the photographs and your own knowledge describe the problems in providing air transport in the northern areas of Pakistan.

Providing air transport in the northern areas of Pakistan is extremely difficult because they have the highest average temp as compare to other parts of Pakistan. The prevailing winds from neighbouring countries brings great climatic changes. The area is very cold with great snowfall which also destroys the infrastructure. Airports remains freeze most of the year that is why air transport is difficult. [3]

- (ii) Explain the advantages to Pakistan as a developing country of providing more air transport routes.

Pakistan is a highly populated country and have a mostly wealthy and educated people. The people from Pakistan don't to travel quady to the different parts of the world so providing more air transport routes will bring great efficiency to the country's economy. Furthermore, the burden on roads will be lessen, the highways will have less traffic as people will now be moving through air transport. There will be an increase in number of people visiting Pakistan also, culture exchange will be efficient. [4]

- (c) (i) Name or describe a border crossing by road between Pakistan and a neighbouring country. Which country is linked to Pakistan by this road?

Border crossing Wakha
Country Afghanistan [2]

Example candidate response – low, continued

- (ii) How useful is the border crossing you have named or described in (i) for trade? Give reasons for your answer.

The border crossing with Afghanistan can never be proven as efficient and beneficial to Pakistan because Afghanistan and Pakistan relations have always deteriorated and they maintain a diplomatic relations. Pakistan is always on a fight with Afghans due to the influence of religious parties. So it is very difficult to maintain good trade with it. However, if trading is possible than it can bring friendly relations and the Pakistan will have good balance of payment. [4]

- (d) There are advantages and disadvantages to Pakistan of trading with different countries or groups of countries.

Read the following two views:

Pakistan would benefit from stronger trade links with China.

There are more advantages to Pakistan in maintaining trade with EU (European Union) countries.

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

Although it is true that there are more advantages to Pakistan in maintaining trade with EU (European Union) countries but having stronger trade links with China would benefit Pakistan more because, since in 1947 and the early days of Pakistan, both the countries share friendly relations with each other. China has always been a great support to Pakistan and has also provided large sums of money whenever Pakistan needed. There is also a road linking China and Pakistan, Karakoram Highway. So trading with China will be more efficient and beneficial due to good understanding between the two countries. The trade is also easy because of the Karakoram Highway. Whereas, Pakistan have diplomatic relations with EU countries, so trading with them can be little risky and maybe inefficient. [6]

[Total: 25]

Examiner comment – low

(4a)(i) In common with the vast majority of the candidates the answer given was correct.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 1

(4a)(ii) Here, examples of primary industries were given and so no marks could be awarded.

Mark awarded = 0 out of 2

(4a)(iii)(A) The candidate was not able to correctly calculate the correct percentage.

(4a)(iii)(B) A mark could have been awarded as the candidate had made the correct calculation. However they needed to look more carefully at the axis label to give a correct answer of 650 – 655 000.

(4a)(iii)(C) One mark was awarded as the candidate gave a good explanation: people who go to work in other countries and then come back to visit relatives.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 3

(4b)(i) This response shows that the candidate had a good knowledge of the weather conditions in the northern areas of Pakistan, but needed to direct that knowledge more closely to the question. One mark was credited for the 'great snowfall'. The candidate needed to refer more to Photographs A and B in the Insert to describe more problems that were connected to the physical geography of the northern areas of Pakistan and the logistics of air transport there.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 3

(4b)(ii) A mark was awarded for identifying the 'increase in the number of people visiting Pakistan'. However, the remainder of the response needed to be more directly linked to the question. The focus is on how providing more air routes could be an advantage to Pakistan as a developing country. We are therefore primarily dealing with the economic advantages of air travel. General description will not result in marks being credited, so statements such as 'more air transport routes will bring great efficiency to the country's economy' need to include much more specific content, such as 'more air transport routes will result in more business deals/more trade/more opportunities to export'.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 4

(4c)(i) The candidate was unable to correctly identify a crossing and associated country.

Mark awarded = 0 out of 2

(4c)(ii) Although the name of the border crossing by road with Afghanistan was not correct, the candidate was still able to gain marks here. Two marks were awarded, one for the idea of poor trading relations relating from security issues and one for the idea that friendly relations might come about if trading is possible. A further mark would have been awarded if the candidate had said how useful or otherwise the border crossing was.

Mark awarded = 2 out of 4

Examiner comment – low, continued

(4d) There are one or two undeveloped but valid and relevant statements here, which address the idea that Pakistan would benefit from stronger trade links with China. The remainder of the response consists of general description and is not focused sufficiently on the question. The statement at the end of the answer, which addresses the point of view about Pakistan and EU countries is slightly confused and so can't be taken into account. The response is awarded Level 1, one mark. Another mark would have been awarded if some development had been added to the idea of friendly relations and trade via the Karakoram Highway, for example 'both countries share friendly relations and so goods that are not produced in Pakistan can be imported from China via the Karakoram Highway.'

Mark awarded = 1 out of 6

Total marks awarded = 7 out of 25

Question 5

Example candidate response – high

5 (a) Study Fig. 12 which gives information on birth rates and death rates in Pakistan.

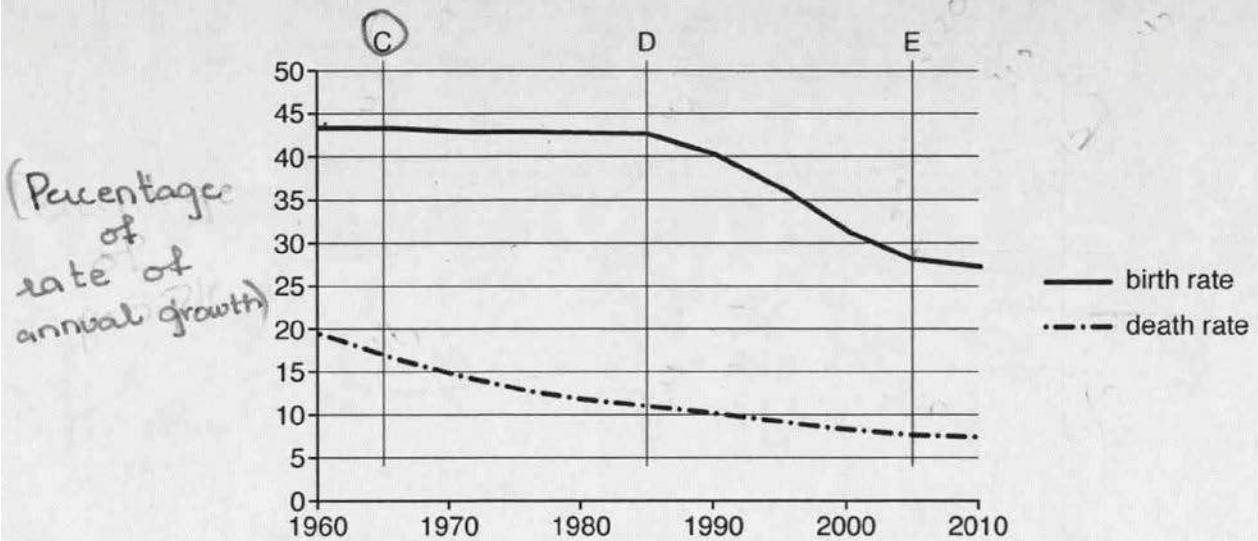


Fig. 12

(i) On Fig. 12:

- A. Add a suitable label for the y-axis (vertical axis).
- B. Circle one of the letters C, D, or E on the graph to show the point where natural increase is highest. [2]

(ii) Give **two** reasons why Pakistan continues to have a high birth rate.

- 1 The rate of illiteracy is still high and people are not aware of problems due to high birth.
- 2 Lack of implementation on family planning programme. [2]

(iii) The death rate in Pakistan has been decreasing every year since 1960. Suggest reasons for this.

The reason for reduction is better medical facilities and cure of diseases like cholera and malaria. Moreover, due to the improvement in sanitation facilities leading to less diseases being born. Better transport facility for transportation of doctors and nurses. [3]

Example candidate response – high, continued

- (b) Study Fig. 13 which shows changes in population growth rates for two countries between 2000 and 2012.

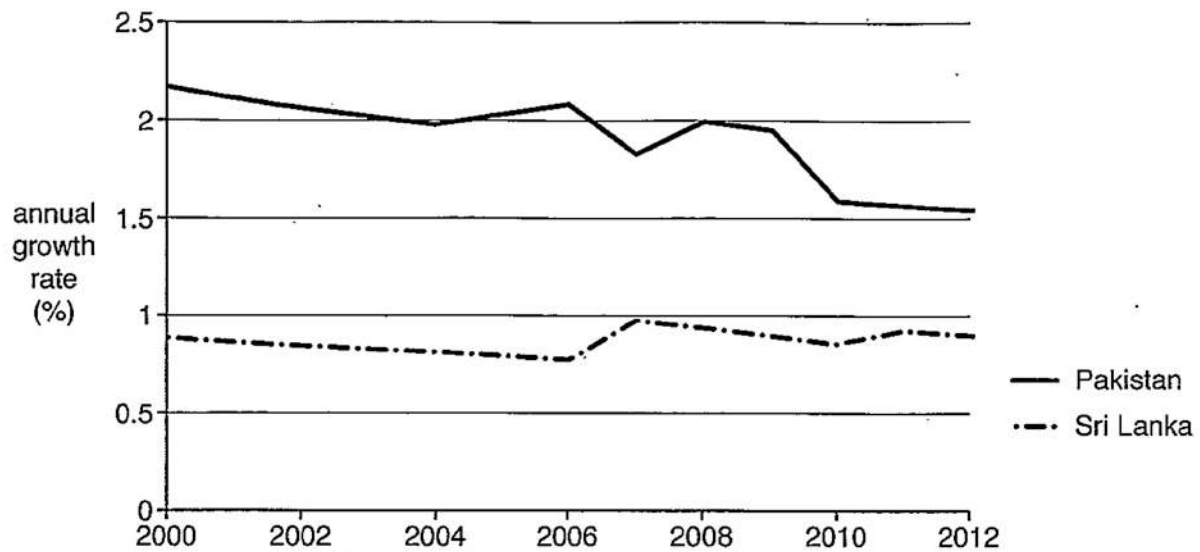


Fig. 13

- (i) Compare the main changes in the population growth rate of Pakistan with that of Sri Lanka between these two dates.

Since 2000 Pakistan's growth rate had been 2.3% way more than 0.7% of Sri Lanka; due to lack of literacy but in 2006-2008 there has been a decrease in Pakistan growth rate which dropped to 1.7%, however in 2006-2008 Sri Lanka's growth rate has increased to 1%. [3]

Example candidate response – high, continued

- (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'?

The ~~movement~~ ^{movement} of people out of the country.

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

Emigration is the movement of people into Pakistan. The Afghan refugees plus the emigration of the rural people, in search of job opportunities or to meet their relatives. However, this causing housing problems, leading to more squatter settlements. Moreover, it leads to pollution and this leads to drop in the economy as more funds are applied in these problems so less funds are available for industry. [5]

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

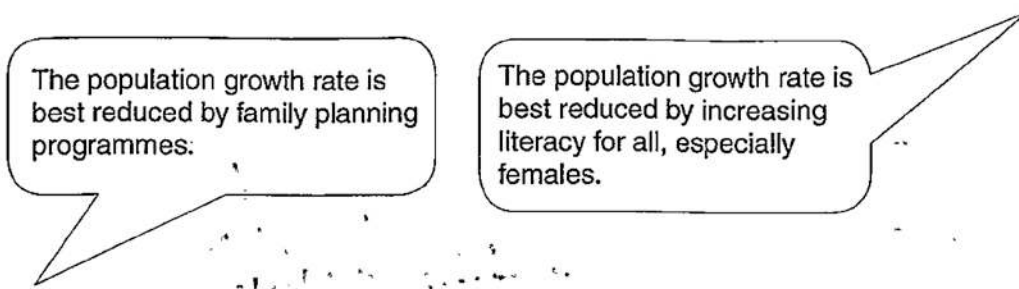
Sustainable population growth means the growth should be in such a way which does not ^{creates problem in} ~~disturb~~ the environment. [1]

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

- 1 Housing problems, leading to more katchi abadi and squatter settlements.
- 2 Cutting of trees and clearance of forest to make roads and houses.
- 3 Pollution and ~~the~~ overcrowding and less resources being available and increase rate of crimes. [3]

Example candidate response – high, continued

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



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

I agree that by increasing literacy for everyone will be the best idea. As literacy creates awareness among people that material possession are more important and they will be aware of the problems caused due to high birth rate. Family planning programmes such as "subz situa" and "chabi ka nishan" have been made but were not benefitted as people of rural areas do not understand these things. Therefore literacy especially for females will make them aware of the consequences of high birth rate, which leads to unemployment and rural, urban migration.

[6]

[Total: 25]

Examiner comment – high

(5a)(i) The candidate was not able to correctly label the y-axis, with 'per 1000 population (per year)' or 'average births and deaths per 1000 people'. They also did not gain the mark for identifying 'D' as the point where the natural increase is the highest.

Mark awarded = 0 out of 2

(5a)(ii) Two marks were given here for clear explanations as to why Pakistan continues to have a high birth rate. Overall, candidates demonstrated a good knowledge of the various reasons for this.

Mark awarded = 2 out of 2

(5a)(iii) Full marks were given here because the candidate gave four reasons why the death rate has been decreasing since 1960, for example: 'better medical facilities', 'cure of diseases like cholera' and 'improvement in sanitation facilities'. The majority of candidates commented on improvements in health care and improvements in food and hygiene, as well as the reduction in infant mortality, demonstrating a thorough knowledge of this area.

Mark awarded = 3 out of 3

(5b)(i) The candidate should have given more accurate figures for the start and end population growth rates for Pakistan and Sri Lanka to gain a mark. The question asks for a comparison of the main changes between the two dates. Candidates did not need to mention other dates within the overall range of 2000 to 2012, or break the overall range into shorter time periods, or give a description of every change or trend within those shorter time periods. Better data interpretation skills would result in an improvement in the responses to questions that address Assessment Objective 4 of the syllabus.

Mark awarded = 0 out of 3

(5b)(ii) This is an example of a good candidate who has confused 'immigration' (the movement of people into a country) and 'emigration' (the movement of people out of a country). Unfortunately, it is therefore not possible to credit any points in the response, although the candidate shows a good understanding of the problems involved when people move from one country/area to another.

Mark awarded = 0 out of 5

(5c)(i) This response could have earned a mark had it contained more development and thought. The candidate clearly understood that sustainable population growth was concerned with the relationship between population growth and the environment. More specific mention of issues such as use of resources could have been made; those candidates that referred to resources in their answer invariably gained the mark. Common errors such as 'population remains the same', 'population doesn't overburden the economy' or 'population can keep growing' demonstrate that improve knowledge of the importance of sustainable development (which is a theme across Paper 2) is needed.

Mark awarded = 0 out of 1

(5c)(ii) This was a very good response with attention being paid to the idea that social, economic and environmental problems increase: 'more katchi abadi and squatter settlements', 'less resources available', an 'increase in the rate of crime' and 'clearance of forest to make roads and homes'. All three marks were awarded.

Candidates who just mentioned 'unemployment' or 'crime' or 'housing problems' could not be credited, because these are all problems which exist in a society which is not experiencing unsustainable population growth.

Mark awarded = 3 out of 3

Examiner comment – high, continued

(5d) This is a good example of a response awarded Level 3, six marks. There are developed statements addressing both points of view. There is clear evaluation: 'I agree that by increasing literacy for everyone will be the best idea', and the content of the response supports this evaluation. There are also examples given of family planning programmes. The argument is presented clearly in an organised way.

Of all the part (d) questions, this question elicited the best answers. More candidates addressed both points of view with developed ideas than for other similar questions in the rest of the paper, and good examples were included. This meant that candidates were able to access the higher marks through the evaluation of two developed points of view.

Mark awarded = 6 out of 6

Total marks awarded = 14 out of 25

Example candidate response – middle

5 (a) Study Fig. 12 which gives information on birth rates and death rates in Pakistan.

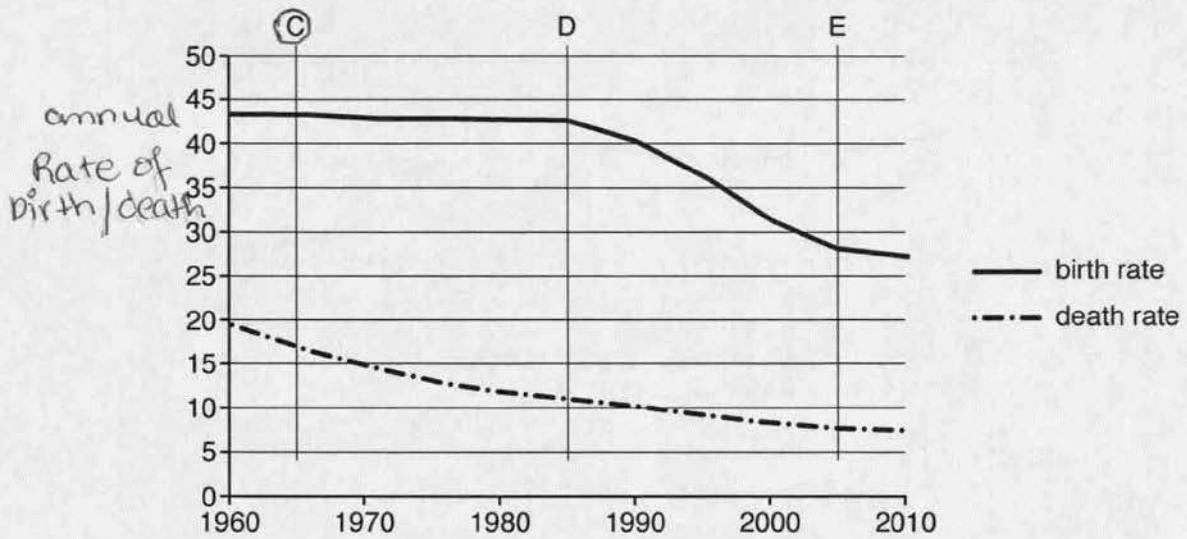


Fig. 12

(i) On Fig. 12:

- A. Add a suitable label for the y-axis (vertical axis).
- B. Circle one of the letters C, D, or E on the graph to show the point where natural increase is highest. [2]

(ii) Give **two** reasons why Pakistan continues to have a high birth rate.

- 1 Source of income for the people living in rural areas.
- 2 little effect of family planning programmes in Pakistan. [2]

(iii) The death rate in Pakistan has been decreasing every year since 1960. Suggest reasons for this.

Awareness of disease have spread across Pakistan. The elders lives are getting longer and decrease in cousin marriages which cause deathly diseases to the child. Growth of trees which ~~effe~~ counter attack pollution and benefits man. [3]

Example candidate response – middle, continued

- (b) Study Fig. 13 which shows changes in population growth rates for two countries between 2000 and 2012.

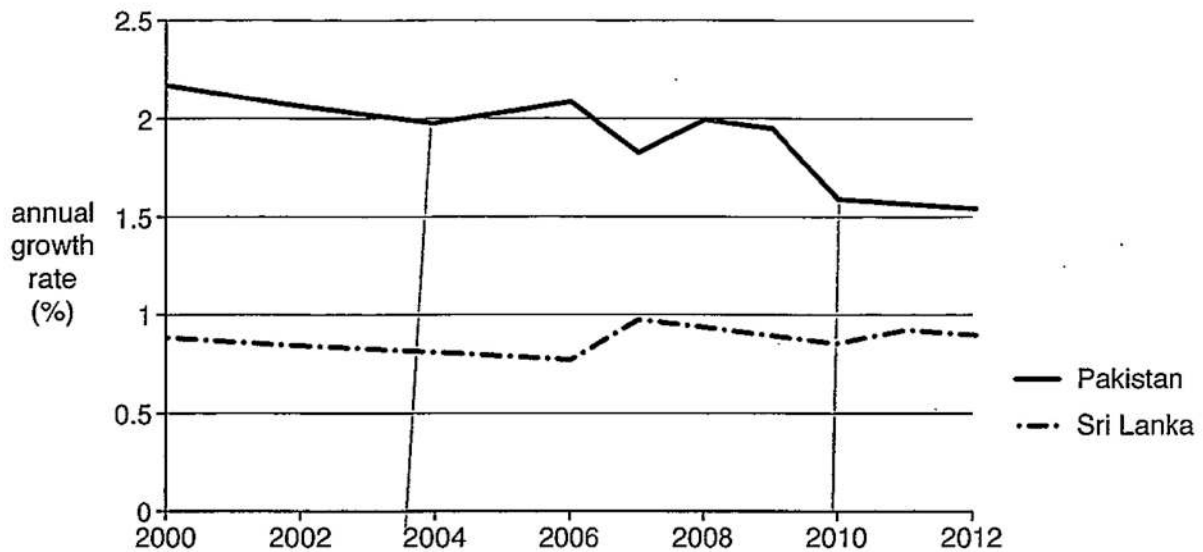


Fig. 13

- (i) Compare the main changes in the population growth rate of Pakistan with that of Sri Lanka between these two dates.

Population growth of both Sri Lanka and Pakistan is going at a gradual decrease till almost the end of 2003. The population growth of Pakistan is varying and is uneven till almost the start of 2010 whereas Sri Lanka faces an increase and a gradual decrease till 2010. Pakistan faces a gradual decrease after 2010 till 2012 whereas Sri Lanka faces a gradual increase till 2011 after which the population growth becomes constant till 2012.

Example candidate response – middle, continued

- (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'?

Moving from one place to another temporarily or permanently.

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

People come to visit their families in Pakistan and/or they have their family homes here.

People come to shop in Pakistan for weddings etc. It has led to economic boost in Pakistan however, locals face serious problems when the prices of goods increase due to the increase of foreigners in Pakistan.

[5]

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

Growth of population which wouldn't effect resources and the population in the future.

[1]

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

1 Rapid deforestation due to growth in population to urbanize.

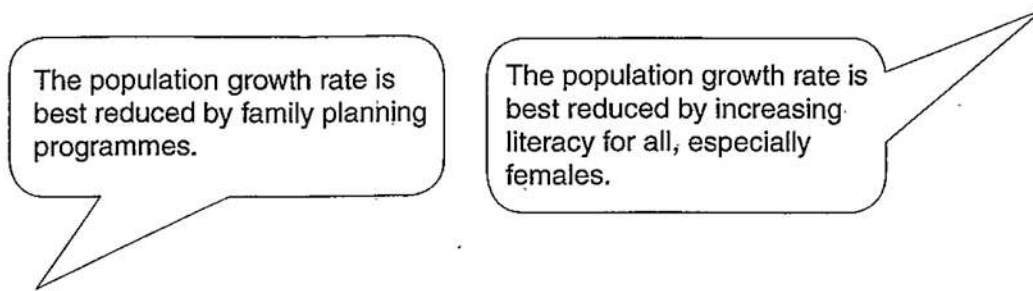
2 Amount of resources not able to match the rapidly growing population.

3 If rapid growth in rural areas, then life expectancy rate of Pakistan would increase monumentally otherwise the need for more education, entertainment and medical centers which would burden Pakistan's economy.

[3]

Example candidate response – middle, continued

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



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

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. 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 ~~the~~ ^{their} family rather than the number of people in it. 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 leaving more children who could be a source of income through tu's 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 ~~the~~ Pakistan. [Total: 25]

Examiner comment – middle

(5a)(i) The candidate was not able to correctly label the y-axis, with 'per 1000 population (per year)' or 'average births and deaths per 1000 people'. This candidate also was not able to gain the mark for identifying 'D' as the point where the natural increase is the highest.

Mark awarded = 0 out of 2

(5a)(ii) Two marks were awarded for saying that children are a source of income for people in rural areas and that family planning programmes have little effect in Pakistan.

Mark awarded = 2 out of 2

(5a)(iii) A mark, or even two, could have been awarded here if the candidate had developed their ideas around 'awareness of disease has spread across Pakistan' and directed their response more closely to the question. It is not awareness of disease that has seen the death rate decreasing, but the curing of disease. If the candidate had named one of the diseases that had been cured, then two marks would have been gained.

Mark awarded = 0 out of 3

(5b)(i) This question asks for a comparison of the main changes between the two dates. The candidate approaches the reading of the graph in a similar way to many other candidates, without focusing directly on the question. Candidates did not need to mention other dates within the overall range of 2000 to 2012, or break the overall range into shorter time periods, or give a description of every change or trend within those shorter time periods, and could not be credited for this.

Mark awarded = 0 out of 3

(5b)(ii) The candidate needed a clearer understanding of the terms 'immigration' and 'emigration' to answer this question correctly. They also needed to read the contextual sentence regarding international migration more carefully, as this would have led them away from thinking about people emigrating from other countries to Pakistan. It was not possible to award any marks for this response.

Mark awarded = 0 out of 5

(5c)(i) The response clearly states the link between population and resources and the mark can be awarded.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 1

(5c)(ii) This is a very good response with attention being paid to the idea that social, economic and environmental problems increase. The candidate has shown this through points such as: 'increased need for education and medical centres would put a burden on the economy', 'rapid deforestation', and a mismatch between population and resources available. All three marks could be awarded here.

Mark awarded = 3 out of 3

5(d) This is a very good example of a Level 3 response. There are developed arguments addressing both points of view, and a clear evaluation. For example: 'The population growth is best reduced by increasing literacy for all, is the view I agree with more'. This candidate has also organised the content so that it supports the evaluation, demonstrating that they have thought about their response before writing it. The concluding sentence confirms the evaluation made at the beginning of the response. This response was awarded Level 3, five marks, and would have gained Level 3, six marks, if examples had been used, perhaps of the family planning programmes in Pakistan.

Mark awarded = 5 out of 6

Total marks awarded = 11 out of 25

Example candidate response – low

5 (a) Study Fig. 12 which gives information on birth rates and death rates in Pakistan.

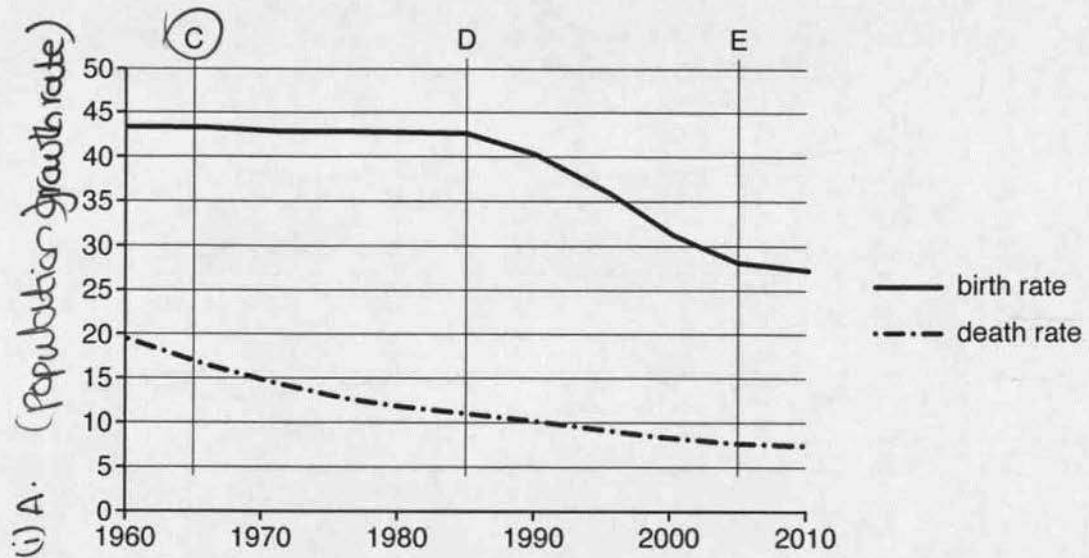


Fig. 12

(i) On Fig. 12:

A. Add a suitable label for the y-axis (vertical axis).

B. Circle one of the letters C, D, or E on the graph to show the point where natural increase is highest. [2]

(ii) Give two reasons why Pakistan continues to have a high birth rate.

1 There are no family ^{plannings being} laws being ~~provi~~ provided to the people

2 Lack of education in the country leads to high rate of population. [2]

(iii) The death rate in Pakistan has been decreasing every year since 1960. Suggest reasons for this.

It has been decreasing every year since 1960 because better health, sanitation facilities have been provided to the people living in Pakistan. Housing is also provided to the people. Treatment of malnutrition and old homes are made to keep the old people there. Also there is a continuous high birth rate in Pakistan. [3]

Example candidate response – low, continued

- (b) Study Fig. 13 which shows changes in population growth rates for two countries between 2000 and 2012.

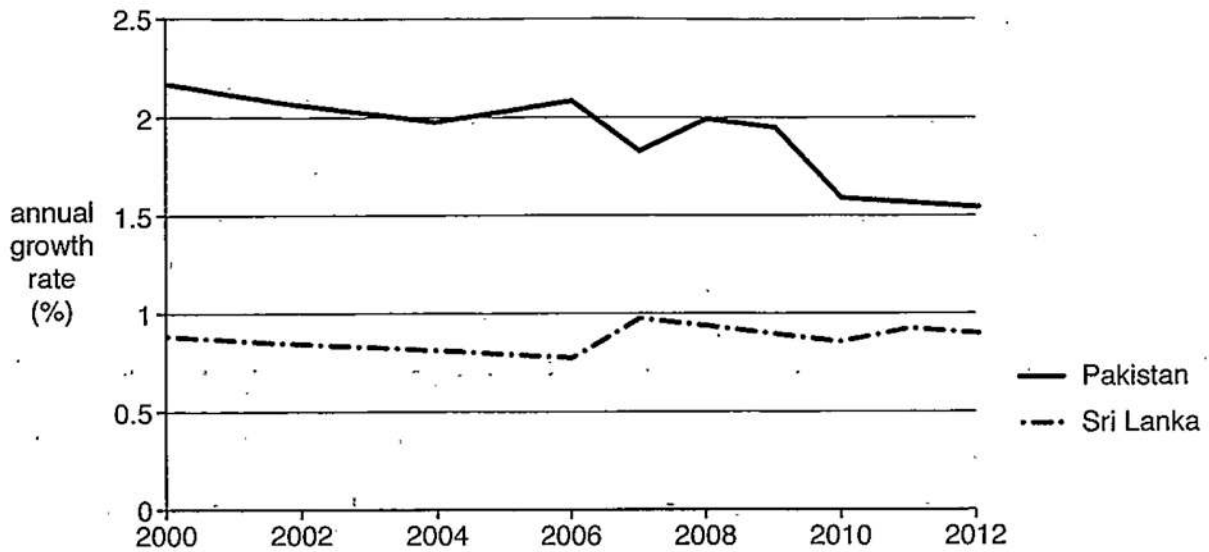


Fig. 13

- (i) Compare the main changes in the population growth rate of Pakistan with that of Sri Lanka between these two dates.

Pakistan's population has increased than that of Sri Lanka since 2000 and 2012. Sri Lanka has a annual growth rate lower than 1 but greater than 0.5 and Pakistan had it above 2 in 2000 and then decreased in 2010 and it came down to almost 1.5. Sri Lanka remained constant as Pakistan's decreased a bit

Example candidate response – low, continued

- (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'?

When people come in to your country and stay.

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

High levels of emigration is caused by lack of facilities being provided to the people which were living in Pakistan, economic instability and lack of security being provided to the residents, also alot of terrorist activities took place in Pakistan in the recent years. Pakistan's economy has gone down as Pakistan is short of investors since many Pakistani bussiness men are working abroad and making money there. [5]

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

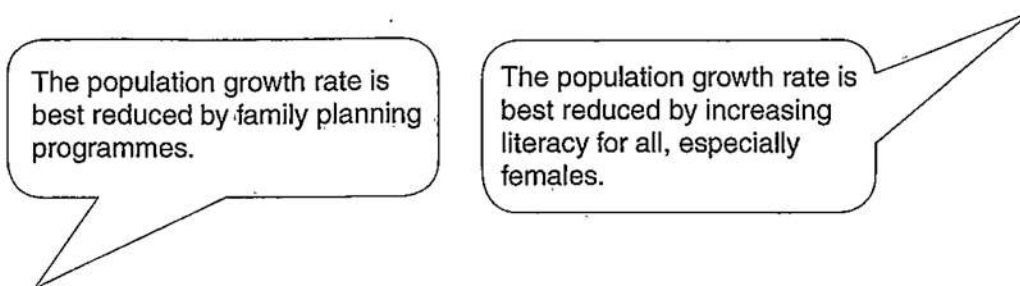
It means growing population in a very friendly way by introducing new, better and efficient things to the ^{people}. [1]

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

1. Would lead to less population in the country which would result to more emigration.
2. Would lead to high death rate and less birth rate in the country.
3. People would not get attracted to the development which has taken place in the country as it would not be up to their standards. [3]

Example candidate response – low, continued

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



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

The first box says that the population growth rate is best reduced by family planning programmes. I think this method of reducing population growth in Pakistan would not actually work since many people living in Pakistan are illiterate or are not very well-educated. So this method is a waste of time for NGOs. The second box says that population growth can be reduced by increasing literacy amongst women. I agree with this box more as literacy amongst women would be beneficial for their children and for the family also. This method would efficiently reduce the growth of population in the country as family planning programmes are not very much suitable in Pakistan. So I agree with the second statement more. [6]

[Total: 25]

Examiner comment – low

(5a)(i) This candidate was unable to correctly label the y-axis, with 'per 1000 population (per year)' or 'average births and deaths per 1000 people'. They were also unable to gain the mark for identifying 'D' as the point where the natural increase is the highest.

Mark awarded = 0 out of 2

(5a)(ii) The response needed to be more specific to gain the two marks. It is not that 'no' family planning is being provided to people, rather that there is opposition to it. Similarly, lack of education in the country is not enough; the candidate needed to say that some people are not educated/are illiterate and so are unaware of population pressure/family planning programmes, etc.

Mark awarded = 0 out of 2

(5a)(iii) Two marks were awarded for the points about better health and sanitation facilities; it is the improvement that's important here. A further mark could have been gained if the candidate had developed their ideas around malnutrition to talk about how malnutrition was being dealt with, e.g. improvements in food production.

Mark awarded = 2 out of 3

(5b)(i) The candidate did not need to mention other dates within the overall range of 2000 to 2012, or break the overall range into shorter time periods and could not be credited if they did, because the question is asking about the main changes in population growth between the two dates, 2000 to 2012. Although the candidate is correct in using comparative language (greater than, lower than), the content of the response was not clear. The candidate needed to say 'Pakistan is higher than Sri Lanka throughout' or 'Pakistan has decreased overall, but Sri Lanka stays the same'. Greater accuracy in the reading of the start and finish figures for both countries ('Pakistan 2.2% in 2000 and 1.6% in 2012' rather than 'above 2' and 'almost 1.5' and the mention of 'decreased in 2010', for example) would have seen a mark awarded.

Mark awarded = 0 out of 3

(5b)(ii)(A) This was a good explanation of the term 'immigration'.

(5b)(ii)(B) The candidate made a good point about the reasons for high levels of emigration: 'the lack of security provided to residents'. To gain more marks, the candidate needed to be more specific about the 'lack of facilities' and how this caused the high levels of emigration. They could have said that people are attracted by the better health and education available abroad, and gained a mark. Greater expansion on the idea of 'in recent years Pakistan's economy has gone down' could have led the candidate to talk about the lack of jobs in Pakistan and gaining a further mark.

Mark awarded = 2 out of 5

(5c)(i) The candidate has an idea of what the term means, although the expression of this was limited by the candidate's lack of subject-specific vocabulary. No marks could be awarded here.

Mark awarded = 0 out of 1

(5c)(ii) A better understanding of the term 'unsustainable population growth' would have helped the candidate to provide a response that was more directed to the question. No marks could be awarded here.

Mark awarded = 0 out of 3

Examiner comment – low, continued

(5d) There is one relevant point in this response (many people living in Pakistan are illiterate), which addresses the first point of view, but the point isn't developed. The candidate needs to tell us why illiteracy makes it difficult for family planning programmes to work, e.g. 'many people living in Pakistan are illiterate, so do not understand the flyers/leaflets given out by family planning programmes'. The candidate says about the other point of view 'literacy amongst women would be beneficial for their children and for the family also'. As the point made is not directed to the question, it cannot be awarded a mark. The response is awarded a Level 1, one mark.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 6

Total marks awarded = 5 out of 25

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