








PAKISTAN STUDIES ENVIRONMENT OF PAKISTAN (YEARLY)

About COMMENT QUESTION

Misinterpretation of questions can cost candidates precious marks. Make sure you fully understand what the examiners want before answering!

About COMMENT ANSWER

It reveals the extra but relevant information which is not required as part of the solutions but are extremely useful.

 period	2007 to 2022
 contents	June & November, Paper 2, Worked Solutions
 form	Year By Year
 compiled for	O Levels
 special features	COMMENT QUESTION
	COMMENT ANSWER

Appointed Agents & Wholesalers in PAKISTAN:

BOOK LAND

Urdu Bazaar, Lahore. Tel: 042-37124656

NATIONAL BOOK SERVICE

Urdu Bazaar, Lahore. Tel: 042-37247310.

LAROSH BOOKS

Urdu Bazaar Lahore. Tel: 042-37312126.

BURHANI BOOK CENTRE

New Urdu Bazar, Karachi, Tel: 021-32634718

MARYAM ACADEMY

Urdu Bazaar, Karachi, Tel: 0331-2425264

TARIQ BOOK TOWN

Samar Garden, Hydari North nazimzbad, Karachi
Tel: 021-34555918, 36649425

REHMAN BOOKS

College Road, Rawalpindi
Tel: 051-5770603, 0313-5618976

WELCOME BOOKS

Soneri Masjid Road, Peshawar Cantt.
Tel: 091-5274932, 0300-5860068

© REDSPOT PUBLISHING

☎ Tel No.: 042-35201010

☎ Mobile No: 0300-8447654

✉ E-Mail: info@redspot.com.pk

🌐 Website: www.redspot.com.pk

📍 Address: P.O. Box 5041, Model Town, Lahore, Pakistan.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, copied or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopy, recording, or any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher/distributor.

'O' Level Pakistan Studies 'Environment of Pakistan' 2059 (Yearly)

**C
O
N
T
E
N
T
S**

Classification

Revised Syllabus

-  June / November **2007** Paper 2
-  June / November **2008** Paper 2
-  June / November **2009** Paper 2
-  June / November **2010** Paper 2
-  June / November **2011** Paper 2
-  June / November **2012** Paper 2
-  June / November **2013** Paper 2
-  June / November **2014** Paper 2
-  June / November **2015** Paper 2
-  June / November **2016** Paper 2
-  June / November **2017** Paper 2
-  June / November **2018** Paper 2
-  June / November **2019** Paper 2
-  June / November **2020** Paper 2
-  June / November **2021** Paper 2
-  June / November **2022** Paper 2

CLASSIFICATION

2010 - 2021

TOPIC 1 The Land and Location of Pakistan

N2010/Q1(a)	J2012/Q2(a)	N2013/Q3(c)	J2014/Q3(a,i,ii)
N2014/Q1(a)	J2016/Q1(a)	J2016/Q5(a,i)	N2017/Q4(a)
J2018/Q1(a,d)	J2019/Q1(a,b)	N2019/Q1(a,b)	J2020/Q1(a,i,ii)
J2020/Q2(a,i)	N2021/Q1(a)(b,i)		

Topic 2 Climate of Pakistan

J2010/Q5(a)	J2011/Q5	N2011/Q5	J2012/Q2(b,c)
N2012/Q2(a,b,c)	J2013/Q1(a)	J2013/Q3(a)	N2014/Q3(a)
J2015/Q1(a,b)	N2015/Q2(c)	N2016/Q1(a,b)	N2017/Q5(a,c)
J2018/Q1(b,c)	J2019/Q1(c,d)	J2020/Q2(a,ii,iii)(b,c,d)	J2021/Q3(b,i)
N2021/Q2			

Topic 3 Water Resources

J2011/Q1	N2012/Q3(a)(b,iii,iv)	J2013/Q1(b)	N2013/Q1(a)
J2014/Q1(c,d)	N2014/Q1(c)	N2015/Q1(a,b)	J2017/Q4
N2019/Q2	N2020/Q1(b)(c,iii)	J2021/Q2	

Topic 4 Forests Resources

J2010/Q1	J2012/Q1	J2014/Q4(a,b,c,d)	N2014/Q1(d,e)
N2015/Q1(c,d)	J2016/Q4(b)	N2016/Q1(c)	N2017/Q4(c)
J2018/Q2	N2019/Q1(c,d)	N2020/Q4	

Topic 5 Mineral Resources

N2011/Q3(a)	N2012/Q1	J2015/Q2(a,b)	N2016/Q2(a)
J2021/Q1(a,b)(c,i)(d)	N2021/Q1(b,ii)(c,d)		

Topic 6 Fishing Industry

N2010/Q1(b,c,d)	N2011/Q1	J2013/Q2	J2016/Q4(c,d)
N2016/Q5(c,d)	N2017/Q3(a)	J2019/Q2	

Topic 7 Power Sources

J2010/Q3(a)	N2010/Q4(a,b)	N2010/Q5(d)	N2012/Q2(d)
J2013/Q4	N2013/Q4	J2014/Q2	J2015/Q2(c)
N2015/Q2(a,b,d)	J2016/Q4(a)	N2016/Q3	J2017/Q3(b)
J2017/Q5	N2017/Q2(b)	N2018/Q2	J2019/Q3
J2020/Q3	N2020/Q3		

Topic 8 Agricultural Development

J2010/Q2	N2010/Q2	N2010/Q3(c)	N2010/Q5(a,b)
J2011/Q2	N2011/Q2	N2011/Q4(a)	J2012/Q2(d)
J2012/Q3(a,b,c)	N2012/Q3(b,i,ii,c)	J2013/Q3(b,c,d)	N2013/Q1(b,c,d,e)
J2014/Q1(a,b,e)	J2014/Q4(e)	N2014/Q1(b)	N2014/Q3(b,c)
J2015/Q3(a)	N2015/Q3	J2016/Q2(a,b,c)	N2016/Q2(b,d)
N2016/Q4	J2017/Q1(a,c,d)	N2017/Q1(b)	N2017/Q3(b,c,d)
J2018/Q3	N2018/Q1	J2020/Q4	N2020/Q1(a,c,i,ii,d)
J2021/Q3(a,b,ii,iii,c,d)	N2021/Q3		

Topic 9 Secondary and Tertiary industries

J2010/Q3(b,c,d)	N2010/Q4(c,d)	J2011/Q3	N2011/Q3(b,c,d)
J2012/Q4	N2012/Q4(a,b,c)	J2013/Q1(c)	N2013/Q2
N2013/Q3(d,e)	N2014/Q2(a,b,c)	N2014/Q5(c,d)	J2015/Q4(a)
N2015/Q4(a)	N2015/Q5(a,b,i,ii,c,d)	J2016/Q3(c,d)	J2016/Q5(a,ii)(b)
N2016/Q1(d)	N2016/Q5(a)	J2017/Q2(b,d)	N2017/Q2(a,d)
N2017/Q5(b,iii)	J2018/Q4	J2019/Q4	N2019/Q3
J2020/Q1(a,iii,iv,b,i,c)	J2021/Q1(c,ii)	J2021/Q4	

Topic 10 Trade

J2010/Q4(a,b)	N2010/Q5(c)	N2011/Q3(e)	J2014/Q3(c)
J2015/Q4(c,d)	N2015/Q4(b,c,d)	N2016/Q2(c)	J2017/Q3(a,c)
N2018/Q3(b,c,d)	N2021/Q4		

Topic 11 Transport and Telecommunications

J2010/Q4(c)	N2011/Q4(c)	J2012/Q3(d)	N2013/Q3(a,b)
N2014/Q5(a,b)	J2014/Q3(a,iii)(b,d)	J2015/Q1(c,d)	J2015/Q2(d)
J2015/Q4(b)	N2015/Q5(b,iii)	J2016/Q2(d)	J2016/Q5(c)
J2017/Q2(a)	J2017/Q3(d)	N2017/Q4(b,d)	N2017/Q5(d)
N2018/Q4	N2019/Q4	J2020/Q1(b,ii,iii)(d)	N2020/Q2
N2021/Q5			

Topic 12 Population and Employment

J2010/Q5(b,c)	N2010/Q3(a,b,d)	J2011/Q4	N2011/Q4(b)
J2012/Q5	N2012/Q4(d)	N2012/Q5	J2013/Q5
N2013/Q5	J2014/Q5	N2014/Q2(d)	N2014/Q4
J2015/Q3(b,c,d)	J2015/Q5	J2016/Q1(b,c,d)	J2016/Q3(a,b)
J2016/Q5(d)	N2016/Q5(b)	J2017/Q1(b)	J2017/Q2(c)
N2017/Q1(a,c,d)	N2017/Q2(c)	N2017/Q5(b,i,ii)	J2018/Q5
N2018/Q3(a)	N2018/Q5	J2019/Q5	N2019/Q5
J2020/Q5	N2020/Q5	J2021/Q5	

June 2022 Paper 2

Answer any three questions

Question 1

(a) (i) Study Fig. 1.1, a map of southern and western Pakistan.

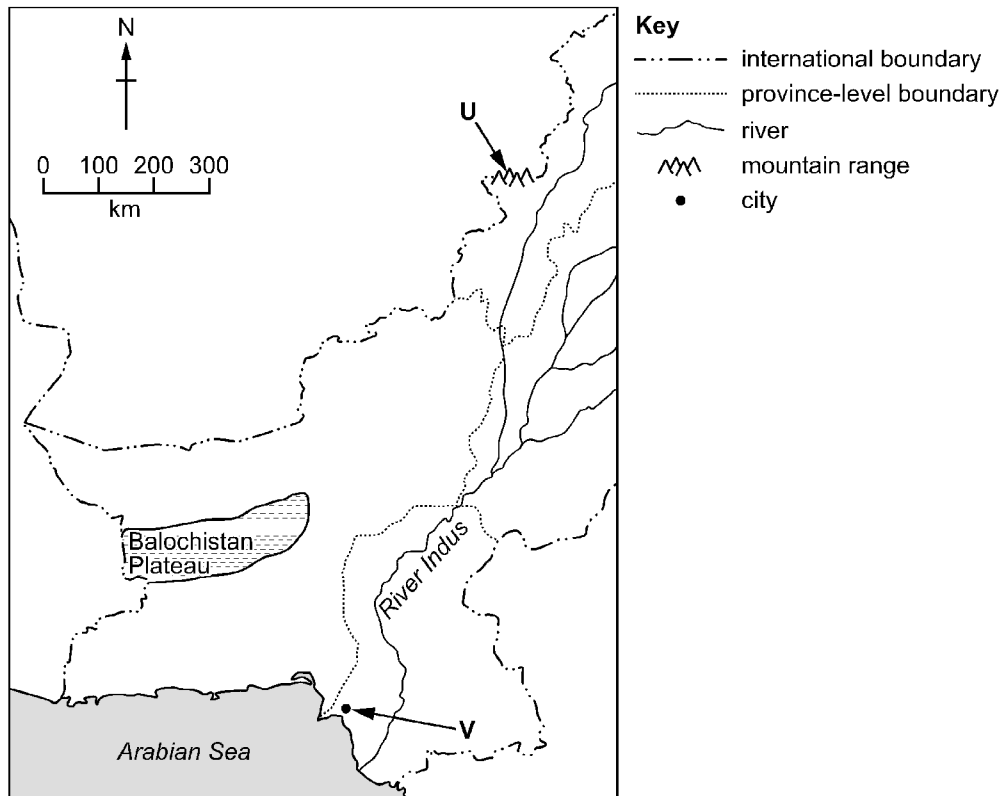


Fig. 1.1

Name landform U and city V shown in Fig. 1.1.

[2]

U

V

(ii) Suggest **two** reasons why it may be difficult to develop a large airport on the Balochistan Plateau.

1

.....

2

..... [2]

(iii) Study Fig. 1.2, a map showing the location of the airport in Peshawar. Using Fig. 1.2 **only**, describe the location of the airport.

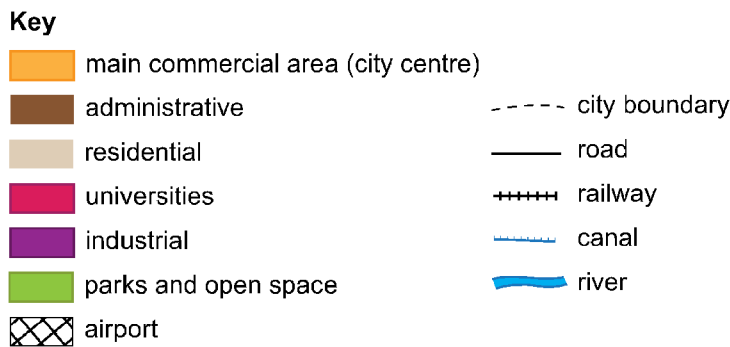
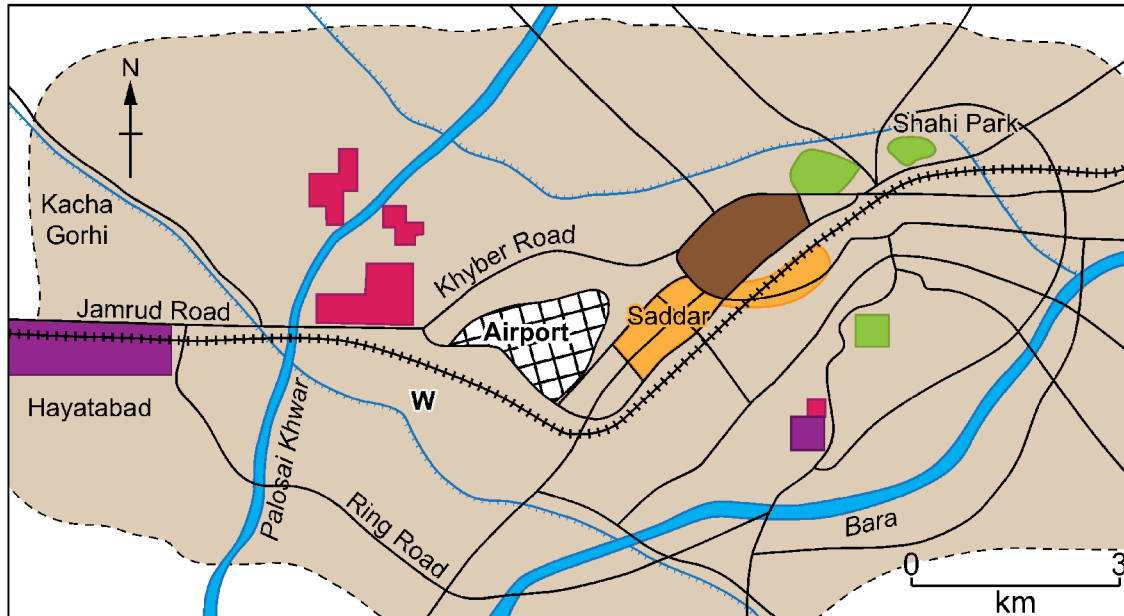


Fig. 1.2

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[3]

(iv) State **two** improvements that have recently taken place in air communications in Pakistan.

1

2

[2]

(b) (i) Describe **two** features of large-scale industry.

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

(ii) Using Fig. 1.2 (on previous page) **and** your own knowledge, suggest **two** advantages of locating a new large-scale industry at **W**.

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

(c) Explain how large-scale industries can increase economic development in Pakistan. You should develop your answer.

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

Question 2

(a) (i) Study Fig. 2.1, a map showing three desert areas in southern and western Pakistan.

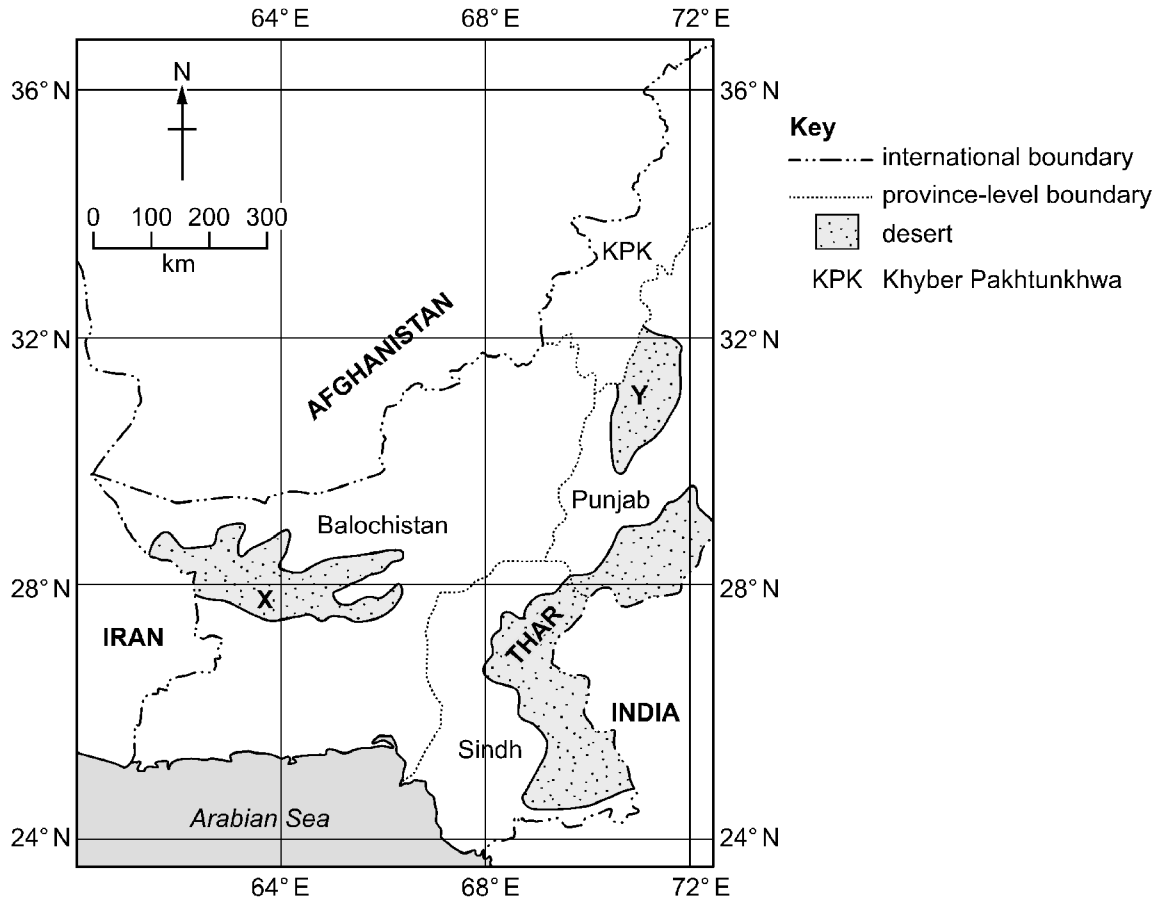


Fig. 2.1

Name **either** desert X or desert Y.

letter chosen name of desert [1]

(ii) Using Fig. 2.1 **only**, describe the location of the desert named in (a)(i) above.

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

(iii) Study Fig. 2.2, a photograph of part of the Thar desert. Using Fig. 2.2 **only**, state **two** features of the desert shown.



Fig. 2.2

1

2

[2]

(b) Explain how desert areas influence the development of road networks in Pakistan. You should develop your answer.

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

[4]

June 2022 Paper 2

Suggested Answers**Suggested Answer 1**

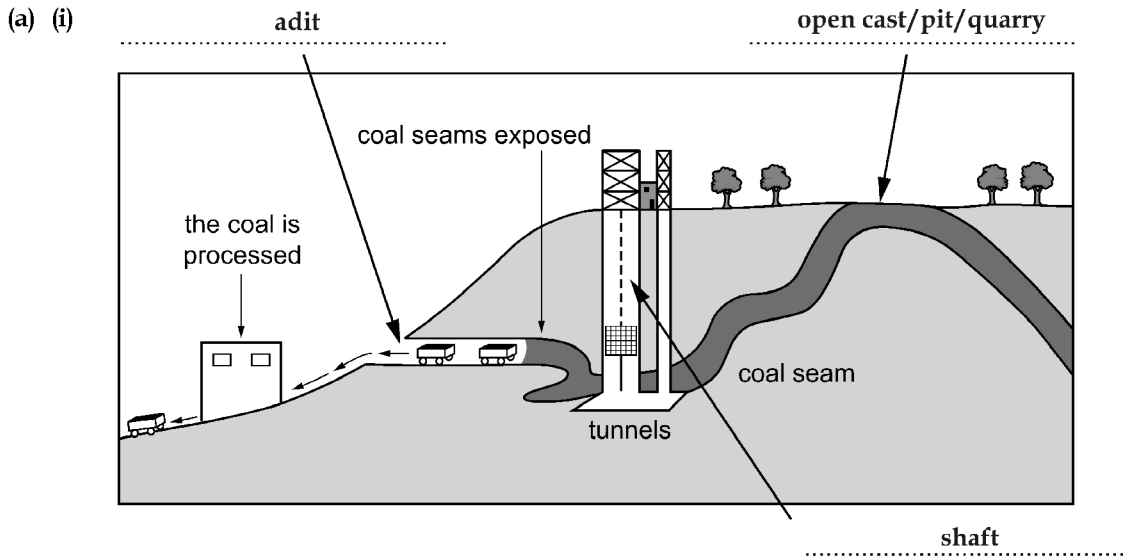
- (a) (i) U: Safed Koh / Spin Ghar / Waziristan Hills
V: Karachi
- (ii) 1. Most of Balochistan has a rugged landscape with a desert in its south-western part.
2. It is the province with the lowest population density
3. The province has poor access to electricity and communication.
- (iii) Peshawar airport is located in the downtown part of Peshawar. On one side of it is Jamrud Road whereas Khyber Road is on its other side. The main railway track is also close to the airport.
- (iv) 1. Online ticketing, reservation and boarding facilities have been implemented.
2. New airlines like Fly Jinnah have been introduced with the establishment of new airports.
- (b) (i) 1. It requires huge area of land.
2. It is usually capital-intensive with a greater degree of automation.
3. It convert raw materials into manufactured goods.
4. It employs more people, which can lead to increased economic activity and job growth.
5. Due to the large scale of operations, they have the potential to lower the cost of goods.
- (ii) 1. It is close to the city facilitating the availability of labour.
2. Major commercial areas are located nearby, reducing the cost and time of supply of the industrial products.
3. Fresh water supply is available from the river and canal located close to the industry.
4. The industrial site lies between the ring road and the railway line. This helps quick movement of goods and workers within the country. This also ensures quick transportation of goods for exports and imports.
- (c) Large scale industries provide employment to greater number of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers. Income of these workers reduces poverty, helps in improving their standard of living. As a cumulative result, there will be a decrease in crime rate. By economies of scale, production of goods exceeds the local demand. This, in turn stimulates more exports that helps improve Pakistan's GDP (Gross Domestic Product) and economic growth rate. Gradually, production of more value added goods will bring more income for Pakistan's struggling economy.
- (d) Building new airports is generally a good idea. However, Pakistan being an indebted country, will find it difficult to spend huge money for this. Most of the goods are exported and imported by ship as only high value and non-bulky goods are transported by air. Therefore, it is better to improve the existing seaports. The cost of improvement and maintenance is much lesser. Pakistan should invest in improving the structure and working of its ports. This will motivate the industrial and trade community to manufacture and export more goods. Work on Gwadar Port should be sped up so that the time and transport cost between Pakistan and the Middle Eastern states is reduced due to a significantly shorter distance. By initiating and completing multiple development projects, Gwadar may eventually become a competitor of the UAE attracting tourists and foreign investors.
-

Suggested Answer 2

- (a) (i) letter chosen: X name of desert: Kharan
letter chosen: Y name of desert: Thal
- (ii) X: Kharan desert is located in south-western Balochistan. It is situated on the Pak-Iran border. The Arabian Sea is in the south of this desert.
Y: Thal desert lies near central Punjab. It is located at the south-eastern border of KPK. It does not share boundary with any of Pakistan's neighbouring states.
- (iii) 1. The desert landscape is marked by several sand dunes, ridges and depressions.
2. There is scanty growth of natural vegetation, and some bushes / shrubs can be seen scattered sparsely across the desert.
- (b) Sandy land of desert is a limiting factor for building roads. It becomes difficult to operate machinery and move automobile vehicles on the unusually soft and sinking sand on the surface of the desert. Very high summer temperatures coupled with sandstorms restrict the projects of construction of roads. Water for the workers and construction material has to be transported from distant places due to very sparse population density in the desert.
- (c) (i) **Day length:** Pakistan is located in the northern hemisphere, and so, tilts towards the sun during summers. Therefore, there are longer days in summers. Similarly, it tilts away from the sun during winters, resulting in shorter days. Land of Pakistan stretches from 24° north to 36° north of Equator.
Temperature: Southern parts of Pakistan, being closer to the Equator, experience higher temperatures. Conversely, northern parts of Pakistan, with increasing latitudes, experience relatively lower temperatures.
- (ii)
- | factor | tick (✓) |
|----------------|----------|
| air pressure | ✓ |
| land use | |
| rainfall | |
| soil type | |
| temperature | |
| water quality | |
| wind direction | ✓ |
- (iii) This is marked by very high summer temperature from May to September. Mean summer temperature is above 30 °C. There is higher degree of evaporation than precipitation. Very low rainfall is received, usually below 250 mm per year.
- (d) Heavy Monsoon rain causes floods in several parts of Pakistan. Houses located near the floodplains are either damaged or fully destroyed by floodwaters. The victims have to be shifted quickly to safer places, and this involves heavy spending by the government. The flood victims incur huge losses as their crops and livestock are lost. Around 2–3 million people were affected by the floods of 2022. By improving relief and rehabilitation services damage can be minimized. Floodwater can be stored by building new reservoirs like Bhasha Dam. More irrigation canals and diversion channels can further limit the destructive effects of floods. Droughts and high summer temperatures increase the cost of supplying irrigation to the affected areas. This involves greater spending by the government. Blockage of Karez

system in Balochistan causes more poverty for the subsistence farmers. Droughts also cause out-migration in the affected areas. However, by using available water resources efficiently, destructive effects of droughts can be reduced. By conducting research on drought-resistant crops, and residual moisture of soils affected by floods, Pakistan can successfully manage the extremes of climate.

Suggested Answer 3



- (ii) 1. It is an underground tunnel with rocky walls and flat ground.
- 2. There is dim light in the tunnel but we can see grayish brown walls of the tunnel.
- (iii) **Adit mine:** Coal seam is exposed on the hillside, and a horizontal tunnel is built through the hill slope. With the help of explosives and mining tools coal is extracted.
- Shaft mine:** A shaft is drilled through the surface of the hill to build a vertical tunnel, and reach the coal seam. Using explosives and tools, coal is extracted and loaded on trolleys or trucks.

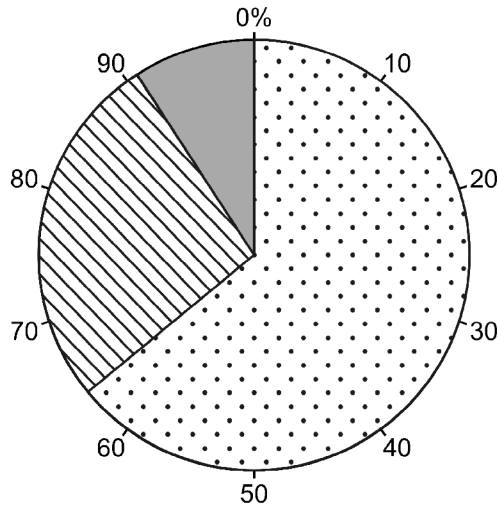
[Note: Students may choose either adit or shaft mine.]

- (b) (i) **Renewable:** Renewable resources are not exhausted and can be used again and again.
- Non-renewable:** Non-renewable resources are destined to end, and do not last forever.

(ii)

renewable	non-renewable
hydel	coal
solar	gas
wind	oil

(iii)



(c) **Advantage:** Solar is a renewable power resource, and it will not run out. Once solar panels are installed, they keep producing electricity and their maintenance cost is low. Solar power is environmentally friendly and does not create air pollution.

Disadvantage: The amount of electricity generated per solar panel is quite small. Therefore, several panels are needed to power a home. This increases the initial cost of installation as well as more area is required.

(d) Pakistan already has power stations of non-renewable resources such as fossil fuels and nuclear power. Huge reserves in Sor range and Thar desert provide coal at cheaper prices. Pakistan has already invested heavily on such projects as Thar Coal and Power Project. Pakistan does not have a developed infrastructure for solar and wind power plants. However, having 250–300 sunny days, there is enormous potential for solar power production. Similarly, many wind power plants can be set up along a 700–800 km long coastline of Pakistan. If Karachi is powered by solar and wind resources, Pakistan may get rid of the menace of load shedding. In desert and mountainous areas, with a good speed of winds and sunshine, several wind and solar plants can electrify thousands of villages and small towns. By resolving the inter-provincial and international water conflicts, projects like Kala Bagh Dam can be speedily built. Pakistan can successfully utilize renewable power resources by a public-private partnership and inviting foreign investors from friendly countries like China and Turkey.
