



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

**PAKISTAN STUDIES**

**2059/02**

Paper 2

**May/June 2010**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer any **three** questions.

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

The Insert contains Photograph A for Question 3 and Photograph B for Question 4.

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

Write the number of each question attempted in the grid on the front cover of your Answer Booklet.

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



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



- 1 (a) Study Fig. 1 which shows a map of forest types in Pakistan.

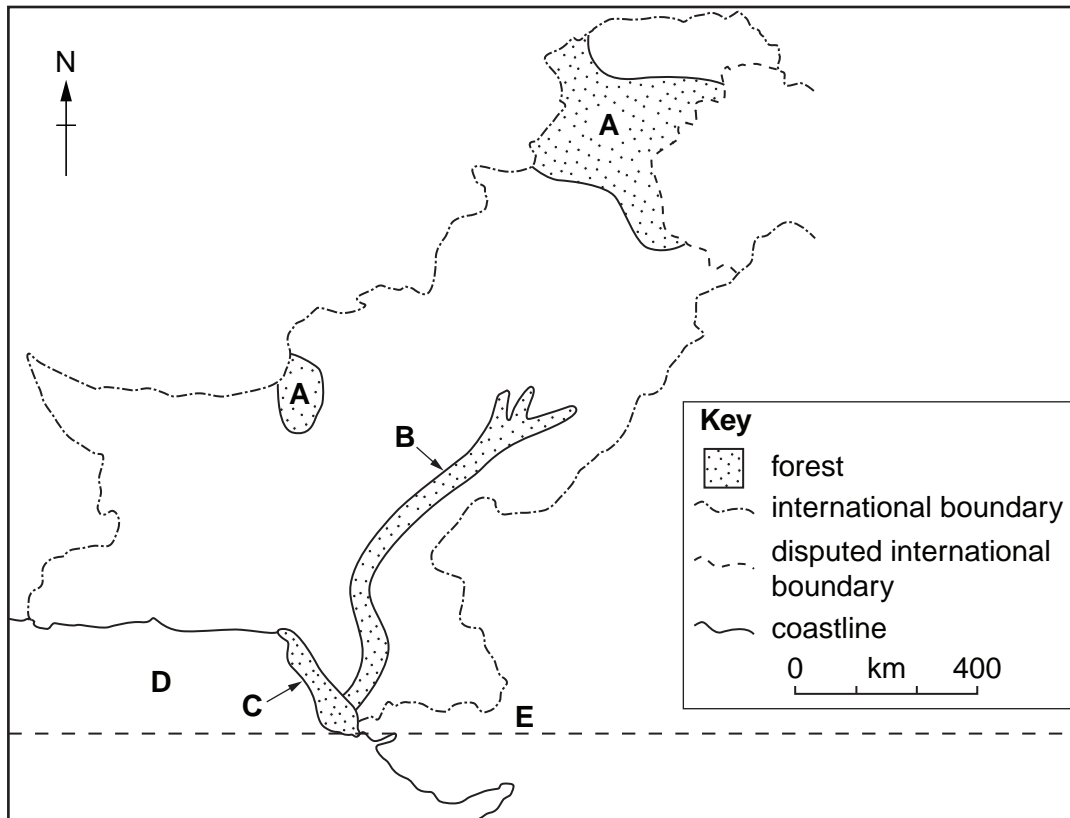


Fig. 1

- (i) Name the forest types found in each of the areas **A**, **B** and **C**. [3]
- (ii) Name the sea **D** and the line of latitude **E**. [2]
- (iii) Explain why the forest type **A** grows naturally in cool, hilly areas. [3]
- (iv) Why is it important that forests by the coast are protected? [4]

(b) Study Fig. 2.

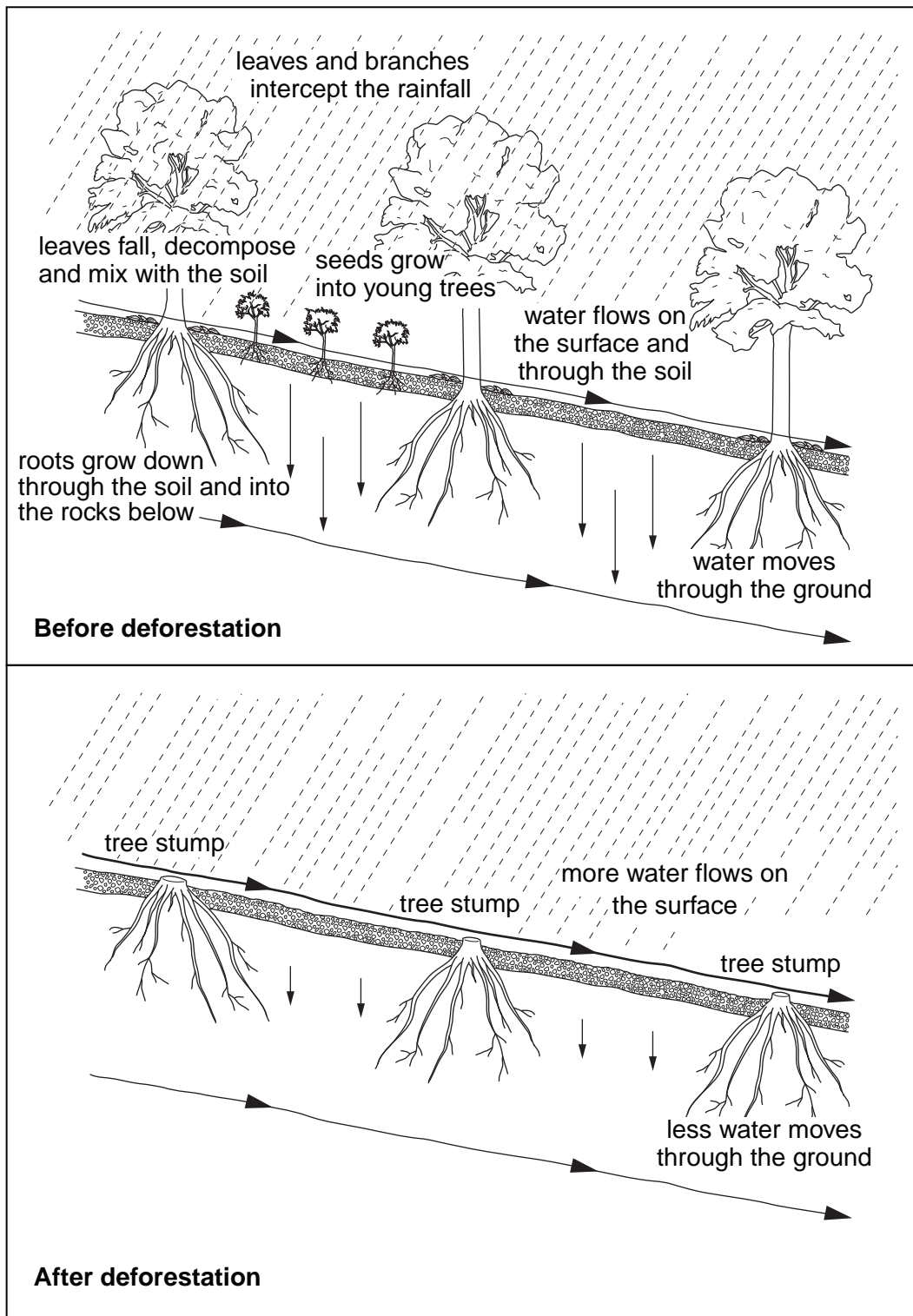


Fig. 2

With reference to Fig. 2, explain how deforestation can cause soil erosion. [5]

(c) There has been development of forests in lowland areas of Punjab and Sindh using irrigation. [5]

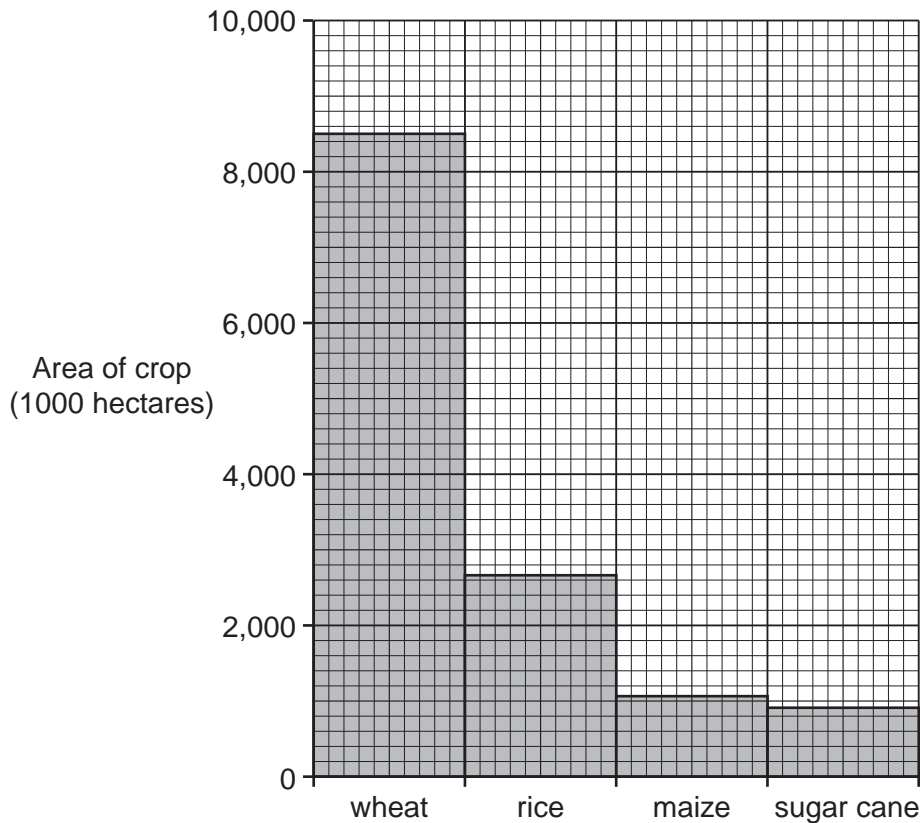
(i) Why is irrigation necessary for new plantations of trees? [2]

(ii) Explain the advantages and disadvantages of developing more irrigated plantations of trees in lowland areas of Punjab and Sindh. [6]

[Total: 25]

[Turn over

- 2 (a) Study Fig. 3, which shows the areas of cultivation for four main crops in Pakistan.



**Fig. 3**

- (i) Which crop covers the greatest area? [1]
- (ii) What is the area covered by this crop? [1]
- (iii) Name **two** other food crops grown in Pakistan not shown on the graph. [2]
- (b) (i) Describe the methods of cultivation of wheat on barani (rain-fed) lands. [5]
- (ii) Explain the advantages and disadvantages to wheat farmers of modern irrigation methods such as perennial canals and tubewells. [5]
- (c) Waste products from food crops such as straw from cereals and bagasse from sugar cane have some uses. Explain the importance of waste products such as these. You may refer to those crops shown in Fig. 3 or others. [3]
- (d) Read the extract below.

The farming land in barani areas such as the Potwar Plateau is subjected to soil erosion, overgrazing, and desertification due to poor farm management. This leads to low crop productivity, poor quality livestock and low farm incomes.

- (i) What reasons does the writer give for the low farm incomes in barani areas? [3]
- (ii) Explain these and other causes of low farm incomes in Pakistan. [5]

[Total: 25]

- 3 (a) (i) Name **three** ways by which coal is mined. [3]
- (ii) Why is coal produced in Pakistan described as low quality? [3]
- (b) Study Photograph A (Insert), which shows a brickworks near Kanai, Balochistan Plateau. Describe the main features of the brickworks shown in the photograph. [4]
- (c) Study Fig. 4, which shows the location of Pipri steelworks.

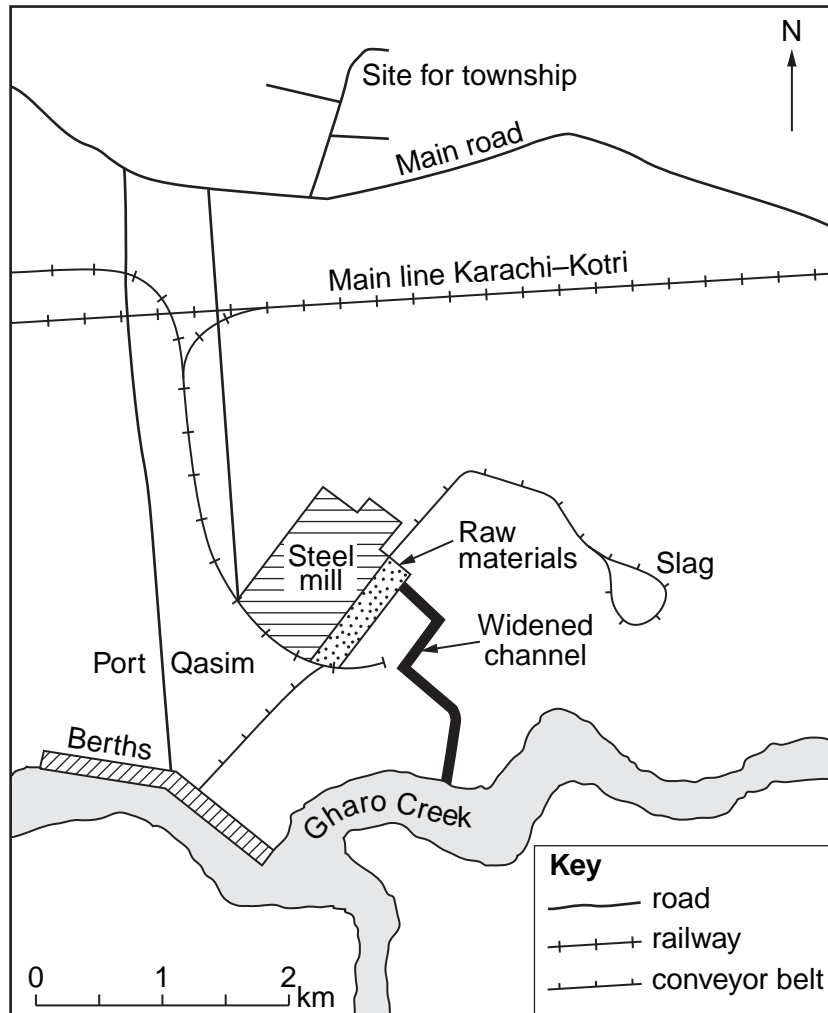


Fig. 4

- (i) Name **three** raw materials used in production of steel. [3]
- (ii) With reference to Fig. 4, explain why the steel mill was located here. [6]
- (d) Read the extract below.

Imports of steel increased by 37% from 2004 to 2005 as a growing amount of machinery and industrial steel products flowed in. This amount is higher than any government predictions.

Explain the advantages and disadvantages of increasing steel production in Pakistan. [6]

[Total: 25]

[Turn over

- 4 (a) Study Fig. 5, which shows the exports of Pakistan in 1997 and 2007 by percentage (each dash on the circumference represents 10%).

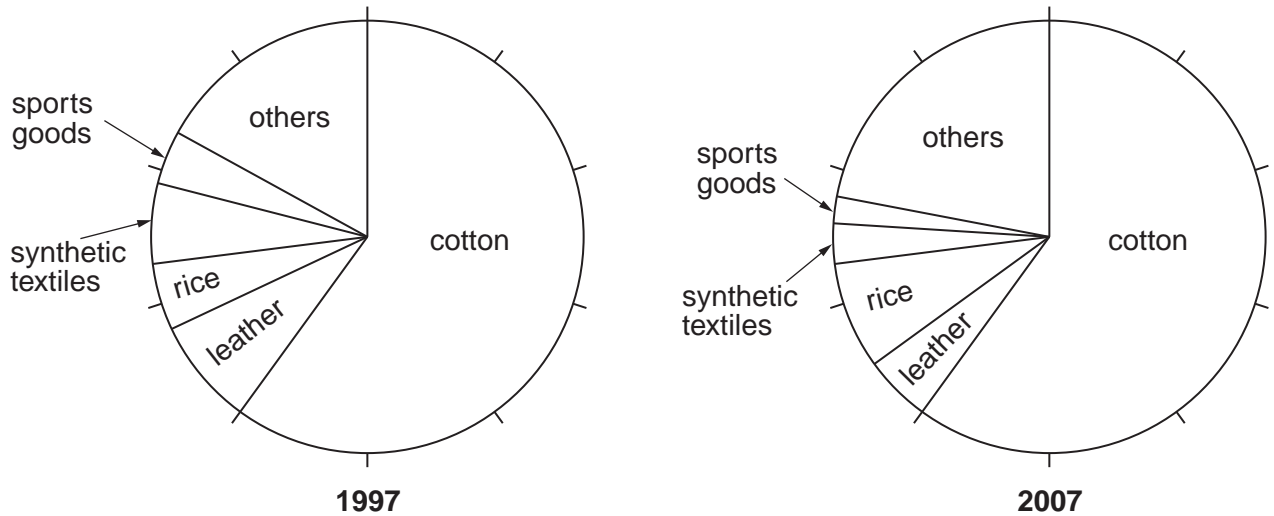


Fig. 5

- (i) In 2007, what percentage of the exports was cotton? [1]
- (ii) Suggest reasons why cotton makes up a large percentage of Pakistan's exports. [3]
- (iii) From Fig. 5, state:  
**A** one export that has increased in percentage,  
**B** two exports that have decreased in percentage. [3]
- (b) Study Photograph B (Insert), showing Landhi Export Processing Zone, Karachi.
- (i) What features show that this is a modern, developed industrial estate? [4]
- (ii) Explain the importance of Export Processing Zones. [4]
- (c) Study Fig. 6.

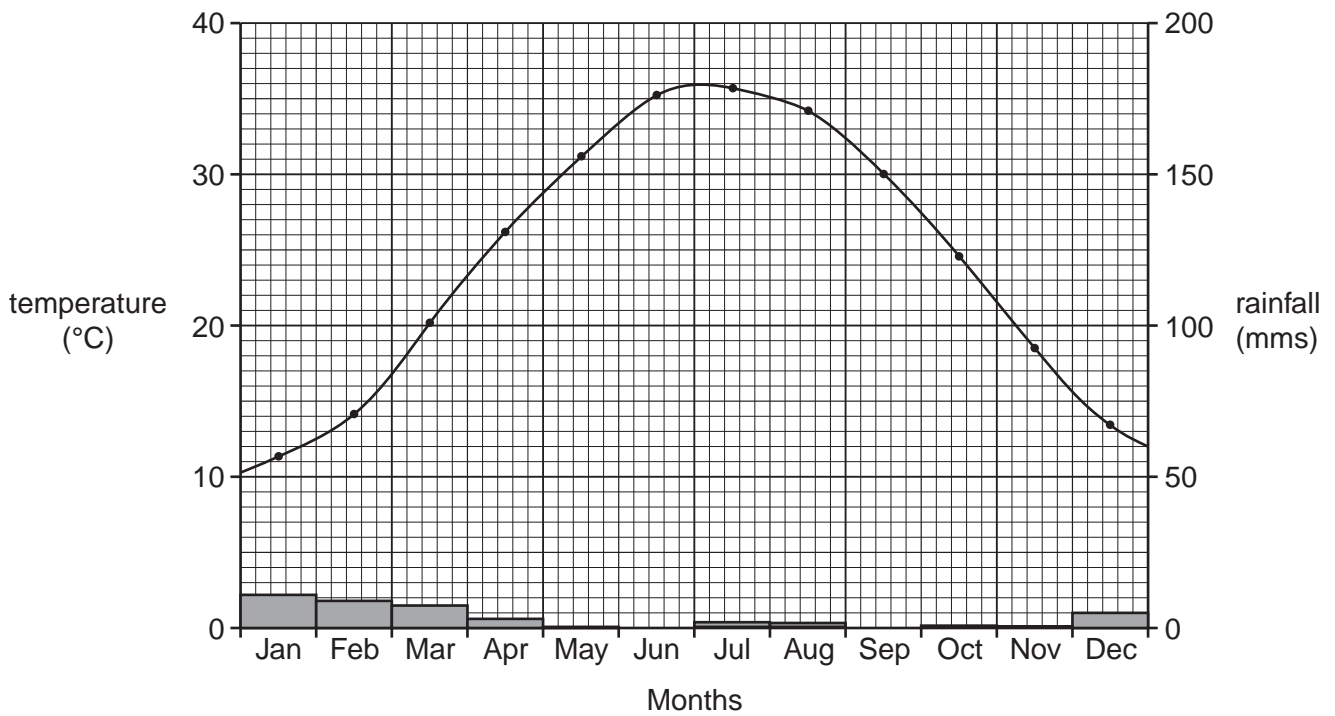


Fig. 6

- (i) Give **two** advantages of transporting goods by:  
**A** bullock cart,  
**B** lorry. [4]
- (ii) To what extent would the building of more motorways, such as that between Lahore and Islamabad, help the development of industry in Pakistan? [6]

[Total: 25]

5 (a) Study Fig. 7, which shows the desert climate of Nok Kundi.

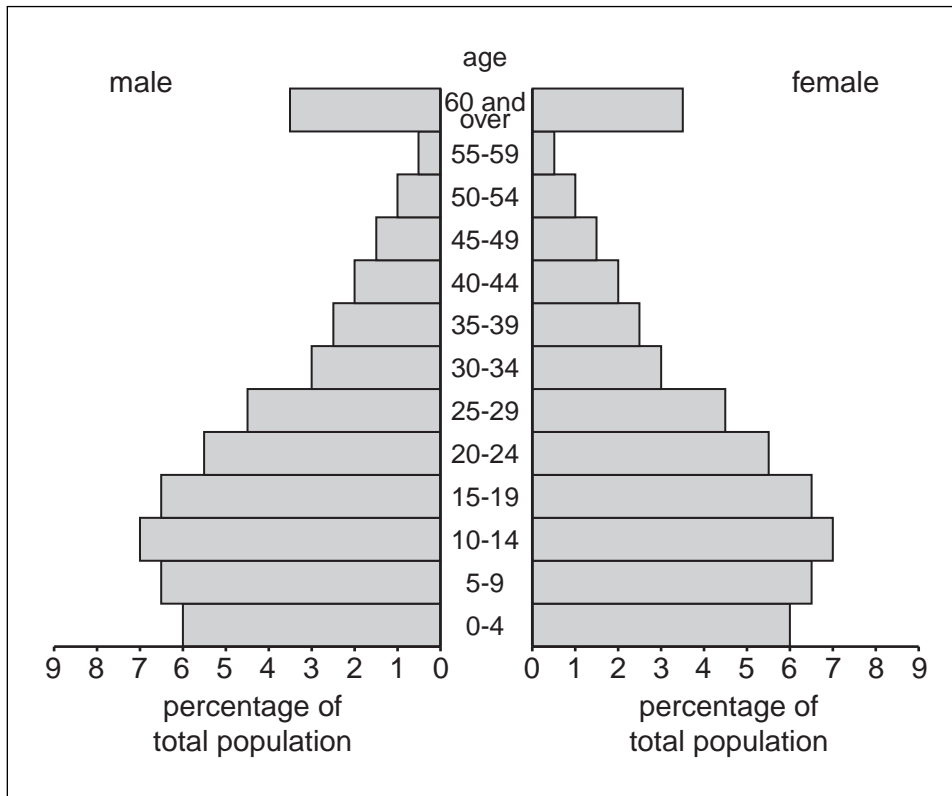


**Fig. 7**

- (i) With reference to Fig. 7, describe the yearly distribution of temperature and rainfall in a desert climate. [5]
- (ii) Explain how the climate of desert areas affects agricultural and industrial development. [6]

**QUESTION 5 CONTINUES ON PAGE 8**

(b) Study Fig. 8, which shows a population pyramid for Pakistan for 2006.



**Fig. 8**

- (i) What percentage of the total population is aged 4 years and under? [1]
- (ii) Which age group has the largest percentage? [1]
- (iii) What is the percentage of the total population aged 60 years and over? [1]
- (iv) Which age groups are called 'the dependent population'? [2]

(c) Study Fig. 8 again.

- (i) How is the shape of the population pyramid for Pakistan likely to change from 2006 to 2026? [3]
- (ii) The changing shape of the population pyramid affects Pakistan's workforce both now and for the future.  
Explain the advantages and disadvantages of the changes. [6]

[Total: 25]

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Question 1 © Oxford School Atlas for Pakistan; Oxford University Press; 2008.  
 Question 3 © H N Sethi; The Environment of Pakistan; Peak Publishing; 2003.  
 Questions 3 & 4 Photographs; Estate of Roland Strutt; © UCLES.

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

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