

Mark Scheme (Results)

June 2011

International GCSE

Pakistan Studies 4PA0 02
Land, People & Resources

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Publications Code UG028517

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.
- Where candidates are asked for **one** item and give more than one, only the first should be marked.

Question Number	Name the following features shown on the map. The landforms around A .	Mark
	Answer	
1(a)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sand plains; plains; deserts 	(1)

Question Number	The mountains at B .	Mark
	Answer	
1(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hindu Kush; Northern Mountains; Tirish Mir; Karakoram 	(1)

Question Number	River C .	Mark
	Answer	
1(a)(iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ravi 	(1)

Question Number	One characteristic of the climate at D .	Mark
	Answer	
1(a)(iv)	Warm summer and mild winter; maritime; monsoon	(1)

Question Number	The city at E .	Mark
	Answer	
1(a)(v)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sukkur 	(1)

Question Number	The metallic mineral resource at F .	Mark
	Answer	
1(a)(vi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chromite 	(1)

Question Number	What is the approximate size of Pakistan's population?	Mark
	Answer	
1(b)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow within the 150 - 180 million or 15 - 18 crore ranges 	(1)

Question Number	Which is Pakistan's largest city?	Mark
	Answer	
1(b)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karachi 	(1)

Question Number	Name Pakistan's largest trading partner.	Mark
	Answer	
1(b)(iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trading bloc - EU; trading country - USA 	(1)

Question Number	What is Pakistan's most important food crop?	Mark
	Answer	
1(b)(iv)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wheat 	(1)

Question Number	What is Pakistan's largest manufacturing industry?	Mark
	Answer	
1(b)(v)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cotton textiles 	(1)

Question Number	What does MNC stand for?	Mark
	Answer	
1(b)(vi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-national company 	(1)

Question Number	What are the wettest periods of the year in Pakistan? Answer	Mark
2(a)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July – September; December – March • Allow some variation with location, but must give a range of months 	(2)

Question Number	For one of the periods named in (a)(i), explain the causes of the rainfall. Answer	Mark
2(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July – September = monsoon rains (1 mark) which approach the country from southwest (1 mark). Unstable tropical maritime air gives heavy rainfall (1 mark). • December – March = the so-called Western Disturbances (depressions); (1mark) weak depressions originate in the Mediterranean Sea (1 mark)robbed of most moisture before reaching Pakistan/usually less than 200 mm (1 mark) 	(3)

Question Number	Study Figure 2 which gives information about the climate at Karachi and Quetta. Suggest reasons for the differences in climate shown between the two locations. Answer	Mark
2(b)	<p>1- 2 marks: Only notes the differences in temperature and rainfall.</p> <p>3 – 5 marks: Explicit cover of factors such as location, distance from the sea and blanketing effect of sea and impact of altitude on temperature and rainfall. To reach the top of the level, candidates should cover both climatic aspects and compare the two locations. Max 4 marks for 2 separate accounts.</p>	(5)

Question Number	Which of the natural hazards associated with Pakistan's climate do you think causes the most damage? Give reasons to support your answer. Indicative content
2(c)	The main hazards are tropical cyclones, thunderstorms and dust storms. Tropical cyclones cause most damage, especially flooding in coastal and flood plain areas. Thunderstorms are common in northern Pakistan but cause little damage. Dust storms are most common in the Sindh – more of a nuisance than the cause of great damage.
Marks	
1 - 2	Simple statements about 1 hazard and/or damage
3 - 4	Identifies the main hazards and/or describes some of the resulting damage
5 - 6	Describes in full the impact of 1 hazard or compares the impacts of 2 climatic hazards. To reach the highest mark some comment about the relative amount of damage resulting from the selected hazard(s) is needed.

Question Number	Why is life expectancy an important population measure? Answer	Mark
3(a)(i)	<p>2 sound reasons – 1 mark each.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A good indicator of: health and diet; availability of, and access to healthcare • Overall, greater life expectancy suggests a better quality of life. • Helps in predicting future population and its needs 	(2)

Question Number	What does a population pyramid show? Answer	Mark
3(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It shows the structure of a population in terms of a) its age – in 5- or 10-year age groups and by proportional horizontal bars running from youngest at the bottom to oldest at the top b) the two genders – males on the left; each gender analysed in terms of its age structure <p>1 mark for each component (age and gender) + 1 mark for horizontal bars.</p>	(3)

Question Number	What are the main causes of Pakistan's rapid growth in population? Answer	Mark
3(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A high birth rate and a falling death rate • Therefore high rate of natural increase • Birth rate is high because of belief in large families and limited practice of birth control • Death rate falling because of improved healthcare and wider access to it • Influxes of refugees <p>1 – 2 marks: one sided (fertility or mortality), or simply states high birth rate and falling death rate (no development) 3 – 5 marks: Range of causal factors linked to both rates; for top mark must address the rapidity issue</p>	(5)

Question Number	<p>Study Figure 3 which shows the distribution of population in Pakistan.</p> <p>Give reasons why Pakistan's population is unevenly distributed.</p> <p>Indicative content</p>
3(c)	Spatial variations in the following: relief; climate; soil fertility; agricultural productivity; localised urbanisation and employment opportunities
Marks	
1 - 2	Simple statements about 1 or 2 factors
3 - 4	Developed statements about at least 2 factors
5 - 6	Thorough response which attempts to explain the link between factors and resulting uneven population density

Question Number	What is meant by the term urbanisation ?	Mark
	Answer	
4(a)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A process whereby an increasing percentage of the population lives in towns and cities [1 mark] and is involved in non-agricultural activities and a way of life that is quite different from that in the countryside [1 mark for valid embellishment] 	(2)

Question Number	Suggest two ways of measuring urbanisation.	Mark
	Answer	
4(a)(ii)	(1 + 1 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of population living in towns and cities; percent of working population engaged in non-agricultural activities 	(2)

Question Number	Study Figure 4. Explain why there is so much rural-to-urban migration in Pakistan.	Mark
	Answer	
4(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main drivers are 1) rural poverty and unemployment pushing population from the countryside, 2) the attractions of urban areas in terms of employment, wage levels, services, etc. Often the attractions are perceived rather than real; little awareness of the downside - slum housing and unhealthy living conditions, higher costs, crime, etc. <p>1 – 3 marks: one-sided – deals only with either push or pull factors 4 – 6 marks: Considers both push and pull factors, To reach the top mark, answers should show balance and awareness that the push-pull situation is not a simple one</p>	(6)

Question Number	What do you think are the main problems facing Pakistan's cities? Indicative content
4(c)	Housing – shanty developments; lack of basic services, etc. Traffic congestion – too many vehicles on inadequate road systems. Pollution – environmental impacts of housing developments, industry, infrastructure and transport. Personal safety – crime, terrorism, etc.
Marks	
1 - 2	Simple statements about 1 or 2 problems or discusses general problem (not specifically urban)
3 - 4	Statements about at least 2 problems, with some development
5 - 6	Thorough response – good coverage of 3 problems with some attempt at evaluation

Question Number	Study Figure 5 which shows the three main parts of an agricultural system. On Figure 5 name one example of each of the three parts. Answer	Mark
5(a)(i)	1 mark for each correct example for each part. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inputs – land, soil; climate; capital; labour; seeds; fertilisers; irrigation • Stores - farm equipment and buildings; crops and livestock currently farmed • Outputs – crops; livestock; farm waste; profits 	(3)

Question Number	What is the difference between subsistence farming and commercial farming ? Answer	Mark
5(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With subsistence farming, the output of the farm unit is mainly used to feed those involved in working it and their dependents. • With commercial farming, most of the output is sold and marketed <p>[1 mark for 2 separate definitions, but award 2 marks if there is some link]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The difference is mainly who consumes the food that is produced [1 mark] 	(2)

Question Number	Give reasons for the distribution of wheat growing in Pakistan. Answer	Mark
5(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main wheat growing areas are the flood plains of the Indus – i.e. the eastern part of the country (Punjab) • The key factors are the fertility of alluvial soils (annual replenishment by floods); availability of water for irrigation, climatic factors and demand. <p>1 – 2 marks: Either just describes distribution or deals with only 1 factor</p> <p>3 – 5 marks: discusses at least 2 factors</p>	(5)

Question Number	Raising agricultural production in Pakistan depends on taking greater care of the soil. Explain why this is so.
	Indicative content
5(c)	As a whole, the country is vulnerable to soil erosion – an outcome of periods of drought and the removal of vegetation cover. The soil is particularly vulnerable between crops. Soil quality is vital if agricultural productivity is to be raised. Greater care of the soil requires a number of actions – terracing cultivated slopes; maintaining a plant cover; mulching, etc.
Marks	
1 - 2	Simple statements about the importance of soil
3 - 4	Statements which identify the threats to soil fertility
5 - 6	Thorough response which explains the importance of soil care and what needs to be done to reduce the threats.

Question Number	Where in Pakistan are each of the following sources of energy found?	Mark
	Answer	
6(a)(i)	1. Coal - Salt Range–Makarwal; Quetta; Lower Sindh 2. Natural gas – Lower Sindh; Northern Region; Sui [1 mark for each energy source and a correct location]	(2)

Question Number	What are the disadvantages of using these two sources of energy?	Mark
	Answer	
6(a)(ii)	Both are non-renewable [1 mark]; Pakistan does not have large reserves of either [1 mark]; burning of both contributes to carbon dioxide emissions [1 mark]	(3)

Question Number	Name the main renewable source of energy in Pakistan.	Mark
	Answer	
6(b)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydroelectricity; hydro; water 	(1)

Question Number	Why are renewable sources of energy so important to Pakistan? Give reasons to support your answer.	Mark
	Answer	
6(b)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-renewable energy sources will run out; some imports even today Will make Pakistan more self-sufficient in terms of energy Will reduce carbon emissions and climate change There is much renewable potential – water, sun and wind. 	

	1 – 2 marks: deals with only 1 of the above points 3 – 4 marks: covers more than one reason	(4)
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Question Number	Explain the problems of energy production not being equally available in all parts of Pakistan. Indicative content
6(c)	Energy is crucial to economic development. An uneven supply of energy encourages such development to be concentrated in those areas with a good, reliable supply. In Pakistan, as in many other countries, the aim is achieve a more even distribution of population and economic development.
Mark	
1 - 2	Simple statements about energy
3 - 4	Some attempt to identify problems.
5 - 6	Thorough response with sound explanation of main problems

Question Number	What is meant by the term trade balance ? Answer	Mark
7(a)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The difference between exports and imports. 	(2)

Question Number	What is the nature of Pakistan's present trade balance? Answer	Mark
7(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unfavourable – imports exceed exports 	(1)

Question Number	Suggest three ways of improving the trade balance. Answer	Mark
7(a)(iii)	<p>[1 + 1 + 1 marks]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manufacturing consumer goods in Pakistan that are currently imported Increasing industrial productivity and exporting more Improving agricultural productivity and reducing food imports Joining a trade bloc 	(3)

Question Number	Give reasons why there is a need to improve all of Pakistan's transport network. Answer	Mark
7(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If Pakistan's wish to achieve a more even distribution of economic development in the country, then it is vital to improve the accessibility of all parts. It is road transport that has an important part to play – this is the most flexible and potentially the best mode for reaching the most remote areas. Improving access the remote border regions is needed if terrorist threats are to be removed by military means. <p>1 – 2 marks: Either goes along with the general idea that the country will benefit or focuses on one mode of transport</p>	

	3 – 4 marks: specific links to achieving a more even spread of economic development; major modes of transport considered.	(4)
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Question Number	Explain the problems limiting the growth of tourism in Pakistan. Indicative content
7(c)	The international tourist's poor image of Pakistan – terrorism; anti-West sentiments; undeveloped tourist infrastructure (hotels, access to remote scenically beautiful areas). Need for more effective promotion of the country's tourist resources and attractions.
Marks	
1 - 2	Simple statements about 1 or 2 problems
3 - 4	Developed statements about 2 problems
5 - 6	Thorough response covering at least 2 problems and explain how and why they limit the growth of tourism

Question Number	Name two other sources of environmental pollution. Answer	Mark
8(a)(i)	Industrial and/of domestic discharges of effluents into rivers Industrial emissions into the atmosphere Domestic burning of fuels for cooking and heating Use of chemical fertilisers	(2)

Question Number	Describe attempts being made to reduce any one of these sources of pollution. Answer	Mark
8(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sadly, little has been done as yet. Environmental protection is low on the list of government priorities. Although National Environmental Quality Standards were introduced in 1997, no effective action has been taken. Major concerns are atmospheric pollution (Karachi); polythene waste (Sindh) • Cutting carbon emissions • Development of renewable sources of energy 	(3)

Question Number	What is meant by the term resource conservation ? You should use examples in your answer. Answer	Mark
8(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is the managed use of resources in such a way as to eliminate waste, maximise efficiency of use and ensure resources will be available for the benefit of future generations. Most easily achieved in the case of renewable resources such as soil, water and forests – protecting soils, collecting rainfall, replanting forests, etc. Rather more challenging where non-renewable resources are concerned - minerals and some energy sources. <p>1 – 2 marks: Understands 'resources' but not 'conservation'</p>	(5)

	3 – 5 marks: Understands the full term and provides specific examples	
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Question Number	Why does the level of economic development vary from region to region within Pakistan? Indicative content
8(c)	The factors include: uneven distribution of resources; spatial variations in agricultural productivity; some areas more attractive to people, settlement and development than others.
Marks	
1 - 2	Simple statements about 1 or 2 factors
3 - 4	Developed statements at least 2 factors with some attempt to compare two or more regions
5 - 6	Thorough response with sound explanation and the comparison of a number of regions.

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