ANSWER KEY & MARK SCHEME

Economic Wealth of Balochistan • Potwar Plateau & Salt Range

Teacher's copy • Total: 72 marks

SECTION A: Multiple Choice [15 marks]

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15
B	C	A	D	B	C	A	D	C	B	D	C	B	A	D

SECTION B: Short Answer Questions [51 marks]

Part 1: Balochistan

1 (a) Any two: coal, antimony, gold, copper, crude oil, natural gas. [1 each = 2]

1 (b) At the edge of the Lower Indus Plain [1]; about 46% of Pakistan's gas supply [1].

2 (a) Any two: dates, grapes, apples, almonds, apricots, plums, peaches, melons, pomegranates. [2]

2 (b) To markets in other provinces (Karachi is the largest market). [1]

2 (c) Long, cold winters give the chilly weather the seeds need for transplantation [1]; warm, dry summers encourage extensive flowering [1]; leads to the formation of high-quality seeds [1].

3 (a) Scarcity of rainfall [1]; lack of irrigation [1].

3 (b) Any two: wool, goat hair, skins. [2]

4 (a) Gwadar, Pasni, Ormara. [1 each = 3]

4 (b) Subsistence: fish caught for domestic use / the family's own consumption [1]. Commercial: fish caught to be sold in local and international markets [1].

5 Any two plans, each with a developed detail [2 + 2]. Plan [1] + detail [1] from: deep-sea port being developed as part of the Belt and Road initiative; 100 berths for container ships; capacity for 400 million tonnes of cargo per year; new international airport; six-lane expressway between the port and the Makran Coastal Highway.

6 Any five developed points [1 each], e.g.: rich mineral resources (Saindak Copper-Gold project, gold, antimony, coal sold to factories in Punjab) provide raw materials and income; oil and natural gas, with Sui supplying about 46% of the country's gas, power homes and industry; about 75% of fruit production goes to other provinces (Karachi is the largest market) and some is exported to the Gulf States; livestock products (wool, goat hair, skins) are exported under a government grading scheme; fishing from Gwadar, Pasni and Ormara, with about 30% exported to the EU and other countries; the Gwadar deep-sea port (Belt and Road) will boost trade, transport links and jobs.

Part 2: Potwar Plateau and Salt Range

7 South of Islamabad [1]; between the River Indus and the River Jhelum [1]; open, undulating (rolling) land with extensive flat areas [1].

8 (a) Kala Chitta [1]; Khairi Murat [1].

8 (b) Resistant (hard) rock is left behind [1] after the less resistant rock has been eroded away [1].

9 Any three: landscape of ridges, ravines and troughs; steep slopes; minimal vegetation; intense erosion; rugged terrain. [3]

10 (a) It is famous for its salt mines [1] at Khewra, about 160 km from Islamabad [1].

10 (b) Average height 750–900 m [1]; highest point is Sakesar Peak (1527 m) [1].

10 (c) Kallar Kahar or Khabeki. [1]

11 Any two: limestone, marble, rock salt, clays, dolomite, soapstone [2]; one industry: cement, ceramics or chemical industry [1].

12 (a) The rugged landscape does not allow canal irrigation [1], so farmers rely on rain [1].

12 (b) Any one: wheat, maize, barley, gram. [1]

13 Productive region [1]; accessible by road, rail and air, so urban settlements such as Jhelum, Chakwal and Rawalpindi/Islamabad have developed [1]. (Max 2)

SECTION C: Picture-Based Question [6 marks]

14 (a) Any two: rugged / steep slopes and ridges; deep valleys or gullies cut by erosion; little or no vegetation; bare, eroded rock; layered white and brown rock. [1 each = 2]

14 (b) Any one: rock salt, gypsum, limestone. [1]

14 (c) Rugged, steep land does not allow canal irrigation [1]; little soil / vegetation, so farming depends on rainfall [1].

14 (d) Any one: salt mining at Khewra; raw materials for cement, ceramics and chemical industries; tourism (e.g. Kallar Kahar lake). [1]

GEOGRAPHY WORKSHEET

Economic Wealth of Balochistan • Potwar Plateau & Salt Range

Name:	**Class / Section:**
Date:	**Time allowed: 90 minutes** **Marks:** **/ 72**

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer all questions. Marks for each question or part are shown in brackets [ ].
- Section A: circle the letter of the one correct answer.
- Use full sentences and place-specific examples in Sections B and C.

SECTION A: Multiple Choice [15 marks]

Choose the correct answer. Each question carries 1 mark.

1. Which mineral project is located in Balochistan?

A Khewra Salt Mines **B** Saindak Copper-Gold Project
C Attock Oil Project **D** Kallar Kahar Project

2. Much of the coal produced in Balochistan is sold to factories in:

A Sindh **B** Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
C Punjab **D** Gilgit-Baltistan

3. A survey has identified conditions for deposits of antimony and gold in:

A Punjgur and Kharan **B** Sui and Kalabagh
C Gwadar and Pasni **D** Chakwal and Mianwali

4. About 46% of Pakistan's gas supply comes from Sui, which is located:

A in the Salt Range **B** on the Makran coast
C in the centre of the Balochistan Plateau **D** at the edge of the Lower Indus Plain

5. Which of these is NOT one of the main fruits grown in Balochistan?

A Almonds **B** Bananas
C Plums **D** Melons

6. About what percentage of Balochistan's fruit production normally moves to markets in other provinces?

A 25% **B** 46%
C 75% **D** 80%

7. The largest market for Balochistan's fruits is:

A Karachi **B** Lahore
C Islamabad **D** Peshawar

8. Nomadic livestock farming is common in Balochistan because of:

A heavy rainfall **B** abundant irrigation
C fertile alluvial soils **D** scarcity of rainfall and lack of irrigation

9. Balochistan's three main fishing ports are:

A Karachi, Gwadar and Pasni **B** Gwadar, Ormara and Karachi
C Gwadar, Pasni and Ormara **D** Pasni, Ormara and Sui

10. Around 30% of Balochistan's fish catch is exported to:

A Gulf States **B** European Union countries
C India **D** Afghanistan

11. The Potwar Plateau lies between the River Indus and the River:

A Chenab **B** Ravi
C Kabul **D** Jhelum

12. The average height of the Potwar Plateau is:

A 750–900 m **B** 1000–1500 m
C 300–600 m **D** 2000–2999 m

13. Kala Chitta and Khairi Murat are examples of:

A lakes **B** residual hills
C oilfields **D** salt mines

14. The highest point in the Salt Range is:

A Sakesar Peak **B** Kala Chitta
C Khairi Murat **D** Khewra

15. The Attock Oil Refinery was set up to refine oil from the:

A Saindak Copper-Gold Project **B** Makran coast
C Balochistan Plateau **D** oilfields of the Potwar Plateau

SECTION B: Short Answer Questions [51 marks]

Part 1: Economic Wealth of Balochistan

1. Mineral resources of Balochistan

(a) Name two minerals or fuels found in Balochistan. **[2]**

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(b) Sui is not on the Balochistan Plateau. State where Sui is located and what share of Pakistan's gas supply it provides. **[2]**

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2. Agriculture in Balochistan

(a) Name two fruits grown in Balochistan. **[2]**

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(b) State where about 75% of the fruit production normally goes. **[1]**

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(c) Explain why the uplands of Balochistan are suited to growing vegetable seeds. **[3]**

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3. Livestock in Balochistan

(a) Explain why nomadic livestock farming is common in Balochistan. **[2]**

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(b) Name two important livestock products. **[2]**

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4. Fishing in Balochistan

(a) Name the three main fishing ports of Balochistan. **[3]**

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(b) Explain the difference between subsistence fishing and commercial fishing. **[2]**

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5. Describe two plans for the development of Gwadar and its transport links. **[4]**

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6. Explain how Balochistan plays an important role in developing the economy of Pakistan. Refer to examples in your answer. **[5]**

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Part 2: Potwar Plateau and the Salt Range

7. Describe the location and the surface of the Potwar Plateau. **[3]**

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8. Residual hills

(a) Name two residual hills found on the Potwar Plateau. **[2]**

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(b) Explain how residual hills are formed. **[2]**

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9. Describe the main characteristics of a badland landscape. **[3]**

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10. The Salt Range

(a) Explain why this mountain range is called the Salt Range. **[2]**

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(b) State the average height of the Salt Range and name its highest point. **[2]**

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(c) Name one lake in the Salt Range. **[1]**

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11. Name two non-metallic minerals found in the Potwar Plateau and Salt Range, and name one industry that uses them as a raw material. **[3]**

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12. Farming in the Potwar Plateau

(a) Explain why farming depends on rainfall. **[2]**

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(b) Name one crop grown in the region. **[1]**

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13. Explain why Rawalpindi/Islamabad and other urban settlements of the Potwar Plateau have a high population density. **[2]**

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SECTION C: Picture-Based Question [6 marks]

Study Figure A, an aerial view of part of the Salt Range, and answer the questions below.



Figure A: Aerial view of part of the Salt Range

14. Using Figure A:

(a) Describe two features of the landscape shown in the photograph. **[2]**

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(b) Name one mineral found in the Salt Range. **[1]**

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(c) Suggest why farming is difficult in this type of landscape. **[2]**

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(d) State one way in which people use the resources of the Salt Range. **[1]**

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— END OF WORKSHEET —