

OXFORD AQA

INTERNATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

INTERNATIONAL GCSE
PAKISTAN STUDIES

9236/2

Paper 2 The human and physical geography of Pakistan

Mark scheme

Specimen

Version: 1.0 Final

Mark schemes are prepared by the Lead Assessment Writer and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all associates participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every associate understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each associate analyses a number of students' scripts. Alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, associates encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Lead Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

Further copies of this mark scheme are available from oxfordaqaexams.org.uk

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Level of response marking instructions

Level of response mark schemes are broken down into levels, each of which has a descriptor. The descriptor for the level shows the average performance for the level. There are marks in each level.

Before you apply the mark scheme to a student's answer read through the answer and annotate it (as instructed) to show the qualities that are being looked for. You can then apply the mark scheme.

Step 1 Determine a level

Start at the lowest level of the mark scheme and use it as a ladder to see whether the answer meets the descriptor for that level. The descriptor for the level indicates the different qualities that might be seen in the student's answer for that level. If it meets the lowest level then go to the next one and decide if it meets this level, and so on, until you have a match between the level descriptor and the answer. With practice and familiarity you will find that for better answers you will be able to quickly skip through the lower levels of the mark scheme.

When assigning a level you should look at the overall quality of the answer and not look to pick holes in small and specific parts of the answer where the student has not performed quite as well as the rest. If the answer covers different aspects of different levels of the mark scheme you should use a best fit approach for defining the level and then use the variability of the response to help decide the mark within the level, ie if the response is predominantly level 3 with a small amount of level 4 material it would be placed in level 3 but be awarded a mark near the top of the level because of the level 4 content.

Step 2 Determine a mark

Once you have assigned a level you need to decide on the mark. The descriptors on how to allocate marks can help with this. The exemplar materials used during standardisation will help. There will be an answer in the standardising materials which will correspond with each level of the mark scheme. This answer will have been awarded a mark by the Lead Examiner. You can compare the student's answer with the example to determine if it is the same standard, better or worse than the example. You can then use this to allocate a mark for the answer based on the Lead Examiner's mark on the example.

You may well need to read back through the answer as you apply the mark scheme to clarify points and assure yourself that the level and the mark are appropriate.

Indicative content in the mark scheme is provided as a guide for examiners. It is not intended to be exhaustive and you must credit other valid points. Students do not have to cover all of the points mentioned in the Indicative content to reach the highest level of the mark scheme.

An answer which contains nothing of relevance to the question must be awarded no marks.

Section A

The landscape and natural resources of Pakistan

Question	Answer	Total marks
01.1	River Indus/ Indus	1 AO1 = 1

Question	Answer	Total marks
01.2	Kharan	1 AO1 = 1

Question	Answer	Total marks
01.3	C: Grows in saline water	1 AO1 = 1

Question	Answer	Total marks
01.4	<p>Describe one reason earthquakes occur in Pakistan.</p> <p>Award one mark for identifying a valid reason, and one additional mark for relevant further detail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pakistan lies between the Indian and Eurasian plate (1) so when these move, they create vibrations in the ground (1). • Pakistan lies at the intersection of the Indian, Eurasian and Arabian plate (1) which when they move can lead to friction (1). • Movement in tectonic plates causing build up of pressure (1) when this is released this leads to seismic waves (1). <p>Note: This indicative content is not exhaustive, other creditworthy responses should be awarded marks as appropriate.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p>AO1 = 2</p>

Question	Answer	Total marks
01.5	<p>Describe one natural cause of climate change.</p> <p>Award one mark for identifying a valid cause, and one additional mark for relevant further detail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milankovitch cycles/changes in the earth's orbit (1) which can alter the amount of energy absorbed from the sun (1). • Sunspots/solar variation (1) which alter the amount of energy which reaches the earth from the sun (1). • Volcanic eruption (1) release large amounts of ash which contributes to global dimming (1). • Volcanic eruptions (1) releasing large amounts of CO₂ which contribute to the enhanced greenhouse effect (1). <p>Note: This indicative content is not exhaustive, other creditworthy responses should be awarded marks as appropriate.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p>AO1 = 2</p>

Question	Answer	Total marks
01.6	<p>State two sources of renewable energy.</p> <p>Award one mark for identifying any of the following. Apply this criterion twice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solar • Geothermal • Wind • Hydel/Hydroelectric/Hydropower • Biomass/biofuel/bioenergy • Tidal <p>Note: This indicative content is not exhaustive, other creditworthy responses should be awarded marks as appropriate.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p>AO1 = 2</p>

Question	Answer	Total marks
01.7	<p>Identify and explain two reasons for differences in temperature experienced in Pakistan.</p> <p>One mark for identifying each valid reason for difference, and a further mark for each suitable explanation. Maximum of 2 marks for each reason.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latitude (1) closer to the equator sun rays are more concentrated and so experience warmer temperatures (1). • Altitude (1) at higher altitudes the air is less dense and so absorbs less heat (1). • Maritime effect (1) cool winds from the sea towards the land can have a cooling effect (1). • Seasonal changes (1) as Earth will be tilted towards the sun in some seasons when it experiences higher temperatures (1). <p>Note: This indicative content is not exhaustive, other creditworthy responses should be awarded marks as appropriate.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">4</p> <p>AO1 = 2 AO2 = 2</p>

Question	Answer	Total marks															
<p>01.8</p>	<p>Analyse two reasons for increased consumption of energy in Pakistan.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="438 416 1289 1173"> <thead> <tr> <th>Level</th> <th>Mark</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>5-6</td> <td>Detailed and accurate knowledge and understanding of the topic. Developed explanations and analysis, supported by examples which are mostly or all relevant.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>3-4</td> <td>Mostly accurate knowledge and understanding of the topic. Clear explanation(s) and analysis showing partial substantiation, often supported by examples which are generally relevant.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1-2</td> <td>Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic. Basic idea(s) identified with little or no further support or development.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>0</td> <td>Nothing written worthy of credit.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Indicative content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy consumption has risen in Pakistan from around 40 Mtoe in 1990 to 110 Mtoe 2022 with consumption continuing to increase around 2.7% a year. • Per capita energy use has risen from 2,647 kwh in 1990 to 4,684 in 2022. • Industrialisation has led to increased demand for use of energy by various industries. For example, the textile industry has grown to over 1,221 units, and over 450 factories by 2023. • Growth of cities has led to an increased demand for energy. For example, Lahore has grown from 3.9 million people in 1990 to 13.9 million by 2022. Higher populations required increased energy for utilities, domestic use, transport etc. • Changing consumer habits lead to increased energy use such as increased use of technology and personal transport. • Experiences of extreme temperatures and heatwaves has led to increased use of air conditioning units which require electricity. <p>Note: This indicative content is not exhaustive, other creditworthy responses should be awarded marks as appropriate.</p>	Level	Mark	Description	3	5-6	Detailed and accurate knowledge and understanding of the topic. Developed explanations and analysis, supported by examples which are mostly or all relevant.	2	3-4	Mostly accurate knowledge and understanding of the topic. Clear explanation(s) and analysis showing partial substantiation, often supported by examples which are generally relevant.	1	1-2	Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic. Basic idea(s) identified with little or no further support or development.		0	Nothing written worthy of credit.	<p>6</p> <p>AO1 = 3 AO2 = 3</p>
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<p>01.9</p>	<p>Assess the importance of mineral extraction for the economic development of Pakistan.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="368 443 1294 1496"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="368 443 491 510">Levels</th> <th data-bbox="491 443 635 510">Marks</th> <th data-bbox="635 443 1294 510">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="368 510 491 842">3</td> <td data-bbox="491 510 635 842">7-9</td> <td data-bbox="635 510 1294 842"> Detailed and accurate knowledge and understanding of the topic. Developed explanations and analysis, supported by examples which are mostly or all relevant. Reasoned evaluation leading to a substantiated judgement. </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="368 842 491 1173">2</td> <td data-bbox="491 842 635 1173">4-6</td> <td data-bbox="635 842 1294 1173"> Mostly accurate knowledge and understanding of the topic. Clear explanation(s) and analysis showing partial substantiation, often supported by examples which are generally relevant. Some evaluation leading to a partially substantiated judgement. </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="368 1173 491 1464">1</td> <td data-bbox="491 1173 635 1464">1-3</td> <td data-bbox="635 1173 1294 1464"> Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic. Basic idea(s) identified with little or no further support or development. The judgement, where present, is limited. </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="368 1464 491 1496"></td> <td data-bbox="491 1464 635 1496">0</td> <td data-bbox="635 1464 1294 1496">Nothing written worthy of credit.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Indicative content</p> <ul data-bbox="339 1599 1326 2036" style="list-style-type: none"> • Pakistan has a range of metallic resources (such as iron ore, copper, bauxite) and non-metallic resources (gypsum, rock salt, limestone, marble). • These minerals have a wide range of uses (iron ore for steel; gypsum for manufacturing of soda ash; limestone for cement making are some examples) which means there is great potential for generation of profit through processing of the materials. This could support industrial growth for various products. This could lead to additional employment. • Extracting minerals is expensive, particularly those such as coal which often require deep underground mines. • Some minerals are located in areas that have poor accessibility which means greater investment is needed for infrastructure for the country to maximise potential benefit. 	Levels	Marks	Description	3	7-9	Detailed and accurate knowledge and understanding of the topic. Developed explanations and analysis, supported by examples which are mostly or all relevant. Reasoned evaluation leading to a substantiated judgement.	2	4-6	Mostly accurate knowledge and understanding of the topic. Clear explanation(s) and analysis showing partial substantiation, often supported by examples which are generally relevant. Some evaluation leading to a partially substantiated judgement.	1	1-3	Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic. Basic idea(s) identified with little or no further support or development. The judgement, where present, is limited.		0	Nothing written worthy of credit.	<p style="text-align: center;">9</p> <p>AO1 = 3 AO2 = 3 AO3 = 3</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students may argue that as many of the mineral resources are concentrated in Balochistan, the potential for economic development from mining itself is concentrated in this area.• Students could emphasise the importance of mineral extraction by arguing how the export of minerals can contribute to GDP.• Students may also evaluate how a lot of mineral extraction processes are damaging for the environment and to improve the sustainability of these processes large investments are needed. <p>Note: This indicative content is not exhaustive, other creditworthy responses should be awarded marks as appropriate.</p>	
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Section B

The people and economy of Pakistan

Question	Answer	Total marks
02.1	Secondary (sector) / manufacturing	1 AO1 = 1

Question	Marking guidance	Total marks
02.2	D: South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA)	1 AO1 = 1

Question	Marking guidance	Total marks
02.3	<p>Describe one reason for the negative balance of trade in Pakistan.</p> <p>One mark for identifying a valid reason, and one additional mark for relevant further detail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater volume of exports than imports (1) which leads to a trade deficit (1). • High exports of low value raw materials such as raw cotton (1) compared to high imports of high value consumer goods such as electronics (1). • High imports of fossil fuels (1) as country is not self-sufficient for its energy production (1). <p>Note: This indicative content is not exhaustive, other creditworthy responses should be awarded marks as appropriate.</p>	2 AO1 = 2

Question	Marking guidance	Total marks
<p>02.4</p>	<p>State two key exports for Pakistan?</p> <p>One mark for each suitable export listed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Textiles / ready made garments /clothing • Cotton • Cereals • Leather/Footballs • Sugar (or sugar products) • Mineral fuels (e.g. oil) • Salt • Cement • Limestone • Fish • Poultry • Rice • Mangoes • Surgical instruments • Furniture <p>Note: This indicative content is not exhaustive, other creditworthy responses should be awarded marks as appropriate.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AO1 = 2</p>

Question	Marking guidance	Total marks
<p>02.5</p>	<p>Define the term ‘population density’.</p> <p>One mark for a correct definition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of people that live per square kilometre (km²). <p>Note: This indicative content is not exhaustive, other creditworthy responses should be awarded marks as appropriate.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AO1 = 1</p>

Question	Marking guidance	Total marks
<p>02.6</p>	<p>Describe one impact of international migration on Pakistan.</p> <p>One mark for identifying a valid impact, and an additional mark for relevant further detail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of skilled workers (1) who go abroad and send back remittances (1). • Rural isolation (1) as many young workers move abroad for work and study (1). • More highly skilled work force (1) as many people have studied abroad (1). • Increased cultural diversity (1) as immigrants from other countries bring new foods, cultures and traditions (1). <p>Note: Impacts can refer to the international migration to or from the country. No credit for references to internal migration such as rural-urban migration.</p> <p>Note: This indicative content is not exhaustive, other creditworthy responses should be awarded marks as appropriate.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AO1 = 2</p>

Question	Marking guidance	Total marks
02.7	<p>Identify and explain two human factors that have affected the rate of urbanisation in Pakistan.</p> <p>One mark for identifying each valid factor, and one additional mark for a related explanation. Maximum of two marks per factor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth of the secondary and tertiary industries in urban areas (1) which have created job opportunities (1). • Decline of employment in the primary sector (1) which means people are moving away from rural areas in order to find work (1). • Natural increase (1) as many migrants are young they have started their own families increasing the population (1). • Cities typically have better infrastructure/services (1) and this may lead to greater rural-urban migration (1). <p>Note: This indicative content is not exhaustive, other creditworthy responses should be awarded marks as appropriate.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">4</p> <p>AO1 = 2 AO2 = 2</p>

Question	Marking guidance			Total marks
02.8	Analyse two environmental issues created by urbanisation in Pakistan.			6 AO1 = 3 AO2 = 3
	Level	Mark	Description	
	3	5-6	Detailed and accurate knowledge and understanding of the topic. Developed explanations and analysis, supported by examples which are mostly or all relevant.	
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	1	1-2	Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic. Basic idea(s) identified with little or no further support or development.	
	0	Nothing written worthy of credit.		
	Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased use of personal and public transport has caused high levels of congestion in cities. This contributes to increased air pollution. PM2.5 concentrations in Lahore are 14.2 times higher than the World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines. • Air pollution can have consequences for people living in cities as it can lead to respiratory problems. WHO estimates air pollution accounts for 22,000 deaths per year. • Cities such as Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad and Rawalpindi experience high levels of noise pollution, in part caused by high levels of traffic. • Lack of water treatment facilities and contamination of water pipelines by industries contributes to water pollution, leading to an increase in waterborne diseases. • Water scarcity is also an issue with an estimated 80% of people living in 24 major cities not having access to clean water. • Waste management structure struggle to cope with demand in cities. Karachi produces more than 16,500 tonnes of municipal waste per day. In Punjab, Lahore is the only city with a proper solid waste management system. <p>Note: This indicative content is not exhaustive, other creditworthy responses should be awarded marks as appropriate.</p>			

Question	Marking guidance	Total marks															
02.9	<p>Which of the following factors are more important in affecting population density in Pakistan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical factors • Human factors <p>Explain your answer with reference to both bullet points.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="336 611 1262 1738"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="336 611 459 678">Levels</th> <th data-bbox="459 611 603 678">Marks</th> <th data-bbox="603 611 1262 678">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="336 678 459 1010">3</td> <td data-bbox="459 678 603 1010">7-9</td> <td data-bbox="603 678 1262 1010"> Detailed and accurate knowledge and understanding of the topic. Developed explanations and analysis of both bullet points, supported by examples which are mostly or all relevant. Reasoned evaluation leading to a substantiated judgement. </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="336 1010 459 1375">2</td> <td data-bbox="459 1010 603 1375">4-6</td> <td data-bbox="603 1010 1262 1375"> Mostly accurate knowledge and understanding of the topic. Clear explanation and analysis showing partial substantiation of one or both bullet points, often supported by examples which are generally relevant. Some evaluation leading to a partially substantiated judgement. </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="336 1375 459 1706">1</td> <td data-bbox="459 1375 603 1706">1-3</td> <td data-bbox="603 1375 1262 1706"> Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic. Basic idea(s) identified relating to one or both bullet points with little or no further support or development. The judgement, where present, is limited. </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="336 1706 459 1738"></td> <td data-bbox="459 1706 603 1738">0</td> <td data-bbox="603 1706 1262 1738">Nothing written worthy of credit.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Indicative content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population density is highest in Punjab and Sindh, followed by KPK. Balochistan is significantly lower. There are a range of physical and human factors that can affect population density. • Topography: Areas with higher density tend to be the flat plains such as Indus floodplain in Punjab and Sindh rather than the mountainous areas in the northern areas. 	Levels	Marks	Description	3	7-9	Detailed and accurate knowledge and understanding of the topic. Developed explanations and analysis of both bullet points, supported by examples which are mostly or all relevant. Reasoned evaluation leading to a substantiated judgement.	2	4-6	Mostly accurate knowledge and understanding of the topic. Clear explanation and analysis showing partial substantiation of one or both bullet points, often supported by examples which are generally relevant. Some evaluation leading to a partially substantiated judgement.	1	1-3	Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic. Basic idea(s) identified relating to one or both bullet points with little or no further support or development. The judgement, where present, is limited.		0	Nothing written worthy of credit.	<p>9</p> <p>AO1 = 3 AO2 = 3 AO3 = 3</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil: fertile soils support the growth of crops such as in the Indus floodplain. Areas that have thin soils and little opportunity for vegetation such as the Balochistan plateau have lower population densities. • Climate: higher population densities tend to be found in areas with more reliable rainfall and where possible moderate temperatures such as Northern Punjab and parts of KPK. • Water supply: areas close to river such as the Indus, Dasht, Jhelum, or Chenab provide water for various uses. • Irrigated land: availability of water supports the need for irrigation. Areas that have capacity for modern irrigation methods support higher population densities. • Availability of jobs: towns and cities tend have the highest concentration of jobs. Areas such as Balochistan and Northern mountains have fewer industries and therefore low population densities. • Transport infrastructure: Punjab and Sindh have the most dense transport networks for road and rail. Peshawar and Quetta are located at gaps in mountainous areas which allow transportation routes. Some areas of Pakistan such as the Northern mountains are very rugged which makes creating transport routes difficult leading to low population densities. • Availability of utilities/services: densely populated districts in Punjab and Sindh tend to be where the highest availability of services and utilities can be found. • Students may seek to compare/ relate the given factors in order to judge their relative importance of the given factors for population density. They may argue that physical factors are of greater importance, or they may assign greater importance to human factors. <p>Note: This indicative content is not exhaustive, other creditworthy responses should be awarded marks as appropriate.</p>	
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Section C

Globalisation, transport and communication in Pakistan

Question	Marking guidance	Total marks
03.1	<p>State two characteristics of a transnational corporation (TNC).</p> <p>One mark for each suitable feature.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operates/located in more than one country. • Send profits back to country of headquarters. • Aim to maximise profits and reduce costs. • Supply chains across several countries. <p>Note: This indicative content is not exhaustive, other creditworthy responses should be awarded marks as appropriate.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p>AO1 = 2</p>

Question	Marking guidance	Total marks
03.2	<p>Identify and explain two impacts of globalisation on Pakistan.</p> <p>One mark for identifying each valid impact, and a further mark for a related explanation. Maximum of two marks per impact.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater foreign direct investment (1) which can lead to increased Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (1). • Increased availability of jobs (1) which can improve standards of living (1). • Increased exposure to global brands (1) which can support demand for a wider range of consumer goods (1). • Potential for environmental degradation (1) if companies exploit natural resources such as water supplies (1). • Potential for exploitation of labour (1) where companies require workers to work long hours or for low pay (1). • Erosion of local cultures (1) as global brands can cause local businesses to close (1). <p>Note: This indicative content is not exhaustive, other creditworthy responses should be awarded marks as appropriate.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">4</p> <p>AO1 = 2 AO2 = 2</p>

Question	Marking guidance	Total marks															
03.3	<p>Analyse two ways in which expanding communication networks in Pakistan can support economic development.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="359 443 1232 1205"> <thead> <tr> <th>Level</th> <th>Mark</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>5-6</td> <td>Detailed and accurate knowledge and understanding of the topic. Developed explanations and analysis, supported by examples which are mostly or all relevant.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>3-4</td> <td>Mostly accurate knowledge and understanding of the topic. Clear explanation(s) and analysis showing partial substantiation, often supported by examples which are generally relevant.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1-2</td> <td>Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic. Basic idea(s) identified with little or no further support or development.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>0</td> <td>Nothing written worthy of credit.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Indicative content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Around 80% of people in Pakistan have access to a mobile phone. • Development of 3G/4G networks in Pakistan has created an estimated 200,000 employment opportunities (direct and indirect). Direct jobs include those with the telecommunication providers. Indirect jobs include employment through mobile phone shops, retailers, tower manufacturers. • Improved access to education, particularly for those in more remote rural areas who may not have as much access to education facilities. This can support the reduction in the digital divide. • Fast internet connections are essential for business development. Email and video calls are needed to coordinate with business contact, other branches etc. • Fast internet connections allow for the development of e-commerce in Pakistan. Estimated the e-commerce market in Pakistan was worth US\$6.4 billion in 2023 and has been growing around 6% per year. <p>Note: This indicative content is not exhaustive, other creditworthy responses should be awarded marks as appropriate.</p>	Level	Mark	Description	3	5-6	Detailed and accurate knowledge and understanding of the topic. Developed explanations and analysis, supported by examples which are mostly or all relevant.	2	3-4	Mostly accurate knowledge and understanding of the topic. Clear explanation(s) and analysis showing partial substantiation, often supported by examples which are generally relevant.	1	1-2	Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic. Basic idea(s) identified with little or no further support or development.		0	Nothing written worthy of credit.	<p>6</p> <p>AO1 = 3 AO2 = 3</p>
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03.4	<p>‘Developing road networks is the most important priority for the economic development of Pakistan’.</p> <p>How far do you agree with this statement?</p> <p>Explain your answer using the statement above and your contextual knowledge.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="336 607 1259 1659"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="336 607 459 674">Levels</th> <th data-bbox="459 607 603 674">Marks</th> <th data-bbox="603 607 1259 674">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="336 674 459 1003">3</td> <td data-bbox="459 674 603 1003">7-9</td> <td data-bbox="603 674 1259 1003"> Detailed and accurate knowledge and understanding of the topic. Developed explanations and analysis, supported by examples which are mostly or all relevant. Reasoned evaluation leading to a substantiated judgement. </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="336 1003 459 1332">2</td> <td data-bbox="459 1003 603 1332">4-6</td> <td data-bbox="603 1003 1259 1332"> Mostly accurate knowledge and understanding of the topic. Clear explanation(s) and analysis showing partial substantiation, often supported by examples which are generally relevant. Some evaluation leading to a partially substantiated judgement. </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="336 1332 459 1626">1</td> <td data-bbox="459 1332 603 1626">1-3</td> <td data-bbox="603 1332 1259 1626"> Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic. Basic idea(s) identified with little or no further support or development. The judgement, where present, is limited. </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="336 1626 459 1659"></td> <td data-bbox="459 1626 603 1659">0</td> <td data-bbox="603 1626 1259 1659">Nothing written worthy of credit.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Indicative content</p> <ul data-bbox="308 1760 1302 1993" style="list-style-type: none"> • The road network in Pakistan is most dense on the Indus plain in Punjab and Sindh, where there are many arterial roads. The network is less dense in the south-west and north of the country. There are motorways which connect the major cities such as Peshawar and Islamabad (M-1), Islamabad and Lahore (M-2) and Karachi and Hyderabad (M-9). • The network has been significantly affected by topography but is also influenced by population density. 	Levels	Marks	Description	3	7-9	Detailed and accurate knowledge and understanding of the topic. Developed explanations and analysis, supported by examples which are mostly or all relevant. Reasoned evaluation leading to a substantiated judgement.	2	4-6	Mostly accurate knowledge and understanding of the topic. Clear explanation(s) and analysis showing partial substantiation, often supported by examples which are generally relevant. Some evaluation leading to a partially substantiated judgement.	1	1-3	Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic. Basic idea(s) identified with little or no further support or development. The judgement, where present, is limited.		0	Nothing written worthy of credit.	<p>9</p> <p>AO1 = 3 AO2 = 3 AO3 = 3</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing road networks would allow access to areas of the country that are not well connected. This could increase jobs, trade, business opportunities. • Increased capacity for lorries to transport goods to support growth in industry. • Potential to reduce travel times which means a greater volume of goods could be transported. • Potential for reduced congestion if there is a broader road network available. • Development of roads would lead to greater congestion and contribute to increased air pollution. • Road maintenance is expensive, so it is not just the initial cost of expanding the road network which is required. • Development of other transport networks including air, rail or ports could support economic development. • Supporting developments in the renewable energy sector could provide greater energy security which is more important than improving transport routes. • Students may argue that the development of road networks is the most important priority because of the positive impact that this would have on other areas of the economy of Pakistan. • Students may argue against the statement by emphasising the limitations of developing road networks, or by showing how other priorities are more important. <p>Note: This indicative content is not exhaustive, other creditworthy responses should be awarded marks as appropriate.</p>	
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Section C
Creating a sustainable future for Pakistan

Question	Marking guidance	Total marks
04.1	<p>State two causes of deforestation in Pakistan.</p> <p>One mark for each suitable cause.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logging/timber industry • Clearing of land for agriculture/cattle farming • Development of infrastructure • Urbanisation • Forest fires <p>Note: This indicative content is not exhaustive, other creditworthy responses should be awarded marks as appropriate.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>AO1 = 2</p>

Question	Marking guidance	Total marks
04.2	<p>Identify and explain two impacts of desertification in Pakistan.</p> <p>One mark identifying each valid impact, and an additional mark for a related explanation. Maximum of two marks for each impact.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of biodiversity (1) as habitats destroyed (1). • Reduced crop yields (1) due to soil erosion (1). • Crop failure (1) can lead to poverty/food shortages/food insecurity (1). • Loss of soil fertility (1) which can reduce crop production (1). <p>Note: This indicative content is not exhaustive, other creditworthy responses should be awarded marks as appropriate.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>AO1 = 2</p> <p>AO2 = 2</p>

Question	Marking guidance	Total marks															
4.3	<p data-bbox="260 349 1222 412">Analyse two consequences of climate change on the environment of Pakistan.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="357 450 1233 1211"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="357 450 472 512">Level</th> <th data-bbox="472 450 604 512">Mark</th> <th data-bbox="604 450 1233 512">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="357 512 472 745">3</td> <td data-bbox="472 512 604 745">5-6</td> <td data-bbox="604 512 1233 745"> Detailed and accurate knowledge and understanding of the topic. Developed explanations and analysis, supported by examples which are mostly or all relevant. </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="357 745 472 978">2</td> <td data-bbox="472 745 604 978">3-4</td> <td data-bbox="604 745 1233 978"> Mostly accurate knowledge and understanding of the topic. Clear explanation(s) and analysis showing partial substantiation, often supported by examples which are generally relevant. </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="357 978 472 1173">1</td> <td data-bbox="472 978 604 1173">1-2</td> <td data-bbox="604 978 1233 1173"> Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic. Basic idea(s) identified with little or no further support or development. </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="357 1173 472 1211"></td> <td data-bbox="472 1173 604 1211">0</td> <td data-bbox="604 1173 1233 1211">Nothing written worthy of credit.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="260 1245 512 1274">Indicative content</p> <ul data-bbox="308 1283 1321 1895" style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased frequency/severity of extreme weather events including tropical storms, erratic monsoons, and flood events. • Melting of glaciers has contributed to flood events. The floods in 2022, which caused Rs 3.3 trillion of damage and killed over 1,700 people were partly caused by glacial meltwater. • Pakistan’s projected temperatures are expected to be higher than the global average. The frequency of hot days and hot nights is expected to increase. Pakistan has already experienced intensified heatwaves. In May 2022 temperatures reached 51°C. Higher temperatures have led to increased consumption of energy to run air conditioners. • Sea level rise is experienced at around 1.1mm per year on the Karachi coastline. Sea level rise is likely to affect the low-lying areas along the Karachi coastline leading to potential flooding and soil erosion. • As a country dependent on agriculture, changing temperatures and rainfall, as well as possibility of flooding will impact ability to maintain crop yields. It is estimated that by 2040 climate change impacts may contribute to 7% lower crop yields. The 2022 floods destroyed as much as 50% of crops. Crop damage leads to greater food shortages. <p data-bbox="260 1928 1310 2016">Note: This indicative content is not exhaustive, other creditworthy responses should be awarded marks as appropriate.</p>	Level	Mark	Description	3	5-6	Detailed and accurate knowledge and understanding of the topic. Developed explanations and analysis, supported by examples which are mostly or all relevant.	2	3-4	Mostly accurate knowledge and understanding of the topic. Clear explanation(s) and analysis showing partial substantiation, often supported by examples which are generally relevant.	1	1-2	Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic. Basic idea(s) identified with little or no further support or development.		0	Nothing written worthy of credit.	<p data-bbox="1401 1106 1417 1135">6</p> <p data-bbox="1353 1173 1465 1236">AO1 =3 AO2 = 3</p>
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Question	Marking guidance	Total marks															
04.4	<p>‘Developing food security is the most important priority for the economic development of Pakistan’.</p> <p>How far do you agree with this statement?</p> <p>Explain your answer using the statement above and your contextual knowledge.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="335 611 1260 1664"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="335 611 459 678">Levels</th> <th data-bbox="459 611 603 678">Marks</th> <th data-bbox="603 611 1260 678">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="335 678 459 1010">3</td> <td data-bbox="459 678 603 1010">7-9</td> <td data-bbox="603 678 1260 1010"> Detailed and accurate knowledge and understanding of the topic. Developed explanations and analysis, supported by examples which are mostly or all relevant. Reasoned evaluation leading to a substantiated judgement. </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="335 1010 459 1341">2</td> <td data-bbox="459 1010 603 1341">4-6</td> <td data-bbox="603 1010 1260 1341"> Mostly accurate knowledge and understanding of the topic. Clear explanation(s) and analysis showing partial substantiation, often supported by examples which are generally relevant. Some evaluation leading to a partially substantiated judgement. </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="335 1341 459 1632">1</td> <td data-bbox="459 1341 603 1632">1-3</td> <td data-bbox="603 1341 1260 1632"> Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic. Basic idea(s) identified with little or no further support or development. The judgement, where present, is limited. </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="335 1632 459 1664"></td> <td data-bbox="459 1632 603 1664">0</td> <td data-bbox="603 1632 1260 1664">Nothing written worthy of credit.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Indicative content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) define food security as ‘a situation that exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs’. • World Food Programme (WFP) estimates that 20.5% of Pakistan’s population is under-nourished with 36.9% of the population facing food insecurity. 	Levels	Marks	Description	3	7-9	Detailed and accurate knowledge and understanding of the topic. Developed explanations and analysis, supported by examples which are mostly or all relevant. Reasoned evaluation leading to a substantiated judgement.	2	4-6	Mostly accurate knowledge and understanding of the topic. Clear explanation(s) and analysis showing partial substantiation, often supported by examples which are generally relevant. Some evaluation leading to a partially substantiated judgement.	1	1-3	Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic. Basic idea(s) identified with little or no further support or development. The judgement, where present, is limited.		0	Nothing written worthy of credit.	<p>9</p> <p>AO1 = 3 AO2 = 3 AO3 = 3</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The country is a food surplus country as it is a major producer of wheat, but there is limited access for the most vulnerable groups in the population to sufficient food supplies. • Households in Pakistan spend around 50.8% of monthly income on food which makes them vulnerable to shocks in supply chains and changes in food process. • Pakistan is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change on agricultural production. Improving resilience to the impacts of climate change are important to ensure food security. • Food security has economic implications. If population cannot ensure self-sufficiency it may require greater resources for interventions from the government which would drain resources from development in other areas. Malnutrition already is estimated to cost the economy around 3% of it's GDP (linked to infant mortality rates, reduced productivity and loss of future labour force). • Students may argue for the statement, for example that food security is a fundamental need for the country in order to have a healthy workforce to reduce poverty and drive wider economic development. • Students may argue against the statement by showing how other priorities are more important for economic development. <p>Note: This indicative content is not exhaustive, other creditworthy responses should be awarded marks as appropriate.</p>	
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