

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2012

International GCSE Bangladesh Studies
Land, People & Economy
4BN0 02

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Question Number	Name the following features shown on the map: The physical region at A . Answer	Mark
1(a)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Himalayan foothills (or piedmont plains) 	(1)

Question Number	The river at B . Answer	Mark
1(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Padma 	(1)

Question Number	The most serious hazard at C . Answer	Mark
1(a)(iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storm surge flooding; allow cyclones, storms or typhoons 	(1)

Question Number	The resource being exploited at D . Answer	Mark
1(a)(iv)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural gas 	(1)

Question Number	The city at E . Answer	Mark
1(a)(v)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barisal (small black dot circle around check location) 	(1)

Question Number	What name is given to the seasonal reversal of wind direction over Bangladesh? Answer	Mark
1(b)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monsoon 	(1)

Question Number	Why are soils a resource? Answer	Mark
1(b)(ii)	<p>2 marks for correct answer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because they are 'exploited' by people in order to produce food Grow food/trees/fuel/absorb water 	(2)

Question Number	What does a population pyramid show? Answer	Mark
1(c)(i)	(1 + 1 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age and gender 	(2)

Question Number	What is meant by the term maternal mortality ? Answer	Mark
1(c)(ii)	1 mark for correct definition. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death suffered by women during pregnancy and childbirth. Allow if reference to pregnancy omitted. 	(1)

Question Number	Name Bangladesh's most important manufacturing industry. Answer	Mark
1(d)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ready-made garment industry 	(1)

Question Number	Outline the disadvantages of manufacturing. Answer	Mark
1(d)(ii)	(1 + 1 + 1 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pollution of air (1) and water (1) • Exploitation of workers (1), especially children (1) • Poor health and safety regulations (1) • Use of non-renewable resources 	(3)

Question Number	Name one possible action in Figure 2 that can be used to protect people from both of these hazards?	Mark
	Answer	
2(a)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency shelters 	(1)

Question Number	What two factors should be considered when making a 'risk assessment' of a hazard?	Mark
	Answer	
2(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The likelihood that a particular hazard will occur at a particular location (1 mark), and its potential damage or number of people at risk (1 mark) 	(2)

Question Number	Suggest two actions that are used to reduce the impact of droughts.	Mark
	Answer	
2(a)(iii)	(1 + 1 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sink new wells to tap groundwater Ensure the ground is well covered by vegetation Create storage reservoirs and ponds to hold monsoon rainwater Store surplus food in 'normal' years 	(2)

Question Number	What is a delta ?	Mark
	Answer	
2(b)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A landform produced by the deposition of sediment (1 mark) at the mouth of a river as it enters the sea or a lake (1 mark). 	(2)

Question Number	Identify the main uses made of Bangladesh's rivers.	Mark
	Answer	
2(b)(ii)	(1 + 1 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a source of water for irrigation, as well as for industrial and domestic use As a means of transport As a source of food – i.e. fish 	(2)

Question Number	Suggest ways in which people can make the impacts of natural hazards worse.	
	Indicative content	
2(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By building on steep slopes that experience landslides during earthquakes and periods of heavy precipitation • By deforestation of sloping ground which increases runoff/soil wash • By building settlements on river flood plains and on low-lying coastal areas • Poor maintenance of river and coastal defences • Also failure to make basic adjustments 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Simple listing of ways
Level 2	3-4	Developed statements about at least 2 ways
Level 3	5-6	Thorough response covering at least 3 ways

Question Number	What does the greenhouse gas layer do?	Mark
	Answer	
3(a)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It stops heat radiated from the surface of the Earth escaping into the atmosphere 	(1)

Question Number	Name one human action causing an increase in greenhouse gases.	Mark
	Answer	
3(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burning fossil fuels; industrialisation; deforestation 	(1)

Question Number	Why is global warming a threat to Bangladesh?	Mark
	Answer	
3(a)(iii)	<p>(1 + 1 + 1 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because predicted rise in sea-level will flood large areas Natural hazards, such as storm surges and cyclones, will become more frequent and potentially damaging Melting of Himalayan snows will cause river levels to rise and threaten more flooding 	(3)

Question Number	Describe how each of the following factors affects the climate of Bangladesh:	Mark
	Distance from the sea:	
	Answer	
3(b)(i)	<p>(1 + 1 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased dryness; greater seasonal contrast in temperatures between summer and winter 	(2)

Question Number	Altitude:	Mark
	Answer	
3(b)(ii)	<p>(1 + 1 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower temperatures; higher rainfall 	(2)

Question Number		Explain the resource value of Bangladesh's forests.
		Indicative content
3(c)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply of timber for building, fuel and furniture • Supply of fuelwood • Source of medicines • Protection of slopes
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Simple list of uses
Level 2	3-4	Developed statements about at least 2 resource uses
Level 3	5-6	Thorough response covering at least 3 resource use

Question Number	Which division of Bangladesh has the highest population density? Answer	Mark
4(a)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dhaka 	(1)

Question Number	Give two factors that cause population density to vary from place to place. Answer	Mark
4(a)(ii)	<p>(1 + 1 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural resources • Level of economic development • Level of urbanisation • Physical geography 	(2)

Question Number	State the two main reasons why populations change in number. Answer	Mark
4(a)(iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural change (balance of births and deaths) • Migration balance (difference between numbers of immigrants and emigrants) <p>Must have both for 2 marks</p>	(2)

Question Number	What is urbanisation ? Answer	Mark
4(b)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The process of becoming more urban whereby an increasing percentage of the population lives in towns and cities. It is much more than just rural-urban migration. 	(1)

Question Number	Name three ways in which the cities of Dhaka and Chittagong differ. Answer	Mark
4(b)(ii)	<p>(1 + 1 + 1 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dhaka larger and functions as the capital • Chittagong primarily a port • Dhaka is located inland; Chittagong on the coast 	(3)

Question Number		Explain the main problems facing the rural areas of Bangladesh.
		Indicative content
4(c)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of young adults who move to cities • Poor social and welfare services – schools, doctors etc • No jobs outside farming • Low living standards – high levels of poverty • Inaccessibility • Provision of social and welfare services
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Simple list of some problems
Level 2	3-4	Developed statements about at least 2 problems
Level 3	5-6	Thorough response covering at least 3 problems

Question Number	What percentage of urban Bangladeshis has access to adequate sanitation facilities?	Mark
	Answer	
5(a)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10.5 % 	(1)

Question Number	Give two reasons for the high level of poverty in Bangladesh.	Mark
	Answer	
5(a)(ii)	<p>(1 + 1 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of population growth • Poor national/district/local government • Limited access to education • Insufficient employment 	(2)

Question Number	How might education help reduce the level of poverty?	Mark
	Answer	
5(a)(iii)	<p>(1 + 1 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improves personal skills and makes people more employable • Makes people more ambitious and more aware of ways to break out of the cycle of poverty • Makes people more aware of the need to limit family size 	(2)

Question Number	What are the disadvantages of international emigration for Bangladesh?	Mark
	Answer	
5(b)(i)	<p>(1 + 1 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tends to involve the loss of more skilled labour and more enterprising people • Families broken up • Men migrate, women remain with family • Loss of young adults leads to ageing population • Encourages dependence on remittances 	(2)

Question Number	What are remittances ?	Mark
	Answer	
5(b)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Money sent home by migrant workers to support their families 	(2)

Question Number	Explain the reasons for the large amount of rural-to-urban migration in Bangladesh.	
	Indicative content	
5(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better chances of work • Higher wages • Better services • The rural perception that the grass is greener in an urban environment 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Simple list of a few reasons
Level 2	3-4	Developed statements about at least 2 reasons
Level 3	5-6	Thorough response covering at least 3 reasons; aware of push-pull mechanism

Question Number	Identify the main area where 'boro' rice is grown.	Mark
	Answer	
6(a)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boro is grown in the north-west (Sylhet); mainly on the flood plains of the Meghna and its tributaries (between Mymensingh and Sylhet). 	(1)

Question Number	Explain why irrigation is used for growing rice.	Mark
	Answer	
6(a)(ii)	<p>(1 + 1 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to counteract dry season • Need to grow rice throughout the year in order to feed the population 	(2)

Question Number	Identify two factors that affect a farmer's decision about which crops to grow.	Mark
	Answer	
6(a)(iii)	<p>(1 + 1 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market price and level of demand • Costs of cultivation (inputs) • Physical qualities of farmland • Needs of extended family 	(2)

Question Number	Give two reasons for the decline of the jute industry.	Mark
	Answer	
6(b)(i)	<p>(1 + 1 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competition from cheaper synthetic substitutes • Inefficiency (quality of machinery/operating system) and high waste • Labour problems – lack of training for workers • Poor management 	(2)

Question Number	Suggest reasons for the growth of the ready-made garment industry.	Mark
	Answer	
6(b)(ii)	(1 + 1 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cheap labour • Access to raw materials (cotton) and ready import of cheap fabrics and yarns • Foreign investment • Huge global market for products 	(2)

Question Number	Examine some of the problems created by the Green Revolution.	
	Indicative content	
6(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy use of fertilisers and pesticides - pollution • High demand for irrigation water – water-logging, salinisation • Cost of seed-stock • Less straw for feeding to livestock • Cost of borrowing to buy seed 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Simple list of a few problems
Level 2	3-4	Developed statements about at least 2 problems
Level 3	5-6	Thorough response covering at least 3 problems

Question Number	Describe the changes to the annual rate of GDP between 2005 and 2010.	Mark
	Answer	
7(a)(i)	(1 + 1 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was slightly higher in 2005 than in 2010. • It peaked in 2006 • It was lowest in 2009 	(2)

Question Number	What is meant by the term development ?	Mark
	Answer	
7(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The progress of a country in terms of its economy, use of technology and human welfare, or putting resources to greater use and benefit. 	(1)

Question Number	Identify two benefits of development.	Mark
	Answer	
7(a)(iii)	(1 + 1 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More employment • Rising standard of living • Better quality of life 	(2)

Question Number	What is the main type of economic activity in the tertiary sector?	Mark
	Answer	
7(b)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainly services. Allow if reference is made to specific major activities, such as retailing, banking and transport. 	(1)

Question Number	Why is the size of the tertiary sector a good indicator of development?	Mark
	Answer	
7(b)(ii)	(1 + 1 + 1 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The larger it is, the high the level of development • Reflects level of consumer spending • This in turn, reflects levels of wages and employment rates 	(3)

Question Number		Examine ways in which Bangladesh is becoming involved in economic globalisation.
		Indicative content
7(c)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign investment in exploitation of primary resources in Bangladesh – natural gas, tea • New factories being set up to produce goods sold in Bangladesh and overseas • Importing foreign manufactured goods • Receipt of foreign aid • Bangladeshis emigrating to find work elsewhere
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Simple list of a few ways
Level 2	3-4	Developed statements about at least 2 ways
Level 3	5-6	Thorough response covering at least 3 ways

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