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Unit 3.1.1: Employment Sectors & Change A. Employment Sectors (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, Quaternary)	What is meant by the primary sector? What is the tertiary sector?	State two examples of primary sector activities. Give two examples of quaternary sector jobs.	Describe the main features of the primary sector in Pakistan. Describe the tertiary sector in Pakistan.	Explain two differences between primary and secondary sectors. Explain how the quaternary sector differs from other sectors.	Assess the importance of different employment sectors in Pakistan.	'The tertiary sector is the most important sector in Pakistan's economy.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.1.1: Employment Sectors & Change B. Primary Sector (Agriculture, Fishing, Mining)	Name one crop grown in Pakistan. What is mining?	State two reasons why many people work in agriculture. Give two examples of mining in Pakistan.	Describe employment trends in the primary sector. Describe the importance of agriculture.	Explain why employment in the primary sector is declining. Explain two reasons for high rural employment in agriculture.	Assess the importance of the primary sector for Pakistan's economy.	'The primary sector is still the most important sector in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.1.1: Employment Sectors & Change C. Secondary Sector (Manufacturing & Industry)	What is manufacturing? Name one industry in Pakistan.	State two examples of secondary industries. Give two reasons for industrial growth.	Describe the secondary sector in Pakistan. Describe employment trends in industry.	Explain why the secondary sector is less developed in Pakistan. Explain two factors affecting industrial growth.	Assess the importance of the secondary sector in Pakistan.	'Industrial development is the key to economic growth in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 3.1.1: Employment Sectors & Change D. Tertiary & Quaternary Sectors (Services & Knowledge)	What is the quaternary sector? Name one service sector job.	State two examples of tertiary services. Give two reasons for growth of the tertiary sector.	Describe the growth of the tertiary sector in Pakistan. Describe the quaternary sector.	Explain why the tertiary sector is growing rapidly. Explain how the quaternary sector contributes to development.	Assess the importance of the tertiary and quaternary sectors.	'Growth of the quaternary sector is essential for Pakistan's future.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.1.1: Employment Sectors & Change E. Changes in Employment Structure Over Time	What is meant by employment structure? Which sector has declined in Pakistan?	State two changes in employment structure in Pakistan. Give two reasons for the decline of agriculture employment.	Describe how employment structure has changed over time. Describe rural- urban employment shifts.	Explain why employment has shifted from primary to tertiary sectors. Explain how urbanisation affects employment.	Assess the impacts of changes in employment structure.	'Changes in employment structure show economic development in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.1.1: Employment Sectors & Change F. Factors Affecting Location of Economic Activities	What is meant by location factor? Name one factor affecting industry location.	State two physical factors affecting agriculture. Give two human factors affecting industry location.	Describe factors affecting agricultural location. Describe factors affecting industrial location.	Explain how raw materials affect industry location. Explain how transport influences economic activity.	Assess the importance of location factors in Pakistan.	'Human factors are more important than physical factors in determining economic activity.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 3.1.1: Employment Sectors & Change G. Formal and Informal Employment	What is formal employment? What is informal employment?	State two characteristics of formal employment. Give two features of informal employment.	Describe differences between formal and informal employment. Describe examples of informal work.	Explain two advantages of formal employment. Explain two disadvantages of informal employment.	Assess the importance of the informal sector in Pakistan.	'The informal sector is more important than the formal sector in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.1.1: Employment Sectors & Change H. Unemployment & Underemployment	What is unemployment? What is underemployment?	State two causes of unemployment in Pakistan. Give two effects of unemployment.	Describe unemployment in rural and urban areas. Describe underemployment.	Explain two causes of rural unemployment. Explain two impacts of unemployment.	Assess the impacts of unemployment on Pakistan's economy.	'Unemployment is the biggest challenge facing Pakistan's economy.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.1.1: Employment Sectors & Change I. Disguised Unemployment & Rural Issues	What is disguised unemployment? Where is it most common?	State two causes of disguised unemployment. Give two impacts of disguised unemployment.	Describe disguised unemployment in Pakistan. Describe its effects on productivity.	Explain why disguised unemployment occurs in rural areas. Explain how it affects economic development.	Assess the impacts of disguised unemployment in Pakistan.	'Disguised unemployment is a major cause of low productivity in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.1.1: Employment Sectors & Change J. Employment Generation (Education & Training)	What is vocational training? What is meant by literacy?	State two ways to reduce unemployment. Give two examples of training programmes.	Describe how training improves employment opportunities. Describe government efforts to create jobs.	Explain how education reduces unemployment. Explain how training supports economic development.	Assess the importance of training and education in employment generation.	'Education and training are the best solutions to unemployment in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 3.1.2: Agriculture & Aquaculture A. Types of Energy Resources (Renewable & Non-renewable)	What is a renewable resource? What is a non-renewable resource?	State two examples of renewable energy. Give two examples of non-renewable energy.	Describe renewable energy resources. Describe non-renewable energy resources.	Explain two differences between renewable and non-renewable resources. Explain why fossil fuels are widely used.	Assess the advantages of renewable energy in Pakistan.	‘Pakistan should rely more on renewable energy than fossil fuels.’ How far do you agree?
Unit 3.1.2: Agriculture & Aquaculture B. Fossil Fuels (Coal, Oil, Natural Gas)	Name one fossil fuel used in Pakistan. What is natural gas?	State two uses of oil. Give two uses of natural gas.	Describe the use of fossil fuels in Pakistan. Describe their importance.	Explain two disadvantages of using fossil fuels. Explain why Pakistan relies heavily on fossil fuels.	Assess the importance of fossil fuels in Pakistan’s economy.	‘Fossil fuels remain essential for Pakistan’s development.’ How far do you agree?
Unit 3.1.2: Agriculture & Aquaculture C. Hydroelectric Power (HEP)	What is hydroelectric power? Name one dam in Pakistan.	State two advantages of HEP. Give two disadvantages of HEP.	Describe how hydroelectric power is generated. Describe the role of dams in Pakistan.	Explain two benefits of hydroelectric power. Explain two environmental impacts of dams.	Assess the importance of HEP in Pakistan.	‘Hydroelectric power is the best solution to Pakistan’s energy crisis.’ How far do you agree?

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Unit 3.1.2: Agriculture & Aquaculture D. Thermal Power (Oil, Gas, Coal)	What is thermal power? Name one thermal power source.	State two fuels used in thermal power. Give two disadvantages of thermal power.	Describe thermal power generation. Describe its use in Pakistan.	Explain why thermal power is widely used. Explain two environmental problems of thermal power.	Assess the importance of thermal power in Pakistan.	'Thermal power should be reduced in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.1.2: Agriculture & Aquaculture E. Nuclear Power	What is nuclear power? Name one nuclear power plant in Pakistan.	State two advantages of nuclear energy. Give two disadvantages of nuclear energy.	Describe nuclear power generation. Describe its use in Pakistan.	Explain two benefits of nuclear power. Explain two risks of nuclear energy.	Assess the importance of nuclear power in Pakistan.	'Nuclear power is the most efficient energy source for Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.1.2: Agriculture & Aquaculture F. Renewable Energy (Solar, Wind, Biogas)	Name one renewable energy source. What is solar energy?	State two advantages of solar energy. Give two advantages of wind energy.	Describe the use of renewable energy in Pakistan. Describe solar or wind power.	Explain why renewable energy is increasing in importance. Explain two challenges of renewable energy.	Assess the importance of renewable energy for Pakistan.	'Renewable energy will replace fossil fuels in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.1.2: Agriculture & Aquaculture G. Energy Crisis in Pakistan	What is an energy crisis? What is load shedding?	State two causes of the energy crisis. Give two effects of load shedding.	Describe the energy crisis in Pakistan. Describe its effects on people.	Explain two causes of energy shortages. Explain two impacts of load shedding.	Assess the impacts of the energy crisis on Pakistan.	'The energy crisis is the biggest problem facing Pakistan.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 3.1.2: Agriculture & Aquaculture H. Energy Conservation & Management	What is energy conservation? What is meant by efficiency?	State two ways to conserve energy. Give two examples of energy-saving measures.	Describe methods of energy conservation. Describe government measures to save energy.	Explain how conservation reduces energy demand. Explain two benefits of energy efficiency.	Assess the importance of energy conservation in Pakistan.	'Energy conservation is more important than increasing energy supply.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.1.2: Agriculture & Aquaculture I. Environmental Impacts of Energy Production	What is pollution? What is global warming?	State two environmental effects of fossil fuels. Give two impacts of dams on the environment.	Describe environmental problems caused by energy production. Describe climate change impacts.	Explain how burning fossil fuels causes pollution. Explain two environmental impacts of hydroelectric dams.	Assess the environmental impacts of energy production in Pakistan.	'Energy production causes more harm than benefit to the environment.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.1.2: Agriculture & Aquaculture J. Future Energy Solutions	What is sustainable energy? What is energy mix?	State two ways Pakistan can solve energy shortages. Give two examples of future energy sources.	Describe possible future energy solutions. Describe the role of renewable energy in the future.	Explain how diversification of energy sources helps Pakistan. Explain two strategies for sustainable energy.	Assess the best solutions to Pakistan's energy problems.	'A balanced energy mix is the best solution for Pakistan.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 3.1.3: Industries of Pakistan A. Types of Industries (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, Quaternary)	What is an industry? What is a secondary industry?	State two types of industries. Give two examples of tertiary industries.	Describe secondary industries. Describe tertiary industries.	Explain two differences between primary and secondary industries. Explain the role of quaternary industries.	Assess the importance of different types of industries in Pakistan.	'All sectors of industry are equally important for Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.1.3: Industries of Pakistan B. Large-Scale Industries (Steel, Fertilizer, Sugar)	What is a large-scale industry? Name one large-scale industry.	State two features of large-scale industries. Give two examples of large-scale industries.	Describe large-scale industries in Pakistan. Describe one example (e.g., steel or sugar).	Explain two reasons for the location of a large-scale industry. Explain two benefits of large-scale industries.	Assess the importance of large-scale industries in Pakistan's economy.	'Large-scale industries are the most important industries in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.1.3: Industries of Pakistan C. Iron & Steel Industry	Where is Pakistan Steel Mills located? Name one raw material used.	State two raw materials used in steel production. Give two products of the steel industry.	Describe the iron and steel industry in Pakistan. Describe the iron and steel industry processes.	Explain two reasons for the location of steel mills. Explain two problems of the steel industry.	Assess the importance of the iron and steel industry in Pakistan.	'The steel industry is essential for Pakistan's development.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 3.1.3: Industries of Pakistan D. Fertilizer Industry	What is a fertilizer? Name one fertilizer company.	State two raw materials used in fertilizers. Give two uses of fertilizers.	Describe the fertilizer industry in Pakistan. Describe its distribution.	Explain two reasons for the location of fertilizer industries. Explain two problems faced by the fertilizer industry.	Assess the importance of the fertilizer industry in Pakistan.	'Fertilizers are essential for Pakistan's agricultural development.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.1.3: Industries of Pakistan E. Sugar Industry	What is sugar mainly produced from? Name one by-product of sugar.	State two processes in sugar production. Give two uses of sugarcane.	Describe the sugar industry in Pakistan. Describe its processes.	Explain two reasons for the location of sugar mills. Explain two problems of the sugar industry.	Assess the importance of the sugar industry in Pakistan.	'The sugar industry plays a major role in Pakistan's economy.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.1.3: Industries of Pakistan F. Cottage & Small-Scale Industries	What is a cottage industry? Name one example.	State two features of cottage industries. Give two examples of small-scale industries.	Describe cottage industries in Pakistan. Describe their characteristics.	Explain two benefits of cottage industries. Explain two problems faced by small-scale industries.	Assess the importance of cottage industries in Pakistan.	'Cottage industries are more important than large-scale industries.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 3.1.3: Industries of Pakistan G. Cotton Textile Industry	What is ginning? What is weaving?	State two processes in textile production. Give two products of the textile industry.	Describe the cotton textile industry. Describe its processes.	Explain two reasons for the location of textile industries. Explain two problems of the textile industry.	Assess the importance of the textile industry in Pakistan.	'The textile industry is the backbone of Pakistan's economy.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.1.3: Industries of Pakistan H. Tertiary Industry (Tourism & Finance)	What is tourism? What is finance?	State two examples of tertiary services. Give two functions of banks.	Describe tourism in Pakistan. Describe finance services.	Explain two advantages of tourism. Explain two problems of the financial sector.	Assess the importance of tertiary industries in Pakistan.	'Tertiary industries are becoming more important than manufacturing.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.1.3: Industries of Pakistan I. Public Services	What are public services? Name one public service.	State two examples of public services. Give two functions of public services.	Describe public services in Pakistan. Describe their types.	Explain two benefits of public services. Explain two problems faced by public services.	Assess the importance of public services in Pakistan.	'Public services are essential for economic development.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.1.3: Industries of Pakistan J. Quaternary Industries (Consultancy, Technology, R&D)	What is consultancy? What is R&D?	State two examples of quaternary industries. Give two uses of new technologies.	Describe quaternary industries in Pakistan. Describe their role.	Explain two benefits of consultancy. Explain two problems of quaternary industries.	Assess the importance of quaternary industries in Pakistan.	'Quaternary industries are the future of Pakistan's economy.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 3.1.3: Industries of Pakistan K. Factors Affecting Industrial Location	What is meant by industrial location? Name one factor affecting location.	State two factors affecting industrial location. Give two examples (e.g., labour, transport).	Describe factors affecting industrial location.	Explain two factors affecting industrial location. Explain why industries locate near raw materials.	Assess the most important factor affecting industrial location in Pakistan.	'Infrastructure is the most important factor affecting industrial location.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.1.3: Industries of Pakistan L. Challenges to Industrial Development	What is meant by labour? What is infrastructure?	State two problems of industrial development. Give two examples of challenges.	Describe challenges faced by industries in Pakistan.	Explain two problems caused by lack of investment. Explain two effects of poor infrastructure.	Assess the challenges to industrial development in Pakistan.	'Investment is the most important factor for industrial development.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.1.4: Case Study – Increasing Food Security A. Food Security (Concept & Background)	What is food security? What is meant by arable land?	State two causes of food insecurity in Pakistan. Give two impacts of population growth on food supply.	Describe the causes of food insecurity in Pakistan. Describe the impact of climate change on food production.	Explain two reasons for food shortages in Pakistan. Explain how population growth affects food security.	Assess the causes of food insecurity in Pakistan.	'Food insecurity is mainly caused by natural factors.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 3.1.4: Case Study – Increasing Food Security B. Biotechnology (Aims & How it Works)	What is biotechnology? What is genetic modification?	State two aims of biotechnology. Give two methods used in biotechnology.	Describe how biotechnology works. Describe its aims.	Explain how genetic modification improves crops. Explain two aims of biotechnology.	Assess the effectiveness of biotechnology in Pakistan.	'Biotechnology is the best solution to food insecurity in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.1.4: Case Study – Increasing Food Security C. Biotechnology (Advantages & Disadvantages)	What is Bt cotton? What is a bio- fertilizer?	State two advantages of biotechnology. Give two disadvantages of biotechnology.	Describe the advantages of biotechnology. Describe its limitations.	Explain two benefits of biotechnology for farmers. Explain two problems of biotechnology.	Assess the advantages and disadvantages of biotechnology in Pakistan.	'The advantages of biotechnology outweigh its disadvantages.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.1.4: Case Study – Increasing Food Security D. Modern Agricultural Technologies	What is farm mechanization? What is a combine harvester?	State two examples of modern agricultural technology. Give two aims of farm mechanization.	Describe modern agricultural technologies in Pakistan. Describe their use.	Explain two benefits of mechanization. Explain two limitations of modern technologies.	Assess the importance of modern agricultural technologies in Pakistan.	'Modern technology is essential for increasing food production.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.1.4: Case Study – Increasing Food Security E. Modern Irrigation Systems	What is irrigation? What is drip irrigation?	State two types of modern irrigation systems. Give two aims of irrigation improvement.	Describe modern irrigation systems. Describe their use in Pakistan.	Explain two advantages of modern irrigation. Explain two disadvantages of irrigation systems.	Assess the importance of modern irrigation in Pakistan.	'Efficient irrigation is the key to food security in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 3.1.4: Case Study – Increasing Food Security F. Government Policies (Food Security)	What is meant by subsidy? What is a price floor?	State two aims of government policies. Give two examples of government support for farmers.	Describe government policies for food security. Describe how they work.	Explain two ways government policies help farmers. Explain two problems of these policies.	Assess the effectiveness of government policies in improving food security.	'Government policies are the most important factor in ensuring food security.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.1.4: Case Study – Increasing Food Security G. Advantages of Increasing Food Security Strategies	What is meant by crop yield? What is meant by sustainability?	State two advantages of increasing food production. Give two benefits for farmers.	Describe the benefits of food security strategies. Describe their impact on farmers.	Explain two economic benefits of increasing food production. Explain two environmental benefits.	Assess the advantages of improving food security in Pakistan.	'Increasing food production benefits both the economy and the environment.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.1.4: Case Study – Increasing Food Security H. Disadvantages / Limitations of Strategies	What is meant by high input cost? What is pest resistance?	State two limitations of food security strategies. Give two challenges faced by farmers.	Describe the limitations of modern farming methods. Describe challenges faced by farmers.	Explain two problems of using modern farming methods. Explain two environmental risks.	Assess the limitations of food security strategies in Pakistan.	'Modern farming methods create more problems than benefits.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.1.4: Case Study – Increasing Food Security I. Sustainable Development & Food Security	What is sustainable development? What is meant by resource efficiency?	State two ways food security supports sustainability. Give two environmental benefits.	Describe how food security supports sustainable development.	Explain two ways modern farming supports sustainability. Explain two environmental benefits.	Assess the role of sustainable development in agriculture.	'Sustainability is more important than increasing food production.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 3.1.4: Case Study – Increasing Food Security J. Case Study Evaluation (Exam Focus)	What is a case study? Name one method used to increase food security.	State two examples from the case study. Give two methods used to increase food security.	Describe one method used to improve food security. Describe its impact.	Explain the effectiveness of one method used in Pakistan. Explain two reasons for its success or failure.	Assess the success of one food security strategy in Pakistan.	'One method alone cannot solve Pakistan's food security problems.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 3.2.1: Energy Mix & Energy Security A. Power Resources & Pakistan's Energy Mix	What is a power resource? What is renewable energy? What is non- renewable energy? Name one renewable power resource. Name one non- renewable power resource. Which energy source forms the largest share of Pakistan's energy mix?	State two renewable power resources used in Pakistan. State two non- renewable power resources used in Pakistan. Give two differences between renewable and non-renewable resources. State two reasons why power resources are important for development.	Describe Pakistan's energy mix. Describe differences between renewable and non-renewable resources.	Explain two reasons why Pakistan uses a mix of energy sources. Explain how power resources support development in Pakistan.	Assess the importance of Pakistan's energy mix for development.	'Pakistan should rely more on renewable energy than non-renewable energy.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 3.2.1: Energy Mix & Energy Security B. Coal	What is coal? Name one type of coal. Which type of coal has the lowest energy value? Which type of coal is the highest quality? Name one coalfield in Pakistan. Name one method of coal mining.	State two types of coal. State two methods of mining coal. Give two uses of coal in Pakistan. State two coal-producing areas in Pakistan. Give two advantages of coal as an energy source. State two disadvantages of coal use.	Describe the distribution of coal in Pakistan. Describe how coal is used in Pakistan.	Explain two reasons why coal is a preferred energy source in Pakistan. Explain two problems of using coal in Pakistan.	Assess the importance of coal for Pakistan's energy security.	'Coal is more useful than harmful for Pakistan.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 3.2.1: Energy Mix & Energy Security C. Mineral Oil	What is mineral oil? What is an oil trap? Name one oilfield in Pakistan. Name one oil refinery in Pakistan. Name one product of oil refining. Name one port where imported oil arrives in Pakistan.	State two oil-producing regions in Pakistan. State two oil refineries in Pakistan. Give two products made from crude oil. State two uses of mineral oil. Give two reasons why Pakistan imports petroleum. State two ways oil is transported in Pakistan.	Describe the distribution of oilfields in Pakistan. Describe how oil is extracted from an anticline.	Explain two reasons why Pakistan imports large quantities of petroleum. Explain two ways mineral oil is important for Pakistan.	Assess the importance of mineral oil for Pakistan's economy.	'Pakistan's dependence on imported oil creates more problems than benefits.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 3.2.1: Energy Mix & Energy Security D. Oil Transport & Refineries	What is a refinery? What is a pipeline? What does WOPP stand for? Name one mode of oil transport. Name one advantage of pipelines.	State two methods used to transport oil in Pakistan. Give two advantages of pipelines. State two disadvantages of road transport for oil. Give two reasons for the need for the White Oil Pipeline Project.	Describe how imported oil is transported within Pakistan. Describe the White Oil Pipeline Project.	Explain two advantages of transporting oil by pipeline. Explain two reasons why southern refineries supply central and northern Pakistan.	Assess the importance of the White Oil Pipeline Project for Pakistan.	'Pipelines are the best way to transport oil in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 3.2.1: Energy Mix & Energy Security E. Natural Gas / LNG	What is natural gas? What does LNG stand for? Name one major gas-producing region in Pakistan. Name one use of natural gas. Name one company involved in gas supply in Pakistan.	State two gas-producing regions in Pakistan. State two uses of natural gas. Give two benefits of supplying gas to northern areas. State two reasons why LNG is used in northern areas. Give two sectors that use natural gas.	Describe the distribution of natural gas in Pakistan. Describe the uses of natural gas in Pakistan.	Explain two reasons why natural gas is important in Pakistan. Explain two benefits of supplying LNG to northern areas.	Assess the importance of natural gas for domestic and industrial development in Pakistan.	'Natural gas is the most important fossil fuel in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 3.2.1: Energy Mix & Energy Security F. Nuclear Energy	What is nuclear energy? What is nuclear fission? Name one nuclear power plant in Pakistan. Where is KANUPP located? Where is CHASNUPP located? Name one fuel used in nuclear power stations.	State two nuclear power plants in Pakistan. Give two advantages of nuclear power. State two disadvantages of nuclear power. Give two reasons why nuclear electricity is expensive to produce. State two locational advantages of CHASNUPP or KANUPP.	Describe nuclear power generation in Pakistan. Describe the advantages of nuclear power.	Explain two reasons why nuclear power is important in Pakistan. Explain two problems of nuclear power in Pakistan.	Assess the importance of nuclear power in Pakistan's energy mix.	'Nuclear power is the best solution to Pakistan's electricity shortages.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 3.2.1: Energy Mix & Energy Security G. Thermal Power	What is thermal power? Name one fossil fuel used in thermal power plants. What is a turbine? What is a generator? What is a condenser?	State two fuels used in thermal power stations. State two stages in thermal electricity production. Give two advantages of gas-fired power generation. Give two disadvantages of coal-fired power generation. State two reasons why oil-fired plants are useful.	Describe how thermal electricity is produced. Describe the distribution of thermal power plants in Pakistan.	Explain two reasons for the distribution of thermal power plants in Pakistan. Explain two disadvantages of thermal power generation.	Assess the importance of thermal power in Pakistan.	'Thermal power should remain the main source of electricity in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 3.2.1: Energy Mix & Energy Security H. Wind Power	What is wind power? What is a wind farm? Name one wind power area in Pakistan. Name one part of Pakistan with high wind potential. Name one advantage of wind power.	State two advantages of wind power. State two disadvantages of wind power. Give two examples of wind farms or wind corridors in Pakistan. State two locational requirements for wind power plants. Give two reasons why Sindh is suitable for wind power.	Describe the distribution of wind potential areas in Pakistan. Describe how wind power is generated.	Explain two reasons why the Sindh coast is suitable for wind power. Explain two limitations of wind power in Pakistan.	Assess the potential of wind power in Pakistan.	'Wind power has greater potential than all other renewable energy sources in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 3.2.1: Energy Mix & Energy Security I. Solar Power	What is solar power? What is a solar panel? Name one solar power plant in Pakistan. Name one use of solar power in Pakistan. Name one area with high solar potential.	State two advantages of solar power. State two disadvantages of solar power. Give two uses of solar power in Pakistan. State two areas with high solar potential. Give two reasons why Pakistan has strong solar potential.	Describe the distribution of solar power potential in Pakistan. Describe how solar power is used in Pakistan.	Explain two reasons why solar power has high potential in Pakistan. Explain two limitations of solar power.	Assess the importance of solar power for Pakistan's future energy security.	'Solar power offers the greatest opportunity for improving Pakistan's energy security.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 3.2.1: Energy Mix & Energy Security J. Tidal, Geothermal, Biogas and Biomass	What is tidal power? What is geothermal power? What is biogas? What is biomass? Name one area in Pakistan with tidal power potential. Name one province where biogas plants are common.	State two advantages of tidal power. State two disadvantages of tidal power. Give two advantages of biogas. Give two disadvantages of biomass. State two sources of biomass. Give two uses of biogas in Pakistan.	Describe how biogas is produced. Describe the potential of tidal or geothermal power in Pakistan.	Explain two advantages of using biogas in rural Pakistan. Explain two limitations of tidal or geothermal power in Pakistan.	Assess the importance of small-scale renewable energy sources in Pakistan.	'Small-scale renewable energy schemes are more useful than large-scale power projects in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 3.2.1: Energy Mix & Energy Security K. HEP (Hydroelectric Power)	What does HEP stand for? What is a reservoir? What is a penstock? Name one HEP project in Pakistan. Name one river used for HEP in Pakistan.	State two advantages of HEP. State two disadvantages of HEP. Give two physical requirements for HEP. Give two human requirements for HEP. State two major HEP projects in Pakistan.	Describe how hydroelectric power is generated. Describe the physical factors needed for HEP.	Explain two reasons why northern Pakistan is suitable for HEP. Explain two disadvantages of HEP development.	Assess the importance of HEP for Pakistan's energy security.	'Hydroelectric power is the most suitable renewable energy source for Pakistan.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 3.2.1: Energy Mix & Energy Security L. Electricity Profile, National Grid & PPAs	What is the National Grid System? What is a substation? What is a transmission line? What does PPA stand for? Name one purpose of the National Grid.	State two components of the National Grid System. State two purposes of the National Grid. Give two problems of the National Grid in Pakistan. State two reasons why the National Grid is important. Give two users of electricity in Pakistan.	Describe how the National Grid System works in Pakistan. Describe the pattern of electricity use in Pakistan.	Explain two benefits of the National Grid System. Explain two problems facing the National Grid in Pakistan.	Assess the importance of the National Grid for development in Pakistan.	'Improving the National Grid is more important than building new power stations.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 3.2.1: Energy Mix & Energy Security M. Power Crisis, Load Shedding & Solutions	What is a power crisis? What is load shedding? What is electricity theft? Name one cause of load shedding. Name one effect of the power crisis.	State two causes of the power crisis in Pakistan. State two effects of load shedding. Give two reasons why electricity demand is increasing. State two solutions to the power crisis. Give two causes of transmission losses.	Describe the causes of the power crisis in Pakistan. Describe the effects of load shedding on people and industry.	Explain two causes of the power crisis in Pakistan. Explain two ways Pakistan can reduce load shedding.	Assess the effects of the power crisis on Pakistan's development.	'The main cause of Pakistan's power crisis is poor management rather than lack of resources.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 3.2.1: Energy Mix & Energy Security N. Rural Electrification & Sustainable Development of Power Resources	What is rural electrification? Name one programme launched for rural electrification. Name one benefit of rural electrification. Name one problem faced by rural electrification schemes.	State two benefits of rural electrification. State two problems faced in rural electrification. Give two factors considered in rural electrification. State two ways power resources can be managed sustainably.	Describe the importance of rural electrification in Pakistan. Describe methods for the sustainable development of power resources.	Explain two reasons why rural electrification is important in Pakistan. Explain two ways Pakistan can manage power resources sustainably.	Assess the importance of rural electrification for development in Pakistan.	'Sustainable management of power resources is essential for Pakistan's future development.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.2.2: Transport Networks A. Transport: Meaning & Importance	What is meant by transport? Name one means of transport in Pakistan. Which type of transport is most widely used in Pakistan? Name one way transport supports trade.	State two means of transport used in Pakistan. Give two reasons why transport is important for development. State two ways transport helps the movement of goods and people.	Describe the importance of transport in Pakistan. Describe how transport supports trade and movement.	Explain two ways transport networks support economic development in Pakistan. Explain two ways transport improves the lives of people in Pakistan.	Assess the importance of transport networks for Pakistan's development.	'Transport networks are essential for Pakistan's development.' How far do you agree?

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 3.2.2: Transport Networks B. Railways: Distribution & Features	What is a railway network? Name one major city connected by rail in Pakistan. Name one province with a dense railway network. Name one province with a very sparse railway network. Which city is the southern end of Pakistan's main railway network?	State two features of Pakistan's railway network. State two areas with dense railway lines. Give two reasons why railway lines are few in highland areas. State two cities connected by rail in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa or Balochistan.	Describe the distribution of the railway network in Pakistan. Describe the pattern of railway lines in Punjab and Sindh.	Explain two reasons why railway lines are dense in Punjab and sparse in Balochistan. Explain two reasons why there is little railway development in northern highland areas.	Assess the importance of railways in Pakistan's transport system.	'Railways are more important than roads for Pakistan's development.' How far do you agree?

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 3.2.2: Transport Networks C. Railways: Development, Uses & Problems	Name one recent improvement in Pakistan Railways. What is meant by double tracking? Name one type of goods transported by rail. Name one problem faced by Pakistan Railways.	State two recent developments in Pakistan Railways. Give two types of goods commonly transported by rail. State two reasons why Pakistan Railways needs improvement. Give two problems faced by Pakistan Railways.	Describe recent developments in Pakistan Railways. Describe the main problems of Pakistan Railways.	Explain two reasons why Pakistan Railways needs improvement. Explain two problems limiting the efficiency of Pakistan Railways.	Assess the extent to which Pakistan Railways can support development in Pakistan.	'Improving Pakistan Railways would greatly benefit the economy.' How far do you agree?

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 3.2.2: Transport Networks D. Dry Ports	What is a dry port? Name one dry port in Pakistan. Name one service provided by a dry port. Name one process carried out at a dry port.	State two features of a dry port. State two processes carried out at dry ports. Give two requirements of a dry port. Name two dry ports in Pakistan.	Describe the functions of dry ports in Pakistan. Describe the processes carried out at a dry port.	Explain two reasons why dry ports are important in Pakistan. Explain two ways dry ports reduce the burden on seaports.	Assess the importance of dry ports for Pakistan's trade.	'Dry ports are essential for efficient trade in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.2.2: Transport Networks E. Dry Ports: Benefits & Problems	Name one benefit of a dry port. Name one problem faced by dry ports. Name one problem caused by dry ports.	State two benefits of dry ports. State two problems faced by dry ports. Give two problems caused by dry ports in cities.	Describe the benefits of dry ports. Describe the problems faced by dry ports.	Explain two ways dry ports encourage industrial development. Explain two problems caused by dry ports in surrounding areas.	Assess the advantages and disadvantages of dry ports in Pakistan.	'Dry ports create more benefits than problems for Pakistan.' How far do you agree?

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 3.2.2: Transport Networks F. Roads: Types, Importance & Distribution	What is a metalled road? What is an unmetalled road? Name one important highway in Pakistan. Name one motorway in Pakistan. Which province has the densest road network?	State two types of roads in Pakistan. State two advantages of road transport. Give two differences between metalled and unmetalled roads. Name two important highways or motorways in Pakistan.	Describe the distribution of the road network in Pakistan. Describe the importance of roads in Pakistan.	Explain two reasons why Punjab has a denser road network than Sindh or Balochistan. Explain two ways roads support economic development in Pakistan.	Assess the importance of roads in Pakistan's transport system.	'Road transport is the most important form of transport in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 3.2.2: Transport Networks G. Roads in Difficult Areas / Balochistan	Name one difficulty of building roads in desert areas. Name one difficulty of building roads in mountainous areas. Name one reason for few roads in Balochistan.	State two difficulties of building roads in desert areas. State two difficulties of building roads in mountainous areas. Give two reasons for the limited road and rail network in Balochistan.	Describe the difficulties of building roads in desert or mountainous areas of Pakistan. Describe why Balochistan has few major roads and railways.	Explain two reasons why transport development is difficult in Balochistan. Explain two ways improved transport can increase development in Balochistan.	Assess the importance of transport development for Balochistan.	'Better transport links are the key to development in Balochistan.' How far do you agree?

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 3.2.2: Transport Networks H. Highways & Motorways	What is a motorway? What is a highway? Name one motorway in Pakistan. Name one advantage of a motorway.	State two differences between highways and motorways. State two advantages of motorways. Give two disadvantages of motorways. Name two motorways in Pakistan.	Describe the main motorways of Pakistan. Describe the importance of motorways.	Explain two ways motorways help Pakistan's development. Explain two disadvantages of building more motorways in Pakistan.	Assess the importance of motorways in Pakistan's transport network.	'Building more motorways should be a priority for Pakistan.' How far do you agree?

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 3.2.2: Transport Networks I. Airways	What is air transport? What does PIA stand for? Name one international airport in Pakistan. Name one advantage of air transport.	State two advantages of air transport. State two disadvantages of air transport. Give two factors that have contributed to the development of air transport in Pakistan. Name two cities connected by air routes in Pakistan.	Describe the distribution of air transport routes in Pakistan. Describe the effectiveness of air transport in Pakistan.	Explain two reasons why air transport is concentrated in the Indus Plain and major cities. Explain two problems of developing air transport in northern areas.	Assess the importance of air transport in Pakistan.	'Air transport is more useful than rail transport in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.2.2: Transport Networks J. International Airports	Name one international airport in Pakistan. Name the international airport in Karachi. Name the international airport in Lahore. Name the international airport in Islamabad.	State two reasons why Karachi developed as an international airport. State two reasons why Lahore or Islamabad developed as an international airport. Give two reasons why Gwadar airport is important.	Describe the distribution of international airports in Pakistan. Describe reasons for the development of international airports in Pakistan.	Explain two reasons why Karachi became Pakistan's main air hub. Explain two reasons why Gwadar airport is becoming more important.	Assess the importance of international airports for Pakistan's development.	'International airports are most important in the largest cities only.' How far do you agree?

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 3.2.2: Transport Networks K. Water Transport & Seaports	What is water transport? What is a seaport? Name one major seaport in Pakistan. Name one small port in Balochistan. Which type of transport carries most of Pakistan's foreign trade?	State two types of water transport. State two reasons why inland water transport is not well developed in Pakistan. Name two major seaports in Pakistan. Give two advantages of water transport.	Describe the importance of water transport in Pakistan. Describe the distribution of Pakistan's seaports.	Explain two reasons why inland water transport is limited in Pakistan. Explain two advantages of water transport over road and air transport.	Assess the importance of water transport for Pakistan's trade.	'Water transport is the most important mode of transport for Pakistan's economy.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.2.2: Transport Networks L. Karachi Port & Port Qasim	Name one feature of Karachi Port. Name one feature of Port Qasim. Name one improvement made at Karachi Port. Name one type of cargo handled at Port Qasim.	State two features of Karachi Port. State two features of Port Qasim. Give two improvements made at Karachi Port. State two reasons why Port Qasim is important.	Describe Karachi Port. Describe Port Qasim and its functions.	Explain two reasons why Karachi Port became Pakistan's main port. Explain two reasons why Port Qasim is important for trade and industry.	Assess the importance of Karachi Port and Port Qasim for Pakistan.	'Port Qasim is more important than Karachi Port for Pakistan's future.' How far do you agree?

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 3.2.2: Transport Networks M. Gwadar Port	Where is Gwadar Port located? Name one benefit of Gwadar Port. Name one country that has helped finance Gwadar Port. Name one route improved to support Gwadar Port.	State two reasons why Gwadar Port is strategically important. State two infrastructure developments supporting Gwadar Port. Give two economic benefits of Gwadar Port. Give two social benefits of Gwadar Port.	Describe the location and importance of Gwadar Port. Describe the expected benefits of Gwadar Port.	Explain two reasons why Gwadar Port may increase development in Balochistan. Explain two ways Gwadar Port can support international trade.	Assess the importance of Gwadar Port for Pakistan's future development.	'Gwadar Port has greater potential than all other ports in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 3.2.2: Transport Networks N. Transport in Remote Rural Areas / Overall Evaluation	What is meant by a remote rural area? Name one advantage of developing transport in remote areas. Name one disadvantage of developing transport in remote areas.	State two advantages of developing transport and communication in remote rural areas. State two disadvantages of developing transport and communication in remote rural areas. Give two services people can access more easily with better transport.	Describe the advantages of developing transport in remote rural areas. Describe the disadvantages of developing transport in remote rural areas.	Explain two ways better transport can improve the quality of life in remote rural areas. Explain two disadvantages of transport development in remote rural areas.	Assess the extent to which transport development benefits remote rural areas in Pakistan.	'Developing transport in remote rural areas brings more benefits than problems.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.2.3: Communication Networks A. Communication Networks: Meaning & Importance	What is meant by telecommunication? Name one means of telecommunication. Name one device used in telecommunication. Name one organisation involved in telecommunication in Pakistan.	State two means of telecommunication in Pakistan. State two devices used in telecommunication. Give two reasons why communication networks are important for development.	Describe the meaning of communication networks. Describe why communication networks are important in Pakistan.	Explain two ways communication networks support development in Pakistan. Explain two reasons why communication networks are essential in modern life.	Assess the importance of communication networks for Pakistan's development.	'Communication networks are essential for Pakistan's development.' How far do you agree?

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 3.2.3: Communication Networks B. Organisations for Communication in Pakistan	What does PTCL stand for? What does PTA stand for? What does PTV stand for? What does NTC stand for?	State two organisations involved in telecommunication in Pakistan. Give two functions of PTCL or PTA. State two communication services provided by the government.	Describe the role of organisations involved in telecommunication in Pakistan. Describe the role of PTCL or PTA.	Explain two ways government organisations support communication networks in Pakistan. Explain two differences between PTCL and PTA.	Assess the role of government organisations in improving communication in Pakistan.	'Government organisations play the most important role in developing communication networks in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.2.3: Communication Networks C. Internet Distribution	What is the internet? Name one city with highly developed internet services. Name one company providing broadband in Pakistan. Name one area where internet access is limited.	State two cities with well-developed internet services. Give two reasons why internet access is better in urban areas. State two areas where internet services are limited.	Describe the distribution of internet services in Pakistan. Describe differences between urban and rural internet access.	Explain two reasons why internet access is more developed in cities than in remote areas. Explain two problems of internet development in remote regions.	Assess the importance of internet services for development in Pakistan.	'The internet has the greatest impact on development among all communication networks.' How far do you agree?

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 3.2.3: Communication Networks D. Radio, Satellite, Telephone and Television	Name one advantage of radio in Pakistan. What is satellite communication? Name one mobile phone company in Pakistan. Name one television channel available nationwide.	State two advantages of radio in Pakistan. State two uses of satellite communication. Give two advantages of mobile phones. State two ways television is accessible in Pakistan.	Describe the distribution of radio, satellite, telephone or television networks in Pakistan. Describe the uses of one communication network other than the internet.	Explain two reasons why radio remains important in Pakistan. Explain two ways satellite communication helps remote areas of Pakistan.	Assess the importance of radio, satellite, telephone or television for Pakistan's development.	'Mobile phones are more important than all other communication networks in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.2.3: Communication Networks E. Factors Affecting Distribution	What is meant by population density? Name one physical factor affecting the distribution of communication networks. Name one human factor affecting distribution.	State two factors affecting the distribution of communication networks. Give two physical reasons why communication networks are limited in mountainous areas. State two human factors affecting communication development.	Describe the factors affecting the distribution of communication networks in Pakistan. Describe how relief affects communication networks.	Explain two reasons why communication networks are more developed in Karachi or Lahore than in remote rural areas. Explain two ways electricity supply affects communication networks.	Assess the importance of physical and human factors in affecting communication networks in Pakistan.	'Human factors are more important than physical factors in determining the distribution of communication networks in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 3.2.3: Communication Networks F. High-Speed Internet: Opportunities & Impacts	What is meant by high-speed internet? Name one online business platform used in Pakistan. Name one digital financial service in Pakistan. Name one university offering online learning in Pakistan.	State two economic opportunities created by high-speed internet. State two social opportunities created by high-speed internet. Give two examples of digital financial services or e-commerce in Pakistan. State two ways high-speed internet helps education.	Describe the opportunities created by high-speed internet in Pakistan. Describe its economic or social impacts.	Explain two ways high-speed internet supports economic development in Pakistan. Explain two ways high-speed internet improves education or healthcare.	Assess the importance of high-speed internet for Pakistan's development.	'High-speed internet has created more opportunities than problems for Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.2.3: Communication Networks G. High-Speed Internet: Employment, Industry & Modernisation	What is freelancing? Name one sector that has grown because of high-speed internet. Name one type of job created by digital industries.	State two employment opportunities created by high-speed internet. State two ways high-speed internet supports industries. Give two examples of digital jobs in Pakistan.	Describe how high-speed internet supports industrial development and employment in Pakistan. Describe how it modernises businesses.	Explain two ways high-speed internet helps industries become more efficient. Explain two ways communication technology creates employment in Pakistan.	Assess the extent to which high-speed internet can modernise Pakistan's economy.	'High-speed internet is essential for Pakistan's future economic growth.' How far do you agree?

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 3.2.3: Communication Networks H. Problems and Challenges of Communication Development	Name one challenge of developing telecommunication in Pakistan. Name one physical challenge affecting communication networks. Name one social challenge caused by telecommunication.	State two economic challenges of developing communication networks. State two physical challenges affecting telecommunication in remote areas. Give two technical or skill-related challenges. State two social or political challenges.	Describe the main problems affecting the development of communication networks in Pakistan. Describe the digital divide in Pakistan.	Explain two reasons why communication networks are difficult to develop in remote areas of Pakistan. Explain two social or political challenges caused by communication technologies.	Assess the challenges facing the development of communication networks in Pakistan.	'The main problem facing communication development in Pakistan is lack of infrastructure.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.2.3: Communication Networks I. Role of Communication in Development	Name one way communication supports education. Name one way communication supports healthcare. Name one way communication supports business.	State two ways communication supports economic development. State two ways communication supports social development. Give two ways communication helps healthcare or education.	Describe the role of communication in the development of Pakistan. Describe how communication supports education, healthcare or business.	Explain two ways communication networks improve quality of life in Pakistan. Explain two ways communication networks support political development in Pakistan.	Assess the role of communication networks in improving Pakistan's development.	'Communication networks improve the quality of life of people in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 3.2.3: Communication Networks J. Government Efforts to Develop Communication	Name one government project to improve communication in Pakistan. Name one training programme to improve digital skills. Name one institution promoting online learning in Pakistan.	State two government efforts to develop atelecommunication in Pakistan. State two programmes that help expand digital access or skills. Give two ways the government is promoting the IT sector.	Describe government efforts to improve communication networks in Pakistan. Describe how the government supports digital learning and skills.	Explain two ways government projects help improve communication in rural areas. Explain two ways government efforts support digital development in Pakistan.	Assess the effectiveness of government efforts to improve communication in Pakistan.	'Government efforts have been effective in reducing communication inequalities in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 3.2.3: Communication Networks K. Urban–Rural Differences / Digital Divide	What is the digital divide? Name one rural area where communication is less developed. Name one urban area with advanced communication services.	State two differences between communication services in urban and rural areas. Give two reasons why rural areas have weaker communication networks. State two effects of the digital divide.	Describe the digital divide in Pakistan. Describe differences in communication access between urban and rural areas.	Explain two reasons why the digital divide exists in Pakistan. Explain two effects of weak communication networks on rural development.	Assess the effects of the digital divide on Pakistan's development.	'The digital divide is the greatest communication challenge facing Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.3.1: International Trade A. Communication Networks: Meaning & Importance	What is meant by telecommunication? Name one means of telecommunication. Name one device used in telecommunication. Name one organisation involved in telecommunication in Pakistan.	State two means of telecommunication in Pakistan. State two devices used in telecommunication. Give two reasons why communication networks are important for development.	Describe the meaning of communication networks. Describe why communication networks are important in Pakistan.	Explain two ways communication networks support development in Pakistan. Explain two reasons why communication networks are essential in modern life.	Assess the importance of communication networks for Pakistan's development.	'Communication networks are essential for Pakistan's development.' How far do you agree?

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 3.3.1: International Trade B. Organisations for Communication in Pakistan	What does PTCL stand for? What does PTA stand for? What does PTV stand for? What does NTC stand for?	State two organisations involved in telecommunication in Pakistan. Give two functions of PTCL or PTA. State two communication services provided by the government.	Describe the role of organisations involved in telecommunication in Pakistan. Describe the role of PTCL or PTA.	Explain two ways government organisations support communication networks in Pakistan. Explain two differences between PTCL and PTA.	Assess the role of government organisations in improving communication in Pakistan.	'Government organisations play the most important role in developing communication networks in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.3.1: International Trade C. Internet Distribution	What is the internet? Name one city with highly developed internet services. Name one company providing broadband in Pakistan. Name one area where internet access is limited.	State two cities with well-developed internet services. Give two reasons why internet access is better in urban areas. State two areas where internet services are limited.	Describe the distribution of internet services in Pakistan. Describe differences between urban and rural internet access.	Explain two reasons why internet access is more developed in cities than in remote areas. Explain two problems of internet development in remote regions.	Assess the importance of internet services for development in Pakistan.	'The internet has the greatest impact on development among all communication networks.' How far do you agree?

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 3.3.1: International Trade D. Radio, Satellite, Telephone and Television	Name one advantage of radio in Pakistan. What is satellite communication? Name one mobile phone company in Pakistan. Name one television channel available nationwide.	State two advantages of radio in Pakistan. State two uses of satellite communication. Give two advantages of mobile phones. State two ways television is accessible in Pakistan.	Describe the distribution of radio, satellite, telephone or television networks in Pakistan. Describe the uses of one communication network other than the internet.	Explain two reasons why radio remains important in Pakistan. Explain two ways satellite communication helps remote areas of Pakistan.	Assess the importance of radio, satellite, telephone or television for Pakistan's development.	'Mobile phones are more important than all other communication networks in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.3.1: International Trade E. Factors Affecting Distribution	What is meant by population density? Name one physical factor affecting the distribution of communication networks. Name one human factor affecting distribution.	State two factors affecting the distribution of communication networks. Give two physical reasons why communication networks are limited in mountainous areas. State two human factors affecting communication development.	Describe the factors affecting the distribution of communication networks in Pakistan. Describe how relief affects communication networks.	Explain two reasons why communication networks are more developed in Karachi or Lahore than in remote rural areas. Explain two ways electricity supply affects communication networks.	Assess the importance of physical and human factors in affecting communication networks in Pakistan.	'Human factors are more important than physical factors in determining the distribution of communication networks in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 3.3.1: International Trade F. High-Speed Internet: Opportunities & Impacts	What is meant by high-speed internet? Name one online business platform used in Pakistan. Name one digital financial service in Pakistan. Name one university offering online learning in Pakistan.	State two economic opportunities created by high-speed internet. State two social opportunities created by high-speed internet. Give two examples of digital financial services or e-commerce in Pakistan. State two ways high-speed internet helps education.	Describe the opportunities created by high-speed internet in Pakistan. Describe its economic or social impacts.	Explain two ways high-speed internet supports economic development in Pakistan. Explain two ways high-speed internet improves education or healthcare.	Assess the importance of high-speed internet for Pakistan's development.	'High-speed internet has created more opportunities than problems for Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.3.1: International Trade G. High-Speed Internet: Employment, Industry & Modernisation	What is freelancing? Name one sector that has grown because of high-speed internet. Name one type of job created by digital industries.	State two employment opportunities created by high-speed internet. State two ways high-speed internet supports industries. Give two examples of digital jobs in Pakistan.	Describe how high-speed internet supports industrial development and employment in Pakistan. Describe how it modernises businesses.	Explain two ways high-speed internet helps industries become more efficient. Explain two ways communication technology creates employment in Pakistan.	Assess the extent to which high-speed internet can modernise Pakistan's economy.	'High-speed internet is essential for Pakistan's future economic growth.' How far do you agree?

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 3.3.1: International Trade H. Problems and Challenges of Communication Development	Name one challenge of developing telecommunication in Pakistan. Name one physical challenge affecting communication networks. Name one social challenge caused by telecommunication.	State two economic challenges of developing communication networks. State two physical challenges affecting telecommunication in remote areas. Give two technical or skill-related challenges. State two social or political challenges.	Describe the main problems affecting the development of communication networks in Pakistan. Describe the digital divide in Pakistan.	Explain two reasons why communication networks are difficult to develop in remote areas of Pakistan. Explain two social or political challenges caused by communication technologies.	Assess the challenges facing the development of communication networks in Pakistan.	'The main problem facing communication development in Pakistan is lack of infrastructure.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.3.1: International Trade I. Role of Communication in Development	Name one way communication supports education. Name one way communication supports healthcare. Name one way communication supports business.	State two ways communication supports economic development. State two ways communication supports social development. Give two ways communication helps healthcare or education.	Describe the role of communication in the development of Pakistan. Describe how communication supports education, healthcare or business.	Explain two ways communication networks improve quality of life in Pakistan. Explain two ways communication networks support political development in Pakistan.	Assess the role of communication networks in improving Pakistan's development.	'Communication networks improve the quality of life of people in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 3.3.1: International Trade J. Government Efforts to Develop Communication	Name one government project to improve communication in Pakistan. Name one training programme to improve digital skills. Name one institution promoting online learning in Pakistan.	State two government efforts to develop telecommunication in Pakistan. State two programmes that help expand digital access or skills. Give two ways the government is promoting the IT sector.	Describe government efforts to improve communication networks in Pakistan. Describe how the government supports digital learning and skills.	Explain two ways government projects help improve communication in rural areas. Explain two ways government efforts support digital development in Pakistan.	Assess the effectiveness of government efforts to improve communication in Pakistan.	'Government efforts have been effective in reducing communication inequalities in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.3.1: International Trade K. Urban–Rural Differences / Digital Divide	What is the digital divide? Name one rural area where communication is less developed. Name one urban area with advanced communication services.	State two differences between communication services in urban and rural areas. Give two reasons why rural areas have weaker communication networks. State two effects of the digital divide.	Describe the digital divide in Pakistan. Describe differences in communication access between urban and rural areas.	Explain two reasons why the digital divide exists in Pakistan. Explain two effects of weak communication networks on rural development.	Assess the effects of the digital divide on Pakistan's development.	'The digital divide is the greatest communication challenge facing Pakistan.' How far do you agree?

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 3.3.2: Globalisation and TNCs A. Globalisation: Meaning & Importance	What is globalisation? Name one feature of globalisation. Name one example of globalisation in Pakistan. Name one benefit of globalisation.	State two features of globalisation. State two ways globalisation increases connections between countries. Give two benefits of globalisation for Pakistan.	Describe globalisation. Describe the importance of globalisation for Pakistan.	Explain two ways globalisation promotes development in Pakistan. Explain two reasons why globalisation increases interdependence between countries.	Assess the importance of globalisation for Pakistan's development.	'Globalisation has been beneficial for Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.3.2: Globalisation and TNCs B. Economic Impacts of Globalisation	Name one economic impact of globalisation. Name one sector that has grown due to globalisation. Name one example of foreign investment in Pakistan.	State two economic impacts of globalisation in Pakistan. State two benefits of globalisation for industry. Give two examples of sectors affected by globalisation.	Describe the economic impacts of globalisation in Pakistan. Describe how globalisation affects trade and industry.	Explain two ways globalisation increases industrial development in Pakistan. Explain two economic problems caused by globalisation.	Assess the economic impacts of globalisation on Pakistan.	'Globalisation has improved Pakistan's economy more than it has harmed it.' How far do you agree?

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 3.3.2: Globalisation and TNCs C. Social & Cultural Impacts of Globalisation	Name one social impact of globalisation. Name one cultural change caused by globalisation. Name one example of foreign culture in Pakistan.	State two social impacts of globalisation. State two cultural impacts of globalisation. Give two examples of lifestyle changes caused by globalisation.	Describe the social impacts of globalisation in Pakistan. Describe the cultural impacts of globalisation.	Explain two ways globalisation has changed lifestyles in Pakistan. Explain two problems caused by cultural influence from globalisation.	Assess the social and cultural impacts of globalisation in Pakistan.	'Globalisation has weakened Pakistan's cultural identity.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.3.2: Globalisation and TNCs D. Political Impacts of Globalisation	Name one international organisation influencing Pakistan. Name one political impact of globalisation. Name one example of global influence on policy.	State two political impacts of globalisation. State two international organisations affecting Pakistan. Give two examples of global policies influencing Pakistan.	Describe the political impacts of globalisation in Pakistan. Describe the role of international organisations.	Explain two ways globalisation affects Pakistan's political decisions. Explain two reasons why globalisation reduces economic independence.	Assess the political impacts of globalisation on Pakistan.	'Globalisation has reduced Pakistan's independence.' How far do you agree?

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 3.3.2: Globalisation and TNCs E. Challenges of Globalisation	Name one challenge of globalisation. Name one problem faced by Pakistan due to globalisation. Name one example of competition from other countries.	State two challenges of globalisation in Pakistan. State two reasons why Pakistan struggles in global markets. Give two problems caused by globalisation.	Describe the challenges of globalisation in Pakistan. Describe problems faced by Pakistan in global markets.	Explain two reasons why Pakistan struggles to compete globally. Explain two problems caused by globalisation for Pakistan's economy.	Assess the challenges of globalisation for Pakistan.	'The challenges of globalisation outweigh the benefits for Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.3.2: Globalisation and TNCs F. Measures to Improve Benefits of Globalisation	Name one way Pakistan can benefit more from globalisation. Name one policy to improve globalisation outcomes. Name one way to improve industries.	State two measures to improve benefits of globalisation. State two ways to improve industrial competitiveness. Give two ways to attract foreign investment.	Describe measures to improve Pakistan's position in globalisation. Describe ways to reduce the negative impacts of globalisation.	Explain two ways Pakistan can benefit more from globalisation. Explain two strategies to reduce dependence on foreign countries.	Assess how Pakistan can maximise benefits from globalisation.	'Pakistan can benefit more from globalisation with better policies.' How far do you agree?

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 3.3.2: Globalisation and TNCs G. TNCs: Meaning & Structure	What is a TNC? Name one TNC operating in Pakistan. Name one feature of a TNC. Name one way TNCs operate globally.	State two features of TNCs. State two ways TNCs operate internationally. Give two examples of TNCs in Pakistan.	Describe TNCs and how they operate. Describe global supply chains or outsourcing.	Explain two ways TNCs operate in different countries. Explain two reasons why TNCs expand globally.	Assess the role of TNCs in Pakistan's economy.	'TNCs play a vital role in Pakistan's development.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.3.2: Globalisation and TNCs H. Importance of TNCs in Pakistan	Name one benefit of TNCs. Name one sector affected by TNCs. Name one example of TNC investment.	State two benefits of TNCs in Pakistan. State two ways TNCs support development. Give two examples of industries supported by TNCs.	Describe the importance of TNCs in Pakistan. Describe their role in development.	Explain two ways TNCs support economic growth in Pakistan. Explain two ways TNCs improve technology and skills.	Assess the importance of TNCs for Pakistan's economy.	'TNCs are essential for Pakistan's economic development.' How far do you agree?

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 3.3.2: Globalisation and TNCs I. Economic Impacts of TNCs	Name one economic benefit of TNCs. Name one disadvantage of TNCs. Name one example of industrial growth from TNCs.	State two economic benefits of TNCs. State two economic problems caused by TNCs. Give two examples of TNC impacts on Pakistan's economy.	Describe the economic impacts of TNCs in Pakistan. Describe their advantages and disadvantages.	Explain two benefits of TNCs for industrial development. Explain two economic problems caused by TNCs.	Assess the economic impacts of TNCs in Pakistan.	'TNCs create more economic benefits than problems in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.3.2: Globalisation and TNCs J. Social Impacts of TNCs (People)	Name one benefit of TNCs for people. Name one problem caused by TNCs for workers. Name one example of employment created by TNCs.	State two benefits of TNCs for people. State two problems caused by TNCs for workers. Give two examples of social impacts of TNCs.	Describe the impacts of TNCs on people in Pakistan. Describe their social benefits and problems.	Explain two ways TNCs improve employment opportunities. Explain two social problems caused by TNCs.	Assess the impacts of TNCs on people in Pakistan.	'TNCs improve the quality of life for people in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 3.3.2: Globalisation and TNCs K. Environmental Impacts of TNCs	Name one environmental impact of TNCs. Name one example of pollution caused by industries. Name one environmental benefit of TNCs.	State two environmental problems caused by TNCs. State two environmental benefits of TNCs. Give two examples of environmental impacts of industries.	Describe the environmental impacts of TNCs in Pakistan. Describe both positive and negative effects.	Explain two environmental problems caused by TNCs. Explain two ways TNCs can improve environmental standards.	Assess the environmental impacts of TNCs in Pakistan.	'TNCs cause more environmental damage than benefits in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.3.2: Globalisation and TNCs L. Overall Evaluation: Globalisation & TNCs	Name one advantage of globalisation or TNCs. Name one disadvantage of globalisation or TNCs. Name one sector affected by both.	State two advantages of globalisation and TNCs. State two disadvantages of globalisation and TNCs. Give two examples of their impact in Pakistan.	Describe the overall impacts of globalisation and TNCs in Pakistan. Describe their benefits and problems.	Explain two ways globalisation and TNCs contribute to development. Explain two challenges caused by globalisation and TNCs.	Assess the overall impact of globalisation and TNCs on Pakistan.	'Globalisation and TNCs are the key drivers of development in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 3.3.3: Tourism and Sustainable Development A. Tourism: Meaning & Importance	What is tourism? Name one type of tourism in Pakistan. Name one benefit of tourism. Name one example of a tourist area in Pakistan.	State two types of tourism in Pakistan. State two benefits of tourism. Give two reasons why tourism is important for development.	Describe tourism in Pakistan. Describe the importance of tourism for development.	Explain two ways tourism supports development in Pakistan. Explain two reasons why tourism is important for the economy.	Assess the importance of tourism for Pakistan's development.	'Tourism is an important driver of development in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.3.3: Tourism and Sustainable Development B. Domestic Tourism	What is domestic tourism? Name one domestic tourist destination. Which type of tourism is most common in Pakistan?	State two features of domestic tourism. State two reasons why domestic tourism has increased. Give two examples of domestic tourist areas.	Describe domestic tourism in Pakistan. Describe trends in domestic tourism.	Explain two reasons why domestic tourism has increased in Pakistan. Explain two ways domestic tourism supports local economies.	Assess the importance of domestic tourism for Pakistan.	'Domestic tourism is more important than international tourism in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 3.3.3: Tourism and Sustainable Development C. International Tourism	What is international tourism? Name one country from which tourists visit Pakistan. Name one benefit of international tourism.	State two features of international tourism. State two reasons why international tourism is increasing. Give two problems limiting international tourism.	Describe international tourism in Pakistan. Describe trends in international tourism.	Explain two reasons why international tourism is growing slowly in Pakistan. Explain two ways international tourism benefits Pakistan.	Assess the importance of international tourism for Pakistan's economy.	'International tourism has greater potential than domestic tourism in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.3.3: Tourism and Sustainable Development D. Adventure Tourism	What is adventure tourism? Name one adventure tourism activity. Name one area where adventure tourism occurs.	State two adventure tourism activities. State two advantages of adventure tourism. Give two problems faced by adventure tourism.	Describe adventure tourism in Pakistan. Describe its advantages and disadvantages.	Explain two reasons why northern areas are suitable for adventure tourism. Explain two problems limiting adventure tourism.	Assess the importance of adventure tourism for Pakistan.	'Adventure tourism has more advantages than disadvantages in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 3.3.3: Tourism and Sustainable Development E. Nature Tourism	What is nature tourism? Name one natural attraction in Pakistan. Name one national park in Pakistan.	State two natural attractions in Pakistan. State two features of nature tourism. Give two examples of wildlife found in Pakistan.	Describe nature tourism in Pakistan. Describe natural attractions.	Explain two reasons why Pakistan has strong potential for nature tourism. Explain two benefits of nature tourism.	Assess the importance of nature tourism for Pakistan.	'Nature tourism is the most valuable type of tourism in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.3.3: Tourism and Sustainable Development F. Cultural & Heritage Tourism	What is cultural tourism? Name one historical site in Pakistan. Name one cultural festival in Pakistan.	State two examples of cultural tourism in Pakistan. State two historical sites in Pakistan. Give two examples of cultural traditions or crafts.	Describe cultural tourism in Pakistan. Describe important heritage sites.	Explain two reasons why cultural tourism attracts tourists to Pakistan. Explain two benefits of cultural tourism.	Assess the importance of cultural tourism for Pakistan.	'Cultural tourism is more important than natural tourism in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.3.3: Tourism and Sustainable Development G. Tourism and Development (People)	Name one job created by tourism. Name one benefit of tourism for local people. Name one problem caused by tourism.	State two benefits of tourism for people. State two problems caused by tourism. Give two examples of jobs created by tourism.	Describe how tourism affects people in Pakistan. Describe advantages and disadvantages.	Explain two ways tourism improves living standards. Explain two social problems caused by tourism.	Assess the impact of tourism on people in Pakistan.	'Tourism improves the quality of life of local people.' How far do you agree?

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 3.3.3: Tourism and Sustainable Development H. Tourism and Development (Economy)	Name one economic benefit of tourism. Name one industry supported by tourism. Name one source of government revenue from tourism.	State two economic benefits of tourism. State two industries supported by tourism. Give two ways tourism generates income.	Describe the economic impact of tourism in Pakistan. Describe its advantages and disadvantages.	Explain two ways tourism supports economic development. Explain two economic problems caused by tourism.	Assess the importance of tourism for Pakistan's economy.	'Tourism is essential for Pakistan's economic growth.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.3.3: Tourism and Sustainable Development I. Tourism and Development (Environment)	Name one environmental impact of tourism. Name one example of environmental damage. Name one environmental benefit of tourism.	State two environmental benefits of tourism. State two environmental problems caused by tourism. Give two examples of environmental impacts.	Describe the environmental impacts of tourism in Pakistan. Describe positive and negative effects.	Explain two environmental problems caused by tourism. Explain two ways tourism can help conservation.	Assess the environmental impact of tourism in Pakistan.	'Tourism causes more environmental damage than benefits in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 3.3.3: Tourism and Sustainable Development J. Challenges of Tourism Development	Name one challenge of tourism in Pakistan. Name one problem caused by tourism development. Name one limitation of tourism growth.	State two challenges of tourism development. State two reasons why tourism development is difficult. Give two problems caused by tourism.	Describe the challenges of tourism in Pakistan. Describe problems limiting tourism growth.	Explain two reasons why tourism development is difficult in Pakistan. Explain two challenges faced by the tourism sector.	Assess the challenges of tourism development in Pakistan.	'The challenges of tourism development outweigh the benefits in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.3.3: Tourism and Sustainable Development K. Ecotourism	What is ecotourism? Name one national park in Pakistan. Name one example of ecotourism activity.	State two features of ecotourism. State two benefits of ecotourism. Give two examples of ecotourism in Pakistan.	Describe ecotourism in Pakistan. Describe its importance.	Explain two ways ecotourism supports sustainable development. Explain two benefits of ecotourism for the environment.	Assess the importance of ecotourism in Pakistan.	'Ecotourism is the best way to develop tourism sustainably in Pakistan.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.3.3: Tourism and Sustainable Development L. Community-Based Tourism	What is community-based tourism? Name one example of community involvement in tourism. Name one benefit for local communities.	State two features of community-based tourism. State two benefits for local people. Give two examples of community-based tourism in Pakistan.	Describe community-based tourism in Pakistan. Describe its benefits.	Explain two ways community-based tourism supports development. Explain two ways it reduces poverty.	Assess the importance of community-based tourism in Pakistan.	'Community-based tourism benefits local people more than large-scale tourism.' How far do you agree?

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 3.3.3: Tourism and Sustainable Development M. National Parks & Protected Areas	What is a national park? Name one national park in Pakistan. Name one benefit of protected areas.	State two national parks in Pakistan. State two benefits of protected areas. Give two examples of wildlife found in national parks.	Describe national parks and protected areas in Pakistan. Describe their importance.	Explain two ways national parks support tourism. Explain two ways they protect the environment.	Assess the importance of national parks in Pakistan.	'National parks are essential for sustainable tourism development.' How far do you agree?
Unit 3.3.3: Tourism and Sustainable Development N. Sustainable Tourism Strategies	Name one strategy for sustainable tourism. Name one way to improve tourism infrastructure. Name one environmental protection measure.	State two strategies for sustainable tourism development. State two ways to improve tourism facilities. Give two ways to protect the environment.	Describe strategies for sustainable tourism in Pakistan. Describe measures to improve tourism.	Explain two ways Pakistan can develop tourism sustainably. Explain two strategies to reduce negative impacts of tourism.	Assess the effectiveness of strategies for sustainable tourism in Pakistan.	'Tourism in Pakistan can only develop successfully if it is sustainable.' How far do you agree?