

Cambridge O Level

PAKISTAN STUDIES**2059/02**

Paper 2 The Environment of Pakistan

For examination from 2028

SPECIMEN INSERT

1 hour 45 minutes

INFORMATION

- This insert contains all the resources referred to in the questions.
- You may annotate this insert and use the blank spaces for planning. **Do not write your answers** on the insert.



This document has **6** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Figure 2.2 for Question 2



Figure 4.1 for Question 4

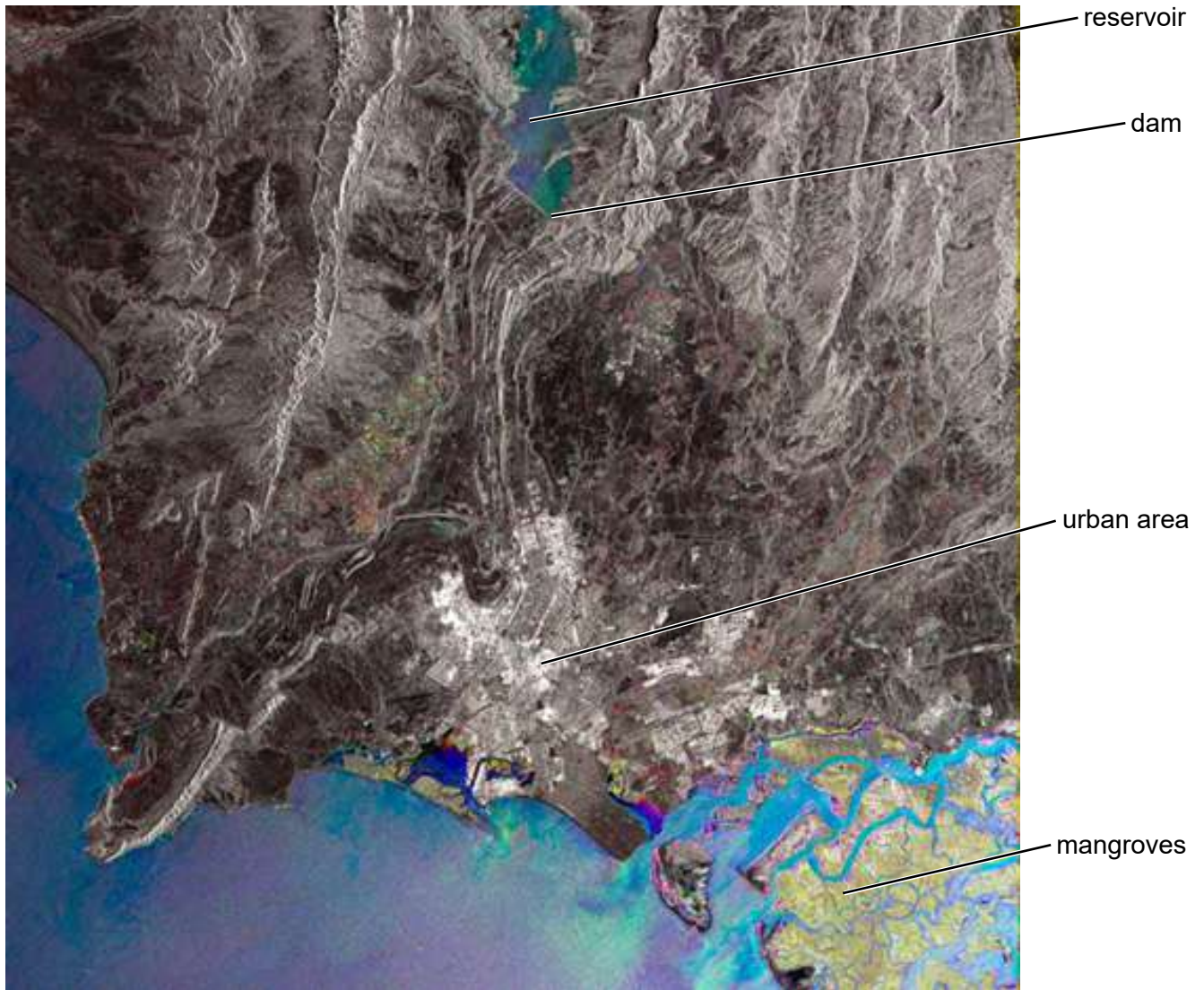
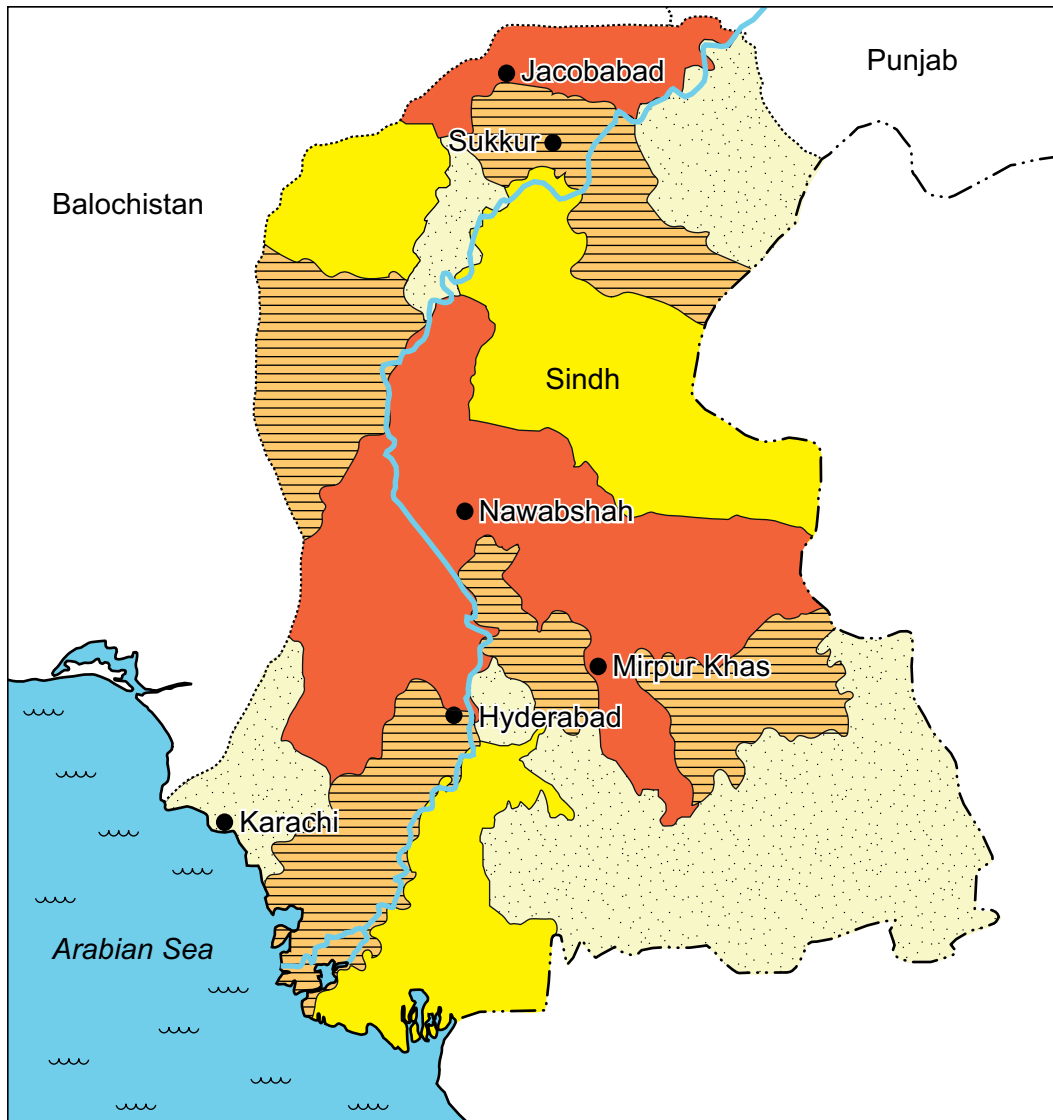


Figure 4.2 for Question 4

**key**

number of homes affected

0 100 200
km



0–999

1000–4999

5000–29999

30 000+

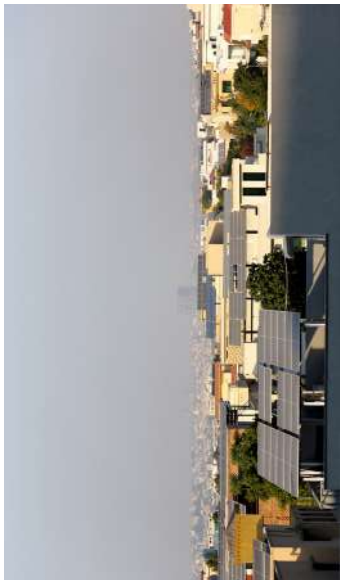

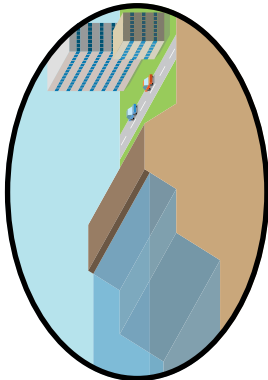
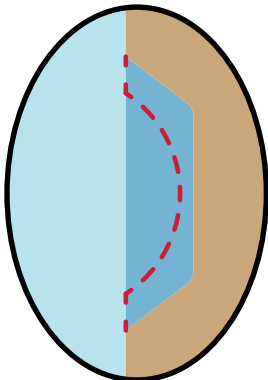
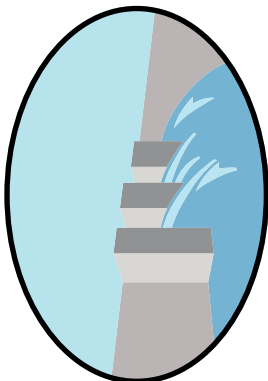
River Indus

cities

international boundary

administrative area boundary

Figure 4.4 for Question 4

Mitigating climate change Mitigation involves reducing greenhouse gas emissions, for example, by switching to renewable power sources.	Solar power <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Solar power provides 3% of Pakistan's energy supply.• Across Pakistan fewer than 20% of households use solar power. In urban areas, the number of solar panels is increasing.• There is potential to generate more energy from solar power. Pakistan has on average 8 hours of sunshine per day. 	Hydroelectric power (HEP) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• HEP provides 24% of Pakistan's energy supply.• Dams can provide HEP directly to rural areas and via the electricity grid to urban areas.• Pakistan has potential to increase its HEP production, using its many rivers and dams. 
Adapting to climate change Adaptation involves adjusting to the effects of climate change, for example, by building flood defences.	Flood defences <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Embankments are built along riverbanks in urban areas to make them higher, so the river channel can hold more water.• Straightening the river channel allows water to flow more quickly through urban areas.• Dams are built to control the flow of rivers through urban areas further downstream, by holding back water or releasing it when needed.   	

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 Copyright acknowledgements

- Question 1, Figure 1.1 © *Map of Pakistan showing main cement raw resources (limestone, shale/clay, gypsum), agrominerals (rock phosphate, gypsum), marble, construction, dimension and décor stone resources (marble, dolomite, conglomerate and gravels, igneous rocks) of Pakistan*; M. Sadiq Malkani; CC BY 4.0; <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>
- Question 2, Figure 2.2 © Ref: 819330826; Amir Mukhtar; *An aerial view of liberty area, Punjab, Pakistan*; www.getty.co.uk
- Question 4, Figure 4.1 © *Envisat radar image of a city on the Arabian Sea*; ESA; CC BY-SA 3.0 IGO; <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/igo/>
- Question 4, Figure 4.2 From 2022 Floods Response Plan Pakistan, by United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and its partners. © United Nations 2022. Reprinted with the permission of the United Nations.
- Question 4, Figure 4.4 © Ref: 2155223516; Amir Mukhtar; *Photovoltaic Solar panels installed on rooftop of houses in the city or urban area*; www.getty.co.uk
- Question 4, Figure 4.4 © Ref: 1708689711; Amir Mukhtar; *Mini Hydro power plant for local electricity production and small dam for water storage*; www.getty.co.uk

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