

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**0448 PAKISTAN STUDIES**

**0448/42**

**Paper 42**

Due to a security breach we required all candidates in Pakistan who sat the paper for 0448/42 to attend a re-sit examination in June 2013. Candidates outside of Pakistan sat only the original paper and were not involved in a re-sit.



UNIVERSITY *of* CAMBRIDGE  
International Examinations



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

CANDIDATE  
NAME

CENTRE  
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE  
NUMBER

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**PAKISTAN STUDIES**

**2059/02**

Paper 2 The Environment of Pakistan

**October/November 2013**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

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

**DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.**

Answer any **three** questions.

The Insert contains Fig. 9 for Question 5.

The Insert is **not** required by the Examiner.

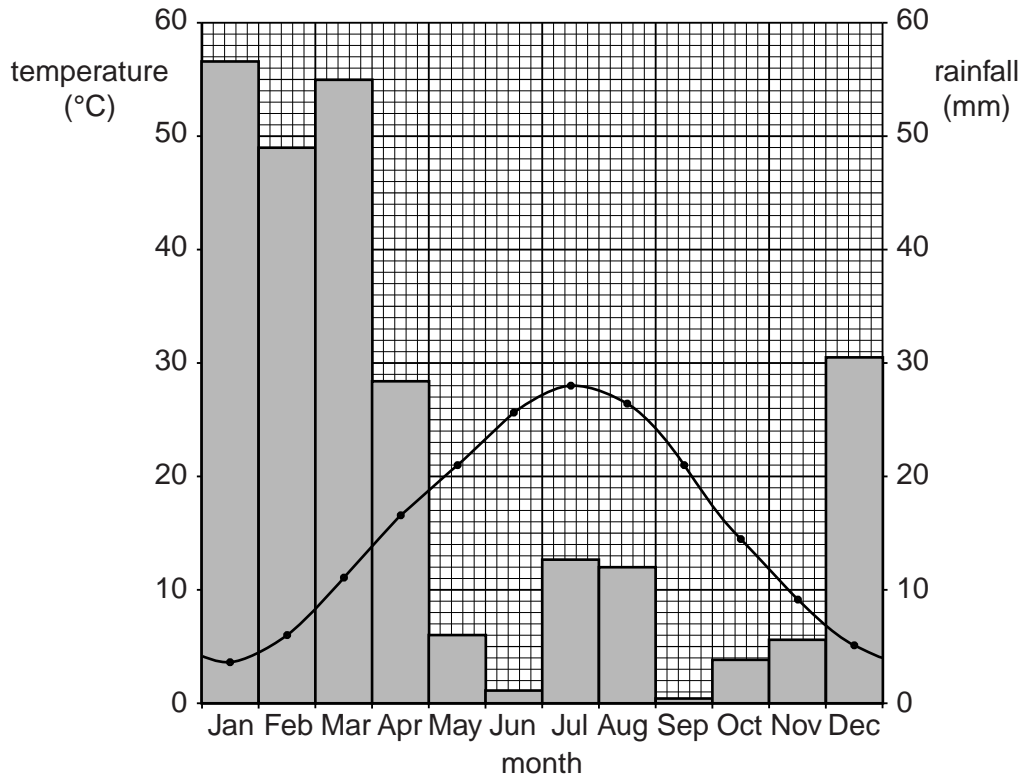
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **18** printed pages, **2** blank pages and **1** insert.



1 (a) Study Fig. 1, which shows the climate of Quetta.

For  
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Use



**Fig. 1**

(i) Describe the annual distribution of rainfall at Quetta.

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.....

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.....

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.....

.....

[3]

(ii) State **two** causes of rainfall at Quetta and name the months when each occurs.

Cause 1 .....

.....

Months .....

Cause 2 .....

.....

Months .....

[4]

(iii) What are the maximum and minimum temperatures at Quetta, and when do they occur?

Maximum..... Month.....

Minimum..... Month.....

[2]

(iv) Give **two** reasons why temperatures are higher in the summer than in the winter at Quetta.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

[2]

(b) Explain how underdevelopment and disease can be made worse by water shortages.

Underdevelopment .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Disease .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[6]

(c) (i) Name **two** types of infrastructure other than water supply.

1 ..... 2 .....[2]

(ii) For **each** of the types of infrastructure named in (c)(i), consider the advantages and problems of improving it in Balochistan.

1 .....

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2 .....

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[6]

[Total: 25]

2 Study Fig. 2, which shows a map of the coast of Pakistan.

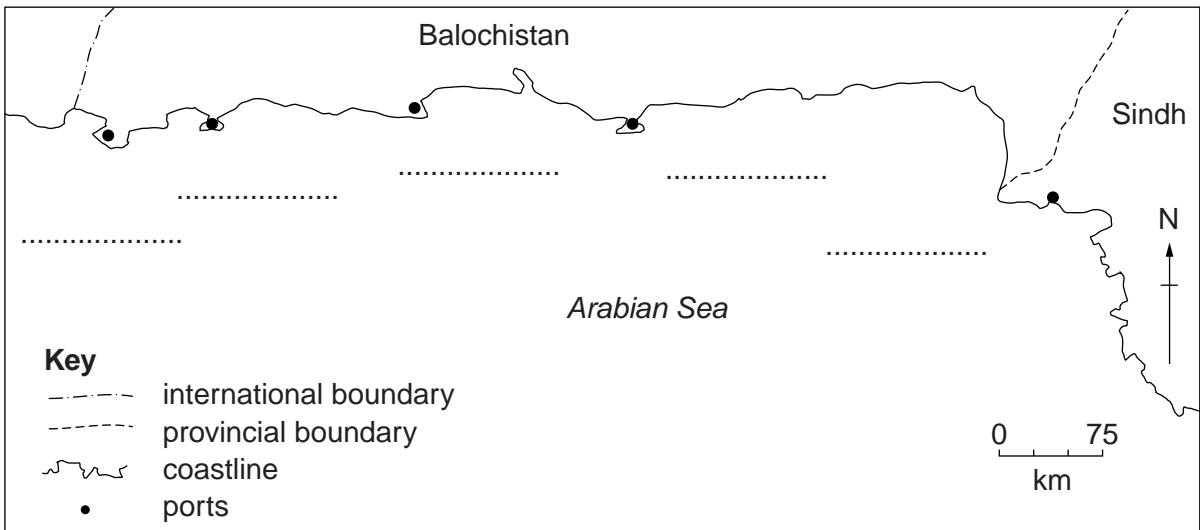


Fig. 2

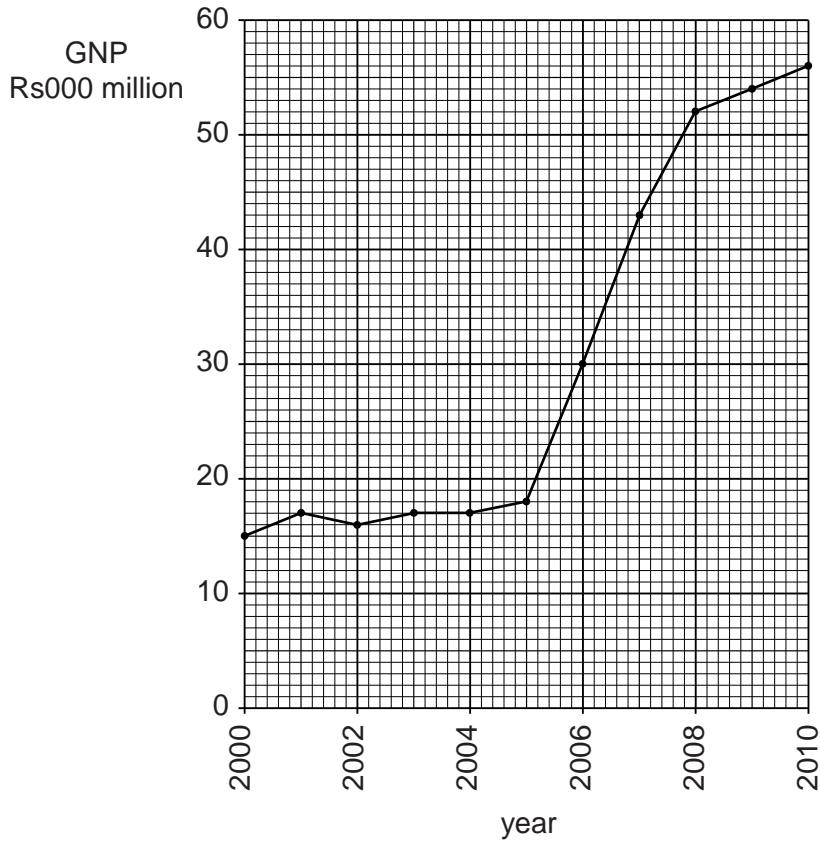
(a) (i) Name **on the map, two** of the ports shown. [2]

(ii) Name **two** types of fish caught in the sea near Pakistan.

1 ..... 2 ..... [2]

(b) Study Fig. 3, which shows the contribution to Gross National Product (GNP) of the fishing industry in Pakistan.

For  
Examiner's  
Use



**Fig. 3**

(i) What was the contribution to GNP of the fishing industry in 2010?

..... [1]

(ii) By how much has this figure increased since 2006?

..... [1]

(iii) What is meant by 'over-fishing'? Why does it occur?

Over-fishing .....

.....

Why it occurs .....

.....

.....

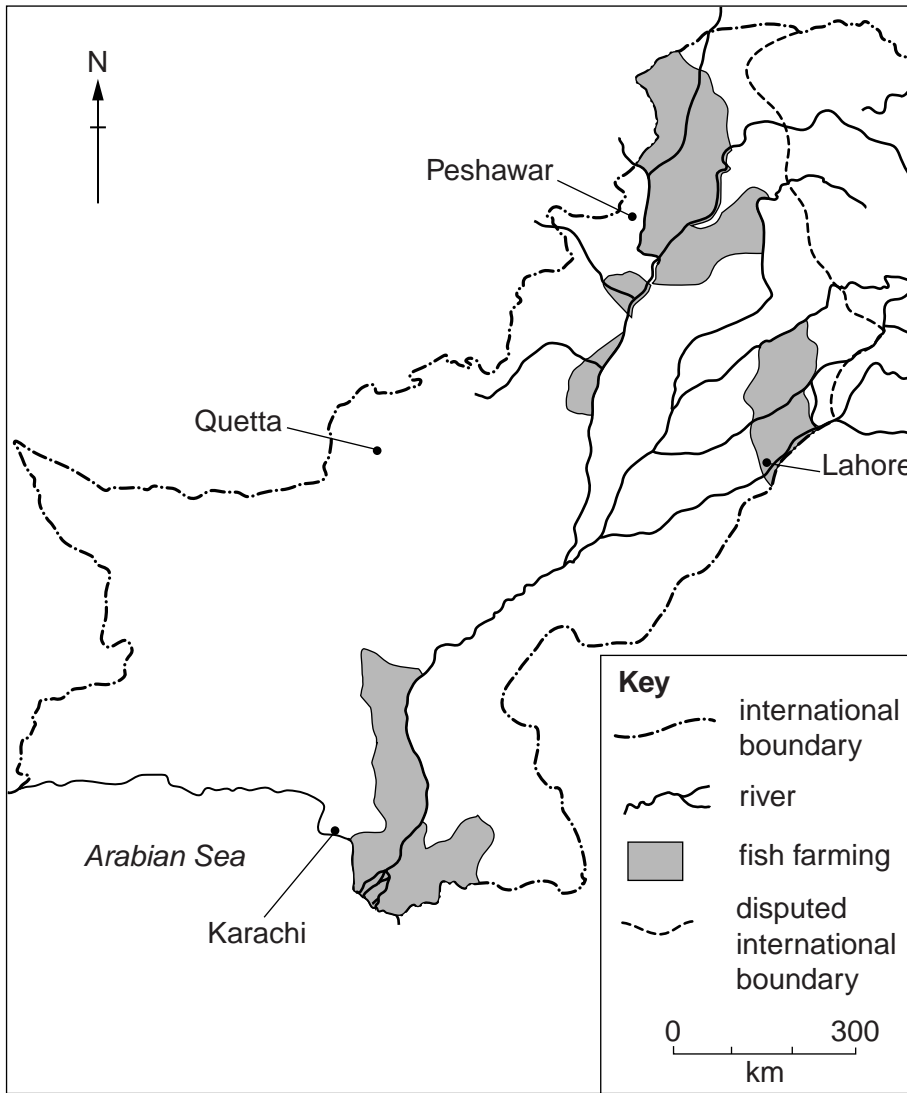
.....

.....

..... [3]

(c) Study Fig. 4, which shows the main districts for fish farming in Pakistan.

For  
Examiner's  
Use



**Fig. 4**

(i) Describe the distribution of fish farming in Pakistan.

.....

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..... [3]





3 (a) Study Fig. 5, which shows the climate of Multan.

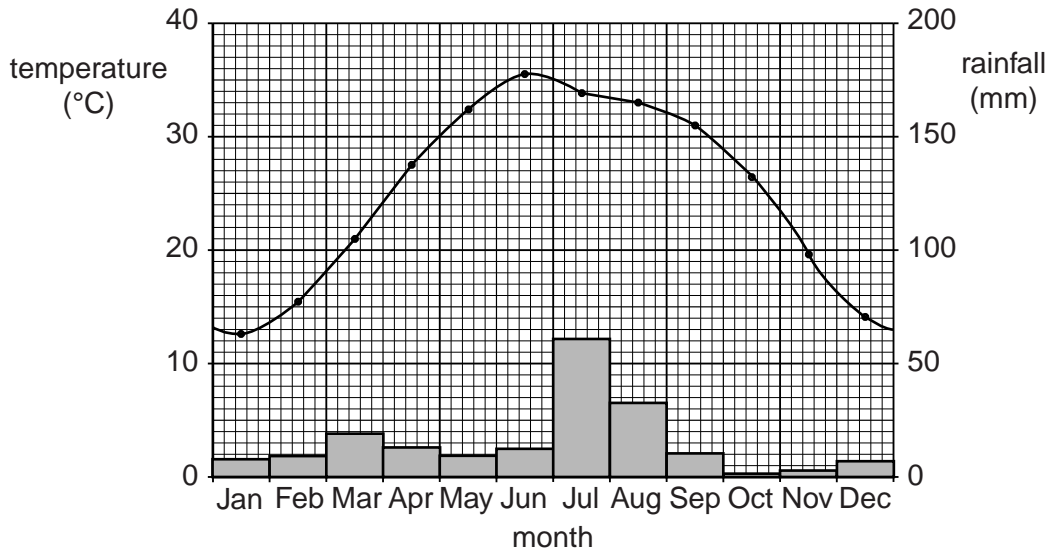


Fig. 5

(i) In which months is the temperature above 25°C?  
 ..... [1]

(ii) What is the maximum rainfall and when does it occur?  
 maximum rainfall ..... month ..... [1]

(iii) Cotton is the major cash crop grown in Pakistan. Label on Fig. 5:  
 – the month of sowing  
 – the months of growth  
 – the month of harvest [3]

(iv) Explain why the months you have marked for **growth** have the best climatic conditions for cotton.  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 ..... [4]

(b) Study Fig. 6, which shows the amount of cotton produced and the area used for this in Pakistan.

For  
Examiner's  
Use

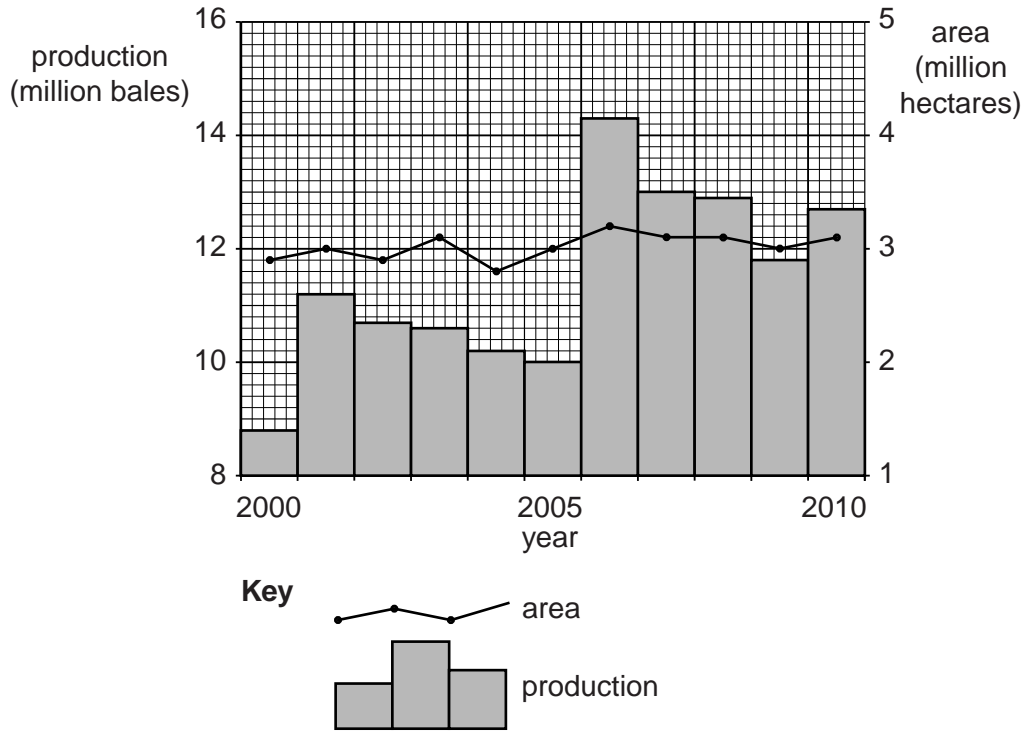


Fig. 6

(i) What was the highest annual production, and in which year did it occur?

production ..... year .....[1]

(ii) Compare the change in cotton production with the change in area of land used between 2000 and 2010.

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....[3]





4 (a) (i) State what is meant by 'renewable energy' and give an example.

meaning .....

.....

example ..... [2]

(ii) Name a fossil fuel, and explain why it is non-renewable.

name .....

why it is non-renewable .....

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(iii) Explain how fossil fuels cause:

air pollution .....

.....

.....

land pollution .....

.....

..... [2]

(b) Study Fig. 7, which shows gas and oil usage in Pakistan.

For  
Examiner's  
Use

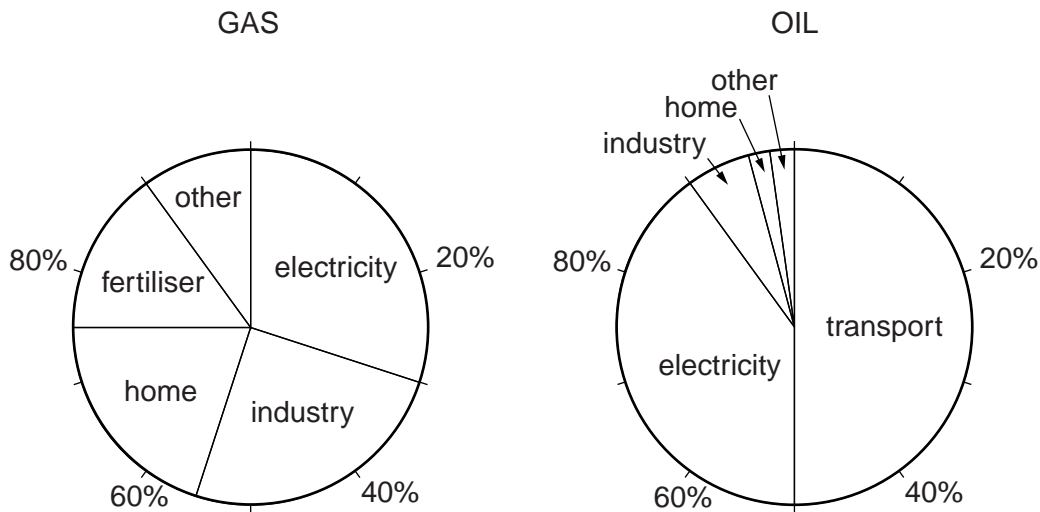


Fig. 7

(i) State the percentages of gas and oil used for electricity production.

gas .....

oil .....

[2]

(ii) Which user takes 15% of gas?

.....

[1]

(iii) Which user takes 50% of oil?

.....

[1]

(iv) Explain why a larger percentage of gas **than oil** is used in the home.

.....  
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 ..... [3]

(c) Study Fig. 8, which shows the usage of coal mined in Pakistan.

For  
Examiner's  
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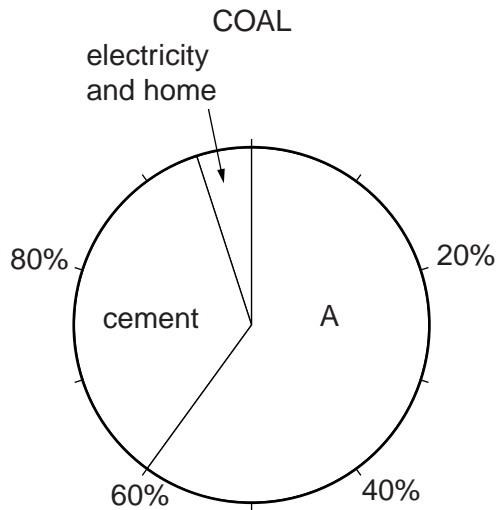


Fig. 8

(i) Name the industry **A** which uses a large amount of coal produced in Pakistan.

..... [1]

(ii) Why is only a small percentage of coal used for electricity generation?

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

(d) Name **one** type of renewable energy. Explain where the most suitable areas in Pakistan would be for its development.

name .....

explanation .....

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..... [4]



(e) Explain why it is important to supply electricity to rural areas. Consider to what extent it is possible.

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[6]

[Total: 25]

5 (a) Study Fig. 9 (insert), which shows the main towns and cities in the Punjab province.

(i) Name the cities A, B, C, and state the size of their population.

A name ..... population .....

B name ..... population .....

C name ..... population .....

[6]

(ii) Describe the distribution of towns and cities with a population of over 50 000.

.....  
.....  
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.....  
..... [3]

(b) Study Fig. 9 again.

(i) Name an area with a population density below 50 persons per square kilometre.

..... [1]

(ii) With reference to **physical factors only**, explain why the area that you have named in (b)(i) has a low population density.

.....  
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..... [4]

**(c)** In the last 50 years there has been a big increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas.

**(i)** Name two **push** factors that cause people to migrate from rural to urban areas.

1 ..... 2 ..... [1]

**(ii)** Explain **each** of the factors you have named in **(c)(i)**.

1 .....  
.....  
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.....  
2 .....  
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.....  
..... [4]

**(iii)** Explain **two** problems experienced by migrants from rural areas when they reach urban areas.

problem 1 .....  
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problem 2 .....  
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..... [6]

[Total: 25]



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