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## Paper 1 – The history and culture of Pakistan

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It is suggested that the following is read in conjunction with the Examiner Report which is written following each examination series.

### Section A

Section A requires candidates to consider the following sources.

#### SOURCE A

Nawab Siraj-ud-Duala opposed the growing British power in Bengal in 1757. Robert Clive, commander of the British East India Company's troops that had just retaken Calcutta from the Nawab, began to re-establish control of Bengal. Clive was heavily outnumbered by the Nawab's forces, but persuaded Mir Jafar, the Nawab's commander, to switch sides and not fight when the two armies met. The Nawab opened the battle with heavy gunfire which went on until it started to rain heavily. Clive's troops covered their cannon and muskets to protect them from the rain, whilst the Nawab's troops did not. When the rain cleared, Clive attacked. The Nawab's troops retreated. 22 of Clive's soldiers were killed and 500 of the Nawab's soldiers were killed.

From *Seven Years' War: Battle of Plassey* by Kennedy Hickman

#### SOURCE B

The British East India Company



A painting of a British official of the British East India Company riding in an Indian procession in 1825.

## Question 1

This question is about the British in India

1 Study the sources (Insert) carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

- (a) According to Source A, what reasons are suggested for the British victory at the battle of Plassey in 1757? [3]
- (b) What does Source B tell us about the British East India Company in 1825? [5]
- (c) Why were the British able to take control of India by 1850? [7]
- (d) Was the work of the Christian missionaries the most important reason why the Indians opposed British attempts to westernise them between 1750 and 1850? Explain your answer. [10]

## Example candidate response – high

Question Part

Question	Part	
		Section A.
Q1	a)	Mir Jafar the Nawab's commander betrayed the Nawab & switched sides and so made it easy for British to defeat Nawab's forces. It started to rain heavily, and so Clive's troops covered their cannons & muskets to protect them from the rain. whilst the Nawab's troops did not and so when rain cleared, Clive attacked the Nawab's troops retreated, 22 soldiers of Clive were killed however, 500 soldiers of Nawab were killed which shows that they were out numbered and so defeated.
Q1	(b)	According to source B, it can be said that the company made a lot of money & members were rich and respected in the picture. The member of the company is riding a horse and wearing good clothes, compared to the other people. Also the picture shows that the company was thought to be superior than the locals, as in the picture the official of the company has been painted bigger, and bolder than the other apparently small and inferior looking individuals.

## Example candidate response – high, continued

		The officials of the company were civilized and well mannered, as according to what source B shows the company's official is wearing proper civilized and mannered clothes.
Q1.	C	<p>- The British had experienced Industrial revolution, due to which they had advanced weaponry and modern techniques which gave them an edge over the Indians who used old and outdated weaponry.</p> <p>- The British had gotten a lot of revenue from wars like Plassey and Buxar, and favourable trading with the Nawabs, hence they used these revenues, to <del>enlarge</del> strengthen their military.</p> <p>- The British fought with devotion under Queen, and strong military leaders who made clever strategies that could not be challenged by the weak Indian army.</p> <p>- F</p>

## Example candidate response – high, continued

	(d)	<p>Christian missionaries came to India to setup schools in which they taught Christianity, and expected the locals to give up their religion and convert to Christianity, this was seen as a religious threat by the Indians. and so they resented.</p> <p>British banned the religious custom suttee of Hindu in which the widow had to burn herself alive, with the dead body of her husband, this was seen as religious interference by the Hindu and so resented.</p> <p>The British introduced co-education systems however, <del>was</del> Indians took this as cultural interference of British, without due respect to the religion teachings of the Indians, specially Muslims, as they observed pardah for woman, that couldn't be observed in co-education and so resented.</p> <p>British introduced railway system, although this was an efficient mean of transport still, the Indians were annoyed as they thought the British were interfering in their day to day lives.</p> <p>British had experienced industrial revolution due to which, they had <del>was</del> machineries to produce large <del>was</del> amount of cloth, which was then sold at cheaper price.</p>
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## Example candidate response – high, continued

		This angered the Indian weavers
		as they became jobless due to comparatively
		expensive cloth & so resented:
		British replaced <del>Persian</del> English with
		Persian as official language, this
		was another cause of resentment
		as Indians became uneducated
		and so jobless.

**Examiner comment – high**

**(1a)** The candidate was able to correctly identify three reasons from Source A for the British victory at Plassey in 1757.

**Mark awarded = 3 out of 3**

**(1b)** The candidate makes two inferences about the British East India Company supported by details taken from Source B. The candidate's answer is appropriate and they have made good use of the source. This answer is awarded maximum marks in Level 3.

**Mark awarded = 5 out of 5**

**(1c)** The candidate has given and explained three reasons why the British were able to take control of India by 1850. All three explanations are accurate, concise and relevant. As a result, the candidate has produced a well-explained answer which meets the requirements of Level 3.

**Mark awarded = 7 out of 7**

**(1d)** The candidate wrote an articulate response to the question. A top Level 4 answer was achieved as the candidate was able to explain the effects of the work of the Christian missionaries as well as identify why other factors caused opposition. The candidate understood that the candidate was able to recognise the question required reasons for opposition to 'westernisation' rather than any other general opposition to the British. The end date was 1850 and it was pleasing that the candidate didn't go beyond this date, since such work would have been irrelevant to the question.

**Mark awarded = 9 out of 10**

**Total marks awarded = 24 out of 25**

## Section B

Candidates answer 2 questions from a choice of 4.

### Question 2

#### Question 2

- (a) Who was Tipu Sultan? [4]
- (b) Why was Urdu chosen as the national language in Pakistan in 1947? [7]
- (c) Was the attempt to achieve a better understanding with the British the most important contribution that Sir Syed Ahmad Khan made to the Muslim cause during the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [14]



## Example candidate response – high

2	a	<p>Tipu Sultan was the leader of Mysore and a tough enemy for the British, he was also known as the Tiger of Mysore, he defeated the British many times and did not let them take control of <del>the</del> his land for quite some time, he was killed in 1799 by Governor General Wellesly and his lands were given to the British.</p>
2	b)	<p><del>The</del> Urdu was the language of Muslims in the Sub Continent, it was spoken by the Muslim population and was used in the courts of the Nawabs of Delhi. Infact it was a rich mix of Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit, thus a language with such a rich history and background was bound to be chosen. Secondly many Urdu poets such as Amir Khusrau had written in Urdu, Urdu held immense cultural importance to Muslims and was <sup>therefore</sup> chosen to be the language of the Muslim country Pakistan. <del>If</del> Thirdly Jinnah was keen to promote Urdu and Sir Syed had also promoted it through his college, infact <del>the</del> one of the reasons for formation of Muslim League was protection of Urdu, thus Urdu</p>

## Example candidate response – high, continued

		acted as a unifying force for Indian Muslims and was therefore selected as their national language.
2	(c)	<p>Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (SSAK) wrote a pamphlet called 'Loyal Mohammedans of India' in this pamphlet he brought to light the loyal services of Indian Muslims for British, by doing so the British realized that Muslims were actually loyal and so hostility towards them was reduced. Secondly he wrote a pamphlet called 'Ahkame Haame Ahle Kitaab' (good laws of people of the book) in this he highlighted the fact that Muslims and Christians were allowed by religion to dine together, this encouraged Muslims and British to interact with each other and remove their differences. Thirdly SSAK cleared a British misconception, the Indians called British 'nadarath' the British always mistook it as an insulting term, SSAK cleared this confusion and told the British that this word meant 'helpers' thus this reflected the positive image of British for Indians and helped improve relations. SSAK also founded the British Indian Association, a platform for British representatives to negotiate and discuss issues with Indian representatives, this helped to improve relations between the two.</p> <p>However SSAK made educational contributions too, he founded a scientific society at Ghazipur which translated works of science from English, Persian and Arabic into Urdu, this helped to increase the scientific knowledge of Muslims. Secondly he also established the Mohammedan Anglo Oriental School in 1875 which was upgraded to college in 1877, by doing so he introduced the British Public School</p>

## Example candidate response – high, continued

		<p>System in India, making muslim students receive better education leading to better job opportunities in future, secondly it also made the Muslims in a better position to communicate with British and was a unifying force for Muslims in absence of Muslim League.</p> <p>SSAK made many political contributions as well Congress had suggested open competitive examinations, <del>but</del> for jobs in Civil Service and Government, however SSAK knew that the Hindus were more educated and would easily win all the posts so he rejected this reform and suggested a quota be kept in each sector for Muslims so that they won't be denied of equal opportunity. <del>SS</del></p> <p>He also gave the Two Nation theory at the Urdu / Hindi controversy 1867, when Congress argued for Hindi as the official language and Muslims stood for Urdu, this made him realize that Hindus and Muslims were two very different nations with two different demands and thus a partition of some sort was required. Thus it can be seen that political reforms were more important as the Two Nation Theory paved way for formation of Pakistan which is why SSAK is known as father of Pakistan Movement.</p>
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**Examiner comment – high**

**(2a)** The candidate was able to recall at least four facts about Tipu Sultan and so gained maximum marks for this question. The answer was concise and accurate with little unnecessary detail. This was a very good answer.

**Mark awarded = 4 out of 4**

**(2b)** The candidate had a clear understanding of this question and was awarded Level 3 marks because they gave three separate reasons which were well explained.

**Mark awarded = 7 out of 7**

**(2c)** The candidate began their accurate and well-argued response by describing the ways in which Sir Syed Ahmad Khan attempted to achieve a better understanding with the British. This part of the response was able to achieve the maximum mark within Level 3. The candidate then went on to discuss further contributions made to the Muslim cause by Sir Syed, which were well explained and evaluated. Overall the resulting mark achieved was the maximum within Level 4. This was an excellent answer, demonstrating authoritative knowledge and a clear understanding of the question.

**Mark awarded = 13 out of 14**

**Total marks awarded = 24 out of 25**

### Question 3

**Question 3**

- (a) What was the All India Khilafat Conference? [4]
- (b) Why did Jinnah produce his 14 Points in 1929? [7]
- (c) How successful were the three Round Table Conferences of 1930-1932? Explain your answer. [14]

## Example candidate response – high

Question Part

Q3.	a).	<p>The All India Khilafat conference was held in order to <sup>draw</sup> support for the Khilafat Movement by Muslim League and Congress. The <del>leaders</del> Khilafat Movement was against the British attacking the Ottoman Empire and Muslim Caliphate. It also led to the Non-Cooperation movement of <del>Gandhi</del> Gandhi against the war.</p>
Q3.	b).	<p style="text-align: right;">(APC)</p> <p>After, the All Parties conference in 1928 to <del>ex</del> scrutinize the Simon Commission, The Nehru Report was published due to which was <del>a</del> biased towards the Hindu and opposed by <del>the</del> Muslim League. Therefore, Jinnah gave his 14 points <del>in</del> against the Nehru Report <del>dem</del> representing the political rights of Muslims.</p>
		<p>Secondly, <del>the</del> Jinnah gave his 14 points because he demanded One Third seats for the muslim minority. which was refused by the APC.</p>
		<p>Lastly, Jinnah knew that the British were going to announce new reforms soon hence he gave his points to lay out the muslim demands and political wishes.</p>

## Example candidate response – high, continued

		(Held in <del>September</del> <sup>November</sup> 1930) ↴
Q3.	c).	In the first Round Table Conference (RTC) the Congress was not present. As it was the biggest party of India, the RTC could not be very successful. However, in its absence Muslims did get some benefits. Congress was absent because it wanted assurance of that the discussed points will be implemented by the British whereas the British did not <del>to</del> promise any assurance. Muslims were guaranteed provincial separate electorates and Punjab and Sindh were to be separate provinces. And extra weightage was also given hence Muslims were happy.
		(Held in September 1931) ↴
		In the second RTC although Gandhi was present, he refused to recognise and protect interests of minorities due to which the 2nd RTC failed. Besides this the new Conservative party in Britain was less inclined towards granting concessions to Indians which is why the 2nd RTC failed as the organizers of the RTC weren't enough interested in it themselves. Besides this, a deadlock was created as between Congress and Muslim League over Jinnah's 14 points and the Nehru Report. Thus the RTC failed.
		The third RTC was held in November 1932. This was the most unsuccessful RTC of the three as firstly, Lord Irwin was

## Example candidate response – high, continued

		replaced by Lord Wavell, who was considered less likely to give the Indians concessions.
		Secondly, <del>the</del> the major leaders of Congress were jailed (Nehru and Gandhi) due to Non-Coop movement.
		And Jinnah was in involuntary exile due to which the third RTC failed without any success.



**Examiner comment – high**

**(3a)** The candidate was able to recall four facts about the All India Khilafat Conference and so gained a maximum four marks for this question.

**Mark awarded = 4 out of 4**

**(3b)** The candidate understood the demands of the question and was able to write a short but accurate answer. They included two reasons and explained their answer well, gaining a mark at the top of Level 3.

**Mark awarded = 6 out of 7**

**(3c)** The candidate realised the importance of focusing on the words 'how successful' in the question and proceeded to explain the successes and failures of each Round Table Conference. As a result they scored a mark within Level 4.

**Mark awarded = 11 out of 14**

**Total marks awarded = 21 out of 25**

## Question 4

### Question 4

- (a) What was the 'Afghan Miracle'? [4]
- (b) Why was Islamabad chosen as the new capital of Pakistan? [7]
- (c) How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with the U.S.A. between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer. [14]

## Example candidate response – high

4	a)	<p>The 'Afghan Miracle' happened during Zia-ul-Haq's regime in December 1979. 80000 soviet soldiers entered Afghanistan and established a socialist leader. Usa gave Pakistan a lot of aid to fight the War. Many refugees came to Pakistan from Afghanistan and the number reached 3 million. Pakistan got lots of aid to fight and its economy strengthened during this time.</p>
4	b)	<p>Karachi was an ill-planned city, where 2 million refugees went to in 1947. The already overburdened health system and infrastructure could not cope and thus Ayub Khan decided to make a new capital city. Karachi was already a port and was an industrial city. If it was still a capital, it would be <del>bad</del> hard to manage the country due to poor management in the city. Thus Ayub decided to change the Capital. Another reason was that if Karachi, which is in Sindh, was still the</p>

## Example candidate response – high, continued

		capital, the people would think that Sindh was being more developed than other provinces. Therefore, he decided to build a new city, that would be independent of any province. Thus, he built Islamabad and made it the Capital.
4	c)	<p>There were many successes as well as unsucesses. During the 1962 Indo-China war, the US supplied weapons to <del>fight</del> India, to fight the communist China, since Pakistan and India are rivals, Pakistan hated this.</p> <p>During the 1971 war, Pakistan asked US to help it. The USA did not help it even though they were on friendly <sup>terms</sup>. When Pakistan lost the war, it left <del>leato</del> and due to this relations worsened.</p> <p>In 1985, the Preyer Amendment was passed which said that the US would not help a country, which had or was developing nuclear weapons, through aid. During the Afghan miracle, this was ignored but after the war ended, it stopped the aid. Pakistan told USA that India was also developing nuclear weapons, and was getting aid. The US ignored Pakistan and relations worsened.</p> <p>Apart from the failures, there were</p>

## Example candidate response – high, continued

	<p>certain successes. In 1950, Liaquat Ali Khan was invited to <del>the</del> USSR and USA. Liaquat chose to go to the US which improved relations. In 1954, Pakistan entered <del>into</del> an organization designed by Western Powers, thus the relations improved as USA was also present in this organization.</p> <p>In 1979, when USSR invaded Afghanistan, the US gave maximum aid to Pakistan to fight against USSR. Pakistan's army was strengthened due to the US and it improved the relations to a great extent.</p> <p>In 1995, the Brown Amendment was passed in which the Pressler Amendment was revoked. The US gave Pakistan the F-16's and also gave them weapons totalling to 388 million dollars which improved the relations a lot. It was a huge success.</p> <p>In my opinion, the successes were more and they easily outweigh the failures. Pakistan and US have some rough times but overall, the relations have been great.</p>
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**Examiner comment – high**

**(4a)** The candidate was able to recall three facts about the 'Afghan Miracle' and so gained three marks for this question. It was pleasing to note that the candidate focused on the foreign aid given to Pakistan rather than erroneously concentrating on the invasion of Afghanistan by Russia, as this was not the point of the question.

**Mark awarded = 3 out of 4**

**(4b)** The candidate's response was good and explained two reasons for the choice of Islamabad, thus gaining a mark towards the top of Level 3.

**Mark awarded = 6 out of 7**

**(4c)** The candidate immediately recognised the importance of the words 'how successful' in the question. They structured their response accordingly, and did not simply describe the events in chronological order. For explaining and evaluating the successes and failures of the relationship between Pakistan and the USA, this response scored almost maximum marks in Level 4.

**Mark awarded = 12 out of 14**

**Total marks awarded = 21 out of 25**

## Paper 2 –The environment of Pakistan

### Question 1

Example candidate response – high

- 1 (a) (i) On the outline map of Pakistan Fig. 1 mark and shade **two** areas which experience low annual rainfall (125mm or less). [2]

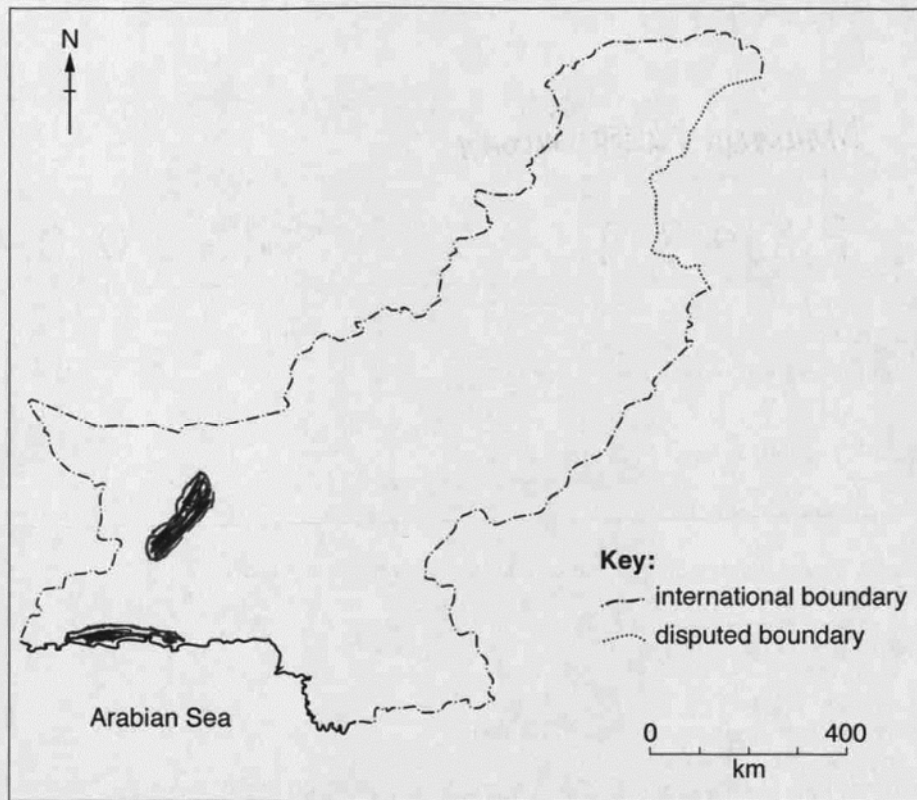


Fig. 1

- (ii) Name the crop which is mainly grown in these areas of low annual rainfall.

Dates.....[1]

- (iii) Explain the difficulties for people living in areas of low rainfall.

The agricultural activities are difficult to take place due to less water for crops. Also people must then face extreme heat. Droughts may also occur which add to the difficulties. Such areas ~~are~~ may not provide ~~hydro~~ HEP and irrigation in such areas is difficult.....[3]

Example candidate response – high, continued

(b) (i) Study Fig. 2 which shows rainfall data for two cities on the River Indus.

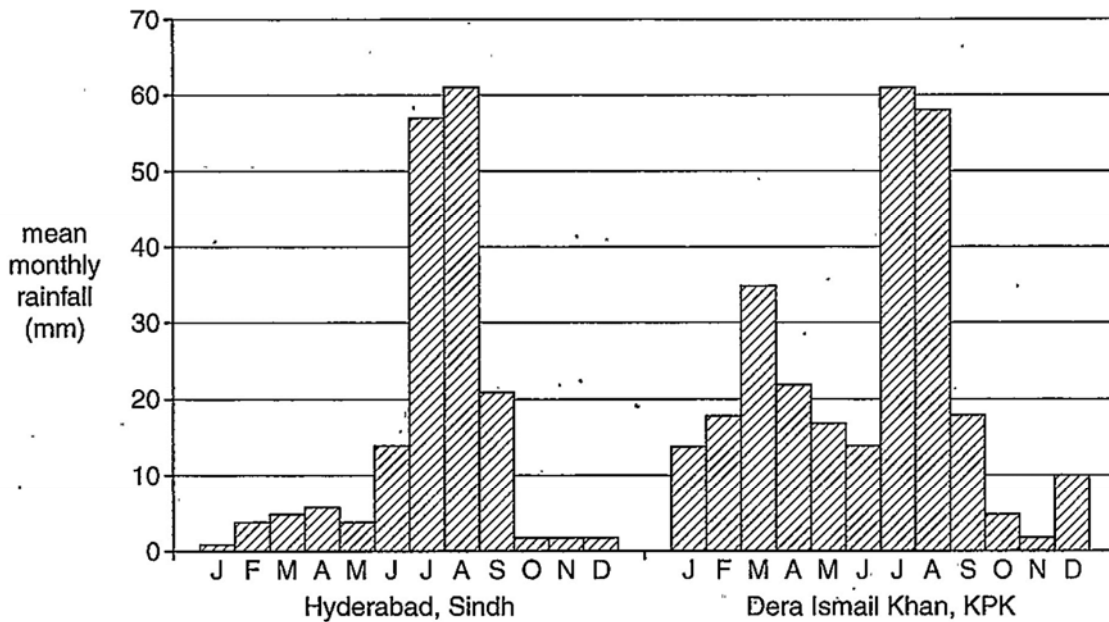


Fig. 2

A. Compare the amount and pattern of monthly rainfall in Hyderabad with that of Dera Ismail-Khan.

From January to May the rainfall in Hyderabad is less not more than 5mm while more than 12mm in D.I Khan. In June the rainfall is about 12mm for both. July and August are very wet with wettest months for over 60mm (July for D.I Khan and August for Hyderabad). Then rainfall decreases in September. October and November are dry. December is wetter in D.I Khan. [3]

B. Give three reasons for any similarities or differences in the two patterns of rainfall.

- 1 From December to May, rainfall is more in D.I Khan due to western depression
- 2 In July and August, it is monsoon that causes a high rainfall in both of the cities
- 3 As D.I Khan does not have an inversion layer, it enjoys convectional currents in April and May but not so in Hyderabad. [3]



## Example candidate response – high, continued

- (ii) Explain the effect of flooding on the local economy and transport links in communities along the River Indus.

Flooding causes the destruction of crops thereby the local economy dependant on farming is hurt. Moreover livestock is also damaged thereby hurting the economy. Also flooding causes blocked roads, and the water is needed to be drained or else it may damage road. More floods also help increase fertility thereby leading to better yields and recharge groundwater supply which may be used later. [4]

- (c) Give an example of a dry port and explain why it is located where it is.

Example Lahore Dry Port

Explanation Lahore is an extremely big city with a lot of industries. It manufactures a lot of things which are needed to be exported. As it is away from sea, dry ports are needed. This would also help ~~we~~ investors to invest more. Besides, Lahore is the provincial capital of Punjab. [3]

## Example candidate response – high, continued

- (d) It has been proposed that a new motorway should be built in Sindh from Hyderabad via Thatta to Keti Bandar on the Indus Delta, a town with a population of less than 25 000.

Explain why this motorway might be needed. To what extent would this proposal be possible?

This proposal is, without any doubt, advantageous. Doing so will help Keti Bandar's local industries to flourish as a new market may be explored. Also the unemployed people may move to Hyderabad for jobs so unemployment decreases. Also this will help encourage government to develop Keti Bandar. Adjoining areas would also be benefitted. Raw materials from Keti Bandar will be used by industries in Hyderabad. Also the population of Keti Bandar will increase. But this proposal faces a problem of lack of investment as Pakistan is poor. This would also result in loss of agricultural land. Also the lack of skill makes the project difficult. It will increase internal migration. [6]

[Total: 25]

### Examiner comment – high

**(1a)(i)** In this question the candidate followed the instructions correctly, marking and shading two areas on the map. There are three distinct regions where rainfall is below 125 mm. A mark was awarded here for correctly identifying an area in one of the regions. A further mark would have been awarded if the candidate had shaded an area of a different region.

This candidate correctly identified an area within Balochistan. Fewer candidates correctly shaded areas in the other two regions of the map. A number of candidates confused named deserts with areas that experience rainfall of less than 125 mm or less. For example, the Thal desert was often shaded.

**Mark awarded = 1 out of 2**

**(1a)(ii)** Most candidates referred to secondary crops such as wheat. Here the candidate carefully reads the question and identifies the main crop as dates. This question tests knowledge of the maps in the course atlas that show crops, crops and cultivated areas, and fruit grown in Pakistan.

**Mark awarded = 1 out of 1**

**(1a)(iii)** In this question the candidate correctly identifies that facing extreme heat is a difficulty for people living in an area of low annual rainfall, and also correctly identifies that drought may occur. However, both these points are listed on the same line of the mark scheme as they are related ideas so only one mark can be awarded here.

Further marks could have been awarded if the candidate had given more detail and used more precise subject-specific language. The candidate needed to mention the lack of water for irrigation or that the type of crops that could be grown are limited because of this. For example it would not be possible to grow crops like rice.

**Mark awarded = 1 out of 3**

**(1b)(i)(A)** This response shows the candidate looked at the amount and pattern of monthly rainfall in both of the cities as asked. They start by correctly comparing one period, from January to May, in both cities, followed by the statistic for June, correctly telling us that the rainfall is the same in both cities in that month. When comparing graphs it is important to make clear comparisons (candidates should imagine that the person who is being told the information cannot see the graph) to compare like with like (in this case the same month with the same month) and to give accurate and precise information. To be awarded the full three marks the candidate needed to tell us that both cities receive high or the highest amounts of rain in July and August, rather than comparing July in Hyderabad with August in Dera Ismail Khan.

Marks are only awarded for comparisons and not for general description or explanation of the graphs. Generally, marks are awarded for one illustration of one idea. For example, one mark is awarded for 'the amount of rainfall in June is identical in both cities', but saying 'the amount of rainfall in November is identical in both cities' would not be credited as well, although this is correct information, because it is the same kind of comparison.

**Mark awarded = 2 out of 3**

**(1b)(i)(B)**, In responding to this question the candidate gains the full three marks by demonstrating a good knowledge of the reasons. Candidates in general gave more accurate responses to this part of the question. Most at least mentioned that both cities experienced monsoon rainfall.

**Mark awarded = 3 out of 3**

**(1b)(ii)** The candidate correctly identifies that flooding causes the destruction of crops and livestock. These are similar ideas, and so one mark is awarded. The candidate also mentions roads being blocked and damaged by floods (again a similar idea). To be awarded further marks, the candidate needed to develop the good ideas they included in a more precise way. For example, that the farmer would lose money because of the crops/livestock being destroyed, or that the blocked roads meant that journeys would take longer. Another very good idea that could have been credited if it had been clearer and more detailed, was the increase in the soil fertility after a flood where alluvium has been deposited.

Some candidates moved away from the focus of the question and wrote about the effects on the national economy or the social effects on the local area, for example, the effect of flooding on housing. However, a number of candidates referred to the disruption of the electricity supply, telecommunications and the inability to send emails, phone customers, etc.

**Mark awarded = 2 out of 4**

**(1c)** The candidate's response here gained the full three marks for correctly identifying a dry port and giving the locational factors, as requested in the question.

**Mark awarded = 3 out of 3**

**(1d)** The candidate has kept their answer closely focused on this question and has included examples. There are a number of very good points about why the motorway might be needed, and a number of very good points about why the proposal might not be possible. The candidate is awarded Level 2, three marks. To gain higher marks, the candidate needed to develop more of the points made, and also needed to include arguments as to why the proposal may be possible. The response needs to clearly identify the reasons why the motorway is needed, then go on to say how far the proposal is possible (rather than raising these points together). The candidate also needed to develop their reasons for why the proposal may not be possible, and end with a clear conclusion.

**Mark awarded = 3 out of 6**

**Total marks awarded = 16 out of 25**

### Question 2

Example candidate response – high

- 2 (a) Study Figs 3 and 4 which give information about the extraction of three metallic minerals in Pakistan in 2010–11.

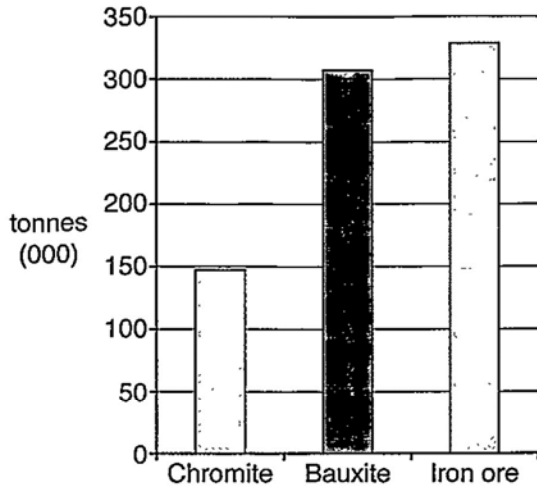


Fig. 3

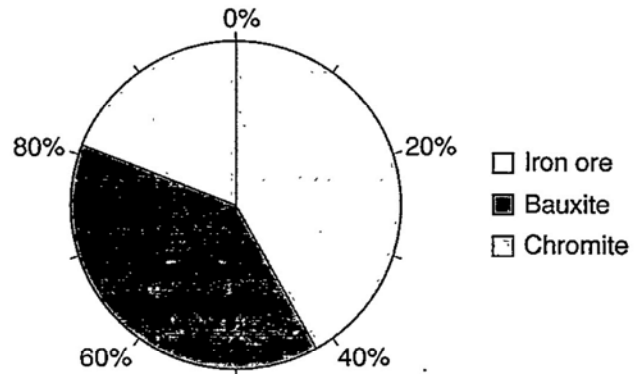


Fig. 4

- (i) How much iron ore was extracted in 2010–11?  
~~325 tonnes~~ 330 tonnes .....[1]
- (ii) State the difference between the type of information being provided in Fig. 3 compared to that in Fig. 4.  
 Fig. 3 provides the exact amount whereas Fig. 4 provides the percentage share. ....[1]
- (b) (i) Give **one** use for the mineral chromite and name **one** area where it is extracted in Pakistan.  
 Use Used as an alloy to make stainless steel. ....  
 Area Balochistan .....[2]

## Example candidate response – high, continued

- (ii) What are the benefits of extracting mineral resources for local people and the national economy?

Extracting minerals would require labour force and thus provide employment. Mineral resources are of high demand so it will boost economy. e.g. gold and copper. If Pakistan extract copper itself, it won't need to import it thus reducing ~~pressure~~<sup>burden</sup> on foreign exchange. Pakistan can export these resources. As economy will boost, more development projects can be run helping local people. [4]

- (iii) Explain the effects of mineral extraction on the natural environment.

Mineral extraction have some negative impacts on environment. The machinery used may produce loud noise thus happens noise pollution. Deforestation might take place to reach mines. There is land degradation due to digging and land might collapse too. The machinery and waste might be thrown into rivers and streams resulting in polluting them. [4]

Example candidate response – high, continued

(c) (i) Fig. 5 is a diagram of a thermal power station.

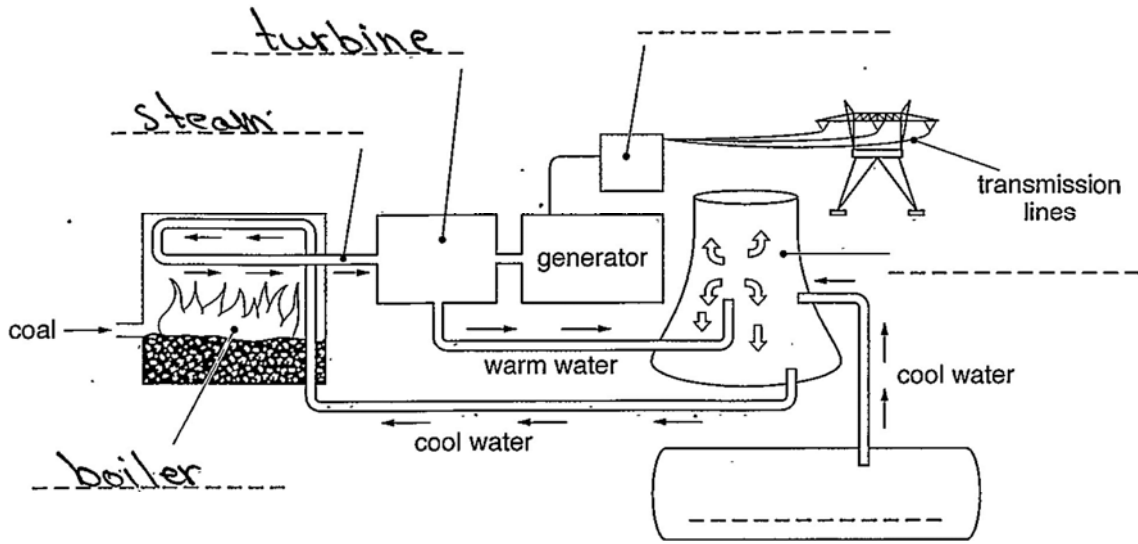


Fig. 5

Choose **three** terms from the list below and use them to label the diagram in **three** of the spaces provided.

- reservoir
- transformer
- boiler
- turbine
- cooling tower
- steam
- [3]

(ii) Explain why burning fossil fuels in power stations is unsustainable.

*It is unsustainable because fossil fuels are not renewable. They will run out at some stage. They have deposits in earth but someday these deposits will be exhausted. Then the fossil fuel that is burnt is gone, turned into smoke. We can not make fossil fuels as they are natural.*

[4]

## Example candidate response – high, continued

(d)

Pakistan Railways now carry less than 10 percent of Pakistan's passenger traffic and 5 percent of its freight.

To what extent is it possible to develop railways further in Pakistan? Support your answer by using examples you have studied.

Government must replace the old and useless engines with new ones. Electric trains can be introduced which are faster so people will prefer them. The train cabins must have facilities and be more comfortable. But for all this, huge investment is required. Government is already short of capital and needs to allocate budget in other projects. The tracks are to be maintained or at some places replaced as well. They are old and out dated. Government can try to reduce ticket prices to make railways cheaper. Developing railways is possible to some extent. New routes should be made to make railways more efficient. [6]

[Total: 25]



**Examiner comment – high**

**(2a)(i)** Although the candidate looked at the correct chart and the correct area of the bar chart, for the mark to be awarded they needed to give the correct numerical value of 330 000 tonnes. A significant minority of candidates omitted the tonnes or the 000 tonnes in their response. It is essential that all areas of the graph are read carefully, including titles, axes labels and keys, as well as the numerical data represented.

**Mark awarded = 0 out of 1**

**(2a)(ii)** The correct answer was given in the form of 'amount' and 'percentage share'. A variety of responses were given credit, in order to allow for the different words that candidates used to describe the same concepts.

**Mark awarded = 1 out of 1**

**(2b)(i)** The mark was awarded for 'stainless steel'. Goods rather than processes gained the mark. Very few candidates were able to identify one of the correct areas for the extraction of chromite, i.e. 'Muslimbagh/Zhob (Valley)/Wad'. Although these areas are in Balochistan, this is a province, and mining for chromite does not take place over the entire province. Candidates generally need to be more specific and accurate when naming the different areas of Pakistan where different activities take place.

**Mark awarded = 1 out of 2**

**(2b)(ii)** This response was awarded three marks for 'provide employment' for a benefit to local people, 'gold and copper' as the named raw materials and 'won't need to import it (copper)' for the idea of reducing imports. A further mark could have been awarded if the candidate had been more specific. For example, with regard to 'export these resources', they could have included the idea of exports increasing, or that export earnings contribute to the balance of payments because the export of minerals is a source of foreign exchange. The candidate could have gained a mark if the idea of 'more development projects can be run helping local people' had been expanded to cite a specific project, for example road improvement.

**Mark awarded = 3 out of 4**

**(2b)(iii)** This was very well answered, gaining full marks for four developed points. The candidate gave the source of noise pollution (loud noise from machinery), the reason why deforestation occurred (to reach the mines), that land might collapse too due to digging and that dumping waste in rivers would pollute them. It is important that candidates develop the points they make when answering questions that ask them to 'explain'.

**Mark awarded = 4 out of 4**

**(2c)(i)** The candidate correctly identified three terms on the diagram.

**Mark awarded = 3 out of 3**

**(2c)(ii)** One mark was awarded here, because, although the candidate made a number of points, they repeated the same point – that fossil fuels are non-renewable. The candidate needed to address other aspects of the unsustainability of fossil fuels. They should have considered not just the fuels themselves, but also the source, extraction and effects of using such fuels. The candidate could have gained another mark if they had expanded on the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions produced by fossil fuels which in turn contribute to global warming.

**Mark awarded = 1 out of 4**

## Examiner comment – high, continued

**(2d)** This type of question requires the candidate to present developed arguments for and against a proposal or possibility and make a clear evaluation of those arguments. There is enough development here to award this Level 2, four marks. The argument presented about why the government should reduce ticket prices to make the railways cheaper (an argument for the possibility) as well as the point about the challenge of other budget priorities (an argument against the possibility) are the elements that gain credit. However, although the candidate states 'Developing railways is possible to some extent' the argument against the possibility of development is much more persuasive, i.e. there's no money to do it.

There were a number of points addressing the problems with the railways and what the government should do to develop them, but little which evaluated the extent to which development of the railways is possible (as asked by the question). This response is a very good example of a candidate who has presented points on both sides of an argument but failed to base their conclusion on clear evidence. More careful reading of the question, and more careful planning and organisation of points for and against the feasibility of development would have helped gain credit at Level 3.

**Mark awarded = 4 out of 6**

**Total marks awarded = 17 out of 25**

### Question 3

Example candidate response – high

3 (a) Study Fig. 6 which gives information about the area of Pakistan under cultivation.

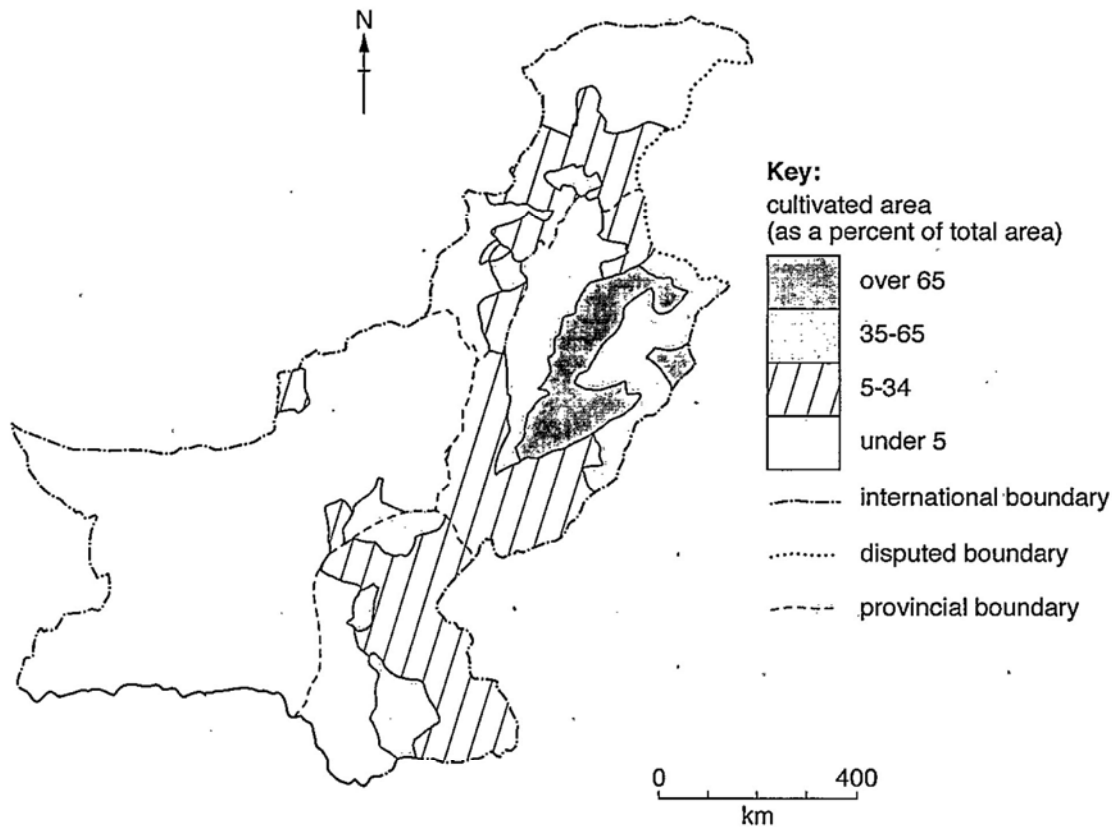


Fig. 6

(i) A. Name a district that has a cultivated area of over 65%.

..... Lahore .....

B. How much of Faisalabad District is cultivated?

..... 35-65% ..... [2]

(ii) Suggest reasons why so many districts of Pakistan have a cultivated area of less than 5%.

..... Settlements away from rivers have a very low population. There are either mountains or deserts that support very ~~scare~~ scarce population. Many areas have no proper irrigation systems as there is not much need for water. These areas also do not support agriculture thus water is only given to <sup>those areas</sup> ~~6~~. [3]

Example candidate response – high, continued

(iii) Explain why agricultural land is no longer producing crops in many regions of Pakistan.

Land that is assigned for agriculture is to be used strictly for agriculture only. Growing crops on the same land again and again without breaks rids the soil of its natural minerals. Thus crops are <sup>not</sup> either grown properly. Farmers are mostly uneducated and do not know how much fertilizer to use and how to properly grow crops. They are also poor and can not afford good fertilizers. [4]

(b) Study Fig. 7 which gives information about urban and rural population in Pakistan in two different years.

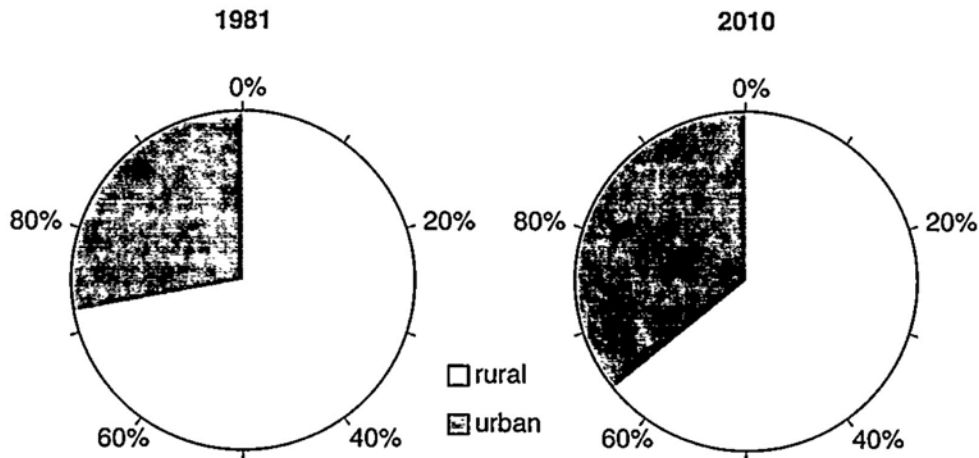


Fig. 7

(i) By how much has the rural population decreased between 1981 and 2010?

Rural population has decreased by around 8%. [1]

(ii) Loss of agricultural land is one reason for the rural population decreasing. Describe three other push factors that are causing people to move to urban areas.

1. Rural areas do not have/provide good services such as hospitals, education etc.
2. There is usually only one kind of job (e.g. farming) with low income.
3. Rural areas usually do not have good infrastructure. Water, electricity & gas are <sup>mostly</sup> unavailable. [3]

## Example candidate response – high, continued

- (iii) Explain the effects on rural areas when large amounts of people migrate to urban areas.

Rural areas become less populated. Usually, it is men who migrate to cities. They leave their family behind that is left to take care of themselves without much money. However, if the immigrant has found a good job and sends enough money to his family, they can get better living conditions and the children can be educated. Economic situation of village improves.

- (c) Study Fig. 8 which is a graph showing the changes in population density for different provinces between 1972 and 2011.

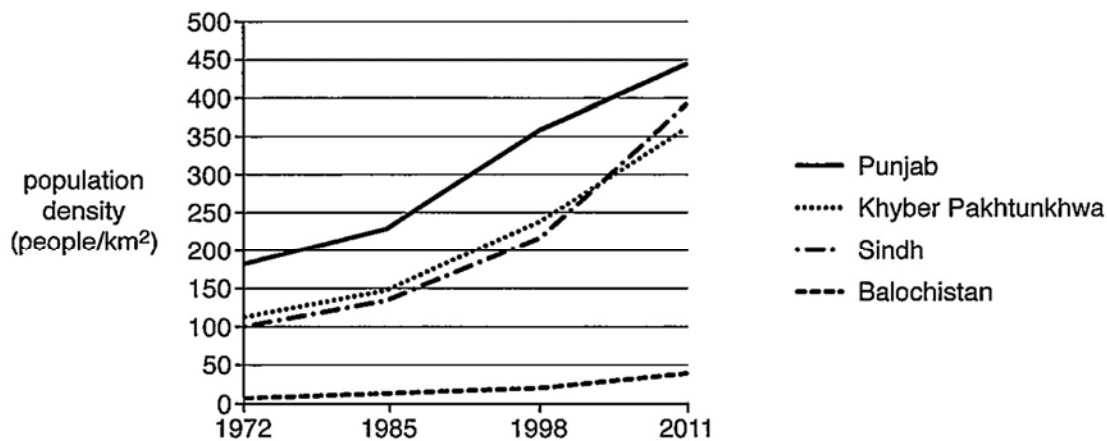


Fig. 8

Describe **two** of the main changes over time that can be seen in this graph.

1. Since 1972 to 1985, 1998, population has grown extremely rapidly in Punjab. Slowed down after 1998.
2. Till 1998, population grew in Punjab. After 1998, rate of growth in Sindh got more than that of Punjab.

## Example candidate response – high, continued

(d) Read the following two views:

The Government should spend more money on development projects in the least densely populated province in Pakistan. This province is behind in development.

The Government should spend more money on development projects in the more densely populated provinces. More people live there.

Which view do you agree with more? Give reasons and refer to places or examples you have studied to support your answer.

The government should definitely concentrate on areas with less population. It is true that these areas are still not developed properly. People living in scarcely populated areas also deserve good living standards. Other than that, if the area is developed, there will be less rate of immigration and population will become stable. Along with development come hospitals, schools and good infrastructure. This creates more jobs for skilled and unskilled labourers. Roads will encourage trade and the economic situation will improve. I think that the whole country should be equally developed so there is no extreme poverty or <sup>extreme wealth</sup> or h. [6]

[Total: 25]

## Examiner comment – high

**(3a)(i)(A)** Lahore was the most popular answer, but unfortunately it's not correct. A few candidates were able to identify, from the map, a district that has a cultivated area of over 65%, and most of them gave Gujranwala or Multan. This suggests that candidates need to become more familiar with the location of places within Pakistan.

**(3a)(i)(B)** The candidate correctly identified Faisalabad District on the map and noted from the key that the cultivated area was 35–65%, gaining one mark for this. When candidates did not give the percentage unit they were not awarded the mark, because the question was '*How much of*' so the answer needed to be in terms of a percentage, a share or a proportion.

**Mark awarded = 1 out of 2**

**(3a)(ii)** The candidate gained two marks for correctly identifying 'mountains' and 'deserts'. However, the answer focused on settlements away from rivers, rather than the reason why so many districts of Pakistan have a cultivated area of less than 5%. The thrust of the answer was that these areas have little water, and if the candidate had developed the idea of places being away from rivers, a further mark could have been gained. More careful reading of the question would have led to a more directed response, gaining the full marks available.

It would not have been correct to give lack of irrigation, waterlogging and salinity as the reasons why so many districts of Pakistan have cultivated areas of less than 5%. Equally, talking about 'less rainfall' without including something against which 'less' could be compared could not be credited as we have to ask the question, 'less than what'?

**Mark awarded = 2 out of 3**

**(3a)(iii)** The candidate was credited for correctly talking about 'overcultivation', that the growing of crops on the same land again and again without a break depletes the minerals in soil. There was potentially another mark in the first sentence about land use, where the candidate could have stated that land formerly used for agriculture is now used for housing or industry. None of the ideas about farmers in the last three and a half lines are creditable.

Many candidates gave good developed responses to this question, particularly around waterlogging and salinity. Candidates in the high range also talked about alternative uses for land, the migration of the workforce and problems with landlords

**Mark awarded = 1 out of 4**

**(3b)(i)** In common with the vast majority of candidates, the correct answer was given and gained one mark. Very few candidates omitted the unit (%).

**Mark awarded = 1 out of 1**

**(3b)(ii)** This was very well answered, gaining maximum marks. Three push factors, those that force people to move to urban regions, were given: 'do not have/provide good services such as hospitals', 'low income', 'water, electricity and gas are mostly unavailable'.

Some candidates focused on pull factors (reasons why people are attracted to something) and so couldn't be credited. Some candidates needed to be more careful about the qualifying words they used; for example they wrote about 'no schools' in rural areas, rather than about the quality of the schools, and so couldn't be credited.

**Mark awarded = 3 out of 3**

**Examiner comment – high, continued**

**(3b)(iii)** This question was answered well and was awarded three marks. The points were explained and developed, giving a good illustration of what happens when large numbers of people migrate to urban areas.

This candidate also mentioned the positive effect on rural areas of remittances being sent back by the migrants who find work. Many candidates needed to think beyond 'decrease in population' (which wasn't credited) and reduction in agricultural activity/output. Some candidates responded by talking about the effects on urban areas, which, after analysis of both this question and question **(b)(ii)**, suggests that candidates need to have a clearer idea about the definitions of *urban*, *rural* and *push and pull factors*.

**Mark awarded = 3 out of 4**

**(3c)** This question asks the candidate to describe two of the main changes over time, so the examiner is looking for major trends and patterns that span the entire period of the graph, from 1972 to 2011. The candidate breaks down the time period into phases, which does not illustrate a main change, and repeats ideas. This response couldn't be credited. The examiner was looking for 'All four have increased', 'Punjab KPK and Sindh all increased at a fast rate/the same rate' and 'Balochistan increased at a slow rate.'

**Mark awarded = 0 out of 2**

**(3d)** This type of question requires the candidate to provide a developed response that addresses both points of view and makes a clear evaluation. This response had the potential to reach Level 3 as the points made were clear, well developed and well organised. However, only one view was addressed – the first view, so the marks awarded were Level 2, three marks, which is the maximum that can be awarded when only one view is addressed. With an equally well-developed opposing view, along with evaluation and examples, this response would have reached the top of Level 3. This was a similar situation for many other candidates.

**Mark awarded = 3 out of 6**

**Total marks awarded = 14 out of 25**



### Question 4

Example candidate response – high

- 4 (a) (i) Study Fig. 9 which shows formal and informal sector employment in Pakistan over three years.

Sector	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Formal	26.7	26.7	26.2
Informal	73.3	73.3	73.8

Fig. 9

Which sector of employment makes up the largest share of the labour force in Pakistan over these years?

..... Informal sector employment ..... [1]

- (ii) Tourism is a service industry. Name **two** other service industries.

1 Insurance.....

2 Banking..... [2]

- (iii) Study Figs 10 and 11 which give information about visitors into Pakistan in 1999.

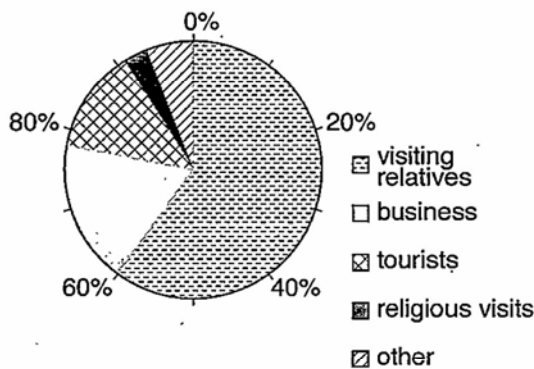


Fig. 10

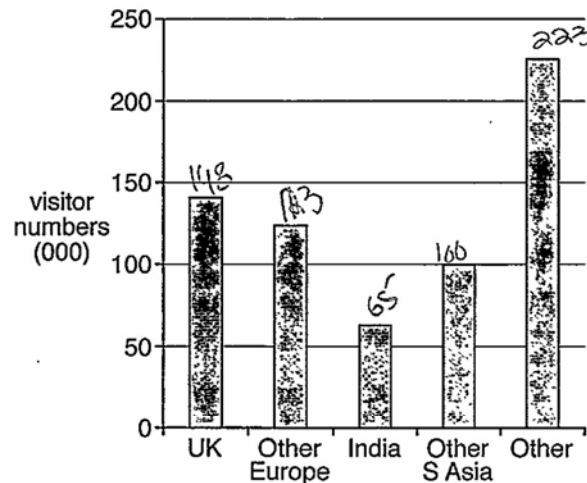


Fig. 11

- A. What percentage of visitors into Pakistan was classed as tourists?

..... 13% .....

- B. What was the total number of visitors into Pakistan?

..... 659,000 .....

- C. Suggest **one** reason why more people visited relatives compared to visiting Pakistan as tourists.

..... less people visit as tourists due to increased terrorism which is a threat to the lives of foreigners..... [3]

## Example candidate response – high, continued

- (b) (i) Study Photographs A and B (Insert) which show airports in Gilgit and Chitral.

Using the photographs and your own knowledge describe the problems in providing air transport in the northern areas of Pakistan.

~~Dev~~ Developing air transport in northern areas is difficult due to rugged landscape and unsuitable topography. In mountainous areas, it is expensive to develop air transport. Also, demand is not high for air transport as people earn low incomes and have a low standard of living making air transport inconvenient in northern areas. [3]

- (ii) Explain the advantages to Pakistan as a developing country of providing more air transport routes.

Providing more air transport routes enables stimulates trade resulting in better ~~pay~~ balance of payments position. Gross Domestic Product will also increase as well. Also industries will open up which will result in more jobs being created. More businessmen could travel which might attract investment. Tourism might increase as well resulting in more income for the locals. This will then result in a higher standard of living. Tourism could also result in more foreign exchange for the country. [4]

- (c) (i) Name or describe a border crossing by road between Pakistan and a neighbouring country. Which country is linked to Pakistan by this road?

Border crossing Karakoram Highway  
Country China [2]

Example candidate response – high, continued

- (ii) How useful is the border crossing you have named or described in (i) for trade? Give reasons for your answer.

Since ~~Pakistan~~ Border crossing is useful as this increases trade with China. Trading by road is cheaper and is a flexible form of transport. This will be beneficial for ~~the~~ both the countries as standard of living will increase for the citizens and more could be exported contributing to the GNP of the countries. ~~Industri~~ Diplomatic relations could be improved. China could invest in Pakistan which results in jobs being created hence resulting in low crime rates. [4]

- (d) There are advantages and disadvantages to Pakistan of trading with different countries or groups of countries.

Read the following two views:

Pakistan would benefit from stronger trade links with China.

There are more advantages to Pakistan in maintaining trade with EU (European Union) countries.

Which view do you agree with more? Give reasons and refer to places or examples you have studied to support your answer.

There are more advantages to Pakistan in maintaining trade with EU countries as this helps Pakistan getting access to wider markets. Balance of payments position is improved of the country. Also, free trade could be done with less sanctions hence increasing international competitiveness of the countries goods and services. Chances of war is then reduced with the <sup>European Union</sup> ~~western~~ countries. However, Pakistan would benefit from stronger trade links with China as China is our neighbouring country and it is cheaper and convenient to develop trade links with China. I agree <sup>more</sup> with the statement that says "there are more advantages to Pakistan in maintaining trade with European Union countries as dependence on other countries is reduced for Pakistan." [6]

[Total: 25]

## Examiner comment – high

**(4a)(i)** In common with the vast majority of the candidates the answer given was correct, and awarded one mark.

**Mark awarded = 1 out of 1**

**(4a)(ii)** Two correct answers were given for two marks. A wide range of service industries were named by candidates, demonstrating there was good understanding of what constitute services and the service sector.

**Mark awarded = 2 out of 2**

**(4a)(iii)(A)** This was clearly answered, with the correct figure and units given.

**(4a)(iii)(B)** The correct number of 000s was given to the basic calculation of 659 to give a total of 659 000. This demonstrates that the candidate had read the axis label carefully.

**(4a)(iii)(C)** Again, a clear, correct response here gives the candidate the maximum number of three marks overall.

Generally, candidates answered parts **(A)** and **(C)** well, giving the correct figure within tolerance and units at **(A)** and a variety of valid reasons, such as 'people work abroad and return to Pakistan to visit relatives.' Fewer candidates gave a correct answer for **(B)**, with many candidates omitting the 000s from the visitor numbers, which meant they didn't get the mark.

**Mark awarded = 3 out of 3**

**(4b)(i)** The candidate identified that it is difficult to develop air transport in northern areas because of the mountains and was awarded a mark for this. More focus on what the specific problems were in providing air transport in the northern areas of Pakistan was needed here to gain the other two marks. The wording in the question, in conjunction with Photographs A and B in the Insert, should have directed the candidate towards problems caused by the physical geography and logistical issues, rather than general economic problems (although lack of funds for specified air transport improvements or new technology would have gained a mark).

**Mark awarded = 1 out of 3**

**(4b)(ii)** This was well answered and provides a very good example of the level of ability of those candidates in the high range. A key word in this question was *more* air transport routes, so ideas around 'increasing' should feature here. The candidate talks about 'stimulating trade', 'more businessmen' taking trips, 'attract investment' 'tourism might increase', thereby earning the full four marks available for this question. Other good points here were 'more income for the locals' and 'more foreign exchange'. The possibility that the provision of more air transport routes might affect the balance of payments and the Gross Domestic Product is more complex, and a development too far in this instance, so these points were not credited on the mark scheme for this question.

Most candidates gave precise and directed responses to this question, often talking about the types of products that could be exported, and candidates in the high range covered a wide range of points that were creditable on the mark scheme.

**Mark awarded = 4 out of 4**

**(4c)(i)** The border crossings were generally well known by candidates, with the Karakoram Highway and China the response most often given. Most candidates did well here, and this candidate was awarded the full two marks for their response.

**Mark awarded = 2 out of 2**

**Examiner comment – high, continued**

**(4c)(ii)** The candidate needed to evaluate how useful the crossing was to gain a reserved mark, so this could not be credited. The candidate did explain the other areas of the response, noting that trading by road is 'cheaper', that trade would 'increase' and that diplomatic relations would 'improve', thus gaining three marks.

Most of the candidates were positive about the benefits of the border crossings, particularly those that named the Karakoram Highway and China. Few candidates mentioned in connection with this crossing that the road was blocked/closed in winter.

**Mark awarded = 3 out of 4**

**(4d)** The candidate gave a developed argument that addressed the advantages to Pakistan of maintaining trade with China. They were able to offer some evaluation: 'there are more advantages to Pakistan in maintaining trade with European countries'. If there had been a developed argument that addressed the second statement about the benefits to Pakistan of having stronger trade links with the EU, rather than a series of undeveloped ideas, or ideas which were not completely valid 'free trade could be done with less sanctions', then the response would have been awarded Level 3. As it stands, the maximum mark that can be achieved is Level 2, three marks, because of the lack of developed argument addressing the second point of view. Development could have taken the form of 'the balance of payments is improved because Pakistan is able to export a number of different goods, such as sports goods and cotton textiles in large quantities, to a very large European market, which also means it does not depend on one country for its export sales.'

**Mark awarded = 3 out of 6**

**Total marks awarded = 19 out of 25**

Question 5

Example candidate response – high

5 (a) Study Fig. 12 which gives information on birth rates and death rates in Pakistan.

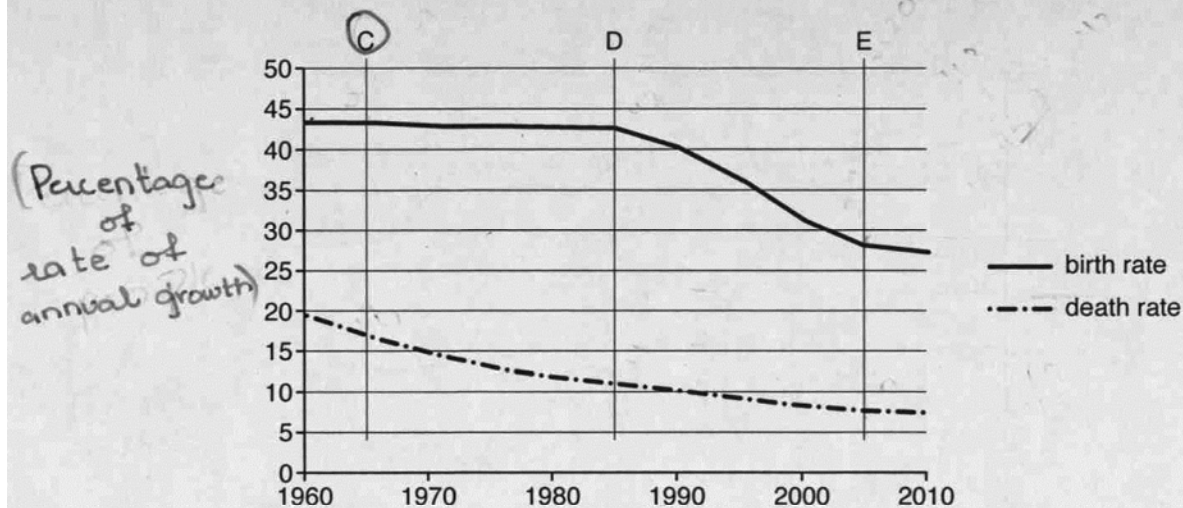


Fig. 12

(i) On Fig. 12:

- A. Add a suitable label for the y-axis (vertical axis).
- B. Circle one of the letters C, D, or E on the graph to show the point where natural increase is highest. [2]

(ii) Give two reasons why Pakistan continues to have a high birth rate.

- 1 The rate of illiteracy is still high and people are not aware of problems due to high birth.
- 2 Lack of implementation on family planning programme. [2]

(iii) The death rate in Pakistan has been decreasing every year since 1960. Suggest reasons for this.

The reason for reduction is better medical facilities and cure of diseases like cholera and malaria. Moreover, due to the improvements in sanitation facilities leading to less diseases being born. Better transport facility for transportation of doctors and nurses. [3]

Example candidate response – high, continued

(b) Study Fig. 13 which shows changes in population growth rates for two countries between 2000 and 2012.

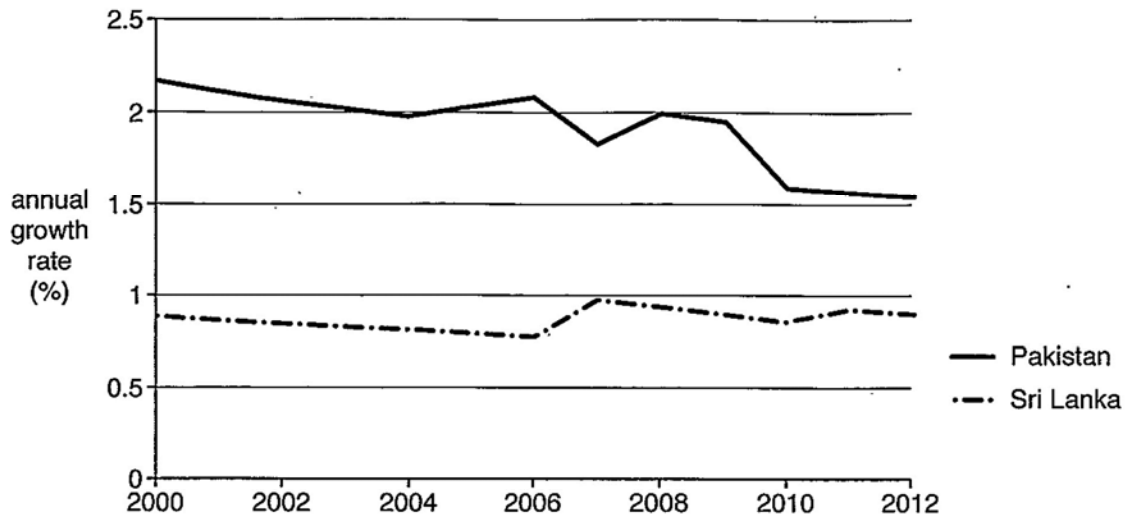


Fig. 13

(i) Compare the main changes in the population growth rate of Pakistan with that of Sri Lanka between these two dates.

Since 2000 Pakistan's growth rate had been 2.3% way more than 0.7% of Sri Lanka; due to lack of literacy but in 2006-2008 there has been a decrease in Pakistan growth rate which dropped to 1.7%; however in 2006-2008 Sri Lanka's growth rate has increased to 1%. [3]

## Example candidate response – high, continued

- (ii) One of the factors affecting population growth is international migration. In recent years, Pakistan has experienced more emigration than immigration.

A. What is meant by the term 'immigration'?

The ~~movement~~ <sup>movement</sup> of people out of the country.

B. Explain what has caused high levels of emigration and the effects of this on the economy of Pakistan.

Emigration is the movement of people into Pakistan. The Afghan refugees plus the emigration of the rural people, in search of job opportunities or to meet their relatives. However, this causing housing problems, leading to more squatter settlements. Moreover, it leads to pollution and this leads to drop in the economy as more funds are applied in these problems so less funds are available for industry. [5]

- (c) (i) What is meant by the term 'sustainable population growth'?

Sustainable population growth means the growth should be in such a way which does not <sup>creates problem in</sup> ~~disturb~~ the environment. [1]

- (ii) Suggest three problems that might be caused by unsustainable population growth.

1 Housing problems, leading to more katchi abadi and squatter settlements.

2 Cutting of trees and clearance of forest to make roads and houses.

3 Pollution and overcrowding and less resources being available and increase rate of crimes. [3]



## Example candidate response – high, continued

(d) Read the following two views about reducing the population growth rate in Pakistan.

The population growth rate is best reduced by family planning programmes:

The population growth rate is best reduced by increasing literacy for all, especially females.

Which view do you agree with more? Give reasons and refer to examples you have studied from Pakistan to support your answer.

I agree that by increasing literacy for everyone will be the best idea. As literacy creates awareness among people that material possession are more important and they will be aware of the problems caused due to high birth rate. Family planning programmes such as "suba situa" and "chabi ka nishan" have been made but were not benefitted as people of rural areas do not understand these things. Therefore literacy especially for females will make them aware of the consequences of high birth rate, which leads to unemployment and rural, urban migration. [6]

[Total: 25]

## Examiner comment – high

**(5a)(i)** The candidate was not able to correctly label the y-axis, with 'per 1000 population (per year)' or 'average births and deaths per 1000 people'. They also did not gain the mark for identifying 'D' as the point where the natural increase is the highest.

**Mark awarded = 0 out of 2**

**(5a)(ii)** Two marks were given here for clear explanations as to why Pakistan continues to have a high birth rate. Overall, candidates demonstrated a good knowledge of the various reasons for this.

**Mark awarded = 2 out of 2**

**(5a)(iii)** Full marks were given here because the candidate gave four reasons why the death rate has been decreasing since 1960, for example: 'better medical facilities', 'cure of diseases like cholera' and 'improvement in sanitation facilities'. The majority of candidates commented on improvements in health care and improvements in food and hygiene, as well as the reduction in infant mortality, demonstrating a thorough knowledge of this area.

**Mark awarded = 3 out of 3**

**(5b)(i)** The candidate should have given more accurate figures for the start and end population growth rates for Pakistan and Sri Lanka to gain a mark. The question asks for a comparison of the main changes between the two dates. Candidates did not need to mention other dates within the overall range of 2000 to 2012, or break the overall range into shorter time periods, or give a description of every change or trend within those shorter time periods. Better data interpretation skills would result in an improvement in the responses to questions that address Assessment Objective 4 of the syllabus.

**Mark awarded = 0 out of 3**

**(5b)(ii)** This is an example of a good candidate who has confused 'immigration' (the movement of people into a country) and 'emigration' (the movement of people out of a country). Unfortunately, it is therefore not possible to credit any points in the response, although the candidate shows a good understanding of the problems involved when people move from one country/area to another.

**Mark awarded = 0 out of 5**

**(5c)(i)** This response could have earned a mark had it contained more development and thought. The candidate clearly understood that sustainable population growth was concerned with the relationship between population growth and the environment. More specific mention of issues such as use of resources could have been made; those candidates that referred to resources in their answer invariably gained the mark. Common errors such as 'population remains the same', 'population doesn't overburden the economy' or 'population can keep growing' demonstrate that improve knowledge of the importance of sustainable development (which is a theme across Paper 2) is needed.

**Mark awarded = 0 out of 1**

**(5c)(ii)** This was a very good response with attention being paid to the idea that social, economic and environmental problems increase: 'more katchi abadi and squatter settlements', 'less resources available', an 'increase in the rate of crime' and 'clearance of forest to make roads and homes'. All three marks were awarded.

Candidates who just mentioned 'unemployment' or 'crime' or 'housing problems' could not be credited, because these are all problems which exist in a society which is not experiencing unsustainable population growth.

**Mark awarded = 3 out of 3**

**Examiner comment – high, continued**

**(5d)** This is a good example of a response awarded Level 3, six marks. There are developed statements addressing both points of view. There is clear evaluation: 'I agree that by increasing literacy for everyone will be the best idea', and the content of the response supports this evaluation. There are also examples given of family planning programmes. The argument is presented clearly in an organised way.

Of all the part (d) questions, this question elicited the best answers. More candidates addressed both points of view with developed ideas than for other similar questions in the rest of the paper, and good examples were included. This meant that candidates were able to access the higher marks through the evaluation of two developed points of view.

**Mark awarded = 6 out of 6**

**Total marks awarded = 14 out of 25**