

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

**PAKISTAN STUDIES**

**2059/02**

Paper 2

October/November 2006

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

**1 hour 30 minutes**

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.  
Write your name, Centre number and candidate number on all the work you hand in.  
Write in dark blue or black pen.  
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer any **three** questions.

The Insert contains Photograph A for Question 1 and Photograph B for Question 2.

Sketch maps and diagrams may be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **8** printed pages and **1** Insert.



**The Environment of Pakistan**

- 1 Study Photograph A (Insert) of a rural area in Hyderabad District.
- (a) (i) What is this man doing? [1]
- (ii) Why is the soil at **X** a different colour from the soil at **Y**? [1]
- (iii) Name **three** inputs for farming **other than soil** that can be seen on the photograph. [3]
- (iv) Describe **three** other processes that may be carried out before a crop is harvested. [3]
- (b) (i) What is subsistence farming? [1]
- (ii) Name **two** animals other than those on Photograph A that may be kept by a small-scale subsistence farmer. [2]
- (iii) For **each** of the two animals you have named in **(b)(ii)**, explain how it is important to the farmer and his family. [4]
- (c) (i) Why does the output of a small-scale subsistence farm vary from year to year? [4]
- (ii) If this farmer has a good crop and can sell some in the market, how may he use the money he earns (capital) to improve his yield (production) in the next year? [4]
- (iii) Give **two** ways in which a small-scale subsistence farmer can supplement his income. [2]

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

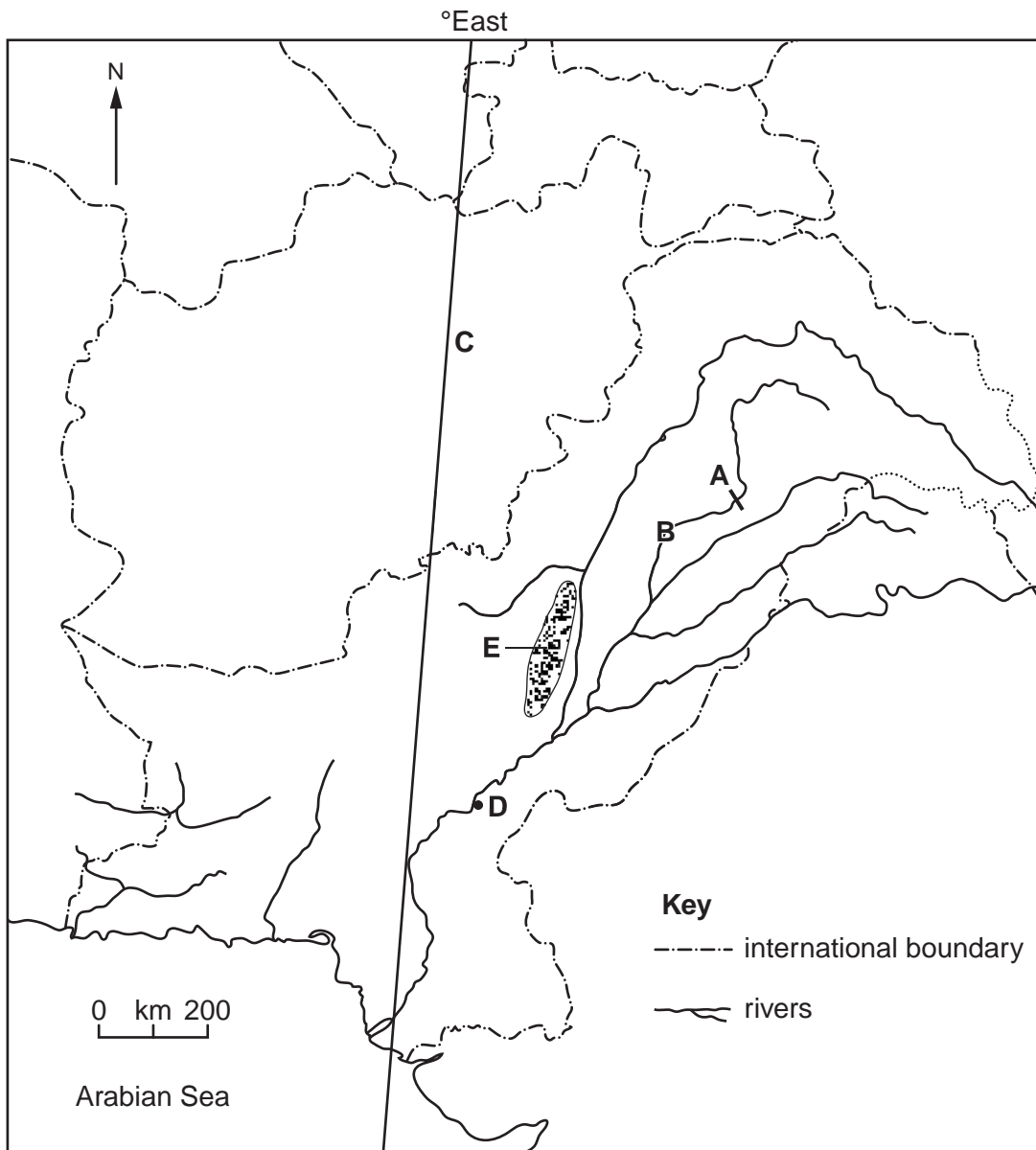


Fig. 1

On your answer paper

- (i) name the dam **A**,
- (ii) name the river **B**,
- (iii) state the number in degrees East of the line of longitude **C**,
- (iv) name the city **D**,
- (v) name the range of hills shaded at **E**.

[5]

- (b) Study Photograph B (Insert), which shows an area in Hyderabad District damaged by waterlogging and salinity.
- (i) Describe the appearance of the area **S** in Photograph B. [3]
  - (ii) What are perennial canals, and how may they lead to problems such as those in area **S**? [4]
  - (iii) How can these problems be reduced? [4]
- (c) Read the extract Fig. 2.

Pakistan is a water-deficit country. The rainfall is neither sufficient nor regular, and does not meet the growing need for water. Agriculture is a major user, and good yields depend on the adequate availability of water at the right time. The increasing pressures of population and industrialisation have already placed great demands on water supplies and there are an ever-increasing number of local and regional conflicts over water availability and use.

**Fig. 2**

- (i) Why do the writers refer to Pakistan as a 'water-deficit country'? [2]
- (ii) Using examples, explain why there are conflicts over water availability and use. [7]

- 3 (a) (i) Locate an oil refinery near the coast, and give **one** reason why it is there. [2]  
 (ii) Locate an oil refinery in the province of Punjab, and give **one** reason why it is there. [2]
- (b) State **two** ways in which refined oil can be transported in Pakistan, and give an advantage and disadvantage of each. [6]
- (c) Study Fig. 3 which shows some examples of the four main uses of oil.

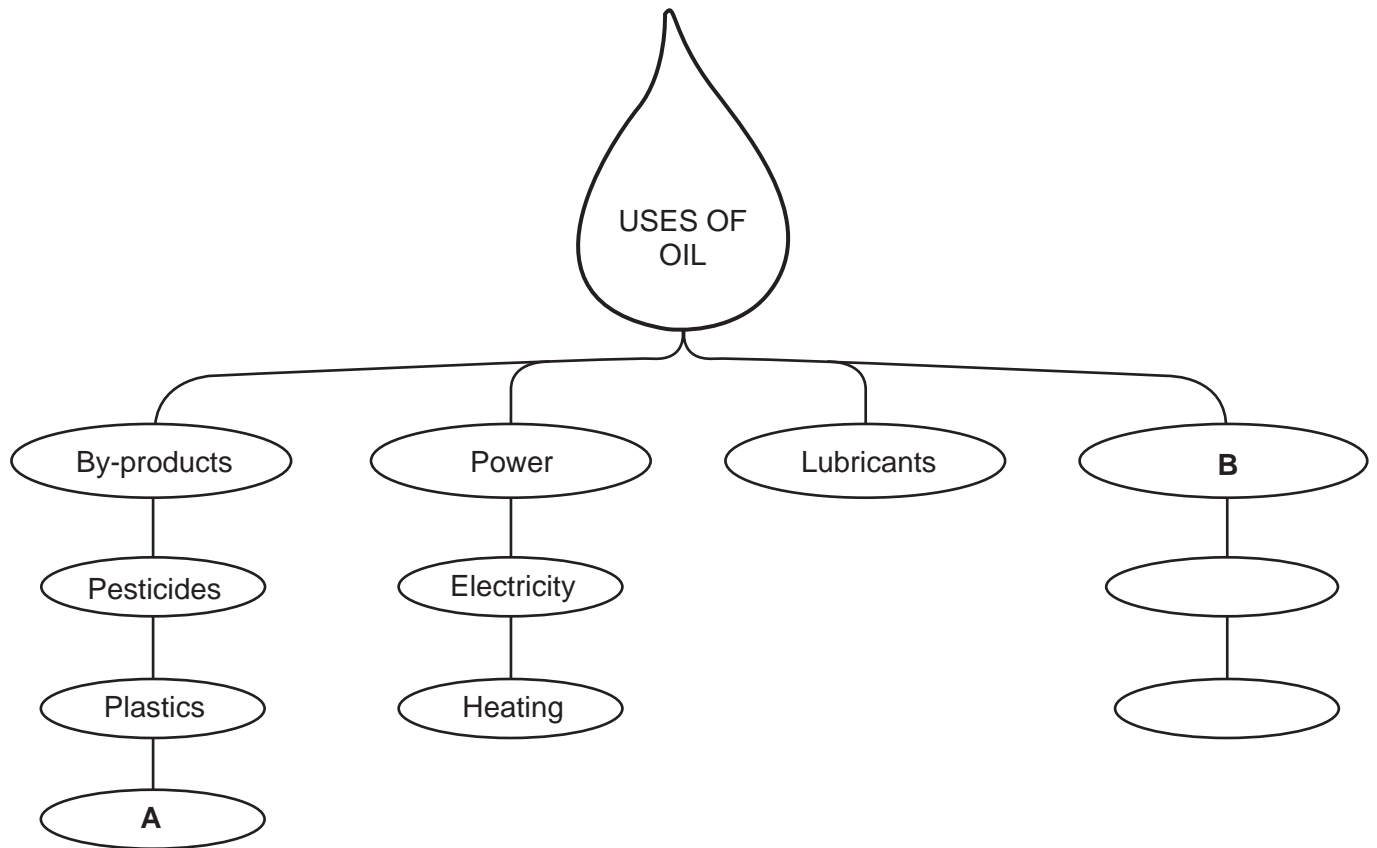
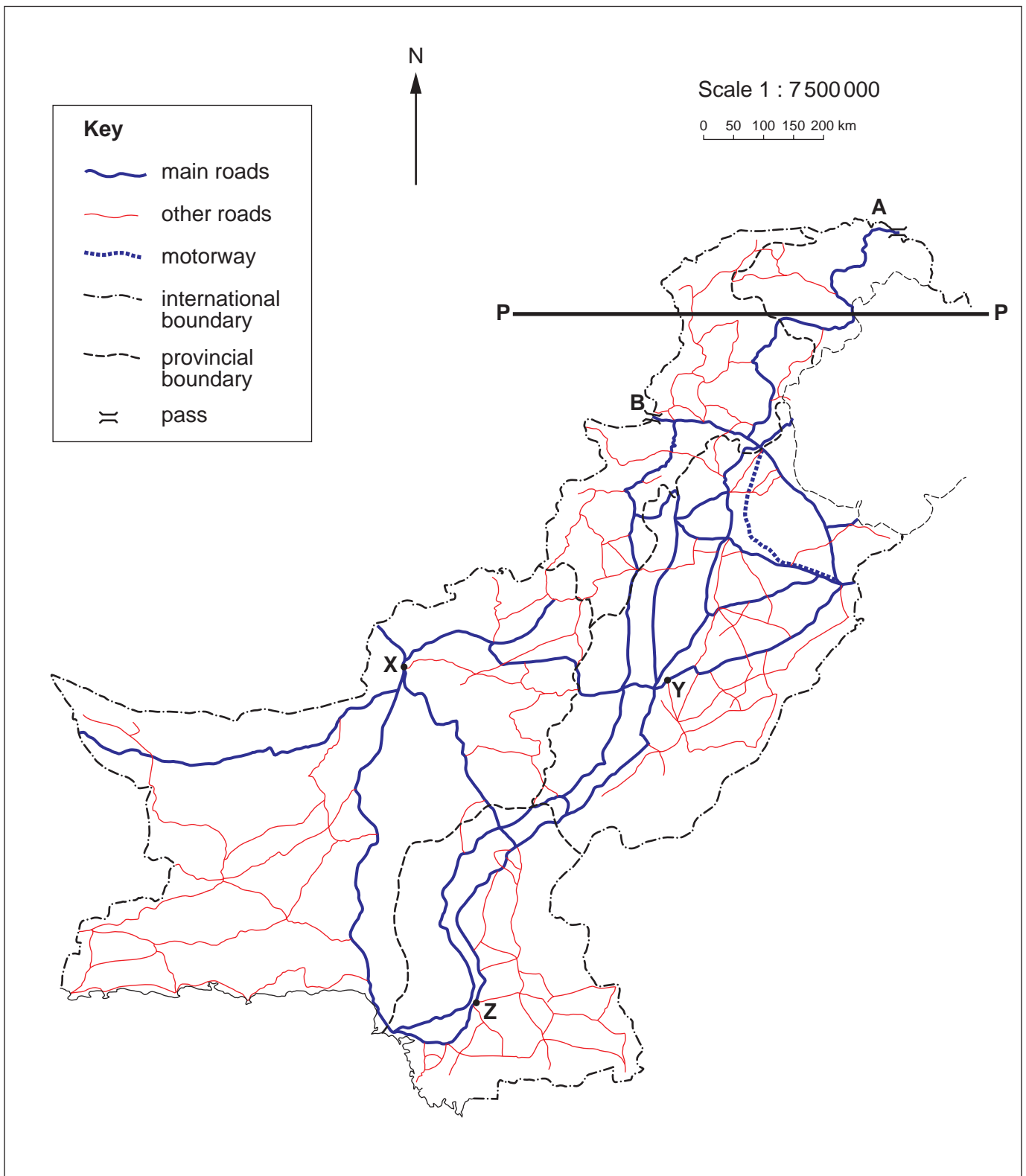


Fig. 3

- (i) Name another by-product **A**. [1]
- (ii) Name the fourth main use of oil **B**. [1]
- (iii) With reference to Fig. 3 and using your own knowledge, explain how oil products are important to **either** farming **or** manufacturing. [6]
- (d) (i) Which gas field produces most natural gas in Pakistan? [1]  
 (ii) Name **two** industries in Pakistan that use natural gas as a raw material. [2]  
 (iii) Why is natural gas an important fuel in Pakistan? [4]

4 Study Fig. 4, a map of the road network in Pakistan in 2002.

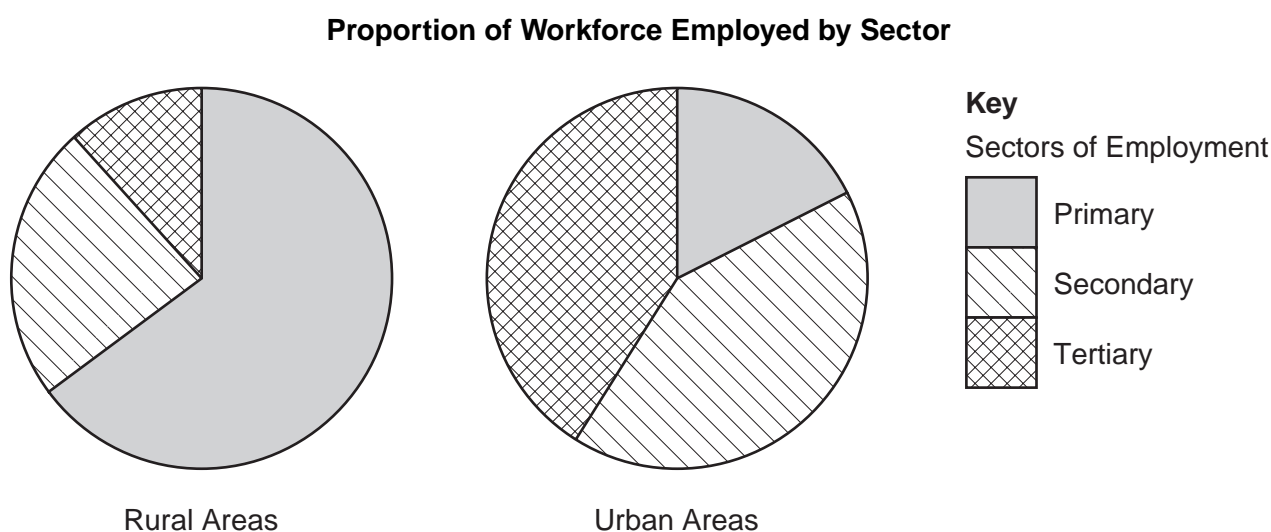


**Fig. 4**

- (a) (i) Name the cities **X**, **Y** and **Z**. [3]
- (ii) For each of the roads leading to **A** and **B**, state the country to which it is going, and the name of the pass through which it goes. [4]

- (b) (i)** Describe the ways in which the road network of Punjab is different from the road network of Sindh. [3]
- (ii)** Give reasons for your answer to **(b)(i)**. [4]
- (iii)** Explain why there are few roads in the area north of the line **P – P** shown on Fig. 4. [4]
- (c)** What factors hinder the development of air transport in the area north of the line **P – P**? [4]
- (d)** Why was the first motorway in Pakistan built between Islamabad and Lahore? [3]

- 5 (a) Study Fig. 5, which shows types of employment in rural and urban areas.



**Fig. 5**

- (i) In which area is the proportion of those employed in the primary sector highest? [1]
- (ii) What is the main type of employment in the primary sector in rural areas? [1]
- (iii) Why is this type of employment probably underestimated? [1]
- (b) Why is there unemployment and underemployment in rural and urban areas? [5]
- (c) Why is the sector of tertiary employment likely to increase more in urban areas than in rural areas? [6]
- (d) (i) Name a city in Pakistan where sports goods are manufactured. [1]
- (ii) How may the presence of the sports goods industry in this area
- A** increase employment opportunities,
- B** improve the local infrastructure? [5]
- (e) How does industry in cities pollute the environment? [5]

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*Copyright Acknowledgements:*

Question 2 Fig. 2 © M.A. Kahlow and A. Majeed; *Water-Resources Situation in Pakistan: Challenges and Future Strategies*; International Institute for Sustainable Development; 2004.

Question 4 Fig. 4 © *The New Oxford Atlas for Pakistan*; Oxford University Press, Pakistan.

Photograph A R. Strutt © UCLES

Photograph B R. Strutt © UCLES

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