

Mark Scheme (Results)

June 2011

International GCSE

Bangladesh Studies 4BN0 02
Land, People & Economy

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Question Number	Name the following features shown on the map. The area around A Answer	Mark
1(a)(i)	Sundarbans	(1)

Question Number	The river at B . Answer	Mark
1(a)(ii)	Jamuna	(1)

Question Number	One characteristic of the climate at C Answer	Mark
1(a)(iii)	Heavy rainfall; hot summer; cool winter	(1)

Question Number	The resource at D . Answer	Mark
1(a)(iv)	Mineral sand	(1)

Question Number	The city at E . Answer	Mark
1(a)(v)	Rajshahi	(1)

Question Number	What is the approximate land area of Bangladesh? Answer	Mark
1(b)(i)	147,500 sq km / 56 950 sq miles Allow within the range 140,000 – 155,000 sq km 54,000 – 60,000 sq miles	(1)

Question Number	There are three relief regions in Bangladesh. The flood plains and delta form one of those regions. Name one other relief region. Answer	Mark
1(b)(ii)	Hill region; terrace region	(1)

Question Number	How does temperature change with increasing altitude? Answer	Mark
1(c)(i)	It decreases (6.5 C per 1000 metres)	(1)

Question Number	What are the disadvantages of irrigation? Answer	Mark
1(c)(ii)	(1 + 1 marks) Waterlogging; salinisation; unsustainable pumping of groundwater; use of contaminated water; use of electricity to power pumps	(2)

Question Number	Why is life expectancy a good indicator of development? Answer	Mark
1(d)(i)	1 reason well expanded = 2 marks. A rising life expectancy indicates improving health and diet – these in turn suggest an improving quality of life (a vital outcome of development).	(2)

Question Number	Why is the education of women important to the development of Bangladesh? Answer	Mark
1(d)(ii)	(1 + 1 + 1 marks) Will be better informed about birth control and the need to reduce family size. Lowering birth rate important to development. May secure well paid work and so contribute to economic development and family support. Children more likely to be educated to a higher level.	(3)

Question Number	Natural gas is described as a fossil fuel. Name two other fossil fuels.	Mark
	Answer	
2(a)(i)	(2 x 1 mark) 1. Coal 2. Oil [also lignite]	(2)

Question Number	Where is Bangladesh's largest gasfield located?	Mark
	Answer	
2(a)(ii)	Titas	(1)

Question Number	Why are these fossil fuels referred to as non-renewable resources ?	Mark
	Answer	
2(a)(iii)	Because there are finite stocks (1 mark) – once used, they cannot be replaced on a human time scale (1 mark). They need geological time to accumulate and develop.	(2)

Question Number	Name one of the three types of forest found in Bangladesh.	Mark
	Answer	
2(b)(i)	Mangrove; tropical evergreen; tropical deciduous	(1)

Question Number	Why has so much of Bangladesh been deforested?	Mark
	Answer	
2(b)(ii)	Max 2 marks for specific reasons, third mark for link to population pressure Population pressure – clearance to create farmland; over exploitation of forest resources especially timber for fuel, construction and furniture.	(3)

Question Number	Explain why fish stocks are declining in Bangladesh.	
	Indicative content	
2(c)	<p>Three different categories of fish stock are recognised: freshwater; brackish-water, and marine.</p> <p>Main causes of decline: over-fishing (both to feed growing population and to export); water pollution; salinisation of inland water; impact of flood controls on aquatic habitats; spread of diseases in fish.</p>	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Simple statements about 1 or 2 causes and fish in general
Level 2	3-4	Developed statements about at least 2 causes
Level 3	5-6	Thorough response covering at least 3 causes or reference to 3 types of fish stock and reasons for their decline.

Question Number	What is a hazard ? Answer	Mark
3(a)(i)	An event (mainly natural) that threatens people and their property	(1)

Question Number	Name a natural hazard not shown in Figure 3. Answer	Mark
3(a)(ii)	Earthquakes ('geophysical' = landslides); allow cyclones and typhoons	(1)

Question Number	Where in Bangladesh does the hazard you have identified in (a)(ii) occur most frequently? Answer	Mark
3(a)(iii)	Earthquakes – Naga Hills; cyclones – most damaging in coastal areas	(1)

Question Number	Why is flooding such a widespread hazard? Answer	Mark
3(b)(i)	(1+1+1 marks) The low-lying nature of most of Bangladesh; the intense rainfall of the monsoon season which affects the whole country. Population pressure means people forced to settle in high risk areas.	(3)

Question Number	What actions can be taken to reduce the impact of tidal waves (storm surges)? Answer	Mark
3(b)(ii)	Improvement of warning systems; provision of emergency shelters; hard engineering in the form of sea defences	(3)

Question Number	Explain the ways in which rivers are useful to the people of Bangladesh.	
	Indicative content	
3(c)	Transport of goods and people; irrigation water; fish; hydro power; water supply and sewage disposal; soil replenishment during annual floods.	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Simple statements about 1 or 2 benefits
Level 2	3-4	Developed statements about 2 or more benefits
Level 3	5-6	Thorough response involving 3 or more benefits

Question Number	What has happened to the birth rate? Answer	Mark
4(a)(i)	It has fallen – may simply quote values	(1)

Question Number	What has caused this change in the birth rate? Answer	Mark
4(a)(ii)	(1 + 1 marks) More people practising birth control; increasing realisation of the benefits of smaller families.	(2)

Question Number	Why has infant mortality fallen so much? Answer	Mark
4(a)(iii)	(1 + 1 marks) Partly to do with falling birth rate, but more important is the improvement in healthcare – pre- and post-natal. Better housing conditions; better awareness of diet and hygiene	(2)

Question Number	What is population density ? Answer	Mark
4(b)(i)	The number of people per unit area – km ² or mile ²	(1)

Question Number	Suggest reasons why the Sundarbans is one of the most sparsely populated parts of Bangladesh. Answer	Mark
4(b)(ii)	(1 + 1 + 1 marks) Prevalence of mangrove forest; little cultivable land; liability to flooding and storm surges; poor accessibility; large area designated a national park committed to the conservation of biodiversity	(3)

Question Number	In what ways is Bangladeshi society diverse? You should use examples in your answer.	
	Indicative content	
4(c)	In an ethnic sense – only 2% of population not Bengali. But society is distinctly unequal and highly polarised - class, caste to a lesser extent, wealth and gender discrimination	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Simple statements about one aspect of society
Level 2	3-4	Developed statements – aware of some differences i.e. lists of differences but little/no comparison
Level 3	5-6	Thorough response – grasps the basic contrasts i.e. makes comparison between being homogenous and diverse

Question Number	What was the level of urbanisation in Bangladesh in 2005?	Mark
	Answer	
5(a)(i)	25%	(1)

Question Number	How is urbanisation measured?	Mark
	Answer	
5(a)(ii)	Number of people living in urban areas as a percentage of total population	(1)

Question Number	Name the two ways in which the populations of towns and cities increase.	Mark
	Answer	
5(a)(iii)	(1+1 marks) 1. Natural increase 2. Rural-urban migration	(2)

Question Number	Identify factors encouraging emigration from Bangladesh.	Mark
	Answer	
5(b)(i)	(1 + 1 + 1 marks) Employment opportunities; education; relatively cheap transport; availability of information about potential destinations. Might also answer in terms of 'push' factors	(3)

Question Number	What are the benefits of emigration for family members remaining in Bangladesh?	Mark
	Answer	
5(b)(ii)	(1 + 1 marks) Money that is sent home to family and friends by emigrants - beneficial impact on their standard of living and relieving poverty; easier for remaining members of family to emigrate; relief of unemployment and population pressure; reduces competition for jobs; connection in another country; possible future passport	(2)

Question Number		Describe the major challenges facing the cities of Bangladesh. Give reasons to support your answer.
		Indicative content
5(c)		Housing; poverty; pollution; health; physical and social infrastructure; traffic
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Simple statements about 1 or 2 challenges or straight listing
Level 2	3-4	Some development of the challenges stated
Level 3	5-6	Thorough response covering 2 challenges or a comprehensive coverage of all challenges

Question Number	Which of these industries employs the most people? Answer	Mark
6(a)(i)	Ready-made garments	(1)

Question Number	Name two other ways of measuring the importance of different industries. Answer	Mark
6(a)(ii)	(1 + 1 marks) 1. Value of output 2. % contribution to GDP or exports	(2)

Question Number	Name an industry in Figure 6 that uses non-renewable raw materials. Answer	Mark
6(a)(iii)	Chemical fertilisers, cement and light engineering	(1)

Question Number	Describe two ways in which manufacturing industries pollute the environment. Answer	Mark
6(b)(i)	(1 + 1 marks) 1. Discharge of effluent into rivers and streams. 2. Chemical emissions into the atmosphere	(2)

Question Number	Describe some of the consequences of environmental pollution. Answer	Mark
6(b)(ii)	(1 + 1 + 1 marks) Adverse impact on human health. Quality of living environment and quality of life reduced. Damage to ecosystems. Loss of biodiversity.	(3)

Question Number	Examine possible ways of raising manufacturing output in Bangladesh.	
	Indicative content	
6(c)	Development of energy resources. Improvement of transport and communications network. More capital investment. Improvement of labour skills. Political stability and government support. Less corruption and tax evasion. Search for new export markets	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Simple statements about 1 or 2 ways
Level 2	3-4	Developed statements about at least 2 ways
Level 3	5-6	Thorough response covering at least three ways or an element of evaluation gains max marks.

Question Number	Approximately what percentage of Bangladesh's workforce is employed in the tertiary sector?	Mark
	Answer	
7(a)(i)	30% Accept 27 – 33%	(1)

Question Number	Name one economic activity that is typical of the tertiary sector.	Mark
	Answer	
7(a)(ii)	Retailing, transport, government, personal and professional services, etc.	(1)

Question Number	What happens to the tertiary sector as a country develops?	Mark
	Answer	
7(a)(iii)	(1 + 1 marks) It increases in importance (1 mark) and eventually becomes the leading sector (1 mark).	(2)

Question Number	What is Bangladesh's most important mode of transport? Give reasons for your answer.	Mark
	Answer	
7(b)(i)	Road or vehicle. Most of the country is accessible in terms of roads. Railways, airways and inland waterways do not serve the whole country. Be prepared to accept arguments in favour of other modes – most notably rivers	(3)

Question Number	Why is a country's transport network so important?	Mark
	Answer	
7(b)(ii)	(1 + 1 marks) It is vital to economic development – moving commodities from their sources to markets; moving people to and from work; strengthening	(2)

	national unity	
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Question Number		Examine the main features of Bangladesh's international trade.
		Indicative content
7(c)		<p>A persistent trade deficit with imports exceeding exports. The trade gap has also shown a steady widening. Year on year, the value of both imports and exports has been increasing slightly (impact of inflation?).</p> <p>Main exports – ready-made garments, prawns & shrimps, leather goods, jute & tea. Main imports – textiles, machinery, minerals, chemicals, vehicles & cereals.</p> <p>3 features are: 1. trade balance i.e. exports overwhelmed by imports, 2. export and import commodities, 3. trends i.e. trade gap</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Simple statements about 1 or 2 features
Level 2	3-4	Developed statements about at least 2 features
Level 3	5-6	Thorough response covering three features or an element of evaluation gains max marks.

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Welsh Assembly Government

