Example Candidate Responses – Paper 2

Cambridge IGCSE™
Pakistan Studies 0448

For examination from 2020

Contents

Introduction

The main aim of this booklet is to exemplify standards for those teaching Cambridge IGCSE Pakistan Studies 0448, and to show how different levels of candidates' performance (high, middle and low) relate to the subject's curriculum and assessment objectives.

In this booklet candidate responses have been chosen from the November 2020 exam series to exemplify a range of answers.

For each question, the response is annotated with a clear explanation of where and why marks were awarded or omitted. This is followed by examiner comments on how the answer could have been improved. In this way, it is possible for you to understand what candidates have done to gain their marks and what they could do to improve their answers. There is also a list of common mistakes candidates made in their answers for each question.

This document provides illustrative examples of candidate work with examiner commentary. These help teachers to assess the standard required to achieve marks beyond the guidance of the mark scheme. Therefore, in some circumstances, such as where exact answers are required, there will not be much comment.

The questions, mark schemes and inserts used here are available to download from the School Support Hub. These files are:

0448 November 2020 Question Paper 2

0448 November 2020 Mark Scheme 2

Past exam resources and other teaching and learning resources are available on the School Support Hub:

www.cambridgeinternational.org/support

How to use this booklet

This booklet goes through the paper one question at a time, showing you the high-, middle- and low-level response for each question. The candidate answers are set in a table. In the left-hand column are the candidate answers, and in the right-hand column are the Examiner comments.

Example Candidate Response – high	Examiner comments
2 ✓ (a) (i) Study Fig. 2.1 (Insert), a map showing the location of New Islamabad International Airport in Islamabad-Rawalpindi. Using Fig. 2.1 **only**, describe the location of New Islamabad International Airport. *New Islambad Airport is located south-west of Industrial area. It is joined with Kashmir Highway* ② ① ③ [2] (ii) Describe **three** factors that encourage the location and development of airports in Pakistan. *1 The land must be abundant to make the ...runways* ④ *...to develop ...*	① The candidate correctly identifies the direction from a named location on map and is awarded one mark. ② The candidate identifies that the airport connects with the Kashmir Highway and is awarded the second mark. ③ The candidate uses compass directions and identifies a relevant ...

Answers are by real candidates in exam conditions. These show you the types of answers for each level. Discuss and analyse the answers with your learners in the classroom to improve their skills.

Examiner comments are alongside the answers. These explain where and why marks were awarded. This helps you to interpret the standard of Cambridge exams so you can help your learners to refine their exam technique.

How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)(ii)** The candidate identified investment as a factor for the location and development of airports. However, investment is not a location factor and 'buying planes' is not a factor for where airports are located and developed. To improve their answer, the candidate needed to highlight or underline the command word and key words in the question to help them focus on what the question asked them.

This section explains how the candidate could have improved each answer. This helps you to interpret the standard of Cambridge exams and helps your learners to refine their exam technique.

Common mistakes candidates made in this question

- **(a)(i)** When asked to describe a location, many candidates used vague terms like 'near to', 'close to' and often they did not refer to named examples from the map or resource provided. Candidates rarely used the scale.
- **(a)(ii)** Many candidates wrote a bullet point list when asked to describe factors. They needed to avoid lists and bullet points and ensure that they described their idea succinctly and precisely.

Often candidates were not awarded marks because they misread or misinterpreted the questions.

Lists the common mistakes candidates made in answering each question. This will help your learners to avoid these mistakes and give them the best chance of achieving the available marks.

Question 2

Example Candidate Response – high	Examiner comments
2 ✓ (a) (i) Study Fig. 2.1 (Insert), a map showing the location of New Islamabad International Airport in Islamabad-Rawalpindi.	**1** The candidate correctly identifies the direction from a named location on the map and is awarded 1 mark.

Using Fig. 2.1 **only**, describe the location of New Islamabad International Airport.

New Islambad Airport is located south-west of **(1)** Industrial area. It is joined with Kashmir **(2)** Highway. **(3)** [2]

(ii) Describe **three** factors that encourage the location and development of airports in Pakistan.

1 The land must be abundant to make the **(4)** most important component of airport, runways

2 A very high investment is needed to develop **(5)** airports e.g new planes

3 The land should be near to the population **(6)** so that it is accessible to more people [3]

(iii) Suggest **two** disadvantages of air transport for people and **two** disadvantages of air transport for the movement of goods.

people

1 It is very expensive **(7)**

2 there is a risk of a plane crash **(8)**

Examiner comments

2 The candidate identifies that the airport connects with the Kashmir Highway and is awarded the second mark.

3 The candidate uses compass directions and identifies a relevant feature from the map to describe the location of the New Islamabad airport. They are able to write their answer in a succinct manner.

Mark for (a)(i) = 2 out of 2

4 The candidate is awarded the first mark for 'abundant' land available to make runways.

5 The candidate gives an incorrect answer. Investment is not a factor to encourage the location and development of airports, so they are not awarded any marks.

6 The candidate is awarded a second mark for 'near to population so that it is accessible to more people', however to improve their answer the candidate could say why this is important for example 'for employees or for customers'.

Mark for (a)(ii) = 2 out of 3

7 The candidate needs to include more details here about what is expensive, for example the ticket, or compared to other methods of transport. They could also include that many people can't afford to pay for air transport. 'Expensive' on it's own is too vague. They are not awarded any marks for this point.

8 This is not relevant to the question because any mode of transport can 'crash', so the candidate is not awarded any marks.

Example Candidate Response – high, continued

Examiner comments

movement of goods

1 _The taxes are very high, increasing transportation cost._ ⑨

2 _The goods can such as glass products can break._ ⑩

[4]

(b) (i) Study Fig. 2.2 (Insert), a photograph of a seaport in Pakistan. Using Fig. 2.2 **only**, describe the features of the seaport shown.

⑪ _There are craines for lifting of the containers_ ⑫ _It is a ~~xxxx~~ there are a lot of ships_ ⑬ _meaning it has high so capacity of storage._ _There are many containers again increasing_ _the capacity._

[3]

(ii) Name **three** main seaports in Pakistan.

1 _Port bin Qasim_ ⑭
2 _Gawadar port_ ⑮
3 ⑯

[3]

(c) Explain the importance of the development of seaports to Pakistan. You should develop your answer.

Development of seaports is very important for Pakistan. modern machinery are provided such as craines which help to lift the heavy containers. the goods can easily be transported to countries ⑰ _like to Iran through Araibien sea. The taxes are low which decreases transportation cost_ ⑱ _and results in huge profits so it is important to develop seaports._ ⑲

[4]

⑨ The candidate links high taxes to the increasing transportation cost for goods, so they are awarded 1 mark.

⑩ The candidate is awarded 1 mark here because fragile goods can be broken.

Mark for (a)(iii) = 2 out of 4

⑪ The candidate describes 'cranes' from the picture and is awarded a mark.

⑫ The candidate describes 'containers' from the picture and is awarded the second mark.

⑬ The candidate describes 'ships' from the photograph and is awarded the third mark.

Mark for (b)(i) = 3 out of 3

⑭ Bin Qasim is a named seaport in the mark scheme.

⑮ Gwadar seaport is a named seaport in the mark scheme.

⑯ Candidate does not offer a third seaport so cannot be awarded the third mark.

Mark for (b)(ii) = 2 out of 3

⑰ The candidate refers to the movement of goods through the Arabian Sea to other countries like Iran and is awarded one mark for this. They do not develop this point so cannot be awarded a development mark.

⑱ The candidate is awarded one mark for their idea of relatively cheap transportation costs.

⑲ The candidate is awarded a development mark when they suggest that this would result in huge profits.

Mark for (c) = 3 out of 4

Example Candidate Response – high, continued	Examiner comments
(d) The New Islamabad International Airport opened in 2018 with a capacity of nine million passengers per year expanding to 25 million passengers per year by 2025. Evaluate whether building major new infrastructure projects such as international airports is the best way to encourage further economic development in Pakistan. Give reasons to support your **judgement** and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider **different** points of view in your answer. Building new ff infrastructure project such as sea port is a good way to encourage economic development. Airports can be made through which goods can easily be exported on low taxes which will result in huge profits but building major infrastructure such as airports and seaports are very expensive to build and alot of skilled labour is required to operate machines such as concrete makes and these machines are expensive and not easily available in Pakistan so they need to be imported which creates a negative balance of trade. **(20)** However, small infrastructure projects such as roads and railways could help. By building roads, goods can easily be transported where railways can't reach such as mountainous areas at low costs **(21)** small scale industries could be made in rural areas to which provide [6] employment opportunities hence will develop the economy In my opinion, building small infrastructure is best as discussed early. **(22)** [Total: 25]	**(20)** The candidate makes their first developed statement which places the answer in Level 2. The statement starts from 'but building major infrastructure is expensive...' They discuss what is expensive and how this will lead to a negative balance of trade. At this point the answer is placed in Level 2 with 3 marks. **(21)** The candidate makes a second developed statement for the opposite side of the argument. The candidate discusses how building roads means that goods can be transported to areas railways can't reach such as mountainous areas. At this point the answer is placed in Level 2 with 4 marks. **(22)** The candidate provides their own opinion when they say they think building small infrastructure projects is best. The addition of this point places the answer in Level 3 and they are awarded 5 marks for this overall response. Mark for (d) = 5 out of 6 **Total mark awarded = 19 out of 25**

How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)(ii)** The candidate identified investment as a factor for the location and development of airports. However, investment is not a location factor and 'buying planes' is not a factor for where airports are located and developed. It is advised that candidates highlight or underline the command word and key words in the question to help them focus on what the question asked them.

- **(a)(iii)** The candidate was awarded both marks for disadvantages of air transport for goods. To improve their answer for disadvantages of air transport for people, they needed to avoid vague statements such as 'it is expensive' and be more specific, for example, 'the cost of air tickets is expensive' would have been acceptable for a mark. They could also give flight cancellations or delays due to bad weather for the second disadvantage of air transport for people.

- **(b)(i)** The candidate adequately described the photograph and was awarded all full marks. For questions like this, candidates should be encouraged to say what they could see and not focus on what they couldn't see or on what they think should have been there.

- **(b)(ii)** To be awarded full marks, the candidate needed to include another named seaport.

- **(c)** The candidate needed to develop the first idea in their answer, for example they could have said 'which would encourage/promote international trade'.

- **(d)** To be awarded full marks the candidate could have included a named example such as a named new highway, railway or airport.

Example Candidate Response – middle	Examiner comments
2 (a) (i) Study Fig. 2.1 (Insert), a map showing the location of New Islamabad International Airport in Islamabad-Rawalpindi. Using Fig. 2.1 **only**, describe the location of New Islamabad International Airport. The New Internation Islamabad airport of Islamabad is near roads ① and motorway which makes it easily access to local The airport is located near the city and settlements ② [2] (a)(ii) Goods can be transported through air because of the easy access ③ **(ii)** Describe **three** factors that encourage the location and development of airports in Pakistan. 1 Population :- this makes the airport easily accessible to people ④ 2 Industries :- goods can be easily transported As well as exported and imported ⑤ 3 Roads : More Roads make it easier for people to reach at airports ⑥ [3]	① The candidate needs to be more specific, for example they could say 'the airport connects to Kashmir Highway'. ② The candidate uses 'near' and they are awarded no marks. They need to be more specific and provide either the distance or direction from a named city. Stating 'the city and settlements' is too vague. ③ This is not relevant to the question. Mark for (a)(i) = 0 out of 2 ④ The candidate only states 'population'. To be awarded a mark for this point, they need to include more detail, such as 'near to areas of large population or large cities'. ⑤ The candidate is given the benefit of the doubt and awarded a mark. Although they have not stated 'near to industries' this is implied because they have gone on to say that 'goods can easily be transported as well as exported or imported'. This links with the third point of the mark scheme. ⑥ The candidate is awarded a second mark for their idea of the airport linking with other roads to make it accessible for people. This links with the tenth point of the mark scheme. Mark for (a)(ii) = 2 out of 3

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued	Examiner comments

(iii) Suggest **two** disadvantages of air transport for people and **two** disadvantages of air transport for the movement of goods.

people

1 There is alot of noise pollution as well as air pollution. ⑦ ⑧

2 ~~Traff~~ There is alot of traffic due to the airport. ⑨

movement of goods

1 It is very costly to transport goods. ⑩

2 Perishible and fragile things/goods/items cannot be transported through air. ⑪

[4]

⑦ The candidate is awarded a mark for noise pollution.

⑧ The candidate is awarded a mark for air pollution which is from the ninth point of the mark scheme. It is acceptable to award two marks within one statement if they are on separate points on the mark scheme.

⑨ The candidate is not awarded any marks here as they are not clear about where the traffic is. The traffic on surrounding roads would be a secondary or indirect effect of the development of the airport so is not valid for this question.

⑩ This is a vague answer so the candidate is not awarded a mark. They need to add more detail, for example, they could include that it is 'expensive to transport goods internally or internationally by air'.

⑪ This is an incorrect statement because perishable and fragile goods can both be transported via air transport. The candidate is not awarded any marks for this statement.

Mark for (a)(iii) = 2 out of 4

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued	Examiner comments
(b) (i) Study Fig. 2.2 (Insert), a photograph of a seaport in Pakistan. Using Fig. 2.2 **only**, describe the features of the seaport shown. This sea port is very busy. We can see lots of cranes **(12)** to help with the containers. **(13)** This is a well developed and popular sea port. We can see vehicles **(14)** which mean there is transport. This is a modern sea port and it is... [3] Q2.b (i) very well maintained **(15)** **(ii)** Name **three** main seaports in Pakistan. 1. Kamari Port Qasim. **(16)** 2. Gawadar **(17)** 3. Pasni **(18)** [3] **(c)** Explain the importance of the development of seaports to Pakistan. You should develop your answer. Seaports are essential for carrying out exports and imports **(19)** A more developed sea port will have more space and storage which is better. Seaports By developing seaports, many investors will also be attracted. **(20)** Pakistan can also carry out more and efficient trade by developing seaports - seaports **(21)** [4]	**(12)** The candidate correctly describes 'cranes' from the photograph - third point on the mark scheme. **(13)** The candidate correctly describes 'containers' from the photograph - fourth point on the mark scheme. **(14)** 'Vehicles' is too vague so the candidate cannot be awarded a mark for this. **(15)** The candidate gives a developed explanation. Mark for (b)(i) = 2 out of 3 **(16)** This is a correct answer. **(17)** This is a correct answer. **(18)** This is an incorrect answer. Mark for (b)(ii) = 2 out of 3 **(19)** The candidate recognises that seaports are important for 'carrying out exports and imports'. However, they do not develop this point so are only awarded 1 mark and not the second development mark. **(20)** The candidate is awarded a second mark here for 'investors being attracted to the seaport'. However, they do not develop this point further so they cannot be awarded a development mark. **(21)** The candidate makes another valid point, however because candidates need to develop two points rather than giving three or four single points, they cannot be awarded any extra marks for this. Mark for (c) = 2 out of 4

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued	Examiner comments

(d) The New Islamabad International Airport opened in 2018 with a capacity of nine million passengers per year expanding to 25 million passengers per year by 2025.

Evaluate whether building major new infrastructure projects such as international airports is the best way to encourage further economic development in Pakistan. Give reasons to support your **judgement** and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider **different** points of view in your answer. .

To encourage economic development in Pakistan we should really consider major infrastructure projects, because, not only this will attract investor all around the world, but also these major projects will attract more tourists every year will which will remove our negative balance of payment. These major projects can be tourist destinations. This will also attract alot of countries in Pakistan to start investing in it. Local population will be happy and our economy will boost up tremendously. **(22)**

However, big these major infrastructure projects will be costly. We might have to loan money from other countries which will increase the negative balance **(23)** of payment. These projects might fail [6]

[Total: 25]

Q2.(d)...and might displease the local population. This will also consume alot of time and heavy revenue might will be required. Natural disasters can also destroy these projects and this will be extremely bad for us. **(24)**

(22) The candidate provides some valid but vague ideas and at this point their answer is in Level 1 at this point.

(23) The candidate makes a developed statement which begins with 'however, these major infrastructure projects will be costly'. They continue to develop this idea and explain that 'we might have to loan money from other countries' and then explain that 'this will increase the negative balance of payments'. This is classed as a developed statement so the answer is now placed at Level 2 and the candidate is awarded 3 marks.

(24) The candidate continues the response on the back page but they make no other developed statements. Their ideas are all against developing infrastructure projects and they have not included a developed idea that would be for the development of such projects. They have not included any named examples or any evaluation in their answer either.

Mark for (d) = 3 out of 6

Total mark awarded = 13 out of 25

How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)(i)** To be awarded the marks for this question, the candidate could state the name of the road or highway and provide a distance or direction from a named city or settlement. For example, 'the airport connects to the Kashmir Highway and is located to the North of Lahore'. Candidates should avoid vague terms such as 'close to' or 'near to' when describing the location of features and places and should use the map fully to their advantage by stating the names of cities or settlements.

- **(a)(ii)** The candidate needed to avoid using a single word such as 'industries', 'people' or 'roads' and be more specific, for example 'the airport is located near to industries so that …'. In this instance it would be acceptable to use the word 'near to' as the question was not asking the candidate to describe the location. The candidate needed to say exactly what they meant, because in this case the candidate's meaning was implied but not clear. For example, they could include 'proximity to industries will encourage international trade so that goods can be imported and exported'.

- **(a)(iii)** Both noise pollution and air pollution were acceptable disadvantages for people, although to improve their answer, the candidate could have added more detail such as 'noise pollution from planes taking off and landing' or

'air pollution from proximity to runways'. 'Traffic' was not an acceptable answer here because the candidate was not specific enough. In addition, there were only 2 marks available for the disadvantages to people section and the full 2 marks were already awarded on this section of the question. The candidate was awarded no marks for the disadvantages for goods section. Their answer about cost needed to be more specific and their second answer about perishable and fragile goods not being able to be transported via air transport was incorrect. To improve their answer, the candidate could have said 'it is expensive to transport goods internally or internationally by air' and 'fragile goods could be damaged when loading or unloading'.

- **(b)(i)** The candidate included a lot of unnecessary information about how 'busy, well-developed and popular the seaport is' but this was not needed for the question. The candidate needed to describe the features of the seaport. To improve their answer, in the third point about vehicles they could have been more precise, for example 'there are lorries/trucks in the photograph'.

- **(b)(ii)** The candidate correctly named two out of three seaports. The third seaport they needed to name was Karachi or Keamari.

- **(c)** The candidate made two valid single points but to improve their answer they needed to develop each of those points, for example: 'the port is essential for carrying out exports and imports which means that foreign exchange can be earnt'. For their second idea they could have included 'many investors will be attracted which means that more employment opportunities can be created (or examples of job types created)'.

- **(d)** The candidate provided a developed statement about why developing infrastructure may have negative consequences on the further economic development of Pakistan which moved the answer into Level 2. To improve their answer, the candidate needed to include a named example such as a place, road, airport or name of an investor (all of which would have been acceptable) and an evaluation about whether building major new infrastructure projects was the best way to encourage further economic development in Pakistan. Candidates should be encouraged to include a statement either at the start or end of their response stating what they think, for example: 'I believe that building major new infrastructure is the best way for further economic development in Pakistan because…' or 'I think that building major new infrastructure is not the best way for the further economic development in Pakistan because…'. They need to be careful not to repeat their answer from earlier in the passage however.

Example Candidate Response – low	Examiner comments

2 (a) (i) Study Fig. 2.1 (Insert), a map showing the location of New Islamabad International Airport in Islamabad-Rawalpindi.

Using Fig. 2.1 **only**, describe the location of New Islamabad International Airport.

New Islamabad airport is built near **1** Motorway of Islambad. As there would be less Population, no birds would be stick easy for people of Islambad and lahore to come. [2]

(ii) Describe **three** factors that encourage the location and development of airports in Pakistan.

1 Airports Could be built on the way of Motorway of anycity. so acces should be easy. **2**

2 Rular area, area where no birds fly. less population area Could be for airport **3**

3 Near the seaports it Cold be easy to built as air transport Could be their. **4** [3]

(iii) Suggest **two** disadvantages of air transport for people and **two** disadvantages of air transport for the movement of goods.

people

1 It is harm people as when Untrined pilot would drive plane many Could die. **5**

2 By going on more height of failing of engine Could be disadvantage for people **6**

movement of goods

1 When plan flies and lands it is in speed so goods Could be broken. **7**

2 By more heavy goods when it would be placed so it is shortage to place such **8** [4]

1 The candidate states that the airport is near to the 'motorway of Islamabad'. Candidates need to avoid the use of 'near to' and be more specific. They provide no other description.

Mark for (a)(i) = 0 out of 2

2 The candidate suggests that airports could be built near to motorways for ease of access and is awarded a mark for this.

3 This factor is too vague and it is unclear what point the candidate is trying to make.

4 This response is too vague. It is unclear why the airport might be built near to a seaport.

Mark for (a)(ii) = 1 out of 3

5 The candidate refers to an untrained pilot flying the plane which is irrelevant to the question so is not awarded a mark.

6 The candidate refers to the engine failing and the plane crashing which is irrelevant to the question so is not awarded a mark.

7 This suggestion is too vague, but with a slight adjustment it could have been awarded a mark.

8 This suggestion is very unclear and vague so is not awarded a mark.

Mark for (a)(iii) = 0 out of 4

Example Candidate Response – low, continued	Examiner comments
(b) **(i)** Study Fig. 2.2 (Insert), a photograph of a seaport in Pakistan. Using Fig. 2.2 **only**, describe the features of the seaport shown. ⇒ More easily goods could be transfered from one contry to onther large amount of goods could be transfered as they are large ships ⑨ More taxes ⑩ new seaports to easy communication would be their fastly could be done [3] **(ii)** Name **three** main seaports in Pakistan. 1 Karachi Port ⑪ 2 Gwadar Port ⑫ 3 Rawi Port ⑬ [3] **(c)** Explain the importance of the development of seaports to Pakistan. You should develop your answer. As Pakistan is having less Industion equipments, so their would be seaport in Pakistan so Pakistan could Import machinery easily ⑭ they should be fast Import by seaport, Check and balance of things Cold be maintain By seaport, In Pakistan the Import and export ⑮ of Cars would be easy. [4]	⑨ 'Large ships' is a correct answer - fifth point on the mark scheme. ⑩ The candidate correctly identifies and describes towers from the photograph - eighth point on the mark scheme. Mark for (b)(i) = 2 out of 3 ⑪ This is the correct answer. ⑫ This is the correct answer. ⑬ This is an incorrect answer. Mark for (b)(ii) = 2 out of 3 ⑭ The candidate recognises that machinery can be easily imported through the ports. ⑮ The candidate continues to develop their first idea a little further in a simplistic manner. They are awarded a development mark for the idea of being able to import and export goods through the seaports with the example of machinery provided in the earlier statement. However, the candidate also mentions cars after this statement. Mark for (c) = 2 out of 4

Example Candidate Response – low, continued

Examiner comments

(d) The New Islamabad International Airport opened in 2018 with a capacity of nine million passengers per year expanding to 25 million passengers per year by 2025.

Evaluate whether building major new infrastructure projects such as international airports is the best way to encourage further economic development in Pakistan. Give reasons to support your **judgement** and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider **different** points of view in your answer.

As building new infrastructure Projects, the nation airports Could, encourge the further development as their when more Capcity in airports would be built so more people from Pak-istan, Could travel their, their they Could as the people who are jobless in Pakistan they Could travel from one Place toanoller, for Jobs, to abroad, for Jobs, **16** but it also have disadvantage as when more People Could go So more People Could also Come in Pakistan which Could inrease the Population of Pakistan and by the Pakistan would need more land form their thing for agriculture and much, if I speall this as Jobless people in large number Could movellme [6] **17**

[Total: 25]

16 The candidate does not provide any information that can be awarded any marks here. They make a vague point about people travelling to another place abroad for jobs, but this is not relevant to the question. They should explain how this would encourage or discourage further economic development in Pakistan through the development of major new infrastructure projects.

17 The candidate makes a contradictory statement when they say 'if more people can leave then more people can move in'. They then talk about how more land for farming would be needed to support them. This is not relevant to the question.

Mark for (d) = 0 out of 6

Total mark awarded = 7 out of 25

How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)(i)** The candidate used the vague term 'near to', but to improve their answer they needed to avoid vague terminology and be more specific. They only offered one idea in their answer, but they could have added that the airport connects to the Kashmir Highway.

- **(a)(ii)** The candidate provided three ideas in their response but two of these were too vague to understand what the points referred to. For their second idea, the candidate needed to say something like 'near to large cities/areas of high population for employees or customers'. Instead, the candidate talked about locating the airport in rural areas where there is less population, which was incorrect. Their final idea referred to being near to a seaport, but the candidate did not give a reason for this. If they had referred to proximity to industries they would have been awarded a mark.

- **(a)(iii)** The candidate gave answers about an untrained pilot flying the plane and engine failure for the section which referred to the disadvantages of air transport for people but these were not relevant to this question. To improve their answer, the candidate needed to think more in terms of delays or cancellation of flights, the expense of air tickets, types of pollution, lost luggage or the fact that air travel is not a door-to-door service. To improve their first idea for disadvantages of air transport for goods they could have added that fragile goods could be damaged when loading or unloading the plane or due to turbulence, but their response did not quite explain the problem. The candidate's second idea did not make sense, so to improve this they could have talked about the difficulties of transporting bulky goods by air and that you can only transport smaller items or perishable goods.

- **(b)(i)** The candidate needed to describe three features of the seaport from the photograph. They correctly described two features, the large ships and towers. The candidate included a lot of irrelevant information such as what the seaport can be used for but to improve their answer they needed to only describe what they could see from the photograph.

- **(b)(ii)** The candidate recalled the names of two seaports in Pakistan. To improve their answer, they could have named Port Qasim as the third port.
- **(c)** The candidate provided and developed one idea and was awarded 2 marks for this. To improve their answer they needed to provide two ideas and develop them both. It would be wise for candidates to practice writing out an idea and then developing it, for example, 'seaports are important because they can increase trade with other countries'. They could then develop this further by adding 'this means that increased revenue can be used to pay off debts'.
- **(d)** The candidate's answer suggests that they didn't understand what the question asked them to discuss. To improve their answer, the candidate could have identified the command word of the question and understood what it meant. In this case the command word was 'evaluate' and they had to 'consider the evidence for and against a proposal and come to a judgement'. The candidate needed to provide a developed idea about how building major new infrastructure projects could encourage further economic development, give an example and go onto provide an argument about why building new major infrastructure projects would not be good for the further economic development of Pakistan. They needed to make a judgement at the end about whether they thought it was the best way to encourage economic development or not.

Common mistakes candidates made in this question

- **(a)(i)** When asked to describe a location, many candidates used vague terms like 'near to', 'close to' and often they did not refer to named examples from the map or resource provided. Candidates rarely used the scale.
- **(a)(ii)** Many candidates wrote a bullet point list when asked to describe factors. They needed to avoid lists and bullet points and ensure that they described their idea succinctly and precisely.
- **(a)(iii)** Some candidates repeated the same idea in both sections, but they could only be awarded the mark once.
- **(b)(i)** Some candidates did not discuss the content of the photograph, instead they discussed what they thought was happening in the photograph, what it was being used for, what should be there or even what they could not see and they could not be awarded any marks for this.
- **(c)** Some candidates provided four single ideas without developing them. This limited the marks they could be awarded to just two out of a possible four.
- **(d)** Many candidates only developed one side of their argument. They either agreed that major new infrastructure projects were the best way to further economic development in Pakistan or they were against the idea. Candidates needed to provide an argument in favour and an argument not in favour. Many candidates also did not provide an example or a judgement.

Question 4

Example Candidate Response – high	Examiner comments

4 Study Fig. 4.1, a pie graph showing the percentage share of Pakistan's total forest cover by province-level area.
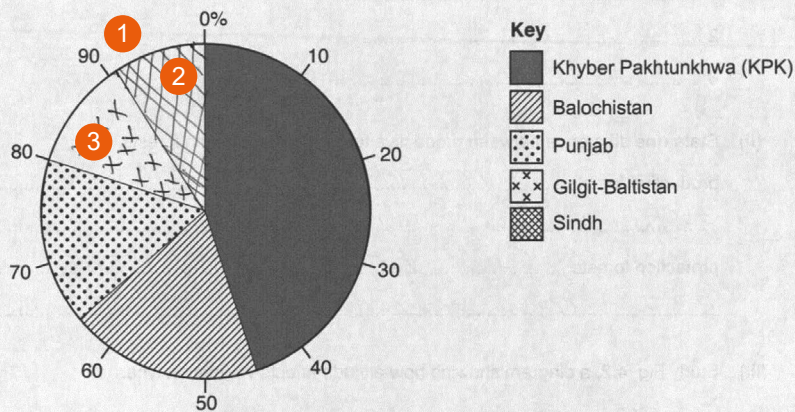

Fig. 4.1

(a) (i) **Complete** the pie graph in Fig. 4.1 to show the percentage of total forest cover found in Gilgit-Baltistan and Sindh. Use the information below and the key provided:

province-level area	percentage (%)
Gilgit-Baltistan	11
Sindh	9

[3]

(ii) **Complete** the passage below about reasons for the variations in the percentage share of forest cover shown in Fig. 4.1. Choose the correct words from the list and place them in the spaces provided.

KPK has the largest percentage share of forest cover in Pakistan because the

...........*climate*.................. is more suitable for growing trees. There are fewer

trees in Punjab because the land is needed for ......*cultivation*............... .

Some areas may have suffered more from ......*deforestation*............ than

others.

afforestation   altitude   climate

cultivation   deforestation   recreation

Examiner comments

1 The candidate correctly places the line for the division of 11% and 9%.

2 The candidate identifies and uses the correct shading for Sindh.

3 The candidate identifies and uses the correct shading for Gilgit-Baltistan.

Mark for (a) = 3 out of 3

4 The candidate completes all three words correctly so they are awarded full marks.

Mark for (a)(ii) = 3 out of 3

Example Candidate Response – high, continued	Examiner comments

(b) (i) State **three** functions of forests in Pakistan.

1 ...... *wood for furniture* ......

2 ...... *binding of soil* ......

3 ...... *fire wood* ⑤ ......

[3]

⑤ The candidate identifies all three functions correctly.

Mark for (b)(i) = 3 out of 3

(ii) State **one** difference between productive forests and protection forests.

productive forests ...... *they protect provide fruits such as* ......
...... *apples and also provide timber etc* ⑥ ......

protection forests ...... *they bind the soil preventing* ......
...... *soil erosion and protect from sudden climatic* ⑦ ...... *changes* [2]

⑥ The mark scheme allows for extraction of timber and other products so 'fruits' would also be acceptable alone. The candidate is awarded 1 mark for this.

⑦ The candidate is awarded 1 mark for 'bind the soil' as the mark scheme states their main function is to protect the soil.

Mark for (b)(ii) = 2 out of 2

(iii) Study Fig. 4.2, a diagram showing how altitude affects vegetation type.
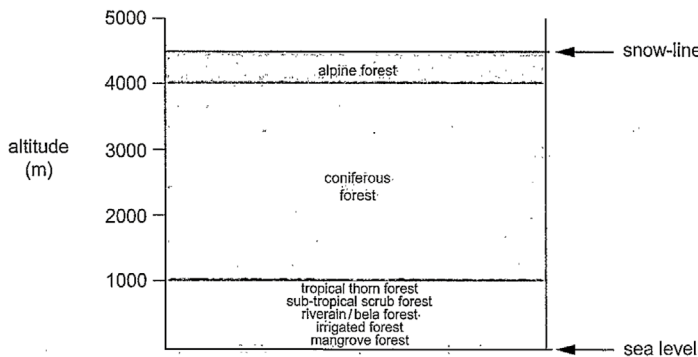
Fig. 4.2

Using Fig. 4.2 and your own knowledge, suggest how altitude affects the type and amount of vegetation in Pakistan.

On high altitudes such as 4000–5000 m vegetation such as alpine forests are grown but their amount is very less ⑧ *the best altitude is 2000–4000m where coniferous forests are grown in very high amount* ⑨ *on low altitudes, forests like mangrove and irrigated are grown but the amount is not so high* ⑩

⑧ The candidate identifies that Alpine trees grow at 4000–5000 m so they are awarded 1 mark.

⑨ The candidate identifies that Coniferous trees grow at 1000–4000 m so they are awarded the second mark.

⑩ The candidate identifies that mangrove trees and irrigated forests grow at low altitudes so they are awarded the mark.

Mark for (b)(iii) = 3 out of 4

Example Candidate Response – high, continued	Examiner comments
(c) Explain **two** effects of deforestation on the natural environment of Pakistan. You should develop your answer. 1 _Due to deforestation, soil erosion will occur as there will be no less trees to bind the soil together._ 11 2 _Due to deforestation, trees block floods so due to deforestation, less trees will be there to block floods and floods will block the which will cause destruction of building increasing air roads, which will block transportation of due to dust goods resulting._ as well	11 The candidate states that 'soil erosion will occur' so is awarded 1 mark. 12 The candidate is awarded 1 mark for their point about flooding. Mark for (c) = 2 out of 4

Example Candidate Response – high, continued	Examiner comments
(d) The United Nations environment programme supports Pakistan's initiatives with forest owners, the timber industry and forest-dependent communities to keep its forests alive and healthy by controlling deforestation and degradation. To what extent can initiatives on forests encourage further sustainable development in Pakistan? Give reasons to support your **judgement** and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider **different** points of view in your answer. Initiatives on forests can encourage more sustainable development. Laws can be passed **13** to limit deforestation so there will be more trees available resulting in good environment. Better **14** irrigation facilities such as drip irrigation can be used which will result in less water wastage and is sustainable. **15** Moreover, new species of trees such as Eucalyptus can be planted **16** However, irrigation methods such as drip irrigation are expensive so is not fully sustainable **17** In my opinion, initiatives on forests can encourage sustainable development as discussed early. **18**	**13** The candidate makes a simple point about passing laws to limit deforestation so the answer is placed in Level 1. **14** It is not clear what the candidate means by 'resulting in good environment'. This does not develop the first point and the answer does not move into Level 2. **15** The candidate suggests irrigation which is not relevant in this instance and is not an initiative for forestry and encouraging further sustainable development. Although drip irrigation in its own right is a sustainable method of irrigation. **16** The candidate makes another simple statement so they are awarded 2 marks and the answer is still in Level 1 for two simple ideas. **17** The candidate links their answer to irrigation again which is not relevant. **18** The candidate does not add any new information, and does not develop any of their ideas, so they cannot be awarded any extra marks here. Mark for (d) = 2 out of 6 **Total mark awarded = 18 out of 25**

How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)(i)** The candidate correctly and accurately completed the pie chart. They used the key to identify the shading required for the two different provinces that they needed to add to the graph and accurately drew the line in the correct place to show 11% and 9% respectively.
- **(a)(ii)** The candidate included the correct words in the correct gaps in the gap fill exercise so they were awarded full marks.
- **(b)(ii)** The candidate knew that productive forests were mostly used for extraction of fruits and to provide timber although they only needed to give one idea. They stated that protection forests 'bind the soil and prevent erosion' and they were awarded both marks. Their second comment 'and protect from sudden climate change' could not have been awarded a mark because it was too vague and forests could not protect against sudden climate change.
- **(b)(iii)** The candidate used the resource well and identified the types of trees that grow at different altitudes. To improve their answer and be awarded the fourth mark they could have added 'more trees growing at lower altitudes' or 'more variety of trees grow at lower altitudes'. The candidate's point about the amounts of trees was too vague.
- **(c)** The candidate identified two impacts of deforestation 'soil erosion' and 'flooding' however, they did not explain

how this occurred due to deforestation. For example, the candidate stated that there were 'less trees to bind the soil together' but this was vague because it is the tree roots that bind the soil together and reduce infiltration rates. The candidate needed to link this to the increase in flooding. For their second idea about flooding, the candidate discussed roads being flooded but they needed to focus on deforestation affecting the natural environment of Pakistan and roads do not count as the natural environment. The candidate's point about air pollution at the end of the answer was not relevant.

- **(d)** The candidate's answer was placed in Level 1 and they were awarded 2 marks. They provided two simple ideas which they did not develop further. Both their ideas encouraged further sustainable development and they did not provide an alternative opinion. To improve their answer, the candidate needed to develop one of their ideas; they could have suggested that for imposing laws to reduce deforestation to be successful financial incentives could be provided to the landowners to encourage them to plant more trees and stop cutting them down. Alternatively, the candidate could have discussed how they would enforce the new laws. To improve their answer even further, they needed to include a second idea to show how initiatives such as this may not be successful. The statement they made at the end of their answer agreed with the question that initiatives could encourage further sustainable development. If the candidate had already given two developed statements, then this would have placed their answer in Level 3. The candidate also named an example of a type of tree 'Eucalyptus' which would also have placed the answer in Level 3.

Example Candidate Response – middle	Examiner comments

4   Study Fig. 4.1, a pie graph showing the percentage share of Pakistan's total forest cover by province-level area.

Key

■ Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK)
▨ Balochistan
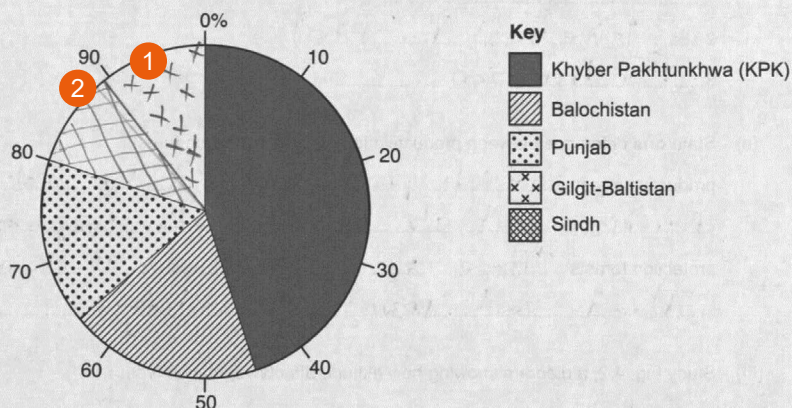⋯ Punjab
⊠ Gilgit-Baltistan
▦ Sindh

Fig. 4.1

(a) (i) **Complete** the pie graph in Fig. 4.1 to show the percentage of total forest cover found in Gilgit-Baltistan and Sindh. Use the information below and the key provided:

province-level area	percentage (%)
Gilgit-Baltistan	11
Sindh	9

[3]

① The candidate identifies and uses the correct shading from the key for both Gilgit-Baltistan and Sindh.

② The candidate draws the line accurately to divide 11% and 9%.

Mark for (a)(i) = 3 out of 3

(ii) **Complete** the passage below about reasons for the variations in the percentage share of forest cover shown in Fig. 4.1. Choose the correct words from the list and place them in the spaces provided.

> KPK has the largest percentage share of forest cover in Pakistan because the
> ....climate................ is more suitable for growing trees. There are fewer
> trees in Punjab because the land is needed for ....cultivation........ .
> Some areas may have suffered more from ......deforestation...... than
> others.

afforestation   altitude   climate

cultivation   deforestation   recreation

[3]

③ The candidate correctly identifies all three words and fills them in.

Mark for (a)(ii) = 3 out of 3

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued	Examiner comments

(b) (i) State **three** functions of forests in Pakistan.

1 ...... Furniture ......

2 ...... Firewood (for fire) ......

3 ...... Construction ...... (4)

[3]

4 Furniture and firewood are both correct but construction is incorrect.

Mark for (b)(i) = 2 out of 3

(ii) State **one** difference between productive forests and protection forests.

productive forests ...... which provide wood for making furniture and also for construction purposes (5)

protection forests ...... Those forests who protect against floods and prevents landsliding. (6)

[2]

5 The candidate is awarded a mark for 'wood for making furniture'.

6 The candidate's point about preventing landslides is allowed because the mark scheme states 'to protect the soil'.

Mark for (b)(ii) = 2 out of 2

(iii) Study Fig. 4.2, a diagram showing how altitude affects vegetation type.
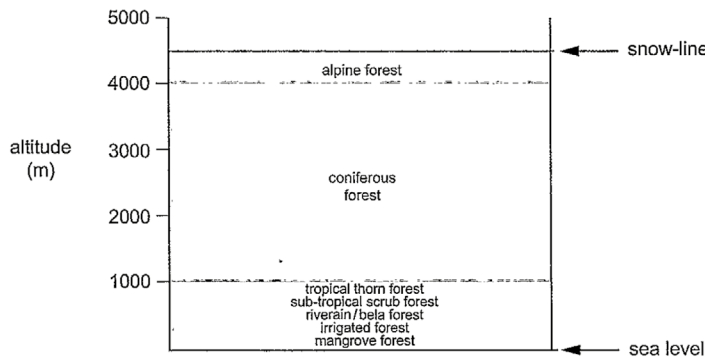
Fig. 4.2

Using Fig. 4.2 and your own knowledge, suggest how altitude affects the type and amount of vegetation in Pakistan.

The higher the altitude, the lower the temperature. Low altitude forests (e.g riverain, mangrove forest) need a bit warmer temperature and lots of water which is available at lower altitude. Hence they are grown there. (7) At about 200mto 4000m altitude coniferous are grown in cold winters. Their thick barks (8) [4]

Oh b(iii) and conical shape help them survive the cold winters and hence (9) they are grown there. Above 4000m (10) altitude alpine forests are grown. Alpine forests grow in extreme cold and survive because of its no major need for water. Also it has wide spread roots to consume water and its leathery leaves and thick barks make them survive cold extreme cold. Hence, altitude does affect affect type and amount of vegetation. (11)

7 The candidate does not need to explain why the types of vegetation are found at different altitudes, but they are awarded a mark for stating that Riverain and Mangroves grow at lower altitudes.

8 The candidate is awarded another mark because they identify the altitude that coniferous forests grow at.

9 The candidate includes some irrelevant information about coniferous forests.

10 The candidate identifies that Alpine forests are grown above 4000m so is awarded the third mark.

11 The remainder of this information is not relevant to this question.

Mark for (b)(iii) = 3 out of 4

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued	Examiner comments
(c) Explain **two** effects of deforestation on the natural environment of Pakistan. You should develop your answer. 1 Siltation:- Because of deforestation, the land is directly exposed and due to rain all the minerals and soil leave the ground makes it barren and unfertile. (12) 2 Land slides:- land slides is caused by deforestation. There are no trees to support and held the soil and ground intact and so land slides occur which are extremely dangeras. (13) [4]	(12) The candidate is awarded a mark for the siltation idea, even though they do not say 'increased siltation of rivers'. The candidate seems to mix up siltation and soil erosion so they cannot be awarded a mark. (13) The candidate conveys the idea of soil being eroded through landslides. They express this weakly, but are still awarded a mark for the idea of soil erosion. Mark for (c) = 2 out of 4

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued | Examiner comments

(d) The United Nations environment programme supports Pakistan's initiatives with forest owners, the timber industry and forest-dependent communities to keep its forests alive and healthy by controlling deforestation and degradation.

To what extent can initiatives on forests encourage further sustainable development in Pakistan? Give reasons to support your **judgement** and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider **different** points of view in your answer.

Forests can encourage sustainable development. Because of forests, natural beauty will return and set tourists as well as food local population will be attracted. Our environment will also become clean and pollution will be reduced. There will be job opportunities in the forests department because of this. Forests will also provide habitats to animals and birds. Many ecosystems will be developed (14). However, there will be alot of expense in planting trees all over the country. (15) This is a long term plan and fast results cannot be achieved. (16) Also, government will also have to introduce law and rules to to reduce deforestation (17). There will also be less land spaced reserved for development and activities. [6]

[Total: 25]

Examiner comments

(14) The candidate's answer up until this point is not relevant to the question. Here they suggest the benefits of having forests but do not link them to further sustainable development or initiatives for growing forests.

(15) The expense of planting trees is a relevant and simple idea which places the answer in Level 1.

(16) This comment is not detailed enough for Level 2 and it is not clear whether it is a follow on from the expense idea or if it is a separate idea. It can be classed as another simple statement and the answer stays in Level 1.

(17) The candidate makes another simple statement so the answer remains in Level 1.

Mark for (d) = 2 out of 6

Total mark awarded = 17 out of 25

How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)(i)** The candidate accurately drew the line and used the correct shading. They were not penalised for having Gilgit-Baltistan and Sindh in the wrong order because technically the smallest sector should be drawn last on a pie chart.

- **(b)(i)** The candidate's answer 'construction' was too vague and was not awarded a mark, but they were awarded 2 marks for furniture and firewood. The candidate needed to add more detail to words such as construction, manufacturing or industry and ask themself 'construction of what?' to help add this detail. It could be argued that construction would come under the same line of the mark scheme as furniture for which they were already awarded a mark.

- **(b)(ii)** The candidate gained both marks available but their answers were quite brief and somewhat repetitive from the previous question. Candidates should avoid repeating the same ideas multiple times if possible. The candidate's ideas of extracting wood for making furniture and to prevent landslides were acceptable alternatives to the ideas on the mark scheme.

- **(b)(iii)** The candidate included a lot of detailed explanations but these were not necessary. To improve their answer and be awarded the fourth mark the candidate needed to include a simple statement identifying that more trees grow in lower altitudes (or vice versa that less trees grow in high altitudes).

- **(c)** The candidate demonstrated some knowledge of the effects of deforestation on the natural environment but mixed up their ideas or did not express the development of their idea particularly clearly. To improve their answer, they could have included that there would be no roots to slow down infiltration or surface runoff which means that more siltation in rivers would occur.

- **(d)** The candidate's answer was placed in Level 1 and they were awarded 2 marks for two or more simple statements about the problems of initiatives for growing forests. To improve their answer and place it in Level 2

or 3, the candidate needed to include an example or evaluation and develop one of the simple statements. The candidate included a lot of information at the start of their answer that was not relevant to the question. Candidates are advised to identify the command words of the question and then to identify the key or important words in the question before starting to write their answer.

Example Candidate Response – low	Examiner comments

4 Study Fig. 4.1, a pie graph showing the percentage share of Pakistan's total forest cover by province-level area.

Fig. 4.1

(a) (i) Complete the pie graph in Fig. 4.1 to show the percentage of total forest cover found in Gilgit-Baltistan and Sindh. Use the information below and the key provided:

province-level area	percentage (%)
Gilgit-Baltistan	11
Sindh	9

[3]

(ii) Complete the passage below about reasons for the variations in the percentage share of forest cover shown in Fig. 4.1. Choose the correct words from the list and place them in the spaces provided.

KPK has the largest percentage share of forest cover in Pakistan because the *climate* is more suitable for growing trees. There are fewer trees in Punjab because the land is needed for *cultivation* . Some areas may have suffered more from *deforestation* than others.

afforestation   altitude   climate
cultivation   deforestation   recreation

[3]

① The candidate does not attempt this question.

Mark for (a)(i) = 0 out of 3

② The candidate correctly selects and inserts all three words into the correct space.

Mark for (a)(ii) = 3 out of 3

Example Candidate Response – low, continued	Examiner comments

(b) (i) State **three** functions of forests in Pakistan.

1 For goods e.g. wood etc
2 For farming e.g. food

3 ....

[3]

③ The candidate states two correct ideas.

Mark for (b)(i) = 2 out of 3

(ii) State **one** difference between productive forests and protection forests.

productive forests are the forests which are used to fulfill the needs and wants of people.

protection forests are the forest which are save for the protection for people e.g to provide oxygen

[2]

④ The candidate's first difference is too vague. It is unclear what needs or wants are fulfilled.

⑤ The candidate's second point is not a difference between protection and productive forests, because all forests provide oxygen.

Mark for (b)(ii) = 0 out of 2

(iii) Study Fig. 4.2, a diagram showing how altitude affects vegetation type.
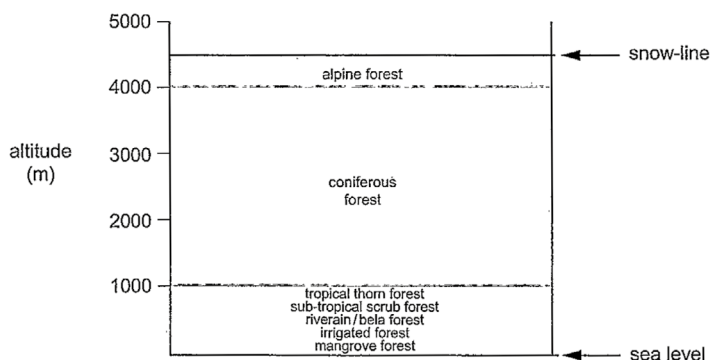
Fig. 4.2

Using Fig. 4.2 and your own knowledge, suggest how altitude affects the type and amount of vegetation in Pakistan.

The altitude affects the vegetation by changing of weather conditions as therefore the altitude is high.

⑥ This statement is not relevant and does not answer the question, so the candidate is not awarded any marks.

Mark for (b)(iii) = 0 out of 4

Example Candidate Response – low, continued	Examiner comments
(c) Explain **two** effects of deforestation on the natural environment of Pakistan. You should develop your answer. 1 Deforestation can cause pollution as there are industries in Pakistan but they are not modern as they cause ⑦ pollution in the air which would be not good for peo 2 Deforestation can cause the inhabitats of the animals of the Pakistan. ⑧	⑦ The candidate does not name the type of pollution caused by deforestation. They then move on to discuss industries which are part of the human environment (not the natural environment which the question asks for). ⑧ This statement appears to be unfinished. It is too vague for the candidate to be awarded any marks. Mark for (c) = 0 out of 4

Example Candidate Response – low, continued | Examiner comments

(d) The United Nations environment programme supports Pakistan's initiatives with forest owners, the timber industry and forest-dependent communities to keep its forests alive and healthy by controlling deforestation and degradation.

To what extent can initiatives on forests encourage further sustainable development in Pakistan? Give reasons to support your **judgement** and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider **different** points of view in your answer.

Pakistan is a developing country but it can develop it It's economy. As Pakistan is famous for his nothern areas, if the government would not let the deforestation take place the tourists would attract **(9)** and therefore if the forests would not be cut down the weather condition of the country would good and the enviroment would also be good. **(10)** The forest would might be a source of income to Pakistan to provide woods to the country neighbouring countries as the trade links of the country would good which q could be beneficial for **(11)** Pakistan. The scenery of the Pakistan would be like by people and tourists **(12)**

[6]

[Total: 25]

(9) Preventing deforestation and attracting tourists is a simple idea.

(10) The candidate's answer about weather conditions and environment being good is vague and they are not awarded any marks. It is not clear what the candidate means by 'good'.

(11) The candidate offers a simple idea of using the forests for trade.

(12) The candidate makes a vague statement which is not linked directly to forests or sustainable development.

Mark for (d) = 2 out of 6

Total mark awarded = 7 out of 25

How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)(i)** The candidate did not attempt the question so could not be awarded any marks. Candidates should attempt all questions rather than miss them out completely.
- **(a)(ii)** The candidate correctly selected and inserted all three words into the correct spaces, so they were awarded all 3 marks.
- **(b)(i)** The candidate's answers 'wood' and 'food' were both on separate lines of the mark scheme so they were awarded 2 out of 3 marks.
- **(b)(ii)** The candidate's first idea needed to be more detailed. Their second idea needed to be a difference between the two types of forests.
- **(b)(iii)** The candidate did not understand the requirements of the question here and did not use the resource to answer the question. Candidates are advised to study the resources provided for questions that include them before starting to write their answer.
- **(c)** The candidate's two ideas were too vague and it was unclear what the candidate was referring to. The first idea mentioned industries, but they needed to discuss the natural environment. Their second idea seemed to discuss the habitats of animals being destroyed but the candidate needed to state this much more clearly. To improve their answer, the candidate needed to read through their answers to ensure that they were complete and made full sense.
- **(d)** The candidate wrote two simple sentences which placed this answer in Level 1 and was awarded 2 marks. They had a vague idea that forest initiatives would encourage tourism and provide an income for Pakistan but they needed to develop their ideas, provide examples of initiatives and include an evaluation at the end.

Common mistakes candidates made in this question

- **(a)(i)** Many candidates did not attempt this question. Some candidates drew their line and shading over parts of the pie chart that had already been completed, such as over the first segment. Some candidates did not use a ruler or a pencil and as such were not accurate enough with the drawing of the line. Some candidates also used the incorrect shading for each segment or just drew on their own shading rather than using the key.

- **(a)(ii)** Some candidates used the same word multiple times or crossed out their answers many times. For gap fill exercises candidates need to read the sentence with the word of their choice to test that it makes sense before writing it. By reading and re-reading it through with the different words it should become clear as to which word fits the gap.

- **(b)(i)** Some candidates wrote two or more similar answers which appeared on the same line of the mark scheme, for example firewood and fuel. These are the same thing so candidates could only be awarded 1 mark for these. Candidates need to try and give three different ideas when asked to state something and not leave any blank answers.

- **(b)(ii)** Some candidates repeated the differences but slightly reworded them. Candidates needed to supply two ideas for the question because it was worth 2 marks and also needed avoid writing over long responses.

- **(b)(iii)** Many candidates totally ignored the resource and did not refer to it at all, in many cases candidates were not awarded any marks for this question. The resource was there to help candidates with their response. When using a resource candidates needed to study the resource carefully before writing their answer.

- **(c)** Many candidates provided two effects of deforestation but did not develop them. This was an 'explain' question and as such candidates needed to provide two effects and then develop each effect for the third and fourth marks. Some candidates ignored the part of the question that referred to the natural environment and went on to provide effects on the built or human environment which could not be awarded any marks.

- **(d)** Many candidates gave simple ideas such as limiting deforestation/implementing laws/fines for people breaking the rules, or on the other hand the expense of planting trees/needing the land for other purposes, but very few candidates provided both sides of the argument. Many candidates either only provided a one-sided view or didn't develop their ideas to move their answers into Level 2. In this 'to what extent' question, candidates needed to say that for example initiatives, such as the billion trees initiative, they could provide a financial incentive for landowners to plant trees and reduce deforestation. They could then say how this would be sustainable and encourage further economic development. They then needed to provide an alternative view stating how forest initiatives may not be sustainable or encourage further economic development. At the end of their answer, they needed to make a judgement as to whether initiatives such as these were worthwhile or not.

Question 5

Example Candidate Response – high	Examiner comments

5 (a) (i) Define the term 'migration'.

Migration refers to a person or a group of people people moving from one area to the another. [1]

1 The candidate gives a correct definition.

Mark for (a)(i) = 1 out of 1

(ii) Suggest **four** push factors that lead to rural–urban migration.

1 There is a lack of utilities, for e.g. electricity, water, roads etc, in rural areas.

2 The schools other education upto a certain grade; don't offer higher educations for e.g. colleges.

3 There is unemployment, and the jobs available are usually lower tier ones for e.g. farmer.

4 The tribal chiefs are strict/non flexible; in some places the people are even oppressed, forced to move out. (Rigid customs/traditions) [4]

2 The candidate gives four detailed and accurate push factors.

Mark for (a)(ii) = 4 out of 4

(iii) Describe the impacts of rural–urban migration on rural areas of Pakistan.

First of all, it causes a lack of skilled labour in those areas. Additionally, the women and children are left alone in these areas as men usually migrate; leaving a weaker workforce for the rural areas. Finally, it discourages development in the rural areas as the most of the population go [3] to urban areas.

3 The candidate refers to the lack of skilled labour and is awarded 1 mark.

4 The candidate suggests that women and children could be left behind and is awarded the second mark.

5 'Discourages development' is also relevant so the candidate is awarded 3 marks.

Mark for (a)(iii) = 3 out of 3

Example Candidate Response – high, continued	Examiner comments

(b) (i) Study Fig. 5.1, a map showing the distribution of urban population in Pakistan in 2018.
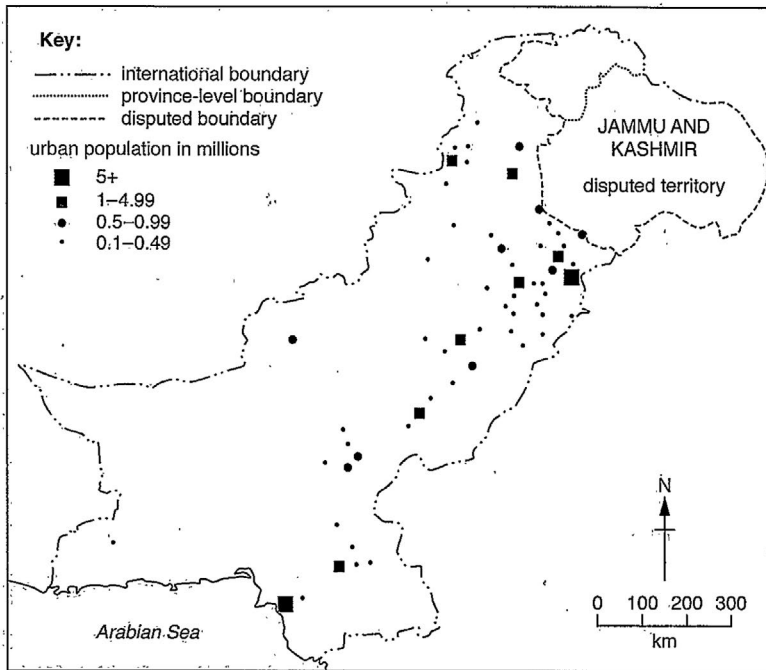
Key:
—·—·— international boundary
············ province-level boundary
- - - - - disciputed boundary

urban population in millions
■ 5+
■ 1–4.99
● 0.5–0.99
· 0.1–0.49

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

disputed territory

N

Arabian Sea

0 100 200 300
km

Fig. 5.1

Using Fig. 5.1 **only**, describe the distribution of urban population in Pakistan.

Most of the urban population of Pakistan is divided across the Punjab and Sindh plains. Largely populated urban areas can be found along the river Indus and its tributaries. Moreover, there are a large urban areas in the north of Punjab, and across KPK as the climate here is relatively pleasant. [3]

6 The candidate does not use the resource to answer the question. Instead they use their own knowledge so they cannot be awarded any marks for this.

Mark for (b)(i) = 0 out of 3

Example Candidate Response – high, continued	Examiner comments

(ii) Study Fig. 5.2, a bar graph showing the percentage of the population living in urban centres by province in 2018.

Fig. 5.2

Complete Fig. 5.2 by drawing the bar for Sindh using the information below.

province-level area	percentage (%)
Sindh	52

[1]

(iii) Using Fig. 5.2 **only** list the provinces in rank order by the percentage of their population living in urban centres.

1 .... Sindh .... highest percentage

2 .... Punjab ....

3 .... Balochistan ....
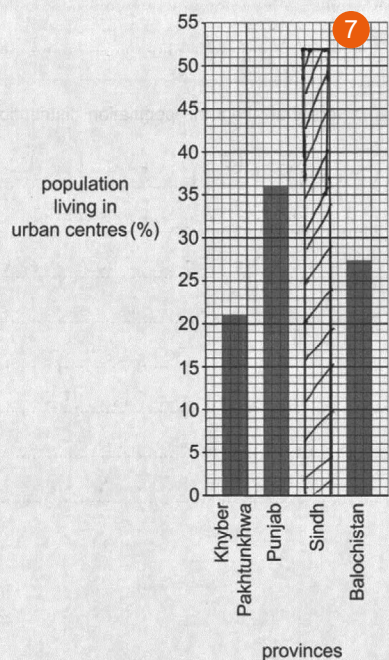
4 .... Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) .... lowest percentage

[1]

7 The candidate accurately draws the height and width of the bar.

Mark for (b)(ii) = 1 out of 1

8 The candidate lists the provinces in the correct order.

Mark for (b)(iii) = 1 out of 1

35

Example Candidate Response – high, continued

Examiner comments

(iv) State **two** problems which occur when large numbers of people live in urban areas.

1 ....Unemployment......(9)..

2 ....Overcrowding....(10)...

[2]

(c) Explain **two** physical factors that affect the population distribution of Pakistan. You should develop your answer.

1 ..(11).The Topography, people prefer to live in flat plains as it is easier to build infrastructure, additionally (12) farming can be practiced and it is easier to travel from one area to the other

(13) 2 Location of rivers is people prefer to live in areas closer to the rivers as they are more fertile. Moreover, the rivers can be used to navigate from (14) one area to the other and various crops can be grown.

[4]

Examiner comments

(9) This is correct.

(10) 'Overcrowding' is too vague so the candidate cannot be awarded a mark for this. Overcrowding can occur even if large numbers of people don't live in a place.

Mark for (b)(iv) = 1 out of 2

(11) The candidate is awarded 1 mark for this factor.

(12) The candidate develops their answer. It is inferred by 'people prefer' that these areas will have more people living there. They are awarded a further mark for developing their answer.

(13) The candidate is awarded 1 mark for this physical factor.

(14) The candidate is awarded a mark here as the development for the land is more fertile and various crops can be grown, (even though they are in two separated statements). Again, the 'people prefer' infers a lot of people living in these areas.

Mark for (c) = 4 out of 4

Example Candidate Response – high, continued	Examiner comments

(d) Read the following two views about the impact of migration on Pakistan's future economic development.

        A   B

> The emigration of working-age people from Pakistan will encourage further economic development.

> The immigration of skilled and professional people to Pakistan will encourage further economic development.

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

I agree with view B as, it ~~suggests~~ suggests that skilled and professional people should come to Pakistan, rather than the other way round. I think this would be beneficial as the local workers in Pakistan will be able to learn new things from them. For e.g. if overseas doctors come, they can teach new variations of different surgeries and new technologies or discoveries made. This sharing of views can encourage a particular field skilled or professional in Pakistan, thus, encouraging

15 economic development. Furthermore, the usage of new technologies or strategies at, let's say, an industry can boost its output, leading to more local and international sales, hence, developing the economy. ~~View A states~~ However, this may be difficult due to security concerns and/or underdevelopment in the country. View A states that the working age people emigrating from Pakistan will encourage further development. The working class that emigrates outside can [6]

☞ Continued on additional page

[Total: 25]

Examiner comments:

15 The candidate's first statement is developed and agrees with View B. They explain why this will encourage further economic development. This moves the answer into Level 2.

Example Candidate Response – high, continued	Examiner comments
(16) ★ Q.5 d) send remittances to their families. They may even invest in Pakistan, thus leading to economic development. Although this may contribute to Pakistan's economic development, I believe that, due to corruption and other malpractices, these donations often fall into the wrong hands. In addition, after a while, the entire families too emigrate to the other country leaving Pakistan at a shortage of skilled and professional labour. In conclusion, I believe that immigration of skilled and professional labour, albeit, hard at first, should be encouraged as it will directly inspire the future generation of Pakistand and develop a sense of patriotism, as opposed to being dependent on donations of overseas pakistanis. (17)	(16) The candidate makes a well developed argument against View A.

(17) The candidate's conclusion shows that they agree more with View B and suggests why this is best for the country. This moves the answer into Level 3.

Mark for (d) = 5 out of 6

Total mark awarded = 20 out of 25 |

How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(b)(i)** The candidate did not use the resource provided to answer the question so they were awarded no marks. They named provinces and a river to describe the distribution of urban population instead of using the map. The candidate needed to use the scale or direction and the key to help describe the distribution. They needed to use named places or features from the map to be awarded marks for this question. If it was not a named place or feature from the map they should not use them.
- **(b)(iv)** The candidate needed to add more detail to their idea of overcrowding, which was a vague statement. It could occur anywhere and not necessarily because large numbers of people live in a place.
- **(d)** The candidate provided two opposing views and they developed both. They agreed with View B and gave a well-developed argument about how skilled people such as doctors moving into Pakistan could provide training and sharing new ideas and technologies to encourage further economic development. The candidate then provided an opposing view for View A when they explained that eventually all the family would move out of Pakistan leaving Pakistan with a shortage of skilled workers. They made an evaluative statement at the end of the response. To improve their answer and be awarded full marks, they needed to include an example.

Example Candidate Response – middle	Examiner comments
5 (a) (i) Define the term 'migration'. ...migrations... means... moving... from... one... area... to... another [1] (ii) Suggest **four** push factors that lead to rural–urban migration. 1 ...Not enough employment opportunities... 2 ...Low standered of living... 3 ...Low or undeveloped education... 4 Institutes... for... health... or... hospitals... are ...undeveloped and scarce... [4] (iii) Describe the impacts of rural–urban migration on rural areas of Pakistan. Rural to urban migration causes over population in some developed areas of Pakistan. Undeveloped areas are left unchecked because of low population. dependant citizens meaning who dont earn are usually left behind and demand and production gets unbalanced. [3]	① The candidate gives a correct definition and is awarded 1 mark. Mark for (a)(i) = 1 out of 1 ② This is a correct push factor. ③ The candidate's second idea could apply anywhere and is a vague statement so is not awarded any marks. ④ The candidate's third point is not expressed well, but is understood to mean a lack of schools so they are awarded a mark. ⑤ The candidate suggests a correct factor. Mark for (a)(ii) = 3 out of 4 ⑥ This point is not relevant because the question asks for the impacts on the rural areas of Pakistan, not the urban or developed areas. ⑦ This is correct. ⑧ 'Dependent citizens are usually left behind' is correct. Mark for (a)(iii) = 2 out of 3

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued	Examiner comments

(b) (i) Study Fig. 5.1, a map showing the distribution of urban population in Pakistan in 2018.
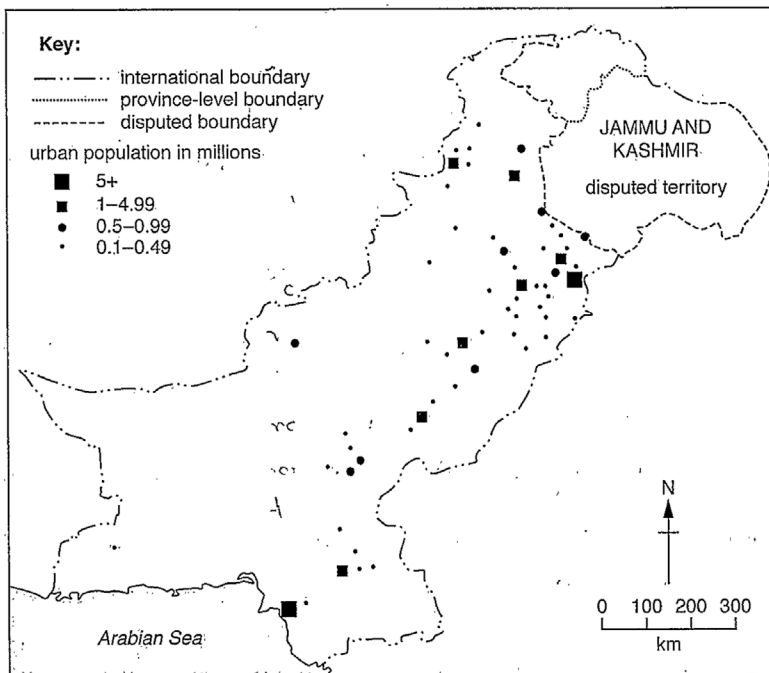
Fig. 5.1

Using Fig. 5.1 **only**, describe the distribution of urban population in Pakistan.

The largest amount of urban population is in northern punjab. Lahore and Karachi have 5 million plus population. population throughout punjab is nearly over 28 million whereas sindh has nearly 11 million urban population leaving balochistan, kpk and gilgit which combined have nearly 8 million urban population. ⑨ [3]

⑨ The candidate uses their own knowledge and not the resource provided (the map), so they are awarded no marks.

Mark for (b)(i) = 0 out of 3

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued	Examiner comments

(ii) Study Fig. 5.2, a bar graph showing the percentage of the population living in urban centres by province in 2018.

Fig. 5.2

Complete Fig. 5.2 by drawing the bar for Sindh using the information below.

province-level area	percentage (%)
Sindh	52

[1]

(iii) Using Fig. 5.2 **only** list the provinces in rank order by the percentage of their population living in urban centres.

1 ......Sindh.. highest percentage

2 ....Punjab...............................

3 ....Balochistan.................
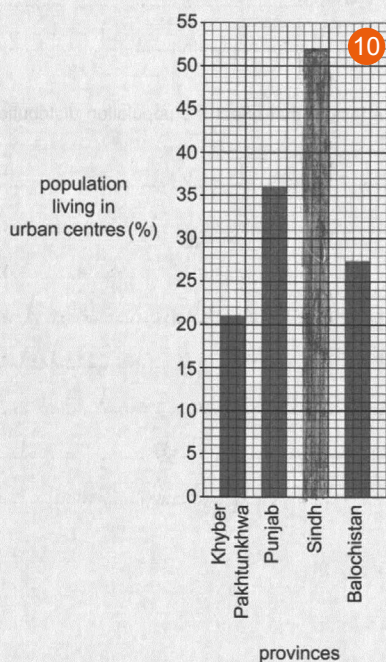
4 ....Khyber Pakhtunkhwa...... lowest percentage

[1]

10 The candidate accurately draws a bar in the graph with the correct height and width.

Mark for (b)(ii) = 1 out of 1

11 The candidate places all their answers in the correct order from highest percentage to lowest.

Mark for (b)(iii) = 1 out of 1

41

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued	Examiner comments

(iv) State **two** problems which occur when large numbers of people live in urban areas.

1 ...Overpopulation...

2 ...Unbalanced supply and demand 12 ....

[2]

(c) Explain **two** physical factors that affect the population distribution of Pakistan. You should develop your answer.

1 ...Development varies from area to area people usually prefer moving to areas which are more developed and have more facilities, for example health, education and different infrastructural facilities 13

2 ...Opportunities make a big difference areas which have more jobs and more industries usually have more population as those areas are more posh and help them earn more 14 ....

[4]

12 Both of these ideas are vague and incorrect.

Mark for (b)(iv) = 0 out of 2

13 The candidate does not explain any physical factors and so they cannot be awarded any marks.

14 These ideas are not related to physical factors so they cannot be awarded any marks.

Mark for (c) = 0 out of 4

people live in an area does not mean that overpopulation is occurring. 'Unbalanced supply and demand' was a vague statement and the candidate needed to suggest what was unbalanced. A specific example would have been better such as 'not enough jobs for the number of people living there'.

- **(c)** The candidate needed to talk about physical factors rather than human factors. They needed to read the question carefully before they started writing their answer.

- **(d)** The candidate provided one developed idea, but needed to offer a second developed idea with the opposite opinion too. They made an evaluative comment at the beginning of their answer, but needed to include a named example too.

Example Candidate Response – low	Examiner comments

5 (a) (i) Define the term 'migration'.

The term migration means "moving One place to another" 1

[1]

(ii) Suggest **four** push factors that lead to rural–urban migration.

1 Facilites are not provided in ~~Urban~~ rural areas as in ~~most~~ urban areas 2

2 Less jobs which let them move. ~~and~~ 3

3 Madical issues less hospitals 4 or far away from the city.

4 Educational problem no good education that can be given to upcoming generation 5

[4]

(iii) Describe the impacts of rural–urban migration on rural areas of Pakistan.

The people who move from rural areas in need of jobs or facilities they however get their work but it increase the population. more Small 6 Scale jobs are provided which don't let Children to educate 7 More food and water problems because of high population. 8

[3]

1 The candidate gives a brief but accurate definition.

Mark for (a)(i) = 1 out of 1

2 'Facilities' is too vague so this is not awarded any marks.

3 This is a correct push factor.

4 The candidate suggests a correct idea.

5 This statement is not expressed well, but the candidate is awarded a mark.

Mark for (a)(ii) = 3 out of 4

6 This point is not relevant.

7 The candidate does not answer the question here and it is not entirely clear what they are referring to.

8 This response seems to refer to the urban area with a higher population, rather than the rural area that the question asks for, so they are awarded no marks.

Mark for (a)(iii) = 0 out of 3

Example Candidate Response – low, continued

Examiner comments

(b) (i) Study Fig. 5.1, a map showing the distribution of urban population in Pakistan in 2018.

Key:
— · — · — international boundary
·············· province-level boundary
- - - - - - - disputed boundary

urban population in millions
■ 5+
■ 1–4.99
● 0.5–0.99
· 0.1–0.49

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
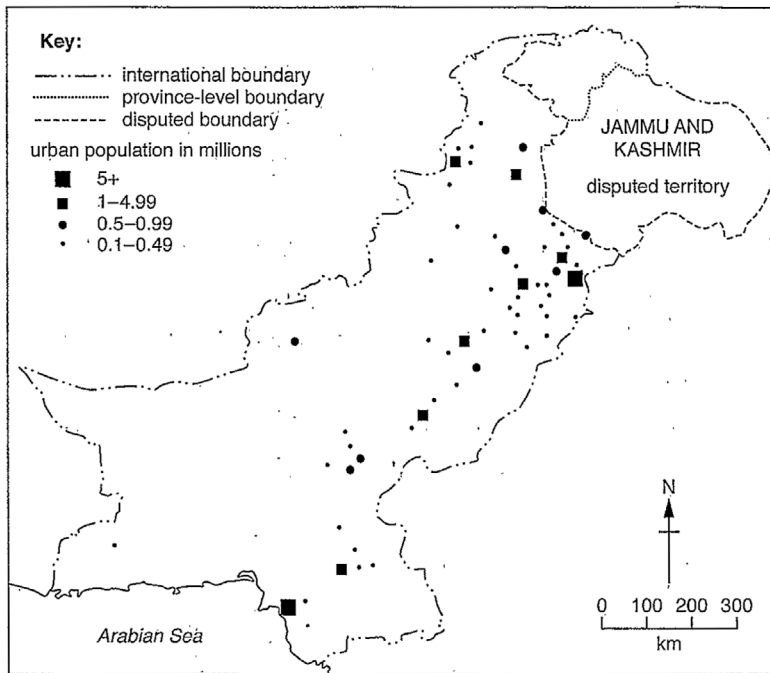disputed territory

N

0 100 200 300
km

Arabian Sea

Fig. 5.1

Using Fig. 5.1 **only**, describe the distribution of urban population in Pakistan.

In Some areas their are more number of population above 0.5 – 0.99 million and ⑨ from that Some areas the population in getting increase. The map although Show 2018 population but Still the urban areas are full of population ⑩ .... [3]

⑨ The candidate needs to use the map to show where these areas are, for example by referring to the scale or direction.

⑩ The candidate is not awarded any marks here.

Mark for (b)(i) = 0 out of 3

Example Candidate Response – low, continued	Examiner comments

(ii) Study Fig. 5.2, a bar graph showing the percentage of the population living in urban centres by province in 2018.
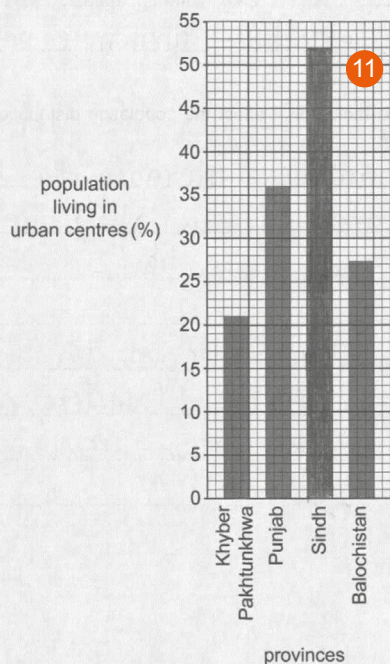

Fig. 5.2

Complete Fig. 5.2 by drawing the bar for Sindh using the information below.

province-level area	percentage (%)
Sindh	52

[1]

(iii) Using Fig. 5.2 **only** list the provinces in rank order by the percentage of their population living in urban centres.

1 ...... Sindh .... highest percentage

2 ...... Punjab ....

3 ...... Balochistan ....

4 ...... kPk .... lowest percentage

[1]

11 The candidate draws an accurate bar on the graph.

Mark for (b)(ii) = 1 out of 1

12 The candidate writes all the provinces in the correct order.

Mark for (b)(iii) = 1 out of 1

47

Example Candidate Response – low, continued	Examiner comments

(iv) State **two** problems which occur when large numbers of people live in urban areas.

13 1 Less facilities in the that areas.

14 2 ~~Health~~ Less House and more pollution. 15

[2]

(c) Explain **two** physical factors that affect the population distribution of Pakistan. You should develop your answer.

1 Early marriages increase the birth Spam of the girl and it can affect the population Because of more time. 16

2 More Children needed for work So more income can be Collected It also effect the population growth. 17

[4]

Examiner comments

13 The candidate needs to state which type of facilities these are.

14 The candidate is awarded a mark for 'less house'.

15 The candidate needs to state which type of pollution, for example noise, air, water or land.

Mark for (b)(iv) = 1 out of 2

16 This point is not relevant to the question.

17 This statement is not relevant to the question.

Mark for (c) = 0 out of 4

Example Candidate Response – low, continued	Examiner comments
(d) Read the following two views about the impact of migration on Pakistan's future economic development. A The emigration of working-age people from Pakistan will encourage further economic development. B The immigration of skilled and professional people to Pakistan will encourage further economic development. Which view do you agree with more? Give reasons to support your answer and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider View A **and** View B in your answer. I agree with view B more because if we will have more Skilled and professional people in Pakistan so hopefully it will encourage the development of ecnomic thigs in future. because the Skilled people will have more knowledge and Skills and they will be professional So they can easily work on good future. This will be also helpul to those who are not as Skilled like them So they will also get the Chance to work under them **(18)** and Pakistan will be advanced and its economic development will be done more professionally & prefectly.	**(18)** The candidate makes a simple statement about skilled people moving into Pakistan and helping those who are less skilled ('so they will get the chance to work under them'), so is awarded 1 mark. Mark for (d) = 1 out of 4 **Total mark awarded = 8 out of 25**

How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)(ii)** The candidate needed to specifically state which facilities they were referring to, for example a lack of electricity supply.
- **(a)(iii)** The candidate needed to read the question carefully and give the impacts on the rural area due to rural to urban migration. Instead they referred to the urban area.
- **(b)(i)** The candidate should have referred to the map or the key to describe the population distribution of urban areas.
- **(b)(ii)** The candidate accurately drew the bar.
- **(b)(iii)** The candidate identified the order of provinces from the graph and wrote them in the correct order.
- **(b)(iv)** The candidate was awarded a mark for their lack of housing idea, however to improve their answer the other two statements needed more detail.
- **(c)** The candidate appeared to misunderstand the question. The information they provided was not relevant to the question being asked.
- **(d)** The candidate made only one simple statement in favour of View B. To improve their answer, they needed to develop this and offer an alternative developed statement. They also needed to provide an example and an evaluative comment.

Common mistakes candidates made in this question

- **(a)(i)** Many candidates knew the definition for migration, however some candidates did not provide the full definition, for example they said 'moving from a place' instead of 'moving from one place to another'.
- **(a)(ii)** Some candidates provided pull factors rather than push factors and they were not awarded marks for these. Some candidates duplicated their ideas which limited the number of marks they could be awarded. A small number of candidates did not attempt to provide four ideas.
- **(a)(iii)** Some candidates wrote about the impacts on the urban area rather than the rural area as the question asked.
- **(b)(i)** The question stated 'using Fig 5.1 only' but many candidates ignored this instruction and did not use the resource at all. Many wrote about provinces and individual towns and cities which were not named on the map. If it was not named on the map then that information could not be awarded any marks. Questions like this test the candidates' skill to use the resource in order to answer the question rather than their recall of knowledge.
- **(b)(ii)** Some candidates lacked accuracy when drawing their graph and did not draw the correct height or width. Candidates needed to copy the way in which the rest of the graph was drawn, in this case as individual bars not touching each other. They needed to use a pencil and a ruler for tasks like this so that they could rub out and easily correct any errors that they may have made.
- **(b)(iii)** Some candidates did not read the graph accurately so they wrote the provinces in the incorrect order.
- **(b)(iv)** Some candidates gave vague responses such as pollution, overpopulation, less services or facilities. They needed to make sure they were specific and provided actual examples such as air pollution, lack of school places or shortage of electricity.
- **(c)** Many candidates either did not understand the question or ignored that it asked for physical factors as they wrote about human factors. Candidates who wrote about physical factors did not then go on to fully develop their idea and link it to population distribution e.g. 'topography is important' would be awarded 1 mark. If they followed this with 'as more people live on flat land as it is easier to build on' would be a developed point and awarded the second mark.
- **(d)** Many candidates gave simple ideas but did not develop them which limited the marks they could be awarded to within Level 1. Some candidates did develop their ideas but many provided one sided arguments which either agreed or disagreed with View A or B but did not provide a converse argument. Many candidates whose answers were placed in Level 2 did not move to the top end of Level 3 because they either did not provide an example or did not provide an evaluative comment about which view they agreed with more and why.