

O'Levels & IGCSE Pakistan Studies

Paper 2 Geography

Specific Vocabulary Sheet

BY TEAM MOJZA

Chapter 1: The Land of Pakistan

Location of Pakistan

1. **LATITUDE:** Refers to the distance north or south of the equator and helps determine a location's position on the Earth's surface
2. **LONGITUDE:** Indicates the distance east or west of the prime meridian and helps determine a location's longitudinal position on the Earth's surface
3. **PASSES:** A route through a mountain

Natural Topography

1. **ALLUVIUM:** Sediment or soil deposited by rivers and streams, such as sand, silt, and clay
2. **TOPOGRAPHY:** Refers to the physical features and characteristics of the land surface, including its elevation, slopes, and landforms
3. **VALLEYS:** Low-lying areas between hills or mountains, often characterised by a river or stream running through them
4. **GORGES:** Narrow, steep-sided canyons or valleys, usually formed by the erosive action of rivers **CLIFF:** A steep, vertical or near-vertical rock face or escarpment
5. **GULLIES:** Narrow, deep channels or ravines formed by the erosion of soil by water, typically occurring in hilly or sloping areas
6. **GLACIERS:** Large bodies of ice that move slowly downhill under the influence of gravity, shaping the landscape and leaving behind distinctive features
7. **TRANSHUMANCE:** A seasonal movement of herders and their Livestock between different grazing areas, often between highlands and lowlands

8. **NOMADS:** People who have no permanent settlement and instead move from place to place, often with their livestock
9. **HERDING:** Practice of raising and caring for a group of animals, typically livestock such as sheep, goats, or cattle
10. **HANDICRAFT:** Items or products made by skilled individuals using traditional methods, often done by hand
11. **IRRIGATION:** Artificial application of water to land or crops to facilitate their growth and enhance agricultural productivity
12. **DRAINAGE:** Natural or artificial removal of excess water from an area, typically through rivers, streams, or drainage systems
13. **SHALLOW:** seasonal lakes found in arid or semi-arid regions, often formed by seasonal rivers or floods
14. **RAVINES:** Deep, narrow valleys or gorges with steep sides, usually carved by the action of water
15. **BARANI LAND:** Agricultural land that relies solely on rainfall for water supply, without irrigation or additional water sources
16. **TIDAL DELTAS:** A landform created at the mouth of a river where it meets a tidal body of water, characterised by sediment deposition and complex branching channels

Climate

1. **MARITIME INFLUENCE:** The effect of being close to the ocean on the weather and climate of an area
2. **HUMIDITY:** The amount of moisture or water vapour present in the air
3. **NOMADS:** People who move from place to place without a permanent home
4. **ALTITUDE:** The height of a location above sea level
5. **ARID:** Refers to the areas where the climate is very dry
6. **LATITUDE:** The distance of a location from the equator, measured in degrees
7. **CLOUD COVER:** The extent to which clouds obscure the sky
8. **MONSOON:** A seasonal wind pattern that brings heavy rain to certain regions
9. **WESTERN DEPRESSION:** Low-pressure systems that form over the western regions of continents and bring rain and unsettled weather
10. **TROPICAL CYCLONES:** Intense storms characterised by strong winds and heavy rainfall, commonly known as hurricanes or typhoons
11. **CONDENSATION:** The process by which water vapour turns into liquid water, often forming clouds or dew
12. **RAIN SHADOW:** A dry area on the leeward side of a mountain range that receives little rainfall due to the blocking of moisture by the mountains
13. **PRESSURE ZONES:** Areas of the Earth's atmosphere with relatively high or low air pressure
14. **HAIL:** Ice pellets that are formed in thunderstorms when raindrops are carried upward by strong updrafts and freeze
15. **WETLAND:** An area of land saturated with water, such as marshes, swamps, or bogs

Chapter 2: Natural Resources

Water Resources

1. **CANAL SYSTEM:** A series of human-made waterways used for irrigation or transportation
2. **EMBANKMENTS:** Raised banks or walls constructed to contain or control the flow of water in rivers or canals
3. **RESERVOIRS:** Artificial or natural bodies of water used for storing and supplying water for various purposes, such as irrigation or drinking water
4. **BARRAGES:** Structures built across rivers to regulate water flow or create a reservoir
5. **DAMS:** Large barriers constructed across rivers to store water, generate hydroelectric power, or control flooding
6. **KAREZ:** An underground water supply system using wells and canals, commonly found in arid regions
7. **TUBEWELLS:** Wells equipped with pipes or tubes that allow groundwater to be extracted for various purposes, such as irrigation or water supply
8. **IRRIGATION:** Artificial application of water to land or crops to provide the necessary moisture for their growth and development
9. **WATERLOGGING:** Saturation of soil with water due to excessive irrigation or poor drainage, which can lead to reduced crop productivity
10. **SALINITY:** Presence of excessive salt in soil or water, which can negatively affect plant growth and agricultural productivity
11. **HEPs:** Facilities that harness the energy of flowing or falling water to generate electricity using turbines and generators
12. **SILTATION:** Process of sediment accumulation, primarily consisting of fine particles like silt, in bodies of water such as rivers or reservoirs, which can reduce water storage capacity and affect water quality
13. **DESALINATION:** Process of removing salt and other impurities from seawater or brackish water to make it suitable for drinking, irrigation, or industrial use
14. **SEWAGE:** Wastewater containing human waste, household or industrial substances that are discharged from homes, businesses, or industries
15. **CONTAMINATION:** Presence of harmful substances or pollutants in water, soil, or air, which can have adverse effects on human health and the environment
16. **TURBINES:** Devices that convert the energy of moving fluids, such as water or steam, into mechanical or electrical energy, commonly used in power generation systems

Forests

1. **AFFORESTATION:** The process of establishing forests by planting trees in an area that was previously without forest cover
2. **CONTOUR PLOUGHING:** Ploughing along gentle slopes to minimise soil erosion
3. **STRIP FARMING:** A method of farming which involves cultivating a field partitioned into long, narrow, strips which are alternated in a crop rotation system

4. **SELECTIVE CUTTING:** Harvesting of selected single and group of trees
5. **SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY:** Refers to the use of forests and forests lands in such a way that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their demands

Mineral Resources

1. **SEDIMENTS:** Small particles of rocks, minerals, and organic matter that are transported and deposited by water, wind, or ice
2. **SEDIMENTARY ROCKS:** Rocks formed from the accumulation and compaction of sediments over time, such as sandstone or limestone
3. **IGNEOUS ROCKS:** Rocks formed from the cooling and solidification of molten rock material (magma or lava), such as granite or basalt
4. **METAMORPHIC ROCKS:** Rocks that have undergone changes in texture, structure, or composition due to heat, pressure, or chemical processes, such as marble or slate
5. **DRILLING:** The process of creating holes or wells in the ground using specialised equipment to extract resources like water, oil, or natural gas
6. **QUARRYING:** The extraction of rocks and minerals from the Earth's surface or shallow underground, typically for construction purposes
7. **HAND PANNING:** A method of separating gold or other heavy minerals from sediment or gravel by swirling it in a pan and allowing the denser materials to settle
8. **BRICK KILNS:** Structures used for firing clay or other materials at high temperatures to produce bricks, tiles, or pottery
9. **COKE (FUEL):** A solid carbonaceous material obtained from heating coal in the absence of air, commonly used as a fuel in industrial processes
10. **ROCK BLASTING:** The controlled use of explosives to break apart rocks for various purposes, such as mining, construction, or excavation
11. **DEFORMATION OF LAND:** The process of changing the shape, structure, or elevation of the Earth's crust due to tectonic forces, such as folding, faulting, or uplift
12. **MINERAL DEPOSITS:** Concentrations of valuable minerals that have accumulated in rocks or sediments over geological time, often containing ores that can be economically extracted sediments

Fishing Industry

1. **AQUACULTURE:** It is the breeding, rearing and harvesting of sea creatures
2. **MARINE FISHING:** Fishing of sea fish
3. **SUBSISTENCE FISHING:** Type of fishing caught for one's own consumption
4. **COMMERCIAL FISHING:** Type of fishing when the fish is sold to the market for huge profit
5. **INLAND FISHING:** Type of fishing practised mostly in rivers and lakes
6. **FISH FARMS:** Man-made rectangular ponds used to rear fishes

Chapter 3: Power Resources

1. **GASIFICATION OF COAL:** A process in which coal is partially oxidised by air, oxygen, steam or carbon dioxide under controlled conditions to produce a fuel gas
2. **SUSTAINABLE ENERGY:** Power which is able to be replenished within a human lifetime and so cause no long-term damage to the environment.
3. **ALTERNATIVE ENERGY:** Sources that do not deplete natural resources or harm the environment and do not rely on burning of fossil fuels
4. **FISSION ENERGY:** In Atomic Fission energy is released when atoms split into smaller atoms which is commonly known as Fission reaction.
5. **FUSION ENERGY:** An atomic fusion energy is released when atoms are joined together to form a bigger atom that releases energy.
6. **PHOTOVOLTAIC CELLS:** Photovoltaic Cells contain crystals of semi silicon which when exposed to the sun generate electricity which can be stored in batteries
7. **Derrick:** A derrick is either a crane for lifting material or a framework over an oil well that allows the drilling machinery to be raised and lowered
8. **Anticline:** An arch of layers of rock in the Earth's crust
9. **GEOTHERMAL ENERGY:** A renewable source of energy using heated rocks within the Earth's crust to produce steam and generate energy
10. **HYDROELECTRICITY:** Electricity generated by using the fast flow of water to move turbines which drive generators

Chapter 4: Agricultural Development

1. **AGRO BASED INDUSTRIES:** Industries that utilise agricultural products as their primary raw materials for manufacturing processes
2. **ARABLE FARMING:** Cultivation of crops on land suitable for agriculture, involving the growing of crops for food and fibre production
3. **BAGASSE:** Residue left after extracting juice from sugarcane
4. **BARANI LAND:** Dryland or rain-fed areas characterised by limited rainfall
5. **BY PRODUCT:** Secondary or incidental product obtained during the manufacturing or processing of a primary product
6. **CASH CROP FARMING:** Cultivation of crops primarily for sale
7. **CASH-CROP:** A crop that is grown specifically for its commercial value
8. **COMMERCIAL FARMING:** Large-scale agricultural production aimed at generating profit, typically involving mechanised operations
9. **CROSS-BREEDING:** Breeding of animals or plants from different varieties or breeds to obtain offspring with desired characteristics
10. **DRAUGHT ANIMAL:** An animal, typically a horse or ox, used for pulling heavy loads or ploughing fields
11. **FERTILISERS:** Substances, both natural and synthetic, added to soil or plants to enhance their nutrient content
12. **FRUIT FARMING:** Cultivation of fruit-bearing plants or trees for the purpose of producing fruits for consumption or commercial purposes
13. **HIGH YIELDING SEEDS:** Seeds that are developed or selected to have high productivity or yield potential, resulting in greater crop production
14. **HIGH YIELDING VARIETIES:** Plant varieties bred or selected for their ability to produce a high quantity of crops per unit of land or resources
15. **HUMAN (ECONOMIC) INPUT:** The human effort, skills, and resources invested in the production
16. **INPUT:** The amount of money, material, effort, etc. put into a process
17. **INSECTICIDES:** Chemical substances used to control or eliminate insects that damage crops
18. **KHARIF CROP:** (Also known as Monsoon crops) are sown in early May and harvested between October and November
19. **LEAF CURL VIRUS:** A viral disease that affects plants, causing curling and deformation of leaves
20. **LIVESTOCK FARMING:** The rearing of animals, such as cattle, sheep, or poultry, for their meat, milk, eggs, or other products
21. **LOW VALUE CROPS:** Crops that have lower market value or profitability, often associated with lower demand
22. **MOLASSES:** A thick, dark syrup produced during the refining of sugar, used as a sweetener or as a feed additive for livestock

23. **NATURAL (PHYSICAL):** Natural resources or elements used in the production process, such as land, water, minerals, or energy
24. **NOMADIC:** A way of life or culture characterised by moving from place to place, typically in search of grazing land or resources
25. **ORGANIC FARMING:** A method of agricultural production that emphasises the use of natural fertilisers, biological pest control, and the avoidance of synthetic chemicals
26. **ORGANIC MATTER:** Decomposed plant or animal material that enriches soil fertility, structure, and overall health
27. **OUTPUT:** The final products or results obtained from a production process
28. **PESTICIDES:** Substances used to control or eliminate pests, including insects, weeds, and diseases
29. **PRIMARY INDUSTRY:** Economic activities involved in the extraction or production of raw materials
30. **PROCESS:** A series of actions or operations performed to achieve a specific result
31. **RABI CROP:** (Also known as Winter crops) are sown around mid-November and harvested between April and May
32. **RAW MATERIAL:** Basic materials or resources used in the production or manufacturing of goods
33. **SECONDARY INDUSTRY:** Economic activities involved in the processing or manufacturing of raw materials into finished products
34. **SMALL-SCALE SUBSISTENCE FARMING:** A farming system characterised by small land holdings and production primarily for self-sufficiency or local consumption
35. **SUBSISTENCE FARMING:** A farming practice focused on producing enough food for the survival of the farmer and their immediate family
36. **TERTIARY INDUSTRY:** Economic activities involved in the provision of services
37. **TRANSUMANCE:** A seasonal movement of livestock between different grazing areas, often involving the migration of animals to higher elevations during the summer and lower elevations during the winter
38. **TRANSPLANTED:** the process of moving young plants or seedlings from a nursery or seedbed to their final location for cultivation
39. **YIELDS:** the amount of a crop obtained from a specific area of land

Chapter 5: Industrial Development

AGRO BASED INDUSTRIES: Industries which use agricultural products as their raw material

AUTOMATION: The use or introduction of automatic equipment in a manufacturing or other process or facility

IMPORT BILL: The total capital utilised in all the products brought from other countries per year

INDUSTRIAL BASE: The part of the economy of a country or region that is involved in producing goods in large quantities in factories

AGRARIAN ECONOMY: An economy that is dependent both on farming and the raising of animals

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR FORCE: The number of people who are employed in the industrial sector

INCENTIVES: A thing that motivates or encourages someone to do something

EMPLOYMENT: The state of having paid work

CONSUMER GOODS: Products bought for consumption by the average consumer

RECESSION: A period of temporary economic decline during which trade and industrial activity are reduced

INDUSTRIALIZATION: The development of industries in a country or region on a wide scale

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS: Standards that provide guidelines for organisations to establish and maintain effective quality management systems to enhance exports of goods in international market

FOREIGN EXCHANGE: Foreign exchange reserves are assets denominated in a foreign currency that are held by a nation's central bank

INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES: Consists of the basic facilities such as transport, communications, power supplies, and buildings, which enable it to function

TAX EXEMPTIONS: Specific categories of individuals, organisations, or activities that are not required to pay taxes on specific types of income, transactions, or assets that would typically be subject to taxation

NATIONALISATION OF INDUSTRIES: Process of taking privately-controlled companies, industries, or assets and putting them under the control of the government

SUB-STANDARD GOODS: Products that fail to meet their quality standards

SELF-SUFFICIENT: Needing no outside help in satisfying one's basic needs

MEAGRE RESOURCES: Deficient in amount or quality or extent

LABOUR INTENSIVE: A form of work needing a large workforce or a large amount of work in relation to output

REGIONAL DISPARITY: Difference in economic development and uneven economic achievement in different geographical regions

LOCAL SPECIALISATION: Developing and nurturing particular areas of expertise, resources, or advantages to foster economic growth and competitive advantage within a specific geographic location

EXPORT ORIENTED: Those units undertaking to export their entire production of goods and services

ECONOMIES OF SCALE: A proportionate saving in costs gained by an increased level of production

WHOLESALE: A person or company that sells goods in large quantities at low prices, typically to retailers

TOURIST DESTINATIONS: City, town, or other area that is significantly dependent on revenues from tourism

CULTURAL LINKAGES: The total range of activities and ideas of a group of people with shared traditions

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: The difference in total value between payments into and out of a country over a period

TEXTILE: Production of fabrics or cloth through processes such as spinning, weaving, and Dyeing



Chapter 6: Trade

1. **TRADE:** Exchange of goods and services between different areas
2. **SPECIALISE:** Providing a particular product or service
3. **DOMESTIC RESOURCES:** Materials or substances that occur naturally in a country's environment and can be used for economic purposes
4. **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY:** The study or use of systems (especially computers and telecommunications) for storing, retrieving, and sending information
5. **VALUE-ADDED:** The addition of features to a basic line or model for which the buyer is prepared to pay extra
6. **FOREIGN EXCHANGE:** Foreign exchange reserves are assets denominated in a foreign currency that are held by a nation's central bank
7. **CAPITAL GOODS:** Goods that are used in producing other goods, rather than being bought by consumers
8. **ECONOMIES OF SCALE:** A proportionate saving in costs gained by an increased level of production
9. **NATIONAL INCOME:** The total amount of money earned within a country
10. **EXPORTS:** An export in international trade is a good produced in one country that is sold into another country
11. **IMPORTS:** Bringing (goods or services) into a country from abroad for sale
12. **IMPORT OF VISIBLE GOODS:** Material goods as raw, semi-processed and processed or manufactured are visible goods.
13. **INVISIBLE GOODS:** These are services.
14. **PRIMARY COMMODITIES:** A good sold for production or consumption just as it was found in nature
15. **POSITIVE TREND:** An increase in amount of exports result to increase in foreign exchange which shows a positive trend
16. **EXCHANGE RATES:** The value of one currency for the purpose of conversion to another
17. **BALANCE OF TRADE:** The difference in value between a country's imports and exports
18. **BALANCE OF PAYMENTS:** The difference in total value between payments into and out of a country over a year
19. **FOREIGN ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE:** Any type of assistance that one country voluntarily → transfers to another, which can take the form of a gift, grant, or loan
20. **TRADE EMBARGO:** An embargo is a trade restriction, typically adopted by a government, a group of countries or an international organisation as an economic sanction
21. **GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT:** The total value of goods produced and services provided in a country during one year
22. **GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT:** The total value of goods produced and services provided by the nationals of a country during one
23. **POLITICAL SITUATION:** The current state or condition of the political environment within a country or region
24. **IMPORT BILL:** The total capital utilised in all the products brought from other countries per year
25. **TRADE BARRIERS:** Government-induced restrictions on international trade

26. **REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS:** They consist of those supranational institutions whose members are governments or monetary authorities of economies that are located in a specific region of the world
27. **FOREIGN LOANS:** Money borrowed by a government, corporation or private household from another country's government or private lenders
28. **EXPORT PROCESSING ZONES:** Designated areas within a country that are established to promote and facilitate export-oriented industries and attract foreign direct investment (FDI)
29. **GOVERNMENT POLICIES:** A rule or principle that hopefully better guides decisions, resulting in positive outcomes that enhance the community or unit
30. **REGIONAL TRADE HUB:** A place where goods from other places are bought and sold in a region
31. **DEEP WATER PORT:** A deep-water port is a harbour or seaport facility that has sufficient water depth to accommodate large vessels, including container ships, bulk carriers, and oil tank



Chapter 7: Transport & Telecommunication

1. **AIR TRANSPORT:** The movement of passengers, goods, or mail by aircraft from one location to another
2. **ANCILLARIES:** Additional services or facilities that support the main function or operation of a particular industry or system
3. **CARGO:** Goods or merchandise transported by land, sea, or air
4. **CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY:** A regulatory body responsible for overseeing and regulating civil aviation activities within a country
5. **DRY PORT:** An inland terminal connected to ports or airports, where cargo is received, handled, and transported to or from the port of origin or destination
6. **ENTREPOT:** A trading or commercial centre where goods are received, stored, and redistributed, often involving international trade
7. **FOREIGN TRADE:** The exchange of goods and services between different countries or regions
8. **GLOBAL VILLAGE:** A concept that refers to the interconnectedness of the world through communication and technology, making it feel like a small, closely-knit community
9. **INLAND CITIES:** Cities located away from the coast or major waterways
10. **INLAND WATERWAYS:** Navigable routes such as rivers, canals, or lakes used for transportation within a country or region
11. **LOCOMOTIVES:** Engine-powered vehicles used for pulling or pushing trains on railway tracks
12. **MULTI GAUGE SYSTEM:** A railway system that incorporates multiple track gauges, allowing trains of different sizes to operate on the same network
13. **NATURAL SEAPORT:** A harbour or port that is naturally formed by geographic features such as bays, inlets, or estuaries
14. **RAIL TRANSPORT:** The movement of passengers and goods by trains on railway tracks
15. **ROAD DENSITY:** The extent or concentration of roads within a given area, often measured as the length of roads per unit of land area
16. **ROAD NETWORK:** The interconnected system of roads within a country
17. **ROAD TRANSPORT:** the movement of passengers, goods, or vehicles by road
18. **SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROWTH:** The improvement in social and economic conditions within a society, including factors such as income, employment, education, and standard of living
19. **TELECOMMUNICATIONS:** the transmission and exchange of information, signals, or messages over long distances using various technologies such as telephone, radio, television, or the internet
20. **TRANSIT FEES:** Charges or fees imposed on goods or vehicles passing through a particular route, port, or transportation network
21. **TRANSPORT:** The movement of people, goods, or vehicles from one place to another

- 22. **WATER TRANSPORT:** The transportation of passengers, goods, or cargo by water
- 23. **WHARF:** A structure or platform built along the shore of a water body, such as a harbour, for docking ships and loading or unloading cargo



Chapter 8: Population & Employment

1. **POPULATION:** The total number of inhabitants living in a country or a city is called population
2. **OVER-POPULATION:** An area where its people feel shortage of supplies
3. **BIRTH RATE:** The number of live births per thousand person in a year
4. **DEATH RATE:** The number of deaths per thousand person per year
5. **NATURAL INCREASE:** The difference between birth and death rate is referred as natural increase
6. **POPULATION GROWTH RATE:** Annual increase in the total population
7. **PRIMARY OCCUPATION:** Refers to extracting raw materials directly from the earth
8. **SECONDARY OCCUPATION:** This occupation consists of processing and manufacturing products
9. **TERTIARY OCCUPATION:** Provides services like transport, banking, trade, administration, health and education
10. **POPULATION DENSITY:** Number of people per unit area
11. **MIGRATION:** Movement of people from one place to another
12. **POPULATION PYRAMID:** It represents diagrammatic representation visualising two variable; age and gender



A Note from Mojza

This vocabulary sheet for Geography has been prepared by Team Mojza, covering the content for O'Levels & IGCSE 2023-2025 syllabus. The content has been prepared with utmost care. We apologise for any issues overlooked; factual, grammatical or otherwise. We hope that you benefit from these and find them useful towards achieving your goals for your Cambridge examinations.

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