

INTERNATIONAL GCSE

Bangladesh Studies (9-1)

EXEMPLARS WITH EXAMINER COMMENTARIES
PAPER 2

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE in Bangladesh Studies (4BN1)



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Introduction

1.1 About this booklet

This booklet has been produced to support teachers delivering the Pearson Edexcel International GCSE in Bangladesh Studies (4BN1) specification. The Paper 2 exemplar materials will enable teachers to guide their students in the application of knowledge and skills required to successfully complete this course. The booklet looks at questions 1(d)(e)(f), 2(d)(e)(f), and 3(c)(d)(e) from the June 2019 examination series, showing real candidate responses to questions and how examiners have applied the mark schemes to demonstrate how student responses should be marked.

1.2 How to use this booklet

Each example covered in this booklet contains:

- Question
- Mark scheme
- Example responses for the selected question
- Example of the marker grading decision based on the mark scheme, accompanied by examiner commentary including the explanation for the decision and guidance on how the answer can be improved to earn more marks.

The examples highlight the achievement of the assessment objectives at lower to higher levels of candidate responses.

Centres should use this content to support their internal assessment of students and incorporate examination skills into the delivery of the specification.

1.3 Further support

A range of materials are available from the Pearson qualifications website to support you in planning and delivering this specification.

Centres may find it beneficial to review this document in conjunction with the Examiner's Report and other assessment and support materials available on the [Pearson Qualifications website](#).

1.4 Assessment objectives

This document references the assessment objectives, which are as follows:

AO1	Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of key information, ideas, concepts and themes
AO2	Analyse and explain key information, ideas, concepts and themes
AO3	Apply knowledge, understanding and skills to assess, evaluate and interpret key questions and issues and make substantiated judgements

Question 1(d)

Suggest **two** reasons why Bangladesh's coastline is frequently damaged by storm surges.

Mark scheme

Question number	Answer	Mark
1(d)	AO2 (2 marks)/AO3 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for each suitable reason, with 1 mark for each developed point, up to a maximum of 2 marks per factor. Only two reasons should be credited. • Frequent tropical storms are experienced near the coastlines (1) which produce strong winds that push water to the coast (1). • Large amounts of low-lying land (1) mean that a lot of land is often affected when storm surges occur (1). • Coastal management mechanisms such as embankments are not effective (1) as many have not been maintained or are damaged (1). • Mangroves provide natural coastal protection (1) and removal of mangrove to increase coastal fishing/shrimp farming has increased vulnerability (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(4)

Exemplar response A

1. Bangladesh's coastline is frequently damaged by storm surges. This is because, in recent times, the depletion of the mangrove forest which held the coastlines have increased the damage caused by storm surges. The Sunderbans helps to reduce the impact of storm surges.
2. Due to global warming, storm surges and cyclones are becoming more widespread and affects the densely populated ^{coastal} areas. Due to lack of funds, Bangladesh has not been able to construct major coastal ~~bank~~ ^{embankment} and sea walls which would have reduced the impact of storm ^{surges}.

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 4 marks.

This candidate has provided two developed ideas: the first, around the impact of the depletion of mangrove forests, which would have reduced the impact of storm surges; and the second around lack of coastal protection due to lack of funds. There are actually several points that would have been worth credit here, for example the point about global warming leading to increased storm surges. However, candidates could only get marks for two initial points and further development of each.

Exemplar response B

1. As Mangroves are been spoiled by the deforestation and due to lack of mangrove there are many damaged by storm surges.
2. Government walls/bricks are not that much high quality which is resulting the frequent damage.

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 2 marks.

There are two simple reasons identified – deforestation and poor quality material for coastal protection, so 2 marks. There is no development of these reasons which would have gained the candidate further marks, for example that mangroves act as a natural protection to the coastline as they reduce wave impact on the coast.

Question 1(e)

Explain why **one** named natural resources is being exploited in Bangladesh.

Mark scheme

Question number	Indicative content	
1(e)	AO1 (3 marks)/AO2 (3 marks) The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Indicative Content • Coal and natural gas: The demand for energy in Bangladesh is rapidly growing due to its population growth. Bangladesh already depends on imported non-renewable energy sources which contribute to a negative balance of trade. Non-renewable sources of energy, such as coal and gas, also release more CO₂ into the atmosphere, therefore their use should be minimised and preference given to renewable energy sources. • Forest products: Forests provide a range of commercial products (wood, energy, honey, medicines). Forests are important ecosystems and home to a wealth of biodiversity, including both plant and animal species. Increased demand for wood for fuel and clearance for agriculture mean there has been significant loss of forest area. In areas of Chittagong Hill tracts where the forest is used for both rubber cultivation and fuel wood, biodiversity has been reduced, and soil erosion has reached up to 75%, which means the soil has become less fertile. . • Fish/shellfish: Commercial shrimp and fish farming are causing damage to mangrove forests and their ecosystems. Mangroves can act as a natural barrier to coastal and river erosion as they trap sediments. Therefore, destruction of mangroves for commercial aqua-culture increases the risk of coastal and river flooding. But shrimp farming is seen as a high value commercial product so practices continue •	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–2	• Demonstrates limited understanding of concepts, some of which may be inaccurate or irrelevant. (AO1) • Demonstrates unsustained links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are not developed. (AO2)
Level 2	3–4	• Demonstrates partial understanding of concepts, which are mostly accurate and relevant. (AO1) • Demonstrates some links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are partially developed. (AO2)
Level 3	5–6	• Demonstrates thorough understanding of concepts, which are accurate and relevant. (AO1) • Demonstrates sustained links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are developed. (AO2)

Exemplar response A

Named natural resource Forests

Forests are one of Bangladesh's most valuable natural resources. Unfortunately, forests are and forest products are now being exploited by the large and ever-growing population of the country. Forests provide people with fuel wood, timber (particularly teak and mahogany) for making furniture, and in the construction of bridges, railway sleepers, and boats. Forests also provide basic necessities of people – like wax, honey, and bamboo. Bangladesh is involved in the production of paper – which is another reason why forests in Bangladesh are being exploited. In the south and southwest of the country, the mangrove forests of Sundarbans provide people with ^{sunderi leaves} ~~getpata~~ – used in the production of paper and hardboard, and ~~sun~~ ^{gelpata}, whose fronds are used for thatching. Basically, forests provide people with not only daily necessities, but also a means of livelihood as forest products can be sold to earn incomes. As such, the demand on forest products outstrips supply, while deforestation remains a major problem.

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 6 marks.

This candidate has identified a suitable natural resource (forests) and has provided a detailed explanation about why it is being exploited. There are series of developed explanations with examples to support them (type of material from forests, names and locations of types of forests). This level of detailed explanation demonstrated thorough understanding of the focus of the question, in particular why the natural resource is being exploited, which is why it is in the top mark Level 3.

Exemplar response B

(e) Explain why **one** named natural resource is being exploited in Bangladesh.

(6)

Named natural resource forest Forest

Natural resources like the mangrove forest is being exploited in Bangladesh in many ways. For tourism purpose, as a resource, ~~the~~ mangrove is being cut and sold in the market. Timber is another resource which is being cut by people and are being used for making building, furniture and etc. These natural resources base on forest are being exploited by the people in different ways. For building purposes, economical purposes and as a business too, which is eventually decreasing the amount of these natural resources being.

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 3 marks.

This candidate has selected a suitable natural resource (forest) but has only provided limited explanation of why it is being exploited. There are a series of points introduced but they are not developed. There is a named examples and some indication of what is being done with some of the resources e.g furniture which has just moved this response into level 2. The answer demonstrated some understanding of the concepts relevant to the question, which means it reaches Level 2, but does not provide enough development or detail to reach the top level.

Question 1(f)

Assess the measures implemented by Bangladesh's government to reduce the impacts of river flooding.

Mark scheme

Question number	Indicative content
1(f)	AO2 (4 marks)/AO3 (4 marks) The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Relevant points may include: • Low-lying land in Bangladesh means that it is easily flooded, with over half the country less than 6m above sea level. Flood control measures in Bangladesh have focused around attempting to protect the main rivers from floods, flash floods in the east and north east, saline intrusion in lower delta, and improved drainage to avoid crops. • Substantial measures to reduce risk to flooding began in the 1960s, when embankments were built to protect low-lying coastal areas. Flood Action Plan was funded by the World Bank. • The Bangladesh Water Development Board has funded nearly 6,000km of embankments. • Some flood projects have had positive results. Extensive embankment system was largely successful in increasing food production and protecting some islands from storm surges. However, this encouraged more people to move to some of these vulnerable areas. • Many embankments have failed due to poor planning, design, construction, operation and maintenance. Embankments can also create a false sense of security among residents living within embanked areas. • Earthen embankments can easily be breached, and can also be damaged by riverbank erosion. Most of the embankments in Bangladesh have experienced breaching and erosion more than once since their completion. • The embankments can still be breached. E.g., in 2009, when Cyclone Alia breached embankments, 330 people were killed, 8,000 went missing and 1 million was made homeless. Breaches took several years to repair. • Efforts in flood control have made conditions in some areas worse. For example, Polder 32, a low-lying island on the coastal plain, has experienced local water levels being artificially raised thanks to previous flood control measures. • More sustainable ways of reducing flooding risk involve building houses on stilts and investing in early warning systems. • \$2 billion of improvements have been planned as part of the Coastal Embankment Improvement Project to improve existing embankments along sea, estuaries and rivers, as well as drainage channels to protect from tidal activity, storm surges and sea level rise. This will involve upgrading

	embankments with reinforcement, as well as mangroves being planted to reinforce them.	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–3	• Demonstrates isolated elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) • An unbalanced or incomplete argument that provides limited consideration of factors, leading to judgements and a final conclusion that are not supported by evidence. (AO3)
Level 2	4–6	• Demonstrates elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) • An imbalanced argument that provides some consideration of factors, leading to judgements and a final conclusion that are partially supported by evidence. (AO3)
Level 3	7–8	• Demonstrates accurate understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) • A balanced, well-developed argument that provides thorough consideration of factors, leading to judgements and a final conclusion that are well supported by evidence. (AO3)

Exemplar response A

Flooding is a serious hazard as around 80 percent of Bangladesh is located in floodplains. To reduce its impact the government has announced a plan for dredging major rivers which would be funded by India. This would make river channels deeper and increase their capacity of carrying water and would thus reduce ^{impacts} of flooding. However there are major concerns about its sustainability and implementation. Rising ablation of the Himalayas ^{due to Global Warming} may increase rivers' ^{water} volume making dredging only temporary ^{solution}. The government has also built many embankments along the ^{river} banks and plan to do build more but much of the embankments are poorly maintained and their resistance ^{to flooding} can not be ensured. The government has also announced plans of a 'Flood action plan', paid for by UN ^{which proposes a flood wall along bank} but its sustainability is also questioned.

The government has had some success. It has signed numerous treaties with India which would somewhat stop India letting go of its surplus water during rainy season which causes much of flooding in Bangladesh. The government has enlisted ~~50-80-50,000~~ ³⁰⁰⁰⁰ volunteers to educate people about what to do during a flood and also to deliver aid during times of flooding. The government has also built several flood shelters built on stilts which would provide refuge to people during times of flooding and would be sufficiently equipped with necessities. It has also carried out a programme of reforestation to reduce the impacts of flooding.

In conclusion while the government has done much to reduce impacts it is plagued ^{by problems in bureaucracy, inefficiency} and rising ablation from Himalayas. (Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

Total

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 8 marks.

This candidate provided a very detailed response which shows clear assessment of a series of measures implemented by Bangladesh's government. There is assessment of measures within the body of the answer, but then there is also a concluding sentence which summarises the candidate's views. The candidate provided a well-developed and balanced argument with plenty of detail throughout. Therefore, this answer achieved the top level and full marks.

Exemplar response B

River flooding is a common very common natural hazard to be occurring in Bangladesh, which has both negative and positive effects. The neg negative effects, however vastly outweigh the positives and hence the Government of Bangladesh has taken measures to reduce the impacts, and the occurrence of river flooding. The government has made many river channels to narrower and deeper, making them less susceptible to flooding. The River Dams and flood walls have been built around river channels to reduce the chances of the river make it more difficult for the river to flood. Wells, and other water storage reservoirs are built have been built to contain excess water during monsoon seasons. The government has also advised to keep settlements away from areas susceptible to floods. They also trained search and rescue teams to rescue people in danger during situations of floods and events of disastrous damage taking place due to flooding. Most of these measures are part of the Flood Action Plan (F.A.P.).

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 5 marks.

This candidate shows some understanding of measures implemented by Bangladesh's government to reduce the impacts of river flooding but does not provide any clear assessment of these measures. The answer provides a series of measures, demonstrating good knowledge, but without greater detail and assessment this answer could not reach the top level. The candidate could have provided clear located examples or more explanation about how the measures worked in order to be able to provide assessment.

Exemplar response C

They should build dams and storage reservoirs, and make the river channels straighter and deeper, also they should build river walls along with the river banks. By setting up the emergency safe areas above the frequently flooded areas. By fixing the surrounding it can help to reduce the amount of floods.

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 2 marks.

The candidate has provided simple points about measures taken by the government; therefore, the answer could only obtain marks in Level 1. Development of these points and some assessment would be needed to reach the next level.

Question 2(d)

Suggest **two** factors that influence the distribution of rice farming in Bangladesh.

Mark scheme

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(d)	AO2 (2 marks)/AO3 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for each suitable factor identified, with a further mark for explanation, up to a maximum of 2 marks for each factor. Only two factors should be credited. • Relief (1) – low-lying flat plains are ideal for rice farming as they are more accessible for workers, and transport of agricultural goods (1). • Fertile soils (1) - close to the floodplains provide land more suitable for agricultural production as yields will be higher (1). • Climate (1) – favourable tropical and humid climate leads to higher density of rice production while areas with more extreme temperatures are more challenging (1). • Water supply (1) - to provide irrigation in order to facilitate increase in rice production particularly in the dry season (1). • Labour supply (1) – to grow and harvest the crops (1).	(4)

Exemplar response A

1. Water supply. ~~Rice is the biggest user of water and much of rice~~ Fertile soil in the flood plains especially in the Deltaic coastline. Rice depends on fertile soil and the frequent flooding in the Ganges Deltaic coastline means that ^{silt is deposited} rice which ~~revives~~ soil.
2. Water supply for irrigation. Much of rice farming is done in floodplains where there is reliable water supply that allows rice to be grown three times a year instead of ~~the~~ the hilly areas and drier parts of North Bengal.

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 4 marks.

This candidate has identified two suitable factors (fertile soil and water supply) with clear explanation of these points to reach full marks.

Exemplar response B

1. Rice is generally cultivated along the rich, fertile floodplains of Bangladesh which have both fertile soil and access to a constant water supply.
2. Rice needs particular climatic conditions and is grown

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 2 marks.

Two factors have been identified by this candidate (fertile soils and climate) but there is no development or explanation of these points to achieve further marks.

Question 2(e)

Explain the strategies used to increase agricultural output in Bangladesh.

Mark scheme

Question number	Indicative content	
2(e)	AO1 (3 marks)/AO2 (3 marks) The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Indicative content • Green Revolution which started in the 1960s introduced a series of strategies to increase agricultural production, transforming farming practices through biochemical, mechanical and social changes. • High yielding varieties of rice and wheat. HYVs grow faster which means there can be more crops harvested per year. HYVs are more able to resist the impact of storms. Although some HYVs have been more susceptible to pests and diseases, and they are often less resistant to drought so need greater irrigation. • Use of fertilisers to increase yields, increasing the number of harvests per year. The use of pesticides reduces the loss of crops to insects such as the yellow stem borer, weeds taking nutrients from the soil, and diseases such as fungal growth. These are both costly to farmers and overuse can lead to damage to biodiversity in the area. These chemicals can lead to contamination of groundwater sources, which can lead to eutrophication and as a consequence death of fish and aquatic plants. • Irrigation of surface water and ground water allows increased yields as crops are not lost due to water shortages, particularly during the dry season. However, irrigation machinery such as motor pumps can be expensive and require maintenance. This has been recognised by the government which is exploring options to support community-based solutions for maintaining irrigation structure. • The National Agriculture Policy (2013) was designed to ensure food security and nutrition focused on increasing productivity, diversification and commercialization. This also encouraged participation of the private sector in providing quality seeds. But the plan highlighted there were weaknesses in the country that could prevent success, including lack of infrastructure, financial constraints, limited availability of agricultural credit, and lack of ICT in farming technologies used.	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–2	• Demonstrates limited understanding of concepts, some of which may be inaccurate or irrelevant. (AO1)

		• Demonstrates unsustained links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are not developed. (AO2)
Level 2	3–4	• Demonstrates partial understanding of concepts, which are mostly accurate and relevant. (AO1) • Demonstrates some links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are partially developed. (AO2)
Level 3	5–6	• Demonstrates thorough understanding of concepts, which are accurate and relevant. (AO1) • Demonstrates sustained links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are developed. (AO2)

Exemplar response A

Bangladesh is a agrarian economy and depends on agriculture. Numerous strategies have been implemented to increase the agricultural output. The development of High yielding variety of rice and wheat has led to an increase^{This has been a part of green revolution} in yields. The HYV rice are able to withstand the impact of tyclones. The application of modern farming technology ~~or~~ such as mechanised pumps for irrigation has increased agricultural productivity and allows crops to be cultivated year round. The introduction of chemical fertilizers have also increased crop yields and pesticides have managed to eliminate the pests that cut crop production. Educating the farmers about new irrigation methods and chemical fertilisers have also played a part in increased food production. Water management and storing the surplus water of rainy season helped to increase crop yields. Land Rights Reforms have been implemented to encourage production by giving more land to farmers. BRRI and BARI are working to develop new ^{farming} technology and improved crop varieties to increase crop yields.

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 6 marks.

This candidate shows a good understanding of a series of strategies used to increase agricultural production. Each strategy mentioned is developed to explain how it increases production (e.g. greater yields, ability to cultivate all year round). There are also relevant details provided about types of crops, and organisations which support the answer. Therefore, this answer reached Level 3.

Exemplar response B

To increase the agricultural output in Bangladesh, loans can be made ^{more} available to farmers and subsidies can be given by the government. By ~~to~~ getting finance, ~~for~~ farmers can buy more lands, seeds and Fertilisers ^{which will} to increase the output.

~~Government can introduce new technology to farm~~
Scientists can develop HYV - high yielding varieties - to farmers. HYVs ^{have} ~~can~~ shorter growing period, allowing ~~&~~ up to three times cultivation ^{in a year} ~~a year~~ and are also resistant to storms. It can help to increase the ~~g~~ agricultural output in ~~Banglades~~ Bangladesh.

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 4 marks.

This candidate has provided details around two strategies used to increase agricultural output, but there is limited explanation and limited detail (for example about the crops grown or relevant stakeholders), which prevents it from reaching Level 3. There is a range of ideas here but not fully developed, and few named examples are used to support for example specific reference to crops grown such as rice.

Question 2(f)

Evaluate the impact of globalization on Bangladesh's economic development.

Mark scheme

Question number	Indicative content	
2(f)	AO2 (4 marks)/AO3 (4 marks) The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Indicative Content Positive Impacts: • Can bring increased foreign investment into Bangladesh from TNCs, which can improve not only services but technology and infrastructure too, which in turn can improve quality of life. • Increased investment from TNCs can provides a range of more highly skilled employment and training opportunities, therefore increasing the potential to increase income. • Increased investments can lead to improvements in infrastructure and communication. • It can foster greater awareness of what is happening in other places around the world, and can introduce new elements of global culture to Bangladesh including the ideas, experiences and lifestyles of other people and culture, for example, food, fashion, retail cultures which may impact on economic activities. Negative impacts • Some impacts of globalisation, such as the increased investment of TNCs do not always benefit the host country the most. Often a substantial proportion of TNCs' profits are sent back to the country where their headquarters is located, therefore not necessarily generating income which will benefit Bangladesh directly. • Sometimes TNCs may be locating in Bangladesh due to lower wage costs, and so workers may feel exploited. Although TNCs often require highly skilled workers, sometimes these are imported from other countries, therefore not benefitting local workers. TNCs may also provide too much competition for local companies in some industries, causing them to close.	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–3	• Demonstrates isolated elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2)

		An unbalanced or incomplete argument that provides limited consideration of factors, leading to judgements and a final conclusion that are not supported by evidence. (AO3)
Level 2	4–6	- Demonstrates elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) - An imbalanced argument that provides some consideration of factors, leading to judgements and a final conclusion that are partially supported by evidence. (AO3)
Level 3	7–8	- Demonstrates accurate understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) - A balanced, well-developed argument that provides thorough consideration of factors, leading to judgements and a final conclusion that are well supported by evidence. (AO3)

Exemplar response A

⁽¹⁰⁾
^{Economic}
Globalisation is a series of processes which make the countries of the world more interdependent. For Bangladesh it has resulted in economic growth as globalisation has led to Transnational companies setting up in Bangladesh. These make use of Bangladesh's large work force and hire them for cheap. Guaranteed income and ^{has} meant that living standards have gone up and Bangladesh can afford more things which has led for further ^{growth} development. Globalisation also has given Bangladesh access to a variety of technology and raw materials which not only feeds its rapidly growing RMG sector but ^{allow it} diversify other sectors such as medicine. It has also given access to technology and science to fight diseases and ^{increase agricultural} output leading to further development. ^{It also gives aid to Bangladesh}

Globalisation has also hampered economic development in other ways that it has made the country's reliant on imports resulting in trade deficiency to worsen and growth to be stunted. TNC's provide no guarantee that investment will develop as they use their economies of scale to shut down local companies and send most of their wealth overseas hampering development and creating dependence.

Bangladesh's economic development has also taken place because of its wide resource base of raw materials which government is currently exploiting. Through programmes such as Green Revolution Development has also taken place because of its large labour size.

In conclusion globalisation has been a double edged sword while give short term gains, ^{has} also produced long term problems.

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 8 marks.

This candidate provides a balanced response on the impact of globalisation. It begins by exploring the positive impacts with details to support it, before moving on to provide a discussion of the negative impacts, again with details to support. The candidate also provides a concluding sentence which evaluates the impact. As the candidate has provided a well-developed and supported argument and clear judgement as a conclusion, the answer has reached the top of Level 3.

Exemplar response B

Globalisation helped Bangladesh in economic development. Foreign companies came in Bangladesh and helped to produce primary commodities. Bangladesh is exporting goods to the other countries this helped the country to earn foreign currency. Bangladesh is receiving foreign aid for which they are using to set up development projects like dam and power stations. The people of Bangladesh are emigrating to other countries and earning money and sending it back to Bangladesh this improves the country's financial condition. Foreign factories are setting in Bangladesh and making goods for both Bangladesh and overseas this helps Bangladesh to earn money by collecting tax. TNCs are setting up factories and offices in Bangladesh. This created jobs for the people who are unemployed. This reduces poverty. TNCs are also creating link jobs like transportation, shipping, banking etc. Foreign companies also help to improve the transport system and the technology.

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 5 marks.

This candidate focuses mostly on the positive impacts of globalisation on Bangladesh's economic development, around foreign aid, emigration and remittances. It does not provide a balanced answer or evaluation of these impacts; therefore, it cannot reach the top level. However, it does provide a series of detailed points about the positive impact of globalisation, demonstrating some elements of understanding, and an attempt to make a judgement but without any real attempt to substantiate, and thus achieving Level 2.

Exemplar response C

~~The~~ ~~in~~ Globalization has contributed to the economic development of the country. It has provided ~~em~~ job opportunities to the large number of people who were ~~the~~ unemployed. ~~The~~ ~~man~~ foreign managers these people have gained experience and training from the foreign managers and directors by working under them. ~~This~~ has resulted in the people becoming professionals.

The profits of the ~~inc's~~ ~~however~~, went to the headquarters of the ~~inc~~.

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 2 marks.

This candidate has provided simple points around jobs and where the profits of TNCs go, but there is no developed discussion or evaluation so the response can only achieve Level 1.

Question 3(c)

Suggest **two** factors that influence the population distribution of Bangladesh.

Mark scheme

Question number	Answer	Mark
3(c)	AO2 (2 marks)/AO3 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for each suitable factor, with 1 mark for each developed point, up to a maximum of 2 marks per factor. Only two factors should be credited. • Relief (1) - flat low-lying areas tend to have higher population densities as it is easier to build on (1) or areas with more rough terrain tend to have lower densities as it is more difficult to build on (1). • Accessibility/Transport (1) – areas with greater transport links tend to have higher population densities (1). Remote areas with poor access have lower population densities (1). • Climate (1) - areas which experience extreme temperature tend to be more sparsely populated (1). • Soils (1) - areas with fertile soils tend to have higher population densities as they support greater agricultural activity (1). • Availability of raw materials (1) can lead to higher population densities as they can support industry (1). • Availability of water (1) needed for life, agriculture or industry (1). • Urbanization (1) existing urban settlements tend to grow rapidly due to natural increase and rural to urban migration (1).	(4)

Exemplar response A

- 1 Population distribution in Bangladesh is influenced by urbanisation. Areas with more jobs, that is the urban areas attract more settlement increasing the population as they need a source of income ~~for~~ or livelihood.
- 2 Population distribution is also influenced by the climate. Areas which are prone to hazards do not attract ~~popul~~ settlement and the population density in those areas are usually low.

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 4 marks.

This candidate identified two suitable factors (urbanisation and climate) and provided clear development of these points to achieve full marks.

Exemplar response B

- 1 People tend to live in the tropical savanna climate where temperatures are not too hot or cold.
- 2 They ~~tend to~~ also want to live in regions which ~~has~~ have proper ~~so~~ transport, ~~and~~ education and has economic activity.

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 2 marks.

This candidate identifies two suitable factors (climate and access to transport/education) but there is no development of these points or explanation to obtain further marks. They could have included points about high population densities where transport access is better by road, for example, or how low population densities are accessed in extreme temperatures.

Question 3(d)

Explain how climate change may impact on the environment of Bangladesh.

Mark scheme

Question number	Indicative content	
3(d)	AO1 (3 marks)/AO2 (3 marks) The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Indicative content • Bangladesh is ranked as one of the most vulnerable countries to natural disasters in the world due to frequent cyclones, storm surges and floods, coupled with high population density and growth, and low climate resilience. Climate change is projected to change the intensity and frequency of natural disasters, exacerbate the extent of flooding, and negatively impact agricultural productivity, infrastructure and development prospects. • Sea-level rise: much of Bangladesh is less than 10m above sea level. A 1m rise in sea level would lead to 15% of the country being submerged. • Salinity intrusion: already affects the Bay of Bengal (around 100km into the country) and should sea level rise, this could extend this. • More extreme weather: the country is already vulnerable to tropical storms and storm surges. Climate change may lead to higher frequency and strength of tropical storms which would increase rainfall and damage to the environment, particularly the Sundarbans mangrove forests. It could also mean that more extreme temperatures are experienced and periods of drought develop, particularly in the dry season. • Changes in temperature: this could lead to greater melting of glaciers, leading to higher river discharges, and flooding. 80% of the country is already prone to flooding, should there be sea level rise, or an increased frequency of storms this percentage is likely to increase.	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–2	• Demonstrates limited understanding of concepts, some of which may be inaccurate or irrelevant. (AO1) • Demonstrates unsustained links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are not developed. (AO2)
Level 2	3–4	• Demonstrates partial understanding of concepts, which are mostly accurate and relevant. (AO1) • Demonstrates some links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are partially developed. (AO2)

Level 3	5-6	• Demonstrates thorough understanding of concepts, which are accurate and relevant. (AO1) • Demonstrates sustained links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are developed. (AO2)
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Exemplar response A

Climate change will create more extremes in weather. Tropical cyclones and floods, ~~rainfall and~~ rainfall, etc will become more frequent. It will also result in more glacial ablation. This will influence ~~the river banks~~ the river water to flow over their banks, causing more floods. Sea levels will rise, washing away the coastal areas near Chittagong, etc. An impact of climate change is global warming. Due to this, there will be more climatic unpredictability. The strength of tropical cyclones and storm surges will grow, because temperatures of the wind Bay of Bengal will be much higher than 27°C. According to the 2017 edition of the Germanwatch's Climate Risk Index, Bangladesh ~~is~~ is one of the most prone to climatic calamities resulting from climate change. According to IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) frequent natural hazards like ~~eyt~~ Cyclone Fani and Roanu will ~~ex~~ continue to create damage near the coast of Bangladesh and other countries.

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 6 marks.

This candidate provides thorough understanding of how climate change may impact the environment of Bangladesh. There are a series of developed points around impacts on glaciers, temperature and natural hazards. There are details provided around each point supporting the answer. Therefore, this answer reaches Level 3.

Exemplar response B

Climate change can impact the environment of Bangladesh in many ways. It will will increase the temperature of the country, ^{making it hot} ~~increasing the hotness~~. As a result, drought can occur leading to a fall in food production.

The water levels will increase due to melting ice caps caused by global warming. If the water levels increase, then there will be huge flooding and Bangladesh, already a flood-prone country, will be at a huge risk. The daily lives and economy will be at ruins.

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 4 marks.

This candidate has shown some understanding of the impact of climate change on the environment of Bangladesh. There are some simple points around temperature, water levels, and some indications of what impacts these may have (drought, floods) but the explanation is limited. Therefore, the answer achieves Level 2. To reach Level 3 the candidate would have needed to provide a more detailed explanation of the potential impacts; for example, referring to specific areas or the impact on particular crops that would be affected. The answer also needed to have a stronger focus on the environment rather than on people.

Question 3(e)

Assess how effective government strategies have been in responding to the challenges of living in large urban areas such as Dhaka.

Mark scheme

Question number	Indicative content
3(e)	AO2 (4 marks)/AO3 (4 marks) The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Indicative Content • Bangladesh has experienced rapid population growth leading to some of the highest population densities in the world, particularly in the urban areas. This has led to a number of challenges in cities which have required government response including shortages of resources, overcrowding, air pollution and unemployment. • Bangladesh's Vision 2021 and Perspective Plan 2010-2021 establishes a range of development targets that are designed to address many of the issues experienced in cities. • The Dhaka City Master Plan established in the 1990s made plans for developing the city and its surrounding areas with particular lands use zones (housing, industry etc.), however the plan was not followed and growth has been chaotic. Residential areas ended up being mixed with residential, commercial and industrial areas while schools, hospitals and universities have been established in residential buildings. This high-density growth in urban areas has led to challenges in transport, sanitation, and environmental health. Similarly, in Chittagong, the Chittagong Master Plan seeks to address similar issues. • Growth in urban areas has led to the growth of informal settlements. Approximately one third of urban dwellers live in informal settlements. The National Housing Policy of 1993 recognised the need for basic shelter and discouraged forced evictions and slum clearance. However, many local authorities continue to instigate attempts at clearance of these areas, often by demolishing what has been built and clearing the residents off the land. This has not been very successful as many people just move to different informal settlements or rebuild the ones destroyed. • The government has made efforts to upgrade facilities in some informal settlements providing water supplies and public toilets in an effort to improve sanitation and reduce spread of disease. However, this has only reached a small proportion of people that live in these settlements. • Dhaka is one of the world's worst cities in terms of air quality. The government has backed a World Bank project on Clean Air and Sustainable Environment focusing on reducing pollution from brick kilns and transport which contribute to a lot particulate pollution. This has involved encouraging

		adoption of cleaner brick kiln technologies that use less energy, as well as trying to provide more safe pedestrian routes to reduce traffic. • In 2010 the government ordered fixed chimney kilns to be shut down by 2013; however, the deadline keeps being extended and is not enforced. There is a history of poor environmental regulation. For example, it has been illegal to burn firewood in kilns since 1989, yet millions of tonnes of firewood are burnt each year as the regulations are not enforced. • To alleviate both air pollution and traffic congestion in cities mass rapid transit systems have been introduced by government in some cities such as Dhaka. The Dhaka mass rapid transit company established in 2013 with routes from Gazipur to the airport, and many other routes planned. • In Chittagong the initiative 'Green Chittagong, Clean Chittagong' aimed to co-ordinate government, business and the public to improve living environments including cleaning footpaths, roads and drains, ensuring waste management and flood management systems were maintained.
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–3	• Demonstrates isolated elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) • An unbalanced or incomplete argument that provides limited consideration of factors, leading to judgements and a final conclusion that are not supported by evidence. (AO3)
Level 2	4–6	• Demonstrates elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) • An imbalanced argument that provides some consideration of factors, leading to judgements and a final conclusion that are partially supported by evidence. (AO3)
Level 3	7–8	• Demonstrates accurate understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) • A balanced, well-developed argument that provides thorough consideration of factors, leading to judgements and a final conclusion that are well supported by evidence. (AO3)

Exemplar response A

challenges of living in large urban areas such as Dhaka have reduced standard of living. Having identified that the main problem lies in the ~~the~~ high levels of population growth, the government has launched campaigns and awareness programs to educate people about the benefits of having fewer children and has made birth control programs and family planning methods readily available. The government has also invested large sums of money in infrastructural development to reduce traffic congestion. Recent improvement include the construction of the Dhaka Elevated Expressway, Mass Rapid Transit as well as the major flyovers. However, although seven major flyovers are currently in use, there is no sign of reduced traffic congestion and traffic jams are visible even on the flyovers. Road-related laws have been enacted to ensure safety on the roads but they are not enforced to any great extent and road accidents continue to be a regular occurrence. Although it has been suggested many times, the government has taken little measures to decentralise the major employers to rural areas. Existing education and medical facilities are not sufficient to support such a huge population and corruption has resulted in an outflow of resources allocated for urban management from the country. The government needs to understand the importance of urban planning and respond accordingly.

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 8 marks.

A very detailed answer which considers a range of government strategies responding to challenges of living in Dhaka. It is not necessarily to provide a large number of strategies or challenges. The important element to this question is to provide assessment of more than one strategy. This candidate provides assessment of strategies throughout the answer with clear details that demonstrate thorough understanding of the concepts. There is also an attempt to provide a concluding statement as assessment. This is a well-balanced answer with clear assessment of strategies present and with a good level of detail, which means that this answer reached Level 3.

Exemplar response B

The government is creating highways, the elevated expressway and metro rails and constructions such as Haticheel and Beribadh which is decreasing the traffic congestions in the country. This will decrease the noise and air pollution and saving time of people who are usually stuck in traffic jams.

The government is also subsidising renewable energies such as solar ~~ant~~, hydro and wind which is decreasing the exploitation of non-renewable resources. The introduction of these renewable energies mean that the country is using more cleaner energies which is saving the environment.

The government also introduced the carbon tax and are placing fine on people and firms who are improperly disposing wastes on the street and water bodies. This will decrease pollution.

They are taking initiatives to improve housing conditions and are digging more canals and dams.

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 5 marks.

In this response the candidate has discussed several strategies and made reference to how this should address challenges around traffic, energy and pollution. However, there needed to be more clear assessment of how effective these measures were in order to reach the top level. There are some suggestions of benefits but with little qualification, nor does the candidate attempt to identify the most important challenge or strategy. While showing good knowledge of government strategies, this answer is quite descriptive and to reach the higher levels, there needed to be a greater focus on assessment to demonstrate thorough understanding of the challenges of living in large urban areas such as Dhaka.

Exemplar response C

Government along with NGOs have adopted strategies to in response to the challenges.

They provide free primary education and free books to these children and have built schools because Dhaka lacked schools for such a high number of people.

It has made public toilets and made healthcare free in some campaigns to deal with sanitation and health problems.

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 2 marks.

There is limited understanding of government strategies demonstrated in this answer. This answer is in Level 1 as there are only basic points around education, toilets and healthcare, but no development of these or assessment of how effective they were.

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