

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE O Level

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2006 question paper

7094 BANGLADESH STUDIES

7094/02

Paper 2

maximum raw mark 75

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were initially instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began. Any substantial changes to the mark scheme that arose from these discussions will be recorded in the published *Report on the Examination*.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the *Report on the Examination*.

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UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE
International Examinations

Page 1	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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- 1 (a) (i) winter in southern hemisphere/cooler
air sinks
high pressure over Australia/Indian Ocean
high temperatures over Indian sub-continent /hot over land
air rises
low pressure over Indian sub-continent
winds blow from high pressure to low pressure
winds blow over Indian Ocean
become moisture laden - rain
- 5 at 1 mark** **[5]**
- (ii) loss of life
houses destroyed/homeless
crops destroyed
livestock killed
poverty/famine
loss of jobs
lack of clean water/contamination
disease - cholera, etc
communications disrupted
difficult for aid to be distributed
- 6 at 1 mark** **[6]**
- (b) flash floods
storm surges
tidal floods
melting snow from Himalayas
tsunami
- 2 at 1 mark** **[2]**
- (c) (i) Flood Action Plan
dredging
embankments
barrages
sluice gates
drainage systems
land management
afforestation/re-afforestation
plant flood resistant crops
- Allow elaboration
- 6 at 1 mark** **[6]**
- (ii) Allow both negative and positive points on the effectiveness of the measures to control floods
- Allow elaboration – how the measures work, e.g. embankments allow river to hold more water – e
- 6 at 1 mark** **[6]**

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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- 2 (a) (i) from the land, forests, water, minerals
- (ii) achieving development without harming the environment
careful use of resources
does not use up/deplete all resources
possible for development to continue/enough left for future
- 1 mark for each of (i) and (ii), plus 2 marks in either section [4]**
- (b) (i) in the south-west
Ganges-Brahmaputra delta/on coast
in Khulna/Patuakhali/Noakhali
- 3 at 1 mark [3]**
- (ii) evergreen/mangroves
pneumatophores
3 storeys
dense forest
estuarine/swampy
sundari/gewa/dhundul/amur/pasur - max 1 for example
- 3 at 1 mark [3]**
- (c) construction/building materials
furniture
vehicle construction
agricultural implements
pulp and paper
wood products - plywood, hardboard, etc
fuel and firewood
golpata (roofing)
medicines
limit soil erosion
flood control
climatic effects on rainfall
employment
- 6 at 1 mark [6]**
- (d) (i) population increase - land required for agriculture
homes
industry
jhum/shifting cultivation
increased shrimp culture
increased salinity - Farraka Barrage - Sundarbans
illegal/irresponsible logging
- 4 at 1 mark [4]**
- (ii) No marks for the measures - look for the effectiveness of such measures.
afforestation
re- afforestation
strip plantations - along roads, railways, canals, etc
rehabilitation of tribal groups in Chittagong Hill Tracts
education/awareness
Department of Forest

Allow description of how the measures work but look for their effectiveness. E.g. 'cut one plant two' means more trees.

5 at 1 mark [5]

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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- 3 (a) (i) Tangail/Dinajpur/Khulna/Jessore/Kushtia/Pabna/
Rajshahi/Bogra/Rangpur/Faridpur/Dhaka [1]
- (ii) winter [1]
- (iii) flat/plain land
well drained
loamy soil
temperature 16°C - 22°C/warm
400 mm – 1000 mm rainfall/moderate

4 at 1 mark

[4]

- (b) (i) HYV seeds
fertilisers
insecticides/pesticides
irrigation
mechanisation
co-operatives
land consolidation
loans

Look for an explanation of how these lead to an increase in yield. Maximum of 3 marks for a list.

7 at 1 mark

[7]

- (ii) debt
expense – cause greater gap between rich and poor farmer
unemployment
disease - monoculture
water pollution - fertilisers, etc

Allow elaboration

4 at 1 mark

[4]

- (c) (i) Jute:
alluvial, loamy, sandy soil
temperature 20°C - 26°C
2000 mm - 2500 mm rainfall
waterlogged conditions sometimes

Sugar cane:

alluvial, loamy, sandy soil
temperature 24°C - 27°C
1000 mm - 1500 mm rainfall

4 at 1 mark

[4]

- (ii) Jute:
main cash crop
contributes to GDP
main world producer
85% exported
18% of export earnings
employment in industry and fields

Sugar cane:

third most important cash crop
raw material for industry
employment
own use

Allow elaboration

4 at 1 mark

[4]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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4 (a) (i) reasonable examples such as - shoe shining, selling fruit/vegetables on market, repairing clothes, street selling, cleaning cars, etc
2 at 1 mark **[2]**

- (ii) relies on local materials
family run
small scale
no/simple technology
traditional/life skills - not formal education
unregulated/no government controls
long working hours
low wages

Allow elaboration

5 at 1 mark

[5]

- (iii) no mark for yes/no
helps development
provides training/skills - carpentry, shoe mending, tailoring
provides cheap food and market goods
provides casual work - labouring
can expand to small businesses - car repairs, furniture making
provides income/decreases poverty
decreases unemployment
does not help economy – no taxes paid
provides income

5 at 1 mark

[5]

- (b) low capital
scarcity of mineral resources
shortage of power
lack of technical knowledge
lack of skilled labour
poor transport systems
inefficient management
lack of planning
political instability
lack of government help

Allow elaboration or by implication an indication of the obstacles by mentioning ways they can be overcome

8 at 1 mark

[8]

- (c) provide working capital e.g. loans repayable in 20 years
low interest rates
technical assistance free of charge
assist in selection of projects
accept different kinds of deposits
create self-employment opportunities
long term finance to buy machinery
make/receive payments for imports/exports

Allow elaboration

5 at 1 mark

[5]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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- 5 (a) (i) steady decline to 1992
slightly steeper decline 1992-1996
steeper decline 1996-1998
- No marks for just quoting figures.
- 2 at 1 mark** **[2]**
- (ii) improved standard of living
improved health care/medication/more doctors
improved food/nutrition
improved sanitation
cleaner water supplies
improved living conditions
- 4 at 1 mark** **[4]**
- (iii) 1996-1997
5 per 1000
- 2 at 1 mark** **[2]**
- (iv) family planning programmes
education/awareness
empowerment of women
women more career-minded
later marriage age
lower infant mortality rate - fewer babies born
- 4 at 1 mark** **[4]**
- (v) 15 per 1000
- (b) (i) movement of people from the countryside to the cities and towns
movement of people to another country
- 2 at 1 mark** **[2]**
- (ii) poor standard of living
famine/crop failure
natural disasters
unemployment
low paid jobs
poor education
poor health services
poor living conditions - lack of water, electricity, sanitation
prospects of higher pay for the same job elsewhere
- Allow the converse of these points but do not double mark the same concept.
- 5 at 1 mark** **[5]**
- (iii) no mark for yes or no
mark both benefits and/or disadvantages
money sent back
less people to support
males usually leave - elderly and children usually left
less labour force
birth rate decreases
- Allow elaboration
- 5 at 1 mark** **[5]**