Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge O Level

CANDIDATE NAME	

CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER				

5479247218

PAKISTAN STUDIES **2059/02**

Paper 2 The Environment of Pakistan **May/June 2024**

1 hour 30 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: Insert (enclosed)
Ruler

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **three** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- If additional space is needed, you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet; the question number or numbers must be clearly shown.

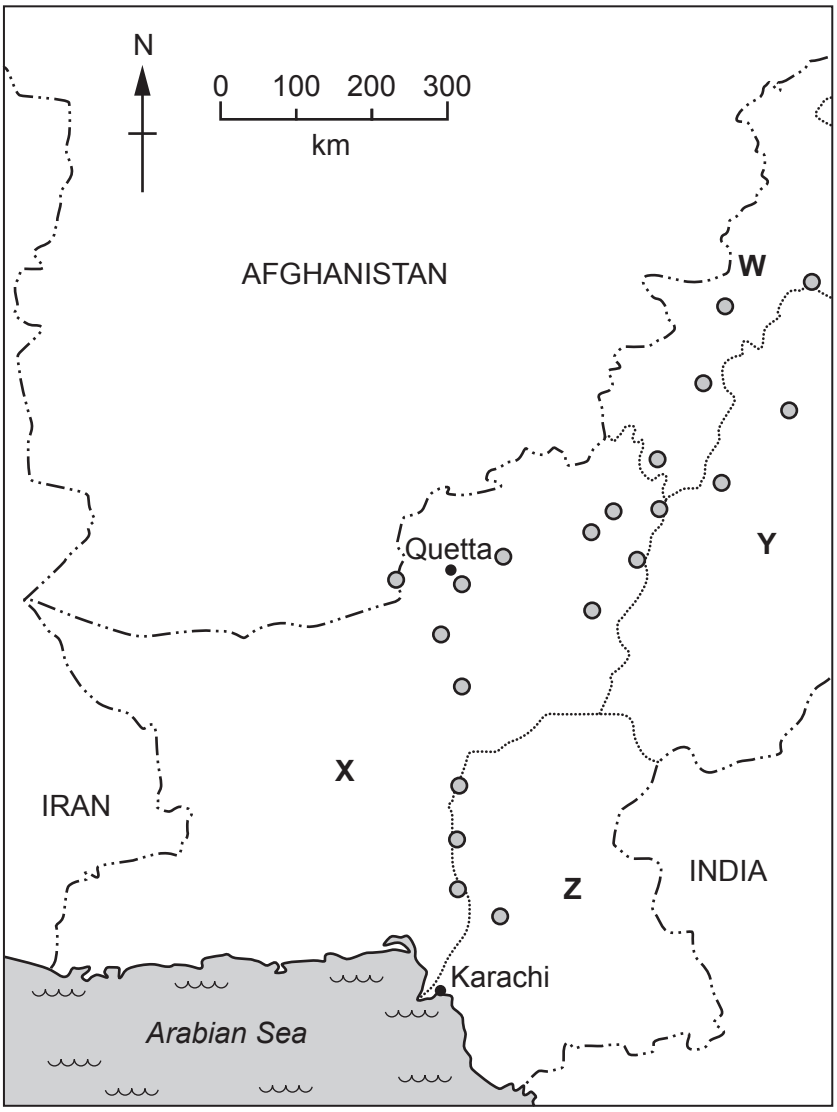
INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 75.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].
- The insert contains additional resources referred to in the questions.

This document has **28** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

DC (DE/CB) 333294/3
© UCLES 2024

1 **(a)** **(i)** Study Fig. 1.1, a map showing limestone deposits in southern and western Pakistan.



Key

- limestone deposits
- international boundary
- province-level boundary

Fig. 1.1

Name the province-level area labelled **X** on Fig. 1.1.

X ..... [1]

(ii) Using Fig. 1.1 **only**, describe the distribution of limestone deposits in southern and western Pakistan.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

(iii) Name **three** metallic mineral resources extracted in Pakistan.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

[3]

(b) (i) Study Fig. 1.2 (Insert), a photograph of an area in south-western Pakistan.

Using Fig. 1.2 **only**, describe **two** natural features of the landscape shown.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

[2]

(ii) Describe **three** environmental impacts of mineral extraction.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

3 .....

.....

[3]

(c) **(i)** State **one** use of coal in Pakistan.

..... [1]

(ii) **Complete** the statements about how coal and natural gas are obtained. Choose the correct words from the box and place them in the spaces provided.

Coal is extracted by .....

Natural gas is extracted by .....

burning	deforestation	dredging
drilling	mining	pipelines

[2]

(iii) Explain **two** challenges of providing natural gas to some areas of Pakistan. You should develop your answer.

1 .....

.....

.....

.....

2 .....

.....

.....

.....

[4]

(d) Read the following two views about mineral resources and economic development in Pakistan:

A

Exploiting mineral resources in Pakistan is the best way to support economic development.

B

Importing mineral resources to Pakistan is the best way to support economic development.

Which view do you agree with more? Give reasons to support your answer and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider view A **and** view B in your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [6]

[Total: 25]

2 **(a)** **(i)** Study Fig. 2.1 (Insert), a photograph showing part of the River Swat and its floodplain.

Using Fig. 2.1 **only**, identify **two** natural features of the floodplain.

1 .....

2 .....
[2]

(ii) Floodplains can be used for transport and communications. State **three** other uses of floodplains in Pakistan.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

3 .....

.....
[3]

(iii) Describe how flooding in Pakistan can impact transport and communications.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) **(i)** **Complete** Fig. 2.2, a divided bar graph showing the percentage use of total water consumed in Pakistan. Use the information in the table and the key.

use	percentage (%) of total water consumption
agriculture	91%
manufacturing	5%

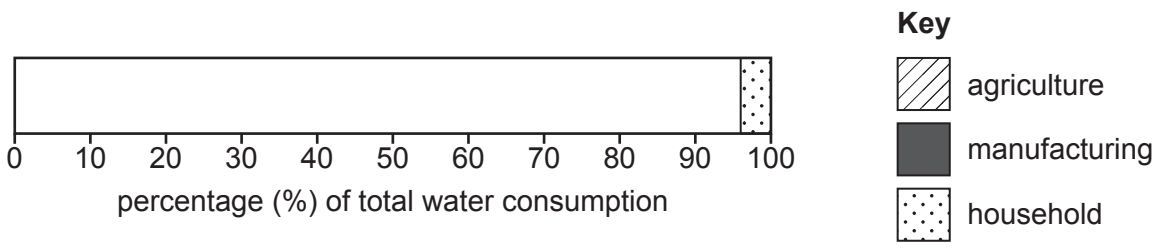


Fig. 2.2

[2]

(ii) Using Fig. 2.2, calculate the difference between the percentage of water used in agriculture and the percentage of water used in households.

.....% [1]

(iii) Describe how rivers and streams may become polluted.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

(iv) State **two** strategies used to reduce the pollution of rivers and streams in Pakistan.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

[2]

(c) Explain **two** ways that water supply issues could lead to conflict. You should develop your answer.

1 .....

.....

.....

.....

2 .....

.....

.....

.....

[4]

(d) Evaluate the extent to which investment in a clean water supply is important for Pakistan's sustainable development.

Give reasons to support your **judgement** and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider **different** points of view in your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [6]

[Total: 25]

BLANK PAGE

3 **(a)** **(i)** Study Fig. 3.1, a map of sugar cane production in southern and western Pakistan.

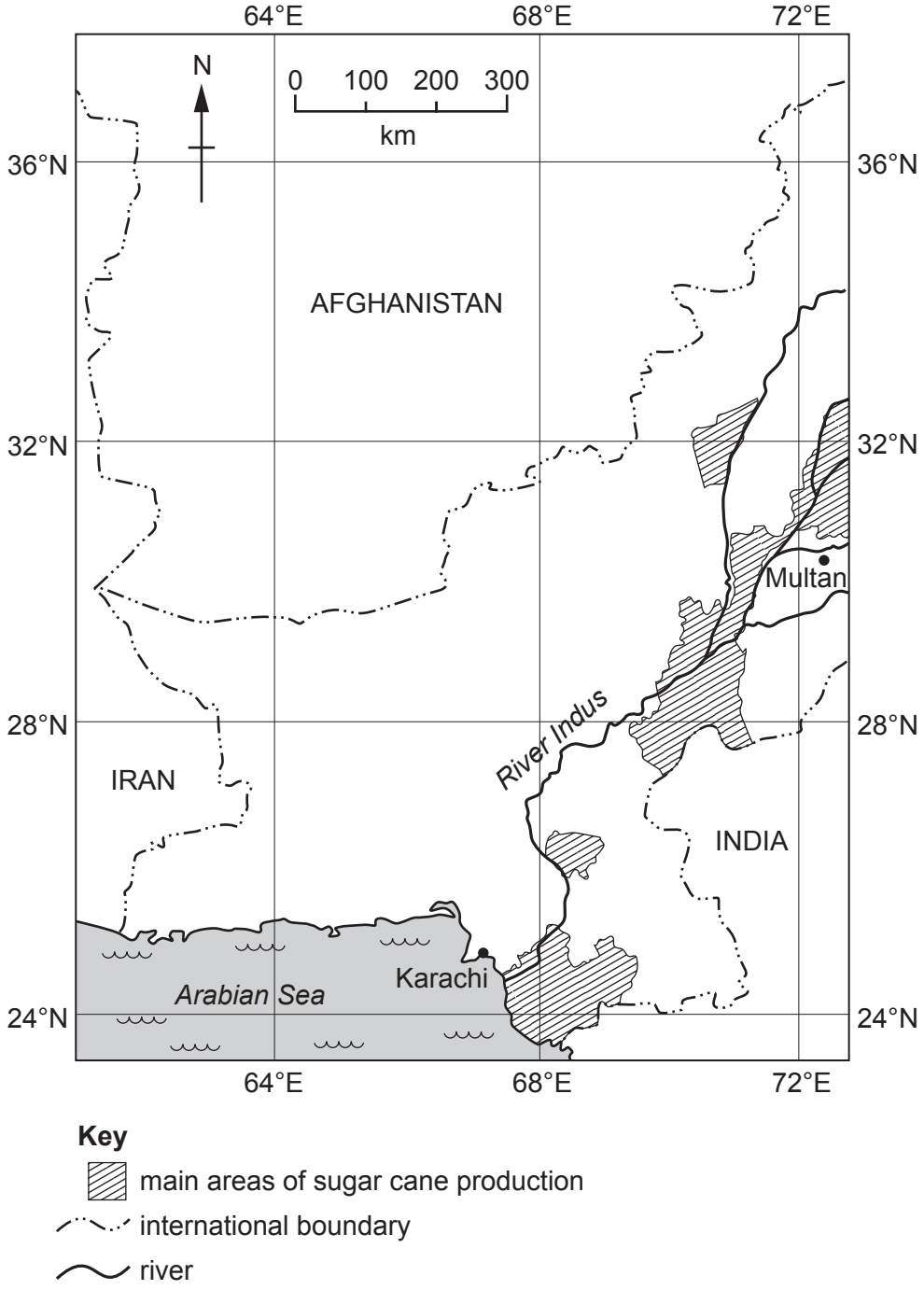


Fig. 3.1

Using Fig. 3.1 **only**:

– measure the distance between Karachi and Multan. ..... km

– state the compass direction from Karachi to Multan. .....

[2]

(ii) Using Fig. 3.1 **only**, describe the distribution of the main areas of sugar cane production in Pakistan.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

(iii) State **three** natural factors which promote the growth of sugar cane.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....
[3]

(b) **(i)** Study Fig. 3.2, a diagram of the processes involved in cotton fibre production.

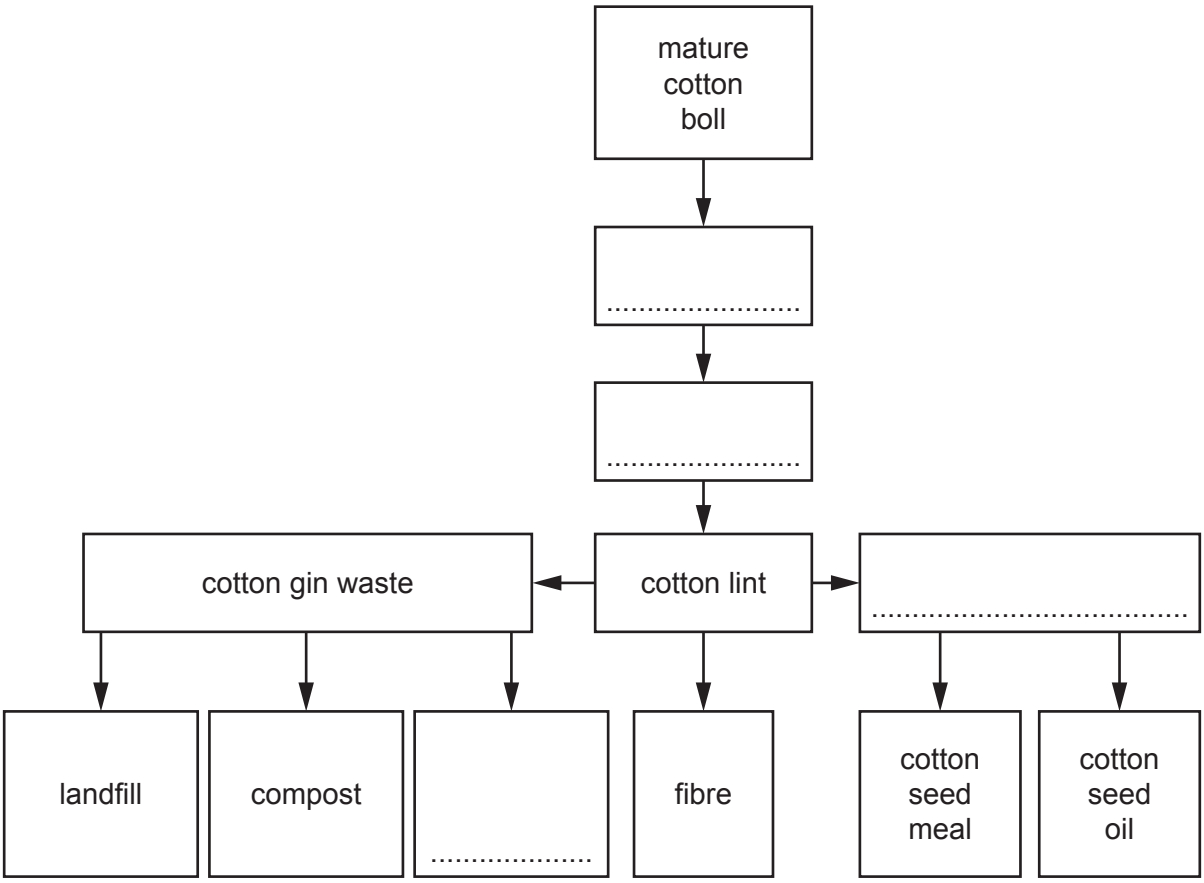


Fig. 3.2

Complete Fig. 3.2 by placing the correct words from the box in the spaces in the diagram.

cotton seed	ginning	harvesting	livestock feed

[2]

(ii) Name **one** city in Pakistan that is important for the manufacturing of cotton yarn.

..... [1]

(iii) Explain **two** ways farmers can increase the amount of cotton they produce. You should develop your answer.

1 .....

.....

.....

.....

2 .....

.....

.....

.....

[4]

(c) **(i)** Identify the correct definitions of waterlogging and salinity. Tick (✓) the **two** correct statements in the table.

	waterlogging	salinity
amount of salt in the soil		
amount of water absorbed in the soil		
saturation of the soil		
irrigation of the soil		

[2]

(ii) Describe how waterlogging can be prevented by farmers in Pakistan.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(d) Evaluate the importance of increasing agricultural output for the people and economy of Pakistan. Give reasons to support your **judgement** and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider **different** points of view in your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

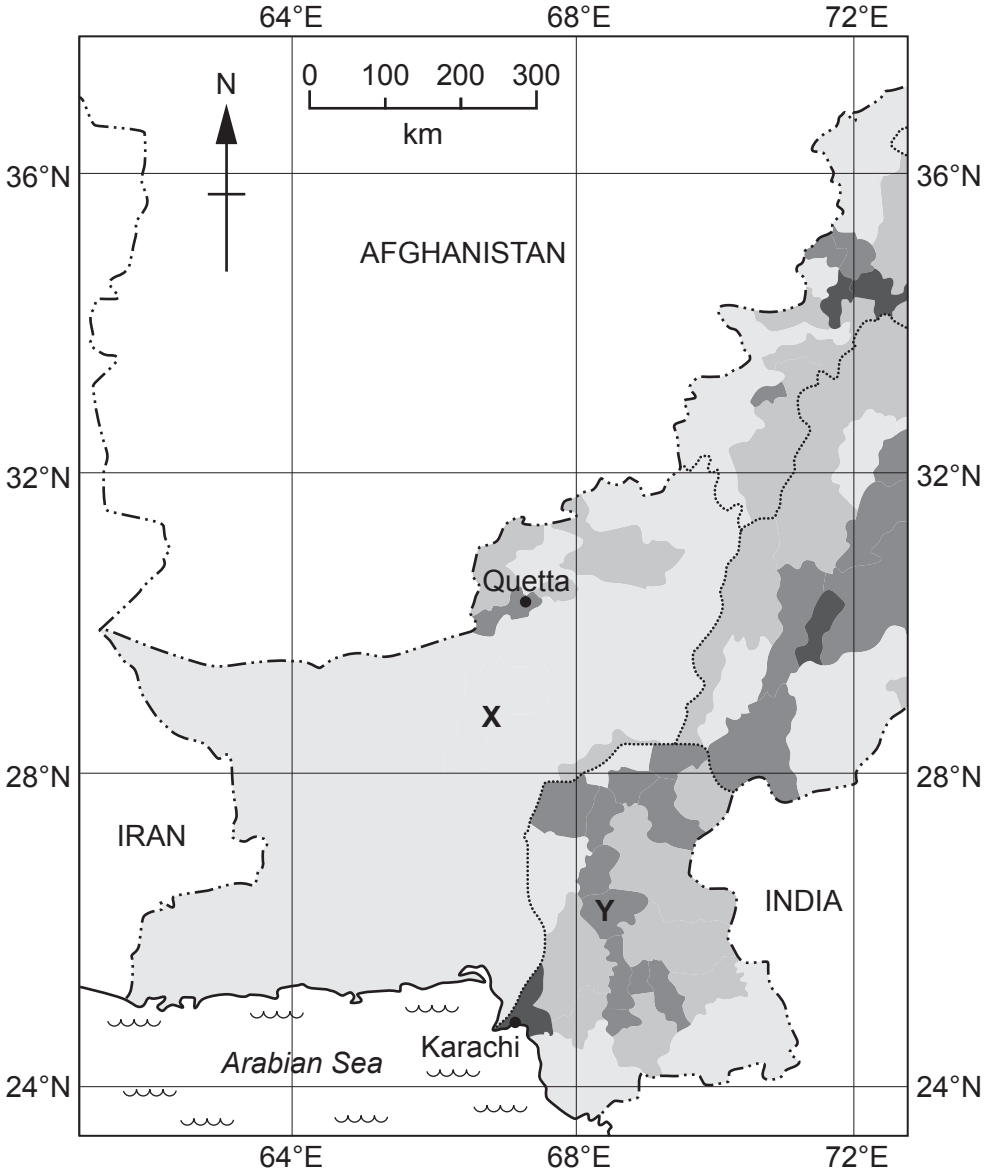
.....

..... [6]

[Total: 25]

BLANK PAGE

4 **(a)** **(i)** Study Fig. 4.1, a map of population density in southern and western Pakistan.



Key

people per square kilometre (district level):

- 1001+
- 301–1000
- 101–300
- 0–100

international boundary

province-level boundary

Fig. 4.1

Identify the population density for the areas labelled **X** and **Y** on Fig. 4.1.

X ..... people per square kilometre

Y ..... people per square kilometre

[2]

(ii) Suggest **two** physical factors that may explain differences in population density between areas **X** and **Y**. You should develop your answer.

1 .....

.....

.....

.....

2 .....

.....

.....

.....

[4]

(b) **(i)** Study Fig. 4.2, a population pyramid showing the population structure of Pakistan in 2020.

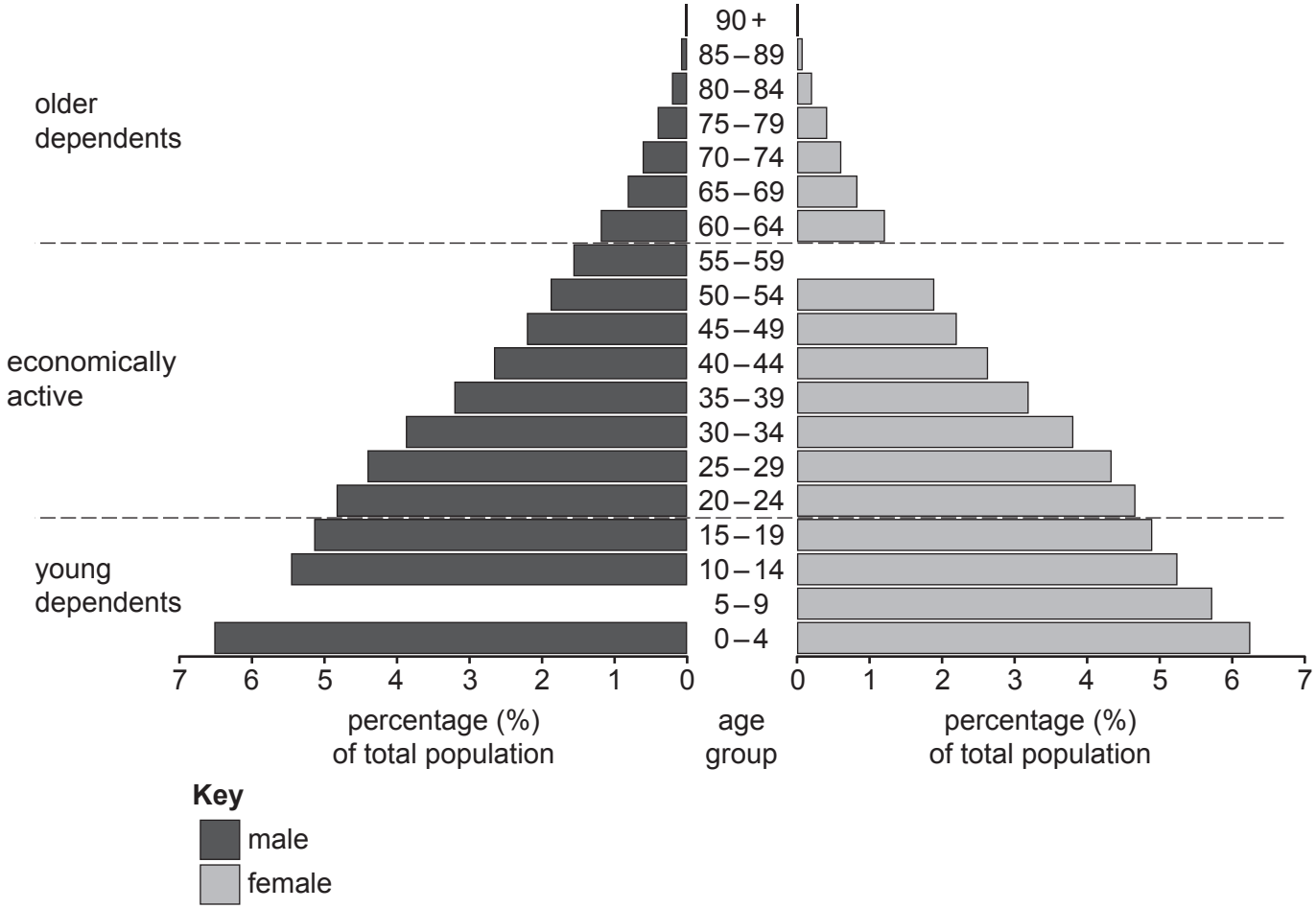


Fig. 4.2

Complete Fig. 4.2 using the information in the table.

age group	category	percentage (%) of total population
5–9	male	6.0
55–59	female	1.5

[2]

(ii) Using Fig. 4.2, identify the age group for males that represents 3.9% of the total population. **Circle** the correct answer.

15–19 30–34 35–39 45–49 [1]

(iii) State **three** impacts of a high percentage of young dependents (people aged 0–19) in Pakistan's population structure.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

3 .....

.....
[3]

(iv) Give **two** reasons for an increasing percentage of older dependents (people aged 60 or over) in Pakistan's population structure.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....
[2]

(c) **(i)** Define 'seasonal migration'.

.....

..... [1]

(ii) Describe **four** causes of population migration to urban areas in Pakistan.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

3 .....

.....

4 .....

.....
[4]

(d) Rural-urban migration can create problems in urban areas. To what extent have measures used to improve housing and services in urban areas solved these problems in Pakistan?

Give reasons to support your **judgement** and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider **different** points of view in your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

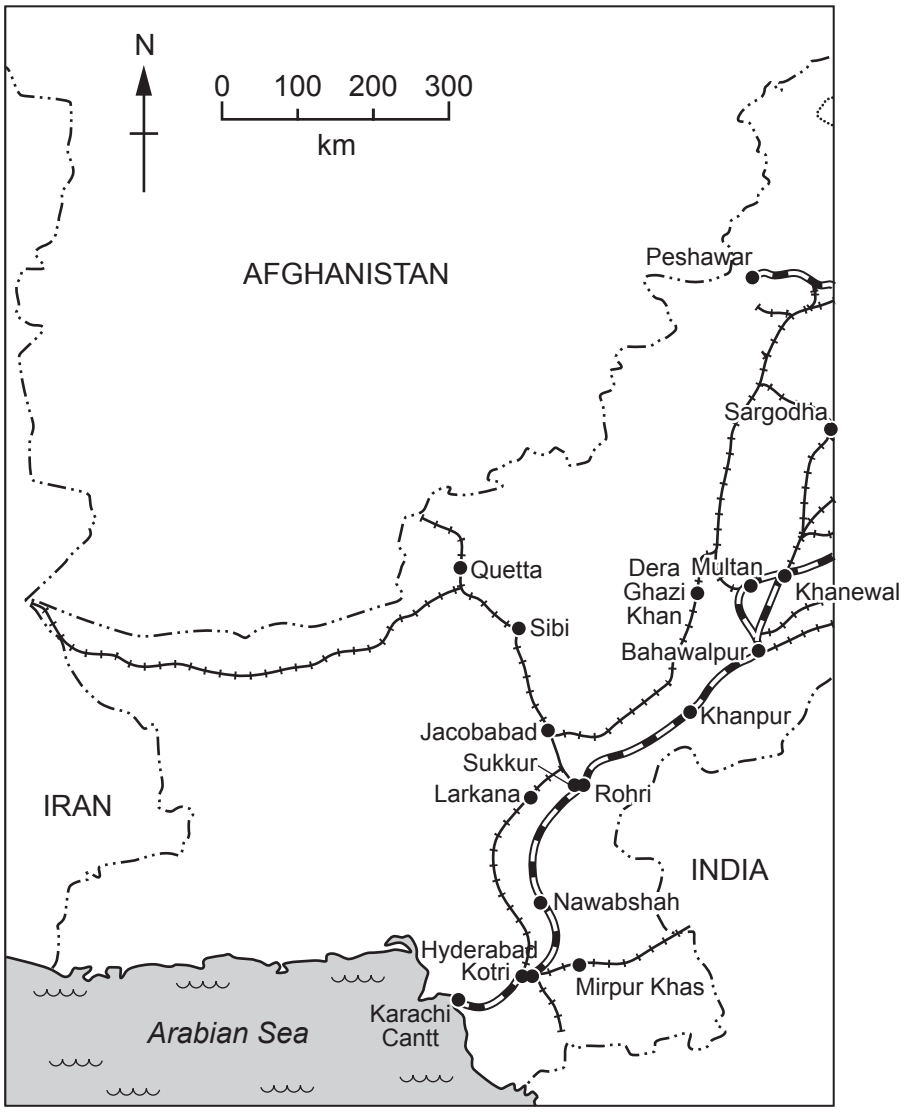
.....

.....

..... [6]

[Total: 25]

5 **(a)** **(i)** Study Fig. 5.1, a map of rail networks in southern and western Pakistan.



Key

- ● station
- main line
- branch line
- international boundary

Fig. 5.1

Using Fig. 5.1 **only**:

- name a station on a main line .....
- name a station on a branch line .....
- name the station located 330 kilometres north-west of Rohri

  .....

[3]

(ii) State **two** reasons why railway lines are unevenly distributed in Pakistan.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....
[2]

(iii) Describe **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of rail transport for people in Pakistan.

advantage .....

.....

disadvantage .....

.....
[2]

(iv) Describe how rail transport in Pakistan has recently been improved.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) **(i)** Study Fig. 5.2, a pie chart showing the percentage of Pakistan's imports by continent.

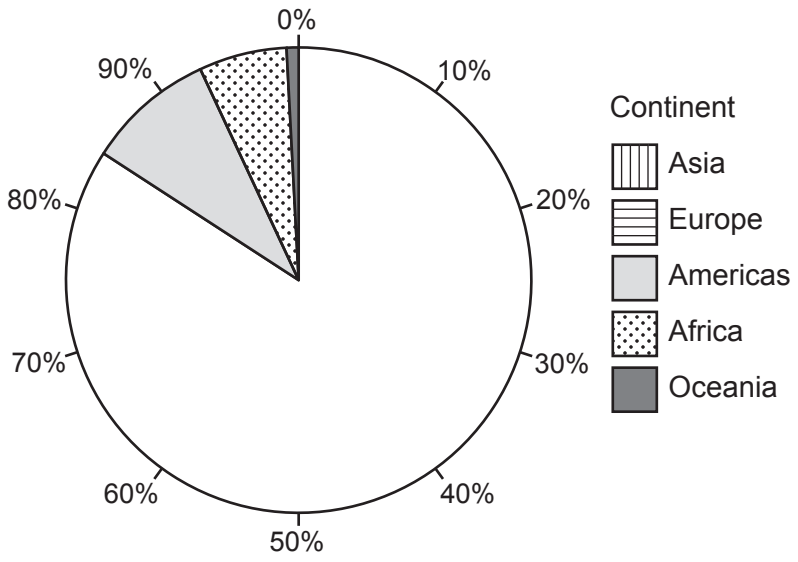


Fig. 5.2

Complete Fig. 5.2 using the information in the table.

continent	percentage (%) imports
Asia	74
Europe	10

[2]

(ii) Suggest **two** reasons why countries in Asia account for such a large percentage of Pakistan's imports.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

[2]

(iii) Define the term 'exports' and name a main export for Pakistan.

definition .....

.....

main export .....

[2]

(c) Explain **two** factors that may limit international trade for Pakistan. You should develop your answer.

1 .....

.....

.....

.....

2 .....

.....

.....

.....

[4]

(d) Read the following two views about trade and sustainable economic development in Pakistan:

A

Developing international trade relationships is the best way to promote sustainable economic development in Pakistan.

B

Investment in industry and trade within Pakistan is the best way to promote its sustainable economic development.

Which view do you agree with more? Give reasons to support your answer and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider view A **and** view B in your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [6]

[Total: 25]

Additional pages

If you use the following pages to complete the answer to any question, the question number must be clearly shown.

BLANK PAGE

The boundaries and names shown, the designations used and the presentation of material on any maps contained in this question paper/insert do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by Cambridge Assessment International Education concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area or any of its authorities, or of the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

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

© UCLES 2024