

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2008 question paper

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.

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.

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

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Answers worthy of a mark are separated by /.

Where development marks are allowed for expanding upon a point, this indicated by, for example, 'dev 1'.

Except where proper nouns required or otherwise indicated, candidates do not have to use the wording in mark scheme providing the meaning is the same.

In all cases where an answer is given which is valid but not mentioned in the mark scheme, this should be accepted.

1 (a) Study Fig. 1, a physical map of Bangladesh.

- (i) Name the two rivers marked A and B.** K [2]

A Meghna

B Tista

2 x 1

- (ii) Name the area marked C.** K [1]

Chittagong Hills or Hill Tracts.

Accept Bandarban Hill Tracts

- (iii) There are 3 main types of plain. These are numbered 1, 2 and 3 on the map. Name each type of plain.** K [3]

1 Floodplain

2 Delta Plain

3 Coastal Plain

3 x 1

- (iv) For either area 1 or area 2 explain how this type of plain was formed. You may use a diagram to support your answer.** K [4]

1 River wears away wide valley/slow moving/ deposition at sides/meanders migrate down valley /levees or banks built up above surrounding plain/flood water cannot return to river/layers of silt deposited/ wide flat plain built up from annual layers of silt.

2 Rivers carry heavy load of silt/slow down on meeting sea/much of load deposited/separate channels branch out to take water to sea/land banks build of sediment.

4 x 1 with max 1 for development. Up to 3 for accurate diagram.

Explanation here is not dependent on correct answer to (iii) but it must be clear which plain is being explained.

(b) Study Fig. 2, showing the distribution of population in Bangladesh.

- (i) Describe the distribution of the least densely populated areas (less than 500 people per sq km).** S [3]

Coastal area to S and E or Sunderbans/Chittagong Hills/North east or around Sylhet.

Max 1 mark for reference to other areas.

3 x 1 for identification of these main areas.

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- (ii) Describe the distribution of the most densely populated areas (over 1000 people per sq km). S [3]

Need to identify main areas but up to one for general statements e.g. many small areas of high pop density. Area to E and N of Dhaka/area around Chittagong/area either side of Meghna etc

3 x 1 but allow up to 1 for dev.

- (iii) Compare Fig. 2 with Fig. 1. To what extent do the physical features of Bangladesh help to explain its population distribution? 2S 1J [3]

Chittagong Hills link to low density/coastal plain is also low density/highest pop around Meghna (or N and E of Dhaka)/central uplands have medium density. Also allow negative points e.g. low density in NE despite being flood plain/density in west is mostly medium but different types of plain etc.

3 x 1 but credit up to 1 for general statements if accurate.

- (c) Consider these *two* opinions about flooding in Bangladesh.

A. Flooding causes many problems for the country.

B. Flooding brings many benefits to the country

- (i) State *two* pieces of evidence which supports opinion A. 1K 1J [2]

Loss of life/loss of land or crops and animals/spread of disease/stops communications/economy damaged by costs of repairing damage and or breaks in communications etc

2 x 1

- (ii) State *two* pieces of evidence which support opinion B. 1K 1J [2]

Silt deposited with flooding/makes land very fertile/allows intensive cultivation/without floods the country couldn't feed itself. Accept crops grow well under waterlogged land.

2 x 1

- (iii) Which of the two opinions do you agree with most? Give reasons for your answer. 2J [2]

No mark for opinion

1 mark for each relevant reason given or 2 marks if well explained.

Knowledge and understanding (K) 12

Resource skills (S) 8

Decision making and judgement (J) 5

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2 (a) Study Fig. 3, a map of Bangladesh's forests.

- (i) Describe the distribution of forest shown on the map. S [3]

Several areas in E or Chittagong Hills/large area in SW or Sunderbans/area in centre to N of Dhaka or between Jamuna and Meghna/ref to other small areas e.g. Sylhet hills.

3 x 1

Up to 1 for a general but accurate statement.

- (ii) Describe two types of forest in Bangladesh. K [4]

Mangrove or tidal/with aerial roots because of changing sea levels/evergreen/cope with saline water.

Evergreen tropical/hardwoods/tall or 45 to 60 M high/many species in forest/dense

Semi evergreen/tall or 25 to 60 M/many species – more than evergreen forest

Sal or tropical deciduous/much undergrowth/up to 20M high

1 mark for each of two names + additional mark for a description of that type.

- (iii) State where each type can be found in the country. S [2]

Tidal along coast especially in SW and or SE.

Evergreen mainly in Chittagong Hills/SE

Semi evergreen Sylhet/Chittagong/ parts of Dinajpur

Sal mainly on uplands/to north and east of Dhaka/also Dinajpur

2 x 1

- (iv) Describe four uses of the forests. K [2]

Fuel/ buildings or construction/furniture/vehicles/paper

Accept refs to biodiversity/preventing soil erosion/ maintaining ecological balance etc

4 needed for 2 marks, 2 or 3 for 1 mark.

(b) Study Fig. 4, which shows how biomass can be used to produce gas.

- (i) Explain what is meant by the term 'biomass'. K [2]

Organic matter (or living matter) on earth's surface – trees, animals and plants

2 x 1 or 2 for a well explained statement.

- (ii) Name two types of biomass found in Bangladesh other than dung. K [2]

Sugar cane/jute/buffalo/cattle or other relevant examples. Accept generic terms such as 'trees', 'plants' etc

2 x 1

- (iii) Using Fig. 4, describe how a biomass digester works. 3S 1K [4]

Dung collected from animals/placed in digester/no air or anaerobic/ref to quantities/dung decomposes or breaks down/methane gas given off/remaining waste or slurry is treated for use as fertilizer

4 x 1

Up to 2 dev marks.

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- (c) Consider these two opinions about the use of biomass digesters in Bangladesh.
- A. The widespread use of digesters could play a big role in helping to solve Bangladesh's energy problem.
- B. Digesters are useful but they are not the answers to Bangladesh's energy problems.

- (i) State two pieces of evidence which support opinion A. J [2]

Dung is plentiful/provides cheap gas/provides fertiliser for land/cheap – doesn't require expensive machinery/no need for expensive imports/accept 'could be used to generate electricity'

2 x 1

- (ii) State two pieces of evidence which support opinion B. J [2]

Dung needs collecting/there is some cost to establishing the equipment/not appropriate for large cities where dung is less available/no use for powering electrical machines/not appropriate for industrial supplies of power.

2 x 1

- (iii) Which of the two opinions do you agree with the most? Give reasons for your answer. J [2]

No mark for opinion

1 mark for each relevant reason given or 2 marks if well explained.

Knowledge and understanding 11

Resource skills 8

Decision making and judgement 6

- 3 (a) Study Photograph A and the text below.

- (i) Why did Aisha in the photograph take out a loan? S [1]

To buy hens and hen hut/start up a business of rearing poultry.

- (ii) Why might Aisha have chosen the Grameen bank rather than a traditional bank? S [3]

Poor/no collateral (or security or asset or similar)/couldn't afford interest/unemployed. Allow 'not subject to exploitation by moneylenders'.

3 x 1

- (iii) Describe how the Grameen bank works. K [4]

Gets group of people together/agree to provide money for loans to member of the group/people know who creditors are/if one person defaults no one else in group can get loan/high rates of payment

4 x1 max 1 for dev.

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- (iv) How does micro-credit help both Aisha and also the economy of Bangladesh? 2K 1J [3]

Helps improve standard of living/allows people to use skills and-or initiative/boosts economy because more is grown or made/reduces unemployment/increases food available locally/some small businesses may expand.

3 x 1 max 2 for dev.

Max 2 if only mentions one party.

- (b) Study Fig. 5, which shows how much money each sector contributed to Bangladesh's economy in 1988 and 2005.
(The figures are in constant 1996 prices)

- (i) List the top 5 sectors for 2005 in order of the amount of money they earned. S [2]

1 Other, 2 Agric, 3 Manu, 4 Trade, 5 Transport and communications.

If first 3 correct but 4 and/or 5 are wrong 1 mark.

- (ii) Which activity increased the most? S [2]

- in proportion? Income from abroad

- in amount? Other

2 x 1

- (iii) Choose *either* agriculture or manufacturing from Fig. 5 and explain the reasons for its growth between 1988 and 2005. K [3]

Agriculture: No mark for just stating 'green revolution' but 1 mark for each feature of the green rev that is referred to e.g. use of high yielding seeds/use of fertilizers/increased irrigation/use of pesticides/also credit govt subsidies for fertilizers.

Dev marks for explaining how features of the green rev led to growth.

Max 3

Manufacturing: garment industry/shrimp processing

Big demand from other countries/mostly small scale enterprises based on existing skills and/or low levels of technology/not requiring high levels of investment. Accept investment by multi national companies or foreign investment/government support/political stability/cheap labour etc.

Dev marks for explaining how one or more of these features led to growth.

Max 3

- (c) All sectors of Bangladesh have a significant share of informal activities which are known as the 'informal economy'

- (i) What is the informal economy? K [2]

Unofficial/Jobs and activities that are not governed by state and its regulations/taxes not paid/usually small scale

2 x 1 or 2 for well explained statement.

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- (ii) Give *four* examples of jobs in the informal economy. K [1]

Taxi driving/cleaning/personal services/small scale growing and selling produce/making and selling crafts etc
 Many possible examples.
 4 correct ones needed for the mark.

- (d) Consider the following opinion.
 ‘The informal economy should be encouraged as the best way for Bangladesh to develop.’

- (i) Give *two* pieces of evidence that support this opinion. J [2]

Allows people to earn money/not dependant on state or charity/no great investment required/meets local needs/little administration required/can provide services or goods cheaply/can help to raise people out of poverty.
 2 x 1

- (ii) Give *two* pieces of evidence that do not support this opinion. J [2]

People can be exploited/no controls on dangerous activities/no regulations controlling quality/no controls on working conditions/very low pay/not paying taxes means govt has less money to spend on e.g. health and education/doesn't help boost GDP/accept reference to waste of human resource which would be better applied to formal economy
 2 x 1

Knowledge and understanding 12

Resource skills 8

Decision making and judgement 5

- 4 (a) Study Fig. 6, which shows rates of population growth for six countries.

- (i) Which country is expected to have the fastest population growth between 2005 and 2015? S [1]

Pakistan

- (ii) Which country is expected to have the fastest overall population growth between 1985 and 2015? S [1]

Nigeria

- (iii) State *three* factors that affect the rate of population growth.

Health service and survival of children/in or out migration/levels of education/role of women/levels of development or prosperity/birth and death rates/early marriage/family planning/fertility rate
 3 x 1 K [3]

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- (iv) For *one* of these factors, explain how it affects population growth in Bangladesh. 2K 1J [3]

Depends which is chosen. Could be 3 x 1 for 3 relevant points or up to 3 for a well explained point. Max 1 if just gives a 'mechanical' answer re birth and death rates. E.g. reference to high birth rates leading to high population growth.

- (b) Study fig. 7 which shows trends in urbanisation.

- (i) Describe how urbanisation in Bangladesh grew between 1970 and 2005. S [2]

Steady growth/same rate of increase across years/increased rate after 1990
max 1 for figures

- (ii) Compare trends in urbanisation in Bangladesh with those in Pakistan and India between 1970 and 2015. S [4]

Bangladesh started with lower % but continues at same rate to 2015/India higher but grew more slowly/only just above Bangladesh by 2015/Pakistan started just higher than India/grew faster than India up to 1993/more slowly than other two up to 2005/expected to rise fastest between 05 and 15.

Allow dev marks.

Max 2 for figures

Max 3 if no comparison or don't refer to all 3 countries.

- (c) Dhaka had a population of 12 million in 2005. It is predicted to have a population of around 21 million by 2015. This would make Dhaka the fourth biggest city in the world.

Explain why Dhaka is growing so fast.

K [5]

Ref to lack of facilities such as health and education in countryside OR their presence in Dhaka/landlessness/lack of jobs and opportunities in countryside or their presence in Dhaka/perceptions of opportunities in city/existence of relatives who have already moved there/famine in countryside/natural disasters such as typhoons and flooding causing loss of homes and/or land. No credit for 'capital city' unless this is developed.

5 x 1

Up to 2 for dev.

- (d) Consider these two opinions about the growth of cities in Bangladesh.

A. It is good for Bangladesh to have large cities that are rapidly growing.

B. It is better for Bangladesh if people stayed in the countryside rather than move to cities.

- (i) Give *two* arguments that support opinion A.

J/K [2]

Cities are where most facilities and employment are/economic centres of country/support networks there/large market for goods and or services/takes pressure off the overcrowded parts of countryside, etc.

2 x 1

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- (ii) Give two arguments that support opinion B. J/K [2]

People are needed in countryside to grow food/people needed to be teachers, health workers etc/cities are too crowded/can't provide services or infrastructure to meet demands/many people end up living in shanty towns etc
2 x 1

- (iii) Which of the two opinions do you agree with the most? Give the reasons for your answer. J [2]

No mark for opinion
1 mark for each relevant reason given or 2 marks if well explained.

Knowledge and understanding 12

Resource skills 8

Decision making and judgement 5

- 5 (a) Study Fig. 8 which shows the rate of global warming between 1900 and 2050 (predicted).

- (i) By how much did surface temperatures rise between 1970 and 2000? S [1]

0.5 degrees C
Accept up to 0.55

- (ii) Describe the changes that took place between 1900 and 2000. S [3]

Dropped by 1910/steady increase to 1930/faster growth to peak in 1940/dropped to 1950/steady to 1970/started rapid rise after 1970/faster after 1990.
1 mark for each recognised period
Max 1 for figures.

- (iii) By how much are temperatures predicted to increase between 2000 and 2050? S [1]

2 degrees.

- (iv) Why is the temperature predicted to rise faster between 2000 and 2050 than it did between 1950 and 2000? 1K 1J [2]

More countries become industrialised/more traffic or air flights etc/development means using more energy which could mean more CO₂/Ice melts revealing plants beneath which give off CO₂/likewise if permafrost melts.
No credit for 'growing population' unless it is developed.
2 x 1 or 2 for well explained point.

- (b) How may Bangladesh be affected by global warming? K [6]

Sea level rises/flooding of coastal areas/seas will be warmer/typhoon season will last longer/more flooding inland due to higher rainfall/damage to crops, animals and people/food supply problems due to floods or drought as climate changes/many other possible changes.
6 x 1
Up to 3 for dev.

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(c) Study Fig. 9, which shows the ‘greenhouse effect’.

(i) Name *two* ‘greenhouse gases’.

K [2]

E.g. Methane, Carbon Dioxide, Nitrous Oxide.
2 x 1

(ii) Using Fig. 9, explain how greenhouse gases contribute to global warming.

2S 2K [4]

Sun’s rays heat earth/earth heats atmosphere/greenhouse gases added to atmosphere/green house gases ‘trap’ heat/prevent it from escaping so atmosphere warms

Do not credit references to CFCs and their role in damaging ozone layer.

2 marks if refer to different wavelengths, otherwise 4 x 1 but up to 2 for dev.

(d) Consider these two opinions about global warming.

A. It is nothing to do with Bangladesh and therefore the country should not do anything.

B. Bangladesh must have a plan to deal with global warming.

(i) Give *two* pieces of evidence which support opinion A.

1K 1J [2]

Most greenhouse gases are from developed countries/little from Bangladesh/no major use of fossil fuels in BD/very expensive to try and stop flooding.
2 x 1

(ii) Give *two* pieces of evidence which support opinion B.

1K 1J [2]

Bangladesh will be badly affected even if doesn’t contribute/could re-afforest more land to help slow down flooding/as country develops it would produce more greenhouse gases/needs to work with other countries to limit gases and or their impact.

Credit mention of the many things that could be done e.g. using renewable energy

2 x 1

(iii) What would you advise a Bangladeshi government to do about global warming?

Give your reasons.

J [2]

No mark for opinion

1 mark for each relevant reason given or 2 marks if well explained.

Knowledge and understanding 13

Resource skills 7

Decision making and judgement 5