UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS **GCE Ordinary Level**

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for the guidance of teachers

7094 BANGLADESH STUDIES

7094/02

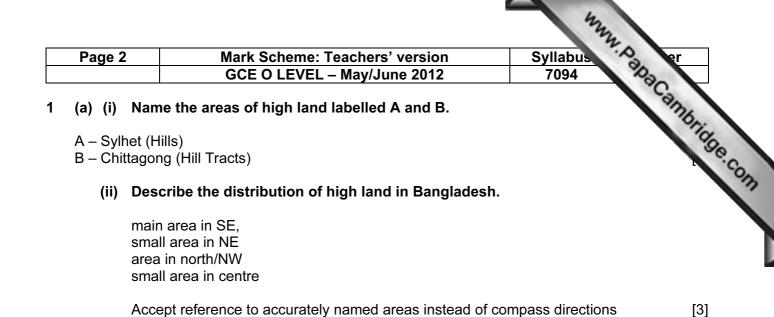
Paper 2 (Environment and Development of Bangladesh), maximum raw mark 75

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2012 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.



(iii) Describe the human and physical characteristics of area B.

few people/low population density tribal peoples practise shifting/Jhum cultivation HEP tea plantations

deep river valleys hills forested/tropical evergreen deforestation landslides highest parts form a N–S ridge highest area of Bangladesh/over 200 m high hot springs soil not fertile steep slopes waterfalls lake(s) high rainfall

Max 2 for physical or human characteristics

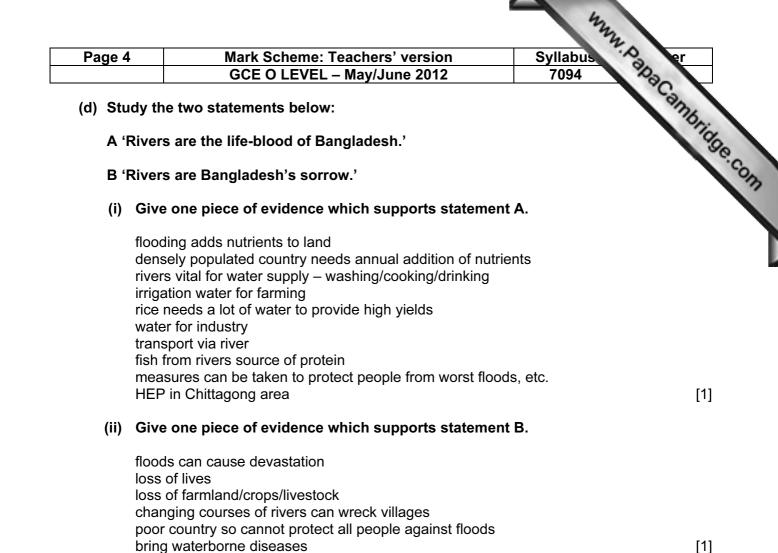
[5]

Page 3		Mark Scheme: Teachers' version		ion	Syllabus	S.	r
		GCE O LE	EVEL – May/June 20	12	7094	The second	
b) (i)			ows a cross-section u, explain how levée		its flood p	hun papaca	mbridg
		rry silt/load					-0
	overflow	ivy rain river floc s banks	Jas				
		peed slows on b	banks				
	silt depo						
		•	posited on river banks				
		nents formed/ba	mulate over time/repe anks raised	ated noods			
		quently flooded					[4]
(ii)	Explain	where the silt a	and alluvium come f	rom.			
(ii)	erosion t in Himal	akes place ayas/hills to the	north				
(ii)	erosion t in Himal material	akes place ayas/hills to the eroded from rive		ostream			

(c) Describe and explain what is happening to the river bank shown in Photograph A.

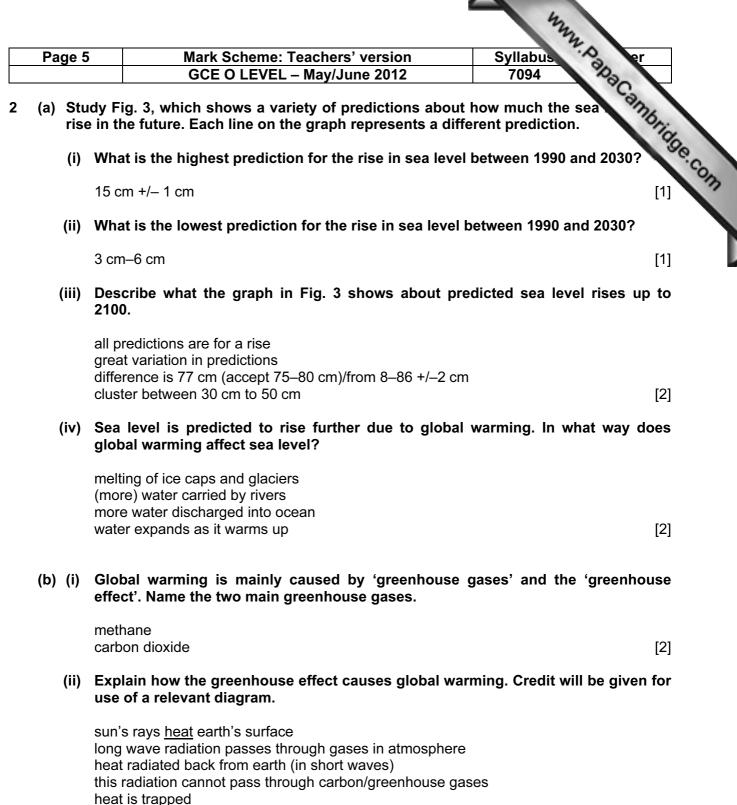
not river bed current <u>close</u> to bank undercutting/erosion forms a river cliff bank collapses material carried away by current/river loss of land potential loss of homes/crops, etc.

[4]



(iii) Which statement do you agree with the most? Give reasons for your answer.

No marks for stating A or B only for reasons. Credit reasons for agreeing with one and also for rejecting the other. Accept answers that give support to both statements. Allow points to be developed. [3]



earth becomes warmer

Do not double credit in text and on diagram. Allow development. [4]

Page 6	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus 7 P. er
-	GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2012	7094
	blain two effects of global warming on Bangladesh reased frequency of cyclones	n other than rising se Camputity
due incr	eased frequency of cyclones to water in Bay of Bengal being warmer eased droughts to unpredictability of rainfall	'Se.co.
	ration of people to areas less prone to flooding	

(iii) Explain two effects of global warming on Bangladesh other than rising se

increased frequency of cyclones due to water in Bay of Bengal being warmer increased droughts due to unpredictability of rainfall migration of people to areas less prone to flooding increase temperature

max 1 = extinction of species, loss of crops, houses damaged, waterborne diseases, forest fires. etc. [4]

(c) Read the account of the village of Sona Mollar Dangi which is based on a case study in a government report on the impact of global warming on Bangladesh. Explain how these changes will help this community to cope with global warming.

raised buildings 0.5 m above flood level buildings not swept away in floods raised gardens and orchards continue to grow food during floods solar panel provides (free) electricity reducing greenhouse gases without contributing carbon to atmosphere health clinic to overcome problems of disease/flood raised tubewells to keep water clean

[3]

(d) The example of Sona Mollar Dangi is given as an example of 'Thinking globally but acting locally'. Study the two statements below.

A 'Thinking globally but acting locally would enable Bangladesh to cope with global warming.'

B 'A major investment is needed if Bangladesh is to cope with global warming.'

(i) Give one piece of evidence which supports statement A.

people can do things for themselves/local projects or example floating gardens enable crops to survive floods solar energy reduces carbon emissions other examples of reducing production of carbon gases e.g. bio digesters world/global problem developed countries responsible [1]

(ii) Give one piece of evidence which supports statement B.

local action cannot deal with major projects/need for funding of even local changes e.g. infrastructure, flood warnings, cyclone shelters afforestation putting pressure on other countries to reduce carbon emissions building vehicles that do not use fossil fuels/reduce emissions national campaigns to support people trying to take local action

[1]

Page 7	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	er
	GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2012	7094 200	
(iii)	What do you think is the best way for Banglades Give reasons for your answer. Allow points to be developed. Reasons can support either or both statements or ne are given.		mbrids [4]
(a) (i)	Study Fig. 4, which shows the main areas of wh the location of the major wheat growing areas.	neat and rice production. Des	cribe
	mainly in NW Rajshahi division north of R Padma and west of R Jamuna narrower area to east of R Jamuna separate small area to west of R Meghana Comilla area central area/Dhaka to Rajshahi		[2]
	Cive reasons why wheat is a major area in these	27025	
(ii)	Give reasons why wheat is a major crop in these		

Two developed statements, do not credit vague answers such as 'suitable conditions'. [2]

(iii) Explain why rice is the main crop in many parts of Bangladesh.

high rainfall/1000–3000 mm water from rivers for irrigation warm temperatures – need 25^o C/16 °C–27 °C high yields possible flat land/plain (easy to irrigate) fertile soil/alluvium water retaining soil plenty of labour for cultivation

inadequate rainfall for rice growing

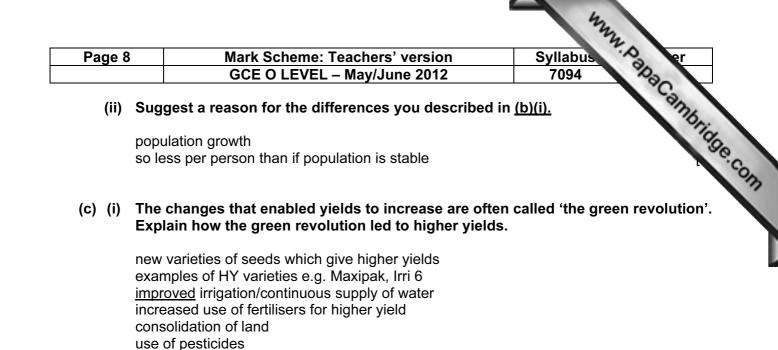
sandy, loamy soils

Allow development of points Accept relevant comparisons with other crops

[4]

(b) (i) Study Fig. 5, which shows changes in cereal production between 1980 and 2000. Compare the change in total production of cereals with the change in production per person.

total production risen more than per person production/high v low/steady v slow 86% cf 16% =/-2% more than 5 times greater increase both increase = 1 if nothing else



(ii) Study Fig. 6, which shows some of the problems arising from the green revolution. Explain how the green revolution can give rise to two of the problems

[3]

[4]

machinery - less wastage/more productivity

use of HYVs can lead to reduction in genetic variety

too much use of pesticides can affect quality of food

extract large quantities of nutrients from soil

education/training

listed in Fig. 6.

eutrophication

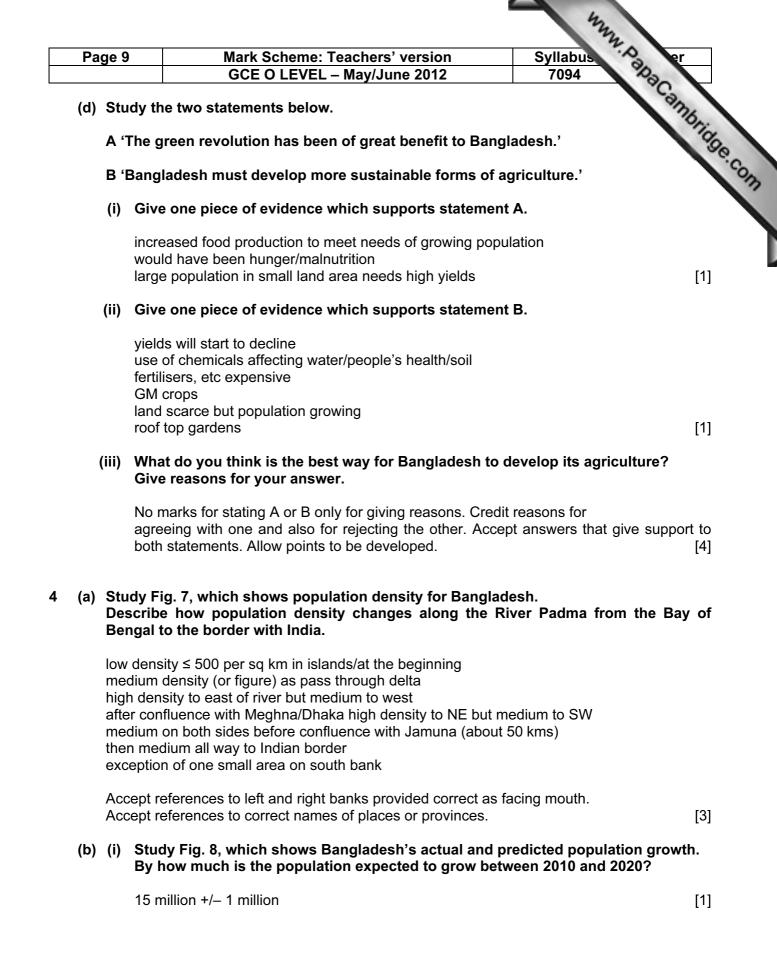
waterlogging salinisation soil erosion

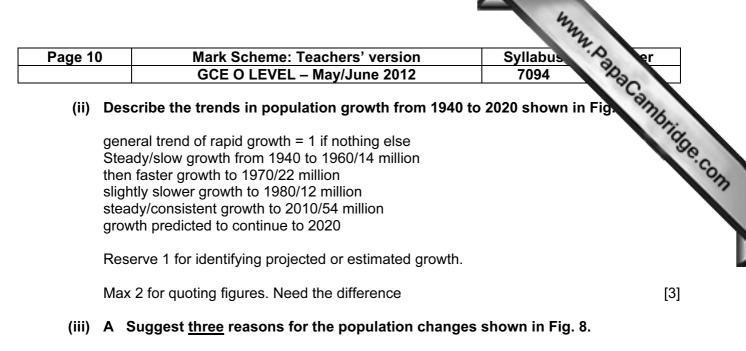
Allow development

can lead to outbreak of pests

and kill off natural predators

too much fertiliser use can ruin soil gives rise to unhealthy plants





better health care improved food supply improved sanitation, access to safe drinking water tradition of large families religion high birth rate/poor family planning lack of education/awareness – early marriages

Allow 2 max for different aspects of improved health e.g. infant mortality decreases, vaccination, etc. [3]

B For one of the reasons you have described in (iii) A, explain how it contributes to population growth.

[3]

health care – more hospitals/clinics/doctors – people cured, live longer education and awareness of better living styles food supply – more, better nutrition healthier environment – sanitation, access to safe drinking water- less disease large families – son as heir, help on farms/in home, income early marriages – longer child bearing years

Page 11	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version Syllabus	,
	GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2012 7094	
(iv) A	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version Syllabus GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2012 7094 Briefly describe three problems caused by population growth. ressure on limited amount of land rbanisation and overcrowding/strain on housing/rural-urban migration eforestation andlessness train on infrastructure – named	1bri
	ressure on limited amount of land	.00
	rbanisation and overcrowding/strain on housing/rural-urban migration eforestation	
la	indlessness	
	train on infrastructure – named ifficult to provide education and health care	
	ifficult to help all when disasters occur	
u	nemployment	
	hortage of food nemployment	[3]
		[~]
	For one of the problems you have described in (iv) A, explain fully how it is ffected by population growth.	
р	ressure on land – farms too small, crowded, substandard housing	
	rbanisation – fewer people farming, unemployment, shanty towns	
	eforestation – more land needed for farming, houses, global warming Indlessness – increase in poverty, land fragmentation, migration	
	frastructure – load shedding, traffic congestion	
	ducation and health care – lack of schools, hospitals, etc.	101
u	nemployment leads to crime, etc. – rural-urban migration	[3]
c) Study	<i>r</i> the two statements below.	
A 'T	here are good reasons for people in Bangladesh to have large families.'	
B 'Fa	amily sizes in Bangladesh need to be reduced.'	
(i) G	ive one piece of evidence which supports statement A.	
	nany children still die in infancy	
	rrge families needed so elderly can be looked after hore to work on the land	
	nore to earn a living/increased income	
	ick of education	[1]
(ii) G	ive one piece of evidence which supports statement B.	
	mited amount of land available	
	esources stretched to feed everyone	
Ci	annot afford to provide services to more people	
۱۸/	rith fewer children more scope for a better life	

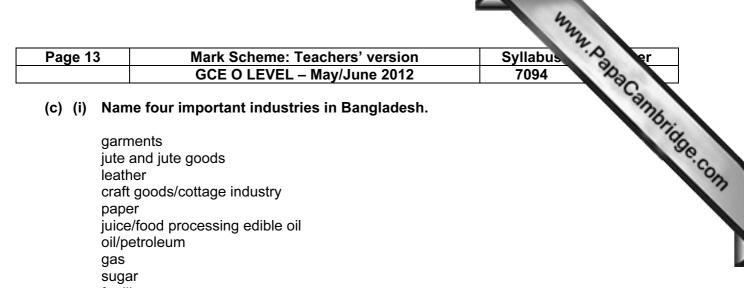
already a poor country

[1]

(iii) Which statement do you agree with the most? Give reasons for your answer.

No marks for stating A or B only for reasons. Credit reasons for agreeing with one and also for rejecting the other. Accept answers that give support to both statements. Allow points to be developed. [4]

Page 12		Syllabus of er
	GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2012	7094 73
	Study Fig. 9, which shows changes to the percer agriculture in Bangladesh. Describe how employment in agriculture has change	01
	decrease in general = 1 mark by 34%–36% declined steeply from 1960 to 1980/23% less steep decline from 1980 to 2000/9% (slight) increase from 2000 to 2005/1% steep decline again to 2009/4–5%	
	Max 1 for accurate figures	[2]
	Give reasons for the changes you have described in people moving to towns and cities/rural-urban migration/popportunities for jobs in services and industry	
	consolidation of land holdings/land scarcity greater use of machinery	[2]
	Study Fig.10, which shows the percentage of peo sector in a variety of countries. Which country had the biggest overall increase betwo	
	Sri Lanka	[1]
• • •	Compare the changes shown on Fig. 10 that took p took place in Bangladesh.	lace in Japan with those tha
	1990–1995 Bangladesh decreased but Japan stayed the 1995–2000 both decreased 2000–2005 Japan still decreased but Bangladesh increas	sed
	2005–2008 Japan stayed the same but Bangladesh incre	



fertiliser tea fishing

4 correct for 2 marks, 2–3 correct for 1 mark

[2]

(ii) For one of the industries you have named, describe its main characteristics.

- garments export orientated, increasing home market, 80% employees female, dependent on imported raw materials, growing industry, products (include shirts, jackets, trousers), main markets EU and USA, use of machinery, small scale, labour intensive
- jute declining, synthetic materials more popular, many debts/losses, electricity failures, changes in government policy, products include carpet backing, sacks, bags, caps, canvas
- export orientated, mainly to EU, Brazil, Singapore, increasing with leather government support, products include shoes, jackets, bags,
- craft cottage/small scale industry, family based, local raw materials, low capital, traditional techniques, products include textiles, pottery, bamboo, cane, brass
- modern mills privately run, use imported pulp, some use recycled paper or paper jute and straw cuttings, not sufficient for local demand

Other industries may be used. Accept brand names.

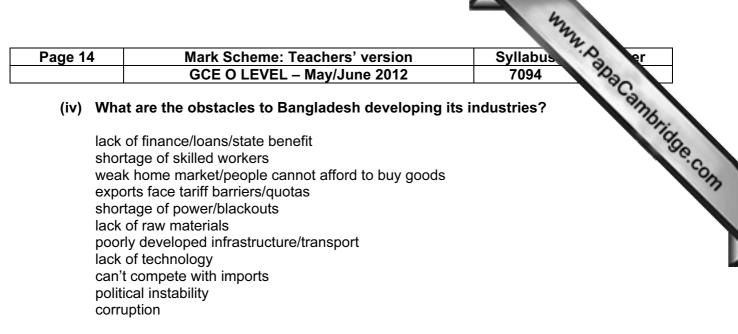
[3]

(iii) Bangladesh is trying to encourage more industrial development. What are the likely benefits of such development?

provides employment reduces reliance on imports goods can be exported earns foreign exchange/increase GNP/income/economic development more scope for adding value than agricultural products encourages investment more resources more formal employment

Allow development

[3]



Allow development

[3]

(d) Study the two statements below:

- A 'Economic development in Bangladesh depends on the expansion of its industry.'
- B 'The most important sector for Bangladesh's people is agriculture.'

(i) Give one piece of evidence which supports statement A.

industry provides more jobs industry can create more wealth scope for using higher levels of technology create goods for export attract foreign investment increase foreign exchange/GNP reduce imports

[1]

(ii) Give one piece of evidence which supports statement B.

most people work in agriculture/live in rural areas/villages food is most basic requirement/self sufficient very fertile soil suitable climatic conditions to produce agricultural crops jute/sugar cane important raw materials

[1]

(iii) Which statement do you agree with the most? Give reasons for your answer.

No marks for stating A or B only for reasons. Credit reasons for agreeing with one and also for rejecting the other. Accept answers that give support to both statements. Allow points to be developed. [3]