

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**BANGLADESH STUDIES**

**0449/02**

Paper 2: Environment and Development of Bangladesh

May/June

SPECIMEN PAPER

**1 hour 30 minutes**

Additional Materials: Answer Paper/Booklet

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Answer any **three** questions.

Sketch maps and diagrams may be drawn to illustrate an answer.

You are advised to spend about 30 minutes on each question.

This document consists of **9** printed pages.



Answer any THREE questions.  
Answer ALL parts of the questions you choose.

1 (a) Study Fig.1.

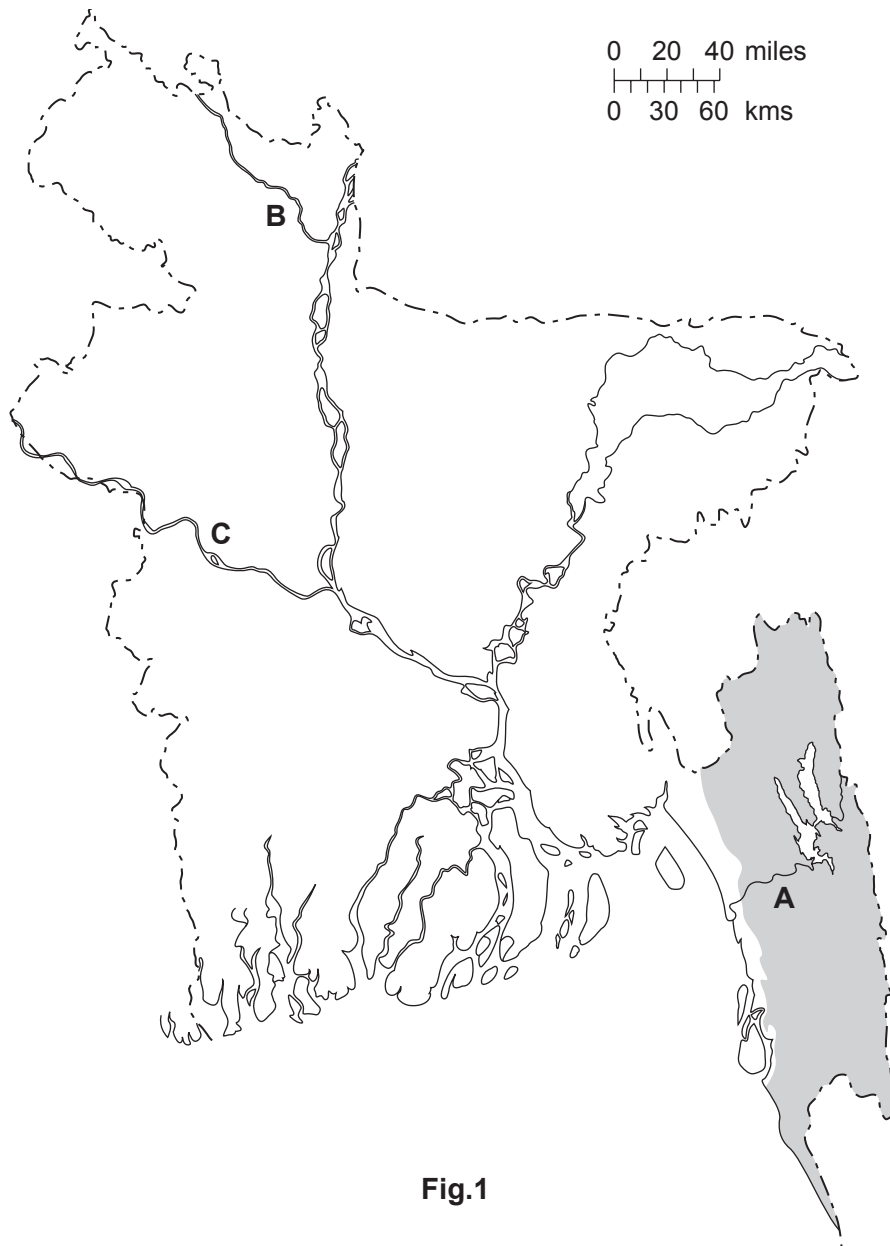
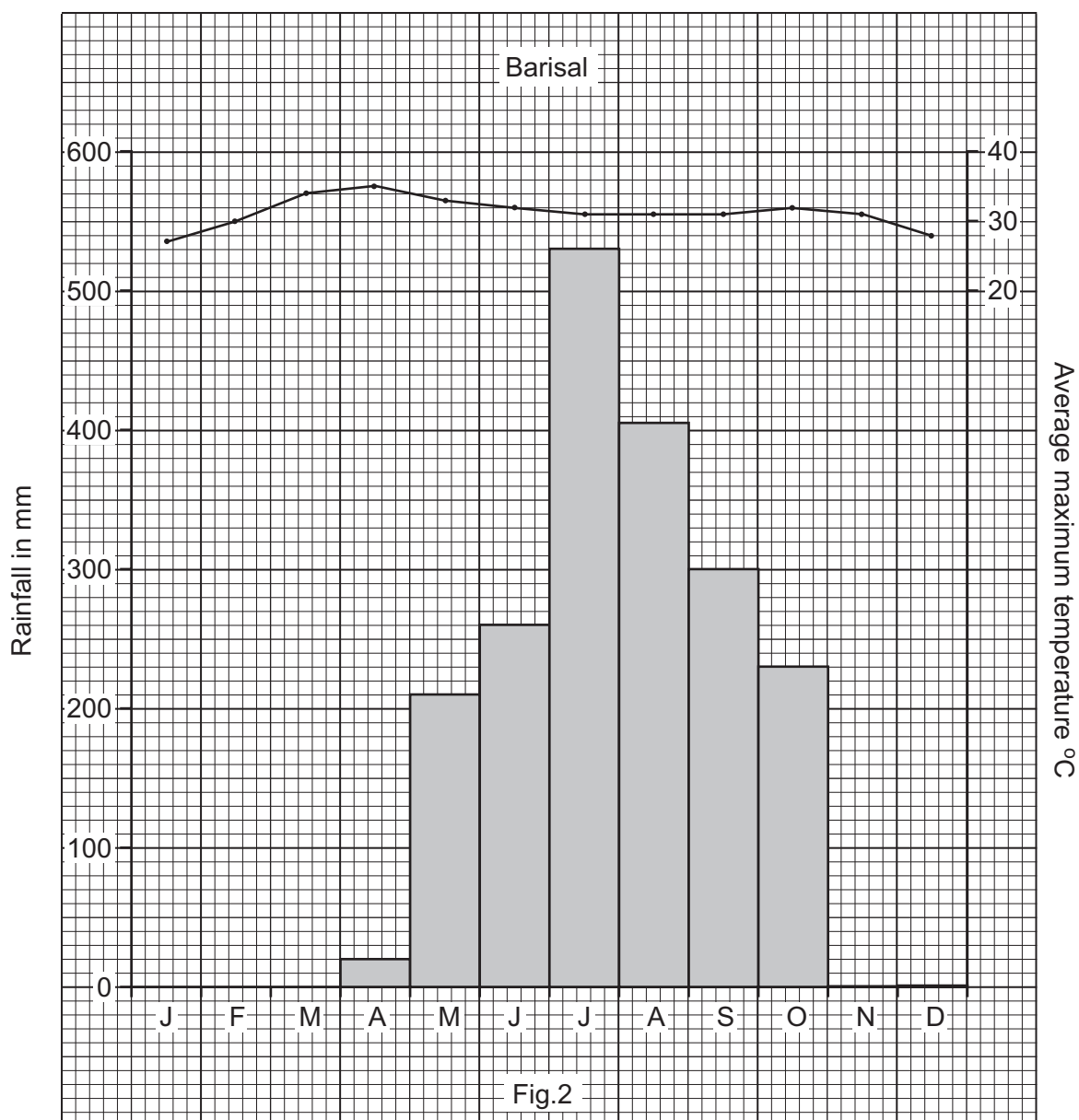


Fig.1

- (i) Describe the main physical features of the shaded area **A**. [5]
- (ii) Why is area **A** suitable for the generation of hydro-electric power? Give **two** reasons. [2]
- (iii) Name rivers **B** and **C**. [2]
- (b) The delta of the Ganges-Brahmaputra river system covers a large area of Bangladesh. With the aid of a labelled diagram(s) describe how a delta is formed. [6]
- (c) Flooding by rivers, especially August to October, is a serious problem in Bangladesh.
- (i) Explain why the rivers flood. [5]
- (ii) How effective are the methods used to control floods? Give reasons for your answer. [5]

2 (a) Fig.2 is a climate graph for Barisal.



- (i) What is the rainfall in the wettest month? [1]
- (ii) Using Fig.2 only, describe the distribution of rainfall in Barisal. [3]
- (iii) Describe the temperature pattern for Barisal, including the range of temperature. [3]
- (b) The heaviest rainfall occurs in the monsoon season.
- (i) What is meant by the term 'monsoon'? [2]
- (ii) Explain how the reversal of winds causes monsoons. [5]

(c) What effects do you think droughts have on farmers' lives? [4]

(d) Installing deep tube wells to help overcome the effects of droughts has resulted in arsenic contamination in the water. Explain the causes of arsenic contamination **and** describe its effects. [7]

3 (a) Describe **two** differences between subsistence agriculture and commercial agriculture. [2]

(b) The main food crop of Bangladesh is rice.  
State the natural inputs that allow rice to be grown in Bangladesh. [5]

(c) Fig. 3A shows rice production in Bangladesh and Fig. 3B shows the acreage of rice.

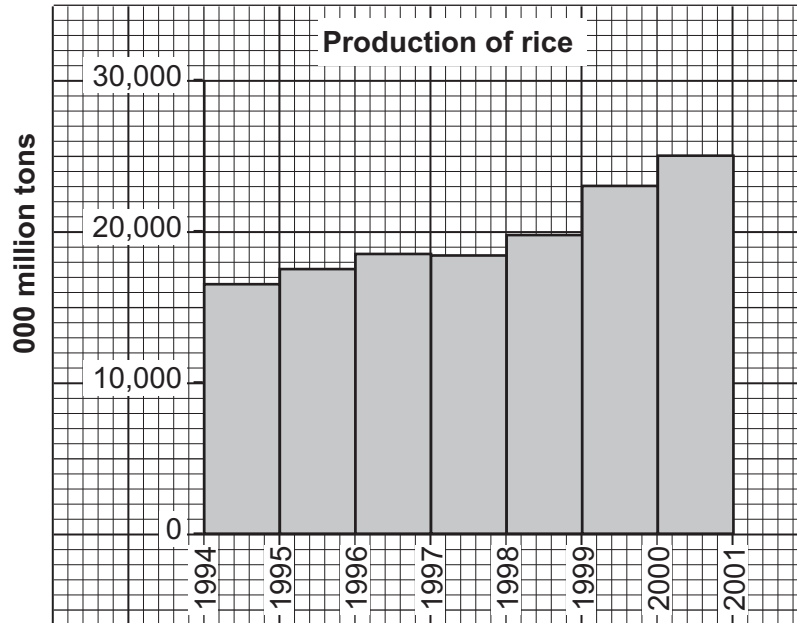


Fig.3A

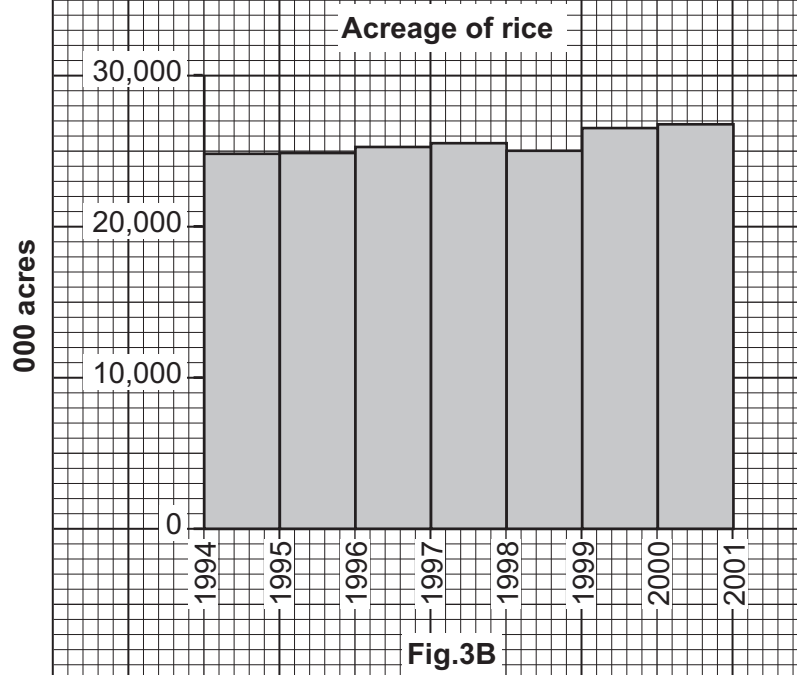
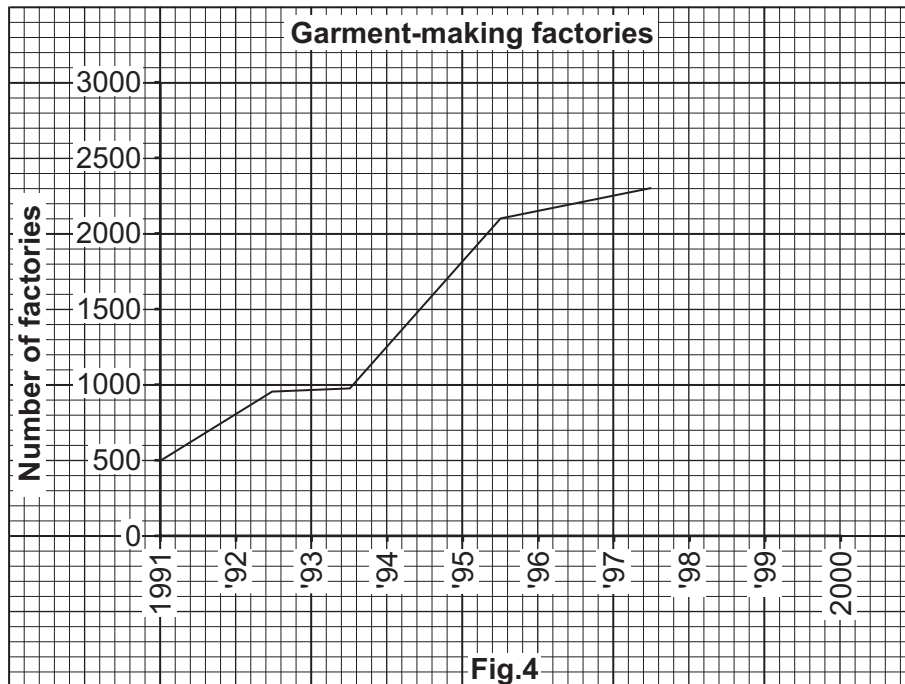


Fig.3B

- (i) Using Figs 3A and 3B, describe the trends shown in rice production and acreage. [4]
- (ii) How does Fig. 3 show that the yield (the amount produced per acre) of rice has changed between 1994 and 2001? [2]
- (iii) Explain how new developments such as the 'Green Revolution' have resulted in the trends shown in rice production. [6]
- (d) Do you consider that it is important to increase **both** food and cash crop production in Bangladesh? Give reasons for your answer. [6]

- 4 (a) (i) With the use of examples, describe the main features of cottage industries in Bangladesh. [4]
- (ii) In which ways do you think cottage industry helps women in Bangladesh? [4]

(b) Fig. 4 shows the number of garment-making factories between 1991 and 1998.



With the help of Fig.4, describe the importance of the ready-made garment industry to Bangladesh, including employment and trade. [4]

(c) Using Fig. 4, predict the likely number of garment-making factories in Bangladesh in the year 2000. Explain your answer. [2]

(d) One of the environmental problems of industrialisation has been pollution.

With reference to examples, describe the impact industry has had on the environment. [4]

(e) Other industries are not progressing at such a fast rate as the garment industry.

What could the government do to help to encourage industrialisation in Bangladesh? [7]

5 (a) What is meant by:

(i) birth rate

[1]

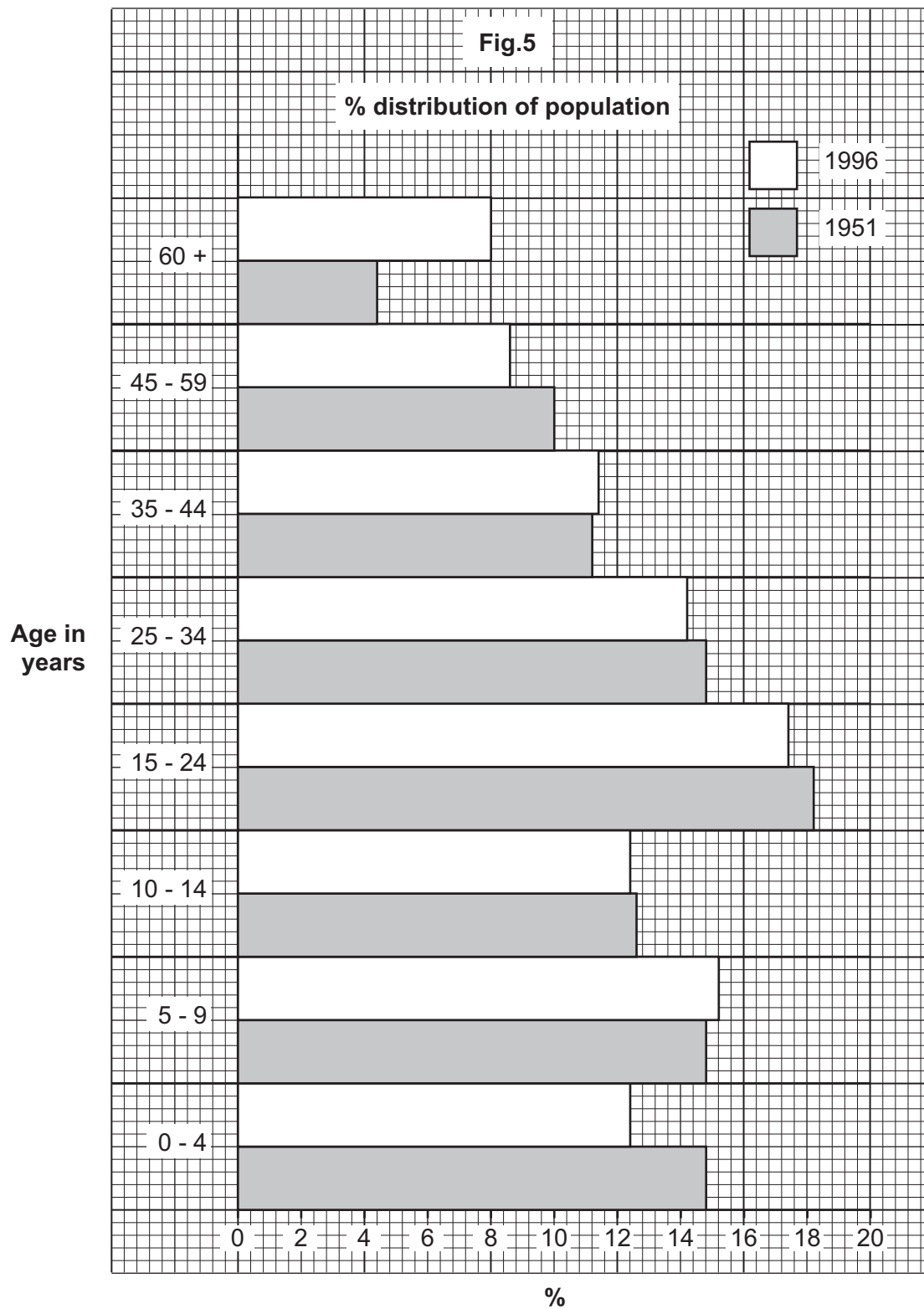
(ii) infant mortality

[1]

(iii) natural increase?

[2]

(b) Fig.5 shows the percentage distribution of population by age groups.





(i) Which age group had the largest increase between 1951 and 1996? Give reasons for this increase. [4]

(ii) Which age group had the largest decrease between 1951 and 1996? Give reasons for this decrease. [4]

(c) Some people emigrate from Bangladesh to Europe.

What are the advantages **and** disadvantages of this international migration for Bangladesh?[4]

(d) **Adult Illiteracy Rates for 2000**

	Rural	Urban
Male	43 %	24 %
Female	61 %	38 %

(i) Why is female illiteracy higher than male illiteracy? [4]

(ii) Why is illiteracy higher in rural areas than urban areas? [2]

(iii) How does illiteracy affect employment prospects? [3]

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*Copyright Acknowledgements:*

Map (Fig. 1) adapted from World Atlas – Graphosman (ISBN-984-8108-02-5)

All data for graphs, Figs. 2,3,4 and 5, taken from 2001 Statistical Yearbook of Bangladesh – Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (ISBN-984-508-507-5)

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