

Delegate guidance and notes Paper 2.

The landscape, people and economy of Pakistan

What are the key changes to the specification?

- Content
- Structure of the examination paper
- Types of question and command words.
- The introduction of levelled marking.

Why has the specification been changed?

- To make the specification more relevant
- To provide greater guidance for centres and candidates
- To focus attention on specific challenges and opportunities for Bangladesh

How much has the specification been changed?

- Some of the key introductions include:
- Section A. Biomes, glacial processes. Greater emphasis on process including glacial, earthquakes and tropical cyclones.
- Section B. Responses to challenges of living named urban areas, the need for food security, and greater emphasis on the role of TNCs.
- Section C. Strategies for supporting rural and urban areas, climate change
- For a detailed summary of the changes made to the legacy specification **see Paper 2. Content comparison.**

How are things different? – Summary

- Much of the content remains the same, but is updated and made relevant to global issues.
- Candidates answer three questions, all of which are compulsory
- Each question is now divided into five sub-sections.
- Grades are now reported in numbers, not letters.

Command words and teaching strategies

Section (a) and (b) questions

Notes re teaching multiple choice questions.

Section (c) questions

Notes re teaching section c questions.

Part (d) questions

Notes re teaching part d questions.

Part (e) questions. Sections A and B (The Physical Environment and the Human Environment.)

Notes re teaching part e questions

Part (e) questions. Section C (Challenges for Bangladesh)

Notes re teaching part e questions

Marking levels

Suggest a level and a mark for the student response to question 2(f) (SAMs)

Marking levels

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
Level 1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrates isolated elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2)• An unbalanced or incomplete argument that provides limited consideration of factors, leading to judgements and a final conclusion that are not supported by evidence. (AO3)
Level 2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrates elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2)• An imbalanced argument that provides some consideration of factors, leading to judgements and a final conclusion that are partially supported by evidence. (AO3)
Level 3	7–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrates accurate understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2)• A balanced, well-developed argument that provides thorough consideration of factors, leading to judgements and a final conclusion that are well supported by evidence. (AO3)

2 (f) Evaluate the impact of the transport system on the economic development of Pakistan. (8)

Student response

Pakistan does not have a very effective transport system. This is a problem for development because it makes it difficult to export household linens, cotton goods and rice which are very important to Pakistan's economy. It also makes it difficult to import petroleum, machinery, food and other products that Pakistan needs.

Most of the transport networks are in the Indus valley areas. There have been attempts to improve the road network which will help economic development. For example, there are new major roads making links to China and a new coastal highway to the main ports. These improvements will make the transport system more efficient therefore helping to develop the economy.

However there are other problems which limit economic development. Not everyone is educated to a reasonable level and therefore they can only do unskilled jobs which do not greatly benefit the economy. The economy is still largely based on agricultural production and products like cement which only provides relatively low value goods for export, however Pakistan has to import fertilisers and machines for agriculture and manufacturing which are expensive. This limits economic development.

The large labour force who are prepared to work for low wages in factories or in the informal sector do help economic development as products can be made at a low cost which means Pakistan can be competitive against other countries.

The transport system is important but other factors need to be considered as these also affect economic development.

Marking guidance.

It was felt that the answer reaches meets the requirements for level one.

There is clear understanding of the concepts and how these interact, and consideration of a range of factors. There is an attempt to draw a conclusion at the end of the answer. The answer therefore reaches the top of level 2.

The candidate has a secure knowledge of road transport but does not mention other forms of transport except for 'ports'. However there is some sound discussion about the other factors including education and the value of exports. The concluding comments lack detailed support.

The suggested level is the n bottom of level 3.