7.1 Large-Scale Food Supply: The Indus Basin Irrigation System, Pakistan: 10-minute Pack

Total Marks

AQA 8035 · Calculators not allowed · about 10 minutes

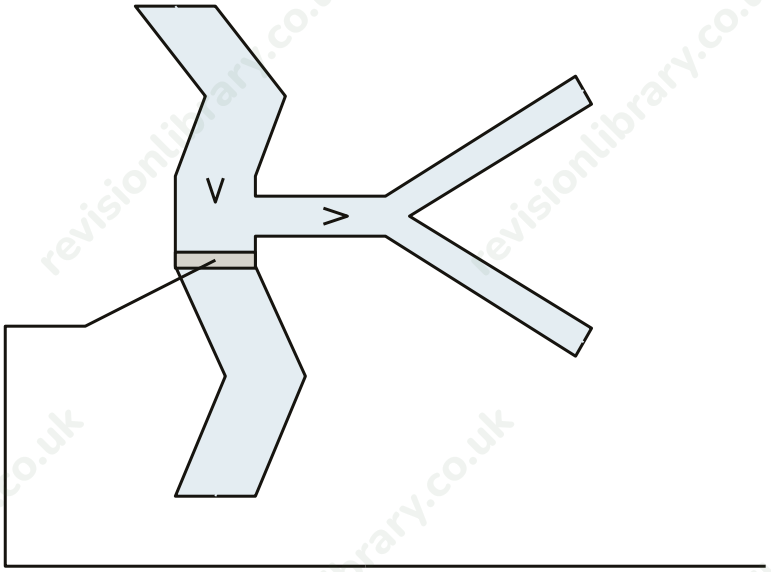
Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. Show all your working.

1 Identify the country and the river on which the Indus Basin Irrigation System is primarily based. Name the country and the river.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Name one type of man-made structure in the Indus Basin Irrigation System that diverts water from the river into irrigation canals.



(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)

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3 State two major plains or provinces that are irrigated by the Indus Basin Irrigation System in Pakistan. Give two names.

(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)

4 Describe briefly how canals and link canals in the Indus Basin System increase the area of land available for irrigation in the Punjab and Sindh plains. Mention canals and link canals in your answer.

(Total for Question 4 is 2 marks)

5 Give one example of a large dam associated with the Indus Basin system that provides water storage and hydropower for Pakistan. Name the dam and give its primary purpose in one short sentence.

(Total for Question 5 is 1 mark)

6 Suggest one social impact for rural communities when large-scale irrigation increases agricultural productivity in the Indus Basin. Give one impact and a brief reason.

(Total for Question 6 is 1 mark)

7 Explain briefly how unequal distribution of water between upstream and downstream users in the Indus Basin can affect food supply for downstream farmers. Give one clear effect.

(Total for Question 7 is 2 marks)

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Mark scheme · 7.1 Large-Scale Food Supply: The Indus Basin Irrigation System, Pakistan: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

Pakistan and the Indus River named, oe **B1**

Answer: Pakistan; the Indus River.

Question 2

barrage, headworks or weir named (or a named example such as the Sukkur, Guddu or Kotri Barrage), oe **B1**

Answer: Barrage (or headworks or weir), the structure that diverts water into canals; for example the Sukkur Barrage.

Question 3

Punjab named, oe **B1**

Sindh named, oe **B1**

Answer: The Punjab plain and the Sindh plain.

Question 4

canals carry water from the river to fields away from the main channel, extending irrigation, oe **B1**

link canals connect tributaries and main canals to distribute water over a wider area, increasing irrigated land, oe **B1**

Answer: Canals carry water away from the Indus into the interior plains so fields far from the river can be irrigated; link canals join rivers and main canals to spread water further across the Punjab and Sindh, increasing the total irrigated area.

Question 5

Tarbela Dam named with purpose of water storage and hydroelectric power, oe **B1**

Answer: Tarbela Dam, used for water storage and hydroelectric power generation.

Question 6

examples such as improved food security, reduced rural poverty, or rural employment increases named with brief reason, oe **B1**

Answer: Improved food security and nutrition because higher and more reliable crop yields increase local food availability and incomes.

Question 7

identifies unequal distribution or upstream abstraction as the issue, oe **B1**

links to effect such as reduced irrigation water for downstream farmers leading to lower yields or crop failure, oe **B1**

Answer: If upstream users or reservoirs take more water, downstream farmers receive less irrigation water, which reduces their ability to irrigate crops and can lower yields or lead to crop failure in dry periods.

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