

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**  
GCE Ordinary Level

**2059 PAKISTAN STUDIES**

**2059/02**

**Paper 2**

Due to a security breach we required all candidates in Pakistan who sat the paper for 2059/02 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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NUMBER

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**PAKISTAN STUDIES**

**2059/02**

Paper 2 The Environment of Pakistan

**May/June 2013**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials:     Insert

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name 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 Photograph A for Question 1, Photographs B, C and D for Question 3.

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 **21** printed pages and **3** blank pages.



1 (a) Study Fig. 1, which shows the rainfall of three cities in northern Pakistan.

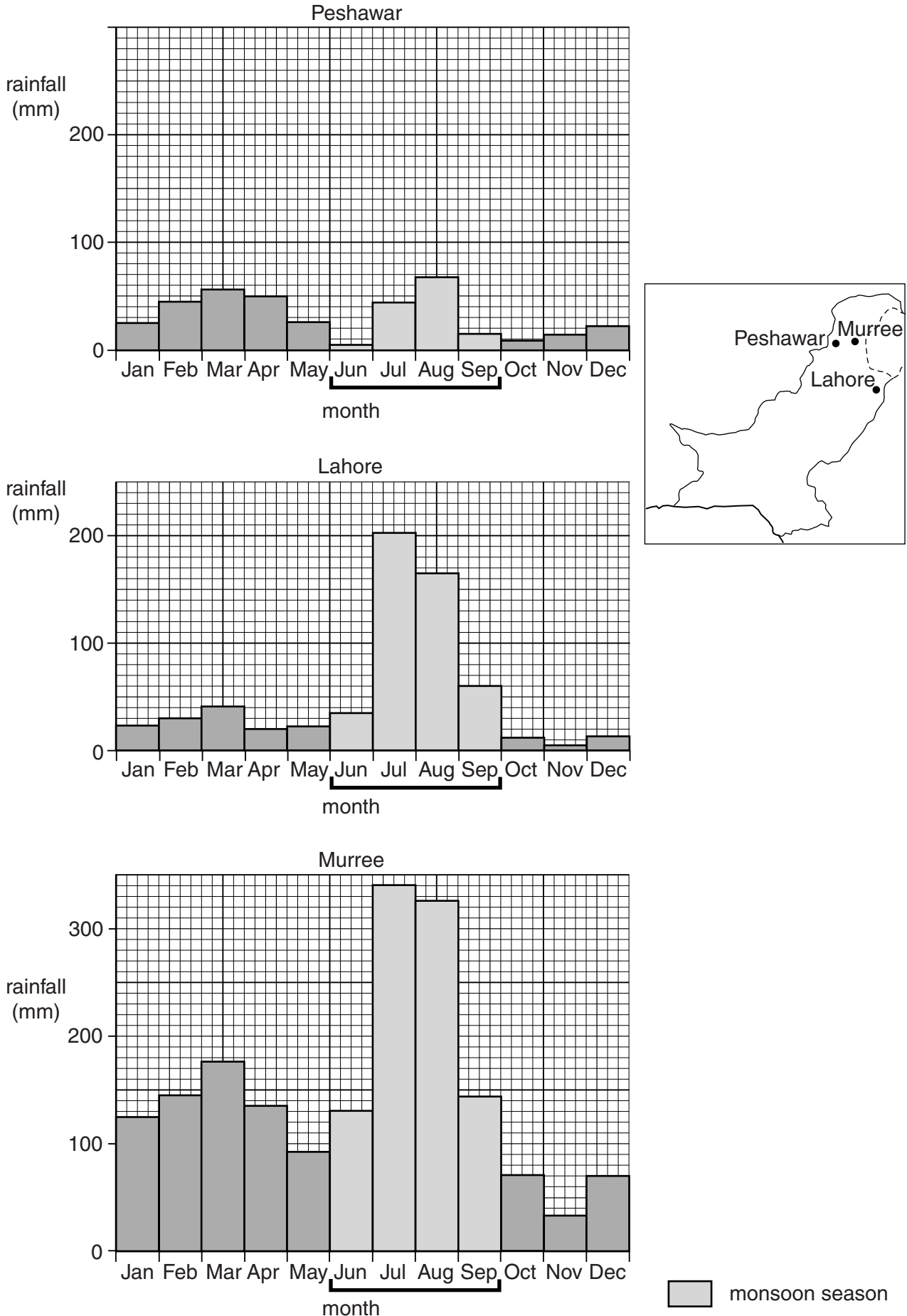


Fig. 1

(i) For each of the following cities state the maximum rainfall and the month in which it falls.

Peshawar rainfall ..... month .....

Lahore rainfall ..... month .....

Murree rainfall ..... month ..... [3]

(ii) Compare the amount and pattern of rainfall in Lahore and Peshawar **during the monsoon season**.

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..... [3]

(iii) Explain how the monsoon winds bring rainfall to northern Pakistan.

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..... [4]

(iv) Suggest **two** reasons why Murree has a higher rainfall than Lahore and Peshawar.

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

(b) (i) Circle **three** of the phrases below that describe a semi-arid climate.

- HIGH EVAPOTRANSPIRATION                  HIGH HUMIDITY
- HOT DAYS AND COLD NIGHTS              RELIABLE RAINFALL
- THUNDERSTORMS                          LOW EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

[3]

(ii) Study Photograph A (Insert).

Explain how the ground surface and the vegetation show that this is an area of low rainfall.

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[4]

(c) Explain the benefits and problems of high rainfall on **either** farming **or** road travel.

Circle your choice.      FARMING      ROAD TRAVEL

*For  
Examiner's  
Use*

benefits .....

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problems .....

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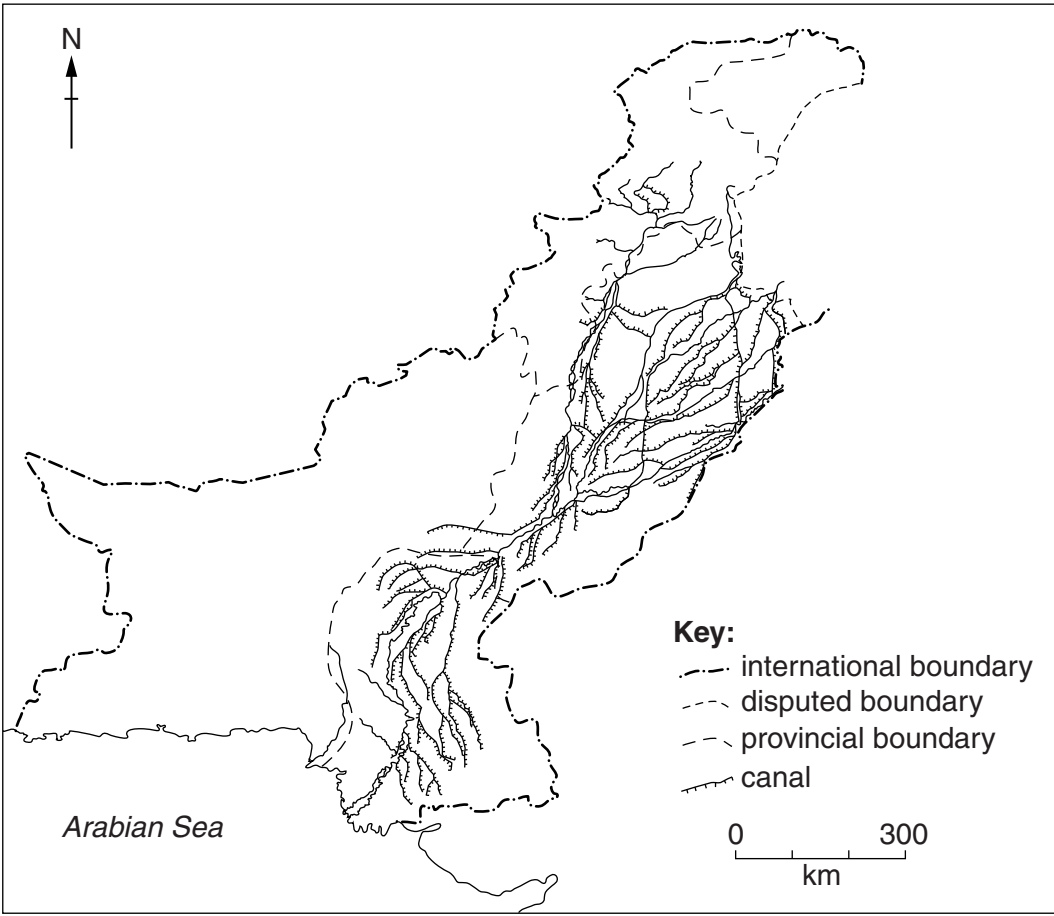
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..... [6]

[Total: 25]

2 (a) Study Fig. 2, which shows the perennial canal system in Pakistan.

For  
Examiner's  
Use



**Fig. 2**

Describe the distribution of the perennial canals.

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..... [4]

(b) Name **three** types of irrigation, other than perennial canals, used in Pakistan. Explain briefly how each type works.

*For  
Examiner's  
Use*

1 .....

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..... [6]

(c) Explain how a perennial supply of water can damage farmland.

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(d) Study Fig. 3, which shows the main users of water in the Punjab.

For  
Examiner's  
Use

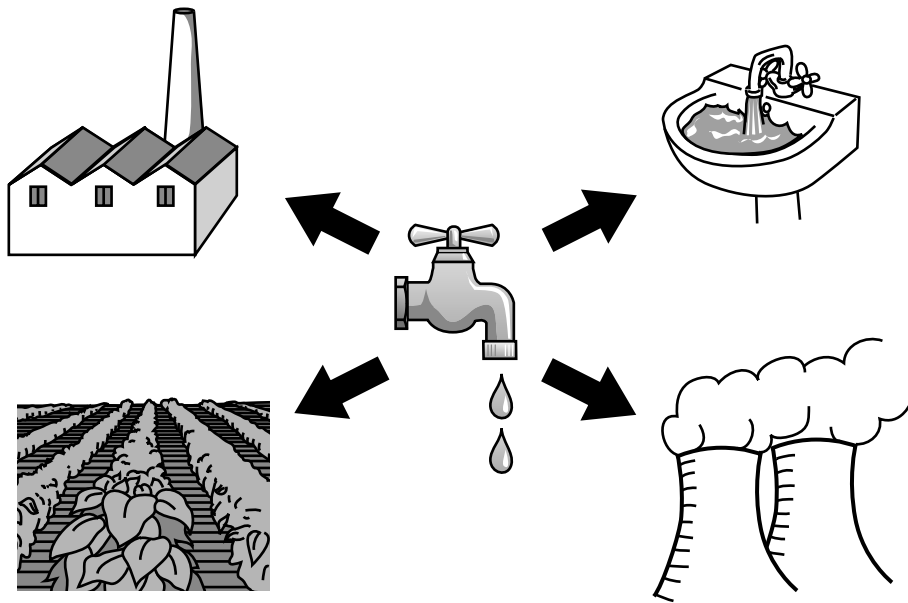


Fig. 3

Name **two** conflicting users of water supplies in the Punjab shown on Fig. 3. Explain briefly why each user thinks that they should have more water.

users 1 ..... 2 .....

reason for user 1 needing more water

.....  
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.....  
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.....

reason for user 2 needing more water

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[5]



3 (a) (i) Study Photographs B, C and D (Insert).

Name the crops shown in each photograph and give a use of each within Pakistan.

Name

Use

B .....

C .....

D .....

[3]

(ii) With reference to **one** of the crops named in (a)(i), explain the meaning of the term cash crop farming.

crop .....  
.....  
.....  
..... [2]

(b) (i) Place the following processes in the correct order.

SOWING SEEDS      PLOUGHING      HARVEST      WEEDING

..... [1]

(ii) With reference to your answer to (b)(i) explain how rice is grown on small-scale farms in Pakistan.

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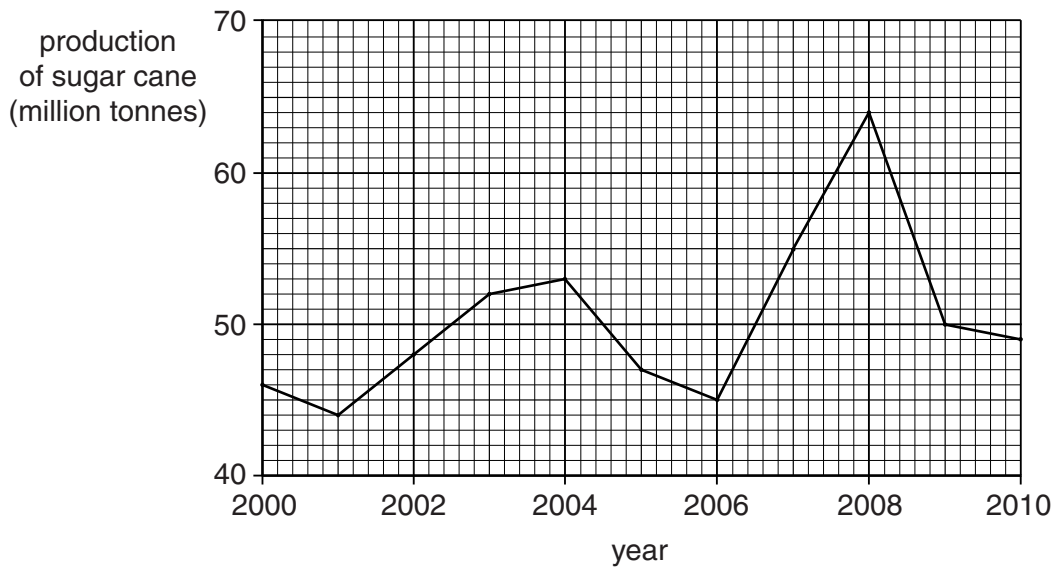
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..... [6]

(c) Study Fig. 4, which shows sugar cane production in Pakistan.



**Fig. 4**

- (i) What was the highest annual production, and in which year did it occur?  
 production ..... year ..... [2]
- (ii) By how much did production decrease between 2008 and 2010?  
 ..... [1]



**Question 4 begins on page 14.**

4 (a) Study Fig. 5, which shows thermal and hydel (HEP) power stations in Pakistan.

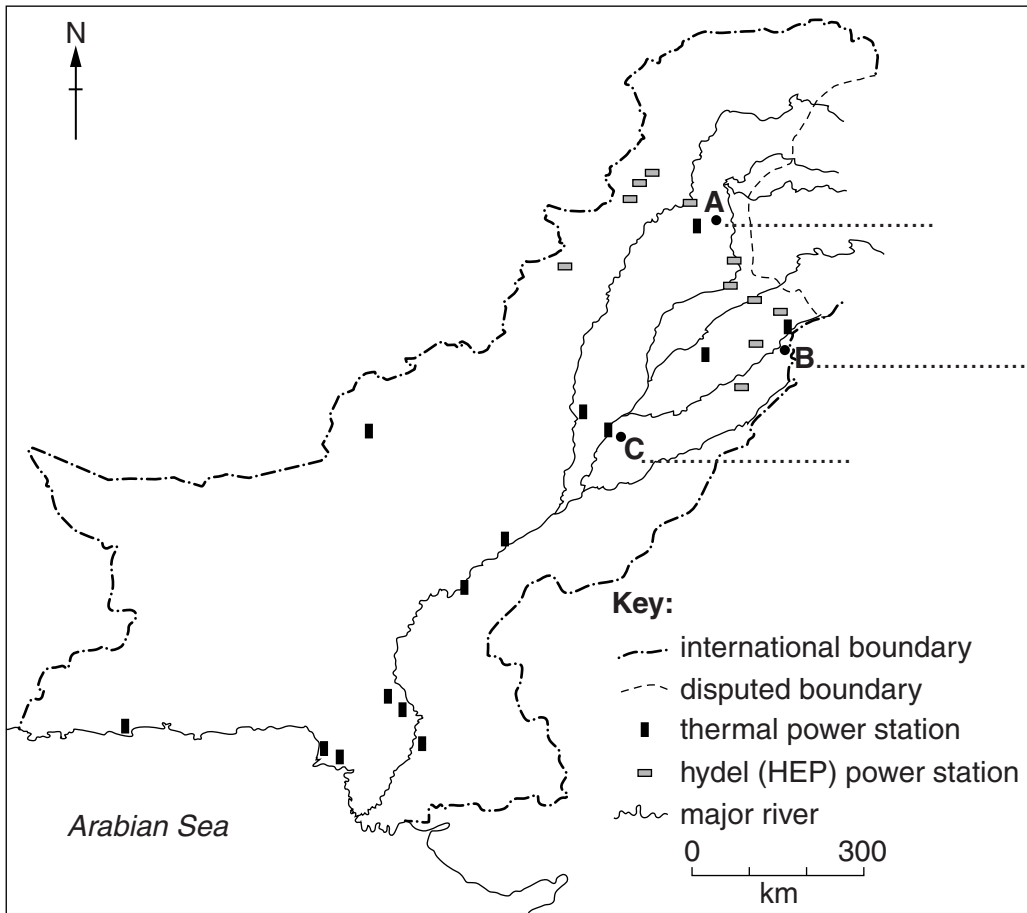


Fig. 5

(i) Name the cities **A**, **B** and **C**.

**A** .....

**B** .....

**C** .....

[3]

(ii) Compare the distribution of thermal and hydel (HEP) power stations.

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(iii) Explain why **these two** different types of power station are built in different areas in Pakistan.

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(b) Explain why the supply of electricity is not reliable in many parts of Pakistan.

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(c) Study Fig. 6, which shows the percentages of fuels used for electricity supply.

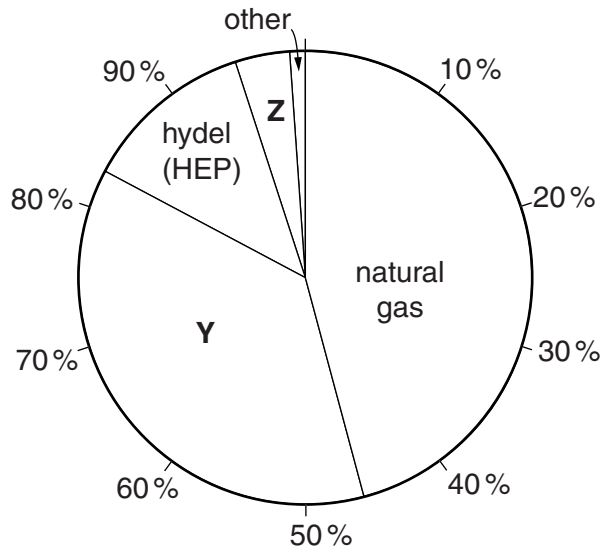


Fig. 6

(i) Use Fig. 6 to state the percentage of electricity generated from natural gas.

.....[1]

(ii) Name the **two** other fossil fuels **Y** and **Z**, and explain why each is used less than natural gas.

**Y** ..... **Z** .....

explanation .....

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.....[3]



5 (a) Study Fig. 7, which shows a population pyramid for Pakistan.

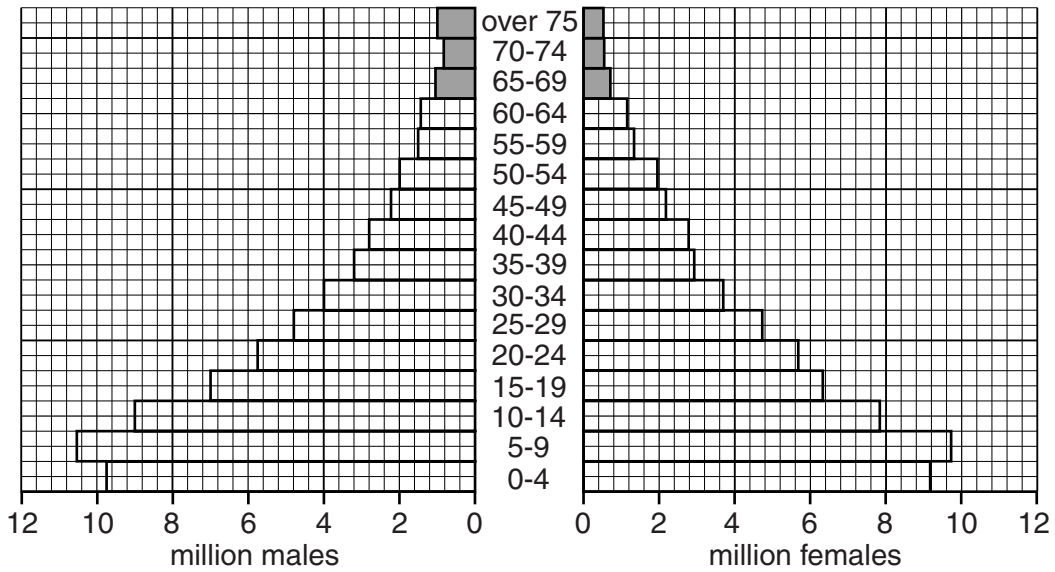


Fig. 7

(i) What is the age range of the shaded portion of the population?

..... [1]

(ii) Estimate how many people there are in this sector of the population.

4 million      5 million      6 million?

Circle the correct answer. [1]

(iii) Why is this figure likely to increase in the next 20 years?

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

(iv) What pressures will this increase put on the working population?

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

(b) (i) Estimate how many children aged under 5 are shown on Fig. 6.

.....[1]

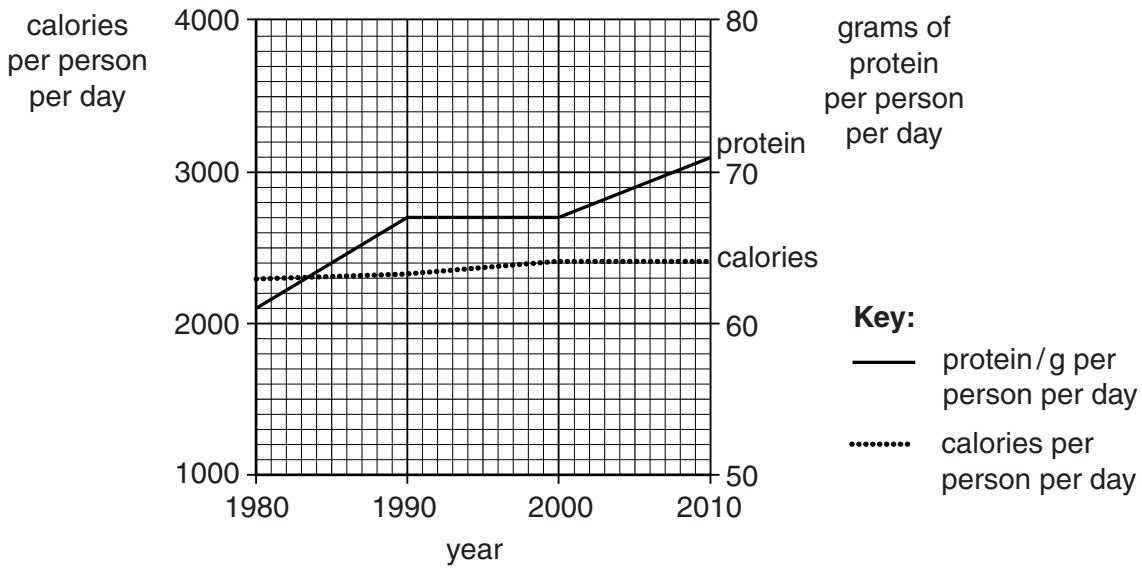
(ii) Explain why the birth rate of Pakistan is very high.

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.....[4]

(iii) Explain how better health and education provision can reduce the birth rate in Pakistan.

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.....[6]

(c) Study Fig. 8, which shows the calories and grams of protein consumed per person per day in Pakistan.



**Fig. 8**

(i) Compare the increase in food calorie intake with the increase in protein consumption from 1980 to 2010.

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..... [2]









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*Copyright Acknowledgements:*

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