

Mark Scheme with Examiners' Report GCE O Level Bangladesh Studies (7038)

January 2006

BANGLADESH STUDIES 7038, MARK SCHEME

Paper 1

This mark scheme does not contain all relevant material that could be used to answer the questions. Answers that contain other appropriate materials will be assessed on their merits.

1. Why did Bengal fall under the control of Muslim rulers in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries? 20
- Band 1: Simple statements giving examples of reasons, e.g. the Turks overthrew the Buddhists, Sufis were missionaries, Bengali Sultans ruled etc. (1-6)
- Band 2: Developed statements describing reasons, e.g. Turks invaded at beginning of thirteenth century and gradually conquered all of Bengal, Sufis converted Hindus and Buddhists who were attracted to the simplicity of Islam, sultans ruled from mid-fourteenth century etc. (7-12)
- Band 3: Explanation of reasons, e.g. Turkish invasion led to successful missions by Sufis, unsuccessful beforehand, who reinforced the authority of conquerors, developed into Sultanate, which was Bengali in character etc. (13-17)
- Band 4: Sustained argument assessing reasons, e.g. Sena dynasty had been weak and undermined Palas authority, Turks provided stability and enabled Sufis to be effective which led to foundation of the sultanate, used Sufis to extend authority and territory etc. (18-20)
2. Explain the importance of TWO of the following in the development of Bengal from the fourteenth to the sixteenth centuries: 20
- Bangalah
 - Raja Ganesh
 - Hossain Shah

This mark scheme is to be used for both parts of the answer.

- Band 1: Simple statements giving some effects, e.g. Bangala was the name of Bengal, Raja Ganesh was sultan in 1415, Hossain Shah was sultan at the end of the fifteenth century etc. (1-4)
- Band 2: Developed statements describing some effects, e.g. Bangal was the name given to Bengal by Iliyas Shah, Bengal a separate entity, Raja Ganesh was a Hindu who served the Iliyas Sha dynasty and established a short dynasty afterwards, Hossian Shah expanded Bengal taking Chittagong and conducted campaigns against Orissa, long reign etc. (5-8)

Band 3:	Explanation of effects, e.g. Bangala is the first time that an independent Bengal existed for hundreds of years, RG example of appointment of Hindus to high office by sultans, HossaiShah revived the sultanate, last period of Bengal independence etc.	(9-10)
3.	In what ways did Bengal change under Mughal rule during the seventeenth century?	20
Band 1:	Simple statements giving examples of changes, territory expanded, administration centralised, trade expanded, muslin, Dhaka etc.	(1-6)
Band 2:	Developed statements describing changes, Arakan and Chittagong occupied, borders stabilised, admin part of Mughal Empire controlled from Delhi, subahdars and divans, Dhaka became a market, merchants from many areas, muslin and agriculture very successful etc.	(7-12)
Band 3:	Explanation of changes, Bengal became prosperous, trade brought wealth, financial market set up, Dhaka an entrepot, muslin sought all over known world, subahdar ruled and divan collected taxes, subahdars changed regularly, etc.	(13-17)
Band 4:	Sustained argument assessing changes, Bengal reunited, East and West brought under centralised control, foundation of nawabate, Mughals tried to prevent overmighty subjects by dividing control and replacing subahdars after 2-3 years, very wealthy, many foreign merchants, much building etc.	(18-20)
4.	Explain the effects of TWO of the following in opposing the attempts by the Mughals to gain control of Bengal:	20
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isa Khan • Zamindars • The geography of East Bengal 	

This mark scheme is to be used for both parts of the answer.

Band 1:	Simple statements giving some effects, e.g. Bara-bhuiyans fought against the Mughals, Isa Khan was a leader, subahdars were the Mughal governors etc.	(1-4)
Band 2:	Developed statements describing some effects, e.g. B-Bs werr zamindars and landowners who fought guerrilla war against Mughals in late sixteenth century in Bahti region, led by Isa Khan and held off conquests for 30 years, subahdars were appointed to try to control the area, changed regularly etc.	(5-8)

- Band 3: Explanation of effects, e.g. B-Bs were the most important barrier to Mughal power, held the Bahti region and hid in swamps in the delta, main leader Isa Khan who died in 1599, this gave Mughals their opportunity, subahdars of Bengal were usually members of the ruling family because it was an important province etc. (9-10)
5. Why did Bengal come under increasing British control in the eighteenth century? 20
- Band 1: Simple statements giving examples of reasons, e.g. Mir Jafar betrayed Sirajuddaula, Clive won Palashi, the Regulating Act organised the government etc. (1-6)
- Band 2: Developed statements describing reasons, e.g. Mir Jafar betrayed Sirajuddaula because he wanted to be nawab, Clive was the commander of the army at Palashi, he had also won Arcot and relieved Kolkata, Reg Act appointed a Governor-General, judges etc. (7-12)
- Band 3: Explanation of reasons, e.g. Mir Jafar's betrayal led to Clive's success at Palashi, he set up Double Government to rule India but this proved unsuccessful and led to corruption, hence the Reg Act which paid high salaries and appointed a Council to check on Warren Hastings etc. (13-17)
- Band 4: Sustained argument assessing reasons, e.g. most important reason was Clive's tactical and political skill taking advantage of rivalries in nawabate, but he failed to control corruption and consequently the Reg Act was passed etc. (18-20)
6. Explain the importance of TWO of the following in the growth of opposition to British rule in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries: 20
- The Begal Renaissance
 - The War of Independence (Sepoy Revolt) of 1857
 - The Indian National Congress

This mark scheme is to be used for both parts of the answer.

- Band 1: Simple statements giving some effects, e.g. INC was set up in 1885, first real political group, ML in 1906 after Bengal partition, swadeshi was a boycott etc. (1-4)
- Band 2: Developed statements describing some effects, e.g. INC was at first moderate but became more extreme after partition, opposed because it gave a province to Muslims, ML to keep Muslims away from Hindus, supported partition, swadeshi adopted to protest at partition, reversed in 1911 etc. (5-8)
- Band 3: Explanation of effects, e.g. INC became focal point of

- opposition to British rule, demanded swaraj for first time after partition, led to Morley-Minto, ML a rival but much weaker organisation, swadeshi boycotts of British products because of monopolies, became major tactic for Gandhi etc. (9-10)
7. **Why was Bengal partitioned in 1947?** 20
- Band 1: Simple statements giving examples of reasons, e.g. Direct Action caused violence in 1946, LM was the last viceroy who gave independence, RC divided India and Pakistan etc. (1-6)
- Band 2: Developed statements describing reasons, e.g. Direct Action was Jinnah's attempt to put pressure on Nehru in August 1946 after Nehru refused to cooperate in the provisional government, LM was sent out to give independence as soon as possible, speeded up, RC was given 6 weeks to fix dividing line, many people on the wrong side etc. (7-12)
- Band 3: Explanation of reasons, e.g. communal violence after DC led LM to believe that partition was inevitable, he set an early date which gave the RC little time, it had to work quickly and had not time for consultation etc. (13-17)
- Band 4: Sustained argument assessing reasons, e.g. most important reason was the breakdown in relations between ML and INC and the resulting communal violence, Labour Party wanted out asap therefore LM set date as early as possible, refugees caught in the middle etc. (18-20)
8. **Explain the effects of TWO of the following on relations between Indians and the British:** 20
- The Government of India Act, 1935
 - The declaration of war in September 1939
 - Subhas Chandra Bose

This mark scheme is to be used for both parts of the answer.

- Band 1: Simple statements giving some effects, e.g. Gol A gave Indians control over most policies, declaration of war was opposed by INC, SCR led Indian National Army (1-4)
- Band 2: Developed statements describing some effects, e.g. Gol A retained control over finance and foreign relations, not enough for INC, declaration of war made relations between INC and British much worse but improved between ML and British, SCR regarded as a traitor by British had little effect etc. (5-8)
- Band 3: Explanation of effects, e.g. overall effects were to increase distrust between INC and British but bring ML closer and encourage demands for a Muslim homeland etc. (9-10)

9. Why did many people in East Bengal oppose the aims and policies of MA Jinnah in the years after Pakistan became independent? 20
- Band 1: Simple statements giving examples of reasons, e.g. C-G gave him extra power, he wanted Urdu, he wanted Islam to be dominant etc. (1-6)
- Band 2: Developed statements describing reasons, e.g. C-G gave him more power than PM and Con Ass, Urdu was a minority language only spoke by 3%, Bengal was multi-ethnic etc. (7-12)
- Band 3: Explanation of reasons, e.g. C-G meant that Bengali majority in Con Ass had little influence, Urdu would mean that Bengalis had little influence in government and admin, Bengal traditions had allowed freedom of worship etc. (13-17)
- Band 4: Sustained argument assessing reasons, e.g. Jinnah was aiming to retain power in an elite in West Pakistan, he was using his powers to ensure that democratic decisions were not reached etc. (18-20)
10. Explain the effects of TWO of the following in the growth of opposition to the government of Pakistan in East Bengal in the 1950s and 1960s: 20
- The 1954 provincial elections
 - The Six-Point Programme
 - The policies of President Ayub Khan

This mark scheme is to be used for both parts of the answer.

- Band 1: Simple statements giving some effects, e.g. 1954 won by United Front in East Bengal, 6PP was a statement of independence for East Bengal, AK ruled as a dictator etc. (1-4)
- Band 2: Developed statements describing some effects, e.g. UF won an overwhelming victory in 1954 because all opposition parties united, 6PP demanded federation and separation for East Bengal, AK banned political parties and allowed EB to fall behind etc. (5-8)
- Band 3: Explanation of effects, e.g. 1954 shows determination of Bengalis to resist West P, 6PP demanded the break up of centralisation, led to breakdown of relations with West, AK forced the issue, dictatorship favoured the West etc. (9-10)

11. Why did Bangladesh become independent in 1971? 20
- Band 1: Simple statements giving examples of reasons, e.g. MB were the forces of Bangladesh, guerrilla warfare attacked the Pakistan Army, Indian army invaded in December 1971 etc. (1-6)
- Band 2: Developed statements describing reasons, e.g. MB formed by units of Bengali forces that escaped Pakistani attacks, could not defeat the Pakistani army, guerrilla warfare used to try to prevent genocide, Indian army formed joint command with MB in November and invaded in December surrounding the Pakistani forces etc. (7-12)
- Band 3: Explanation of reasons, e.g. Pakistanis forces successful at first but drawn into a guerrilla war by MB, unable to send supplies because of distance, support from India forced Pakistan to surrender in December etc. (13-17)
- Band 4: Sustained argument assessing reasons, e.g. most important reason was support from India, MB could not defeat Pakistani forces, but could prevent Bangladesh being overrun, Pakistani forces were stronger but could not fight a protracted campaign, Yahya Khan assumed that a crack down would be sufficient etc, (18-20)
12. What role was played by TWO of the following in the events of 1970 to 1971? 20
- President Yahya Khan
 - Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
 - Indira Gandhi

This mark scheme is to be used for both parts of the answer.

- Band 1: Simple statements giving some effects, e.g. YK president from March 1970, ordered use of force, ZAB PM of Pakistan tried to trick Sheikh Mujib, IG supported Bangladesh etc. (1-4)
- Band 2: Developed statements describing some effects, e.g. YK failed to act after cyclone, delayed calling Ass after elections, ZAB tried to force SM to act to avoid him becoming PM, IG supported Bangladesh, opened borders for refugees, did not recognise government etc. (5-8)
- Band 3: Explanation of effects, e.g. YK forced to accept election results giving Awami League majority but tried to avoid calling Ass because that would have led to SM becoming PM, negotiations March 1971 used by ZAB to force SM to declare autonomy, IG eventually send in Indian army which is the decisive step in the war etc. (9-10)

13.	Explain the impact of either HM Ershad or Begum Khaleda Zia on Bangladesh in the 1980s and 1990s.	20
Band 1:	Simple statements giving examples of effects, e.g. Ershad seized power dictator, Zia led BNP founded by her father etc.	(1-6)
Band 2:	Developed statements describing effects, e.g. Ershad policies, set up Jatiya Party, martial law, Islam state religion, arrested for corruption, Zia, won 1991 election, education women's rights, caretaker government March 1996, lost general election	(7-12)
Band 3:	Explanation of effects, e.g. Ershad unpopular, strikes, opposition parties refused to contest 1988 elections, many arrests, Zia, return to democracy although accused of corruption in 1994 local elections, accepted 1996 defeat etc.	(13-17)
Band 4:	Sustained argument assessing effects, e.g. shift from military rule to democracy, caretaker government important step, acceptance of democracy etc.	(18-20)

14.	In what ways have TWO of the following developed in Bangladesh since 1975:	20
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sport • the media • agriculture? 	

This mark scheme is to be used for both parts of the answer.

Band 1:	Simple statements giving some effects of the stimuli etc.	(1-4)
Band 2:	Developed statements describing some effects of the stimuli etc.	(5-8)
Band 3:	Explanation of effects of the stimuli etc.	(9-10)

15.	Explain the importance of either Kazi Nazrul Islam or Begum Sufia Kamal to Bangla culture in the twentieth century.	20
Band 1:	Simple statements giving examples of effects, e.g. Nazrul national/rebel poet, worked in cinema, Kamal used traditional themes, feminist etc.	(1-6)
Band 2:	Developed statements describing effects, e.g. opposed repression, attacked British, imprisoned, made recordings, wrote songs, supported women's movements, in Language Movement etc.	(7-12)
Band 3:	Explanation of effects, e.g. used contemporary issues and Hindu and Muslim traditions, wrote in Bangla, influenced Indian classical music, important in films, recordings, follower of Gandhi, rejected aristocratic background,	

founded and joined many women's organisations, defended Bangla culture, worked for the poor and destitute etc. (13-17)

Band 4: Sustained argument assessing effects, e.g. established Bangla as a cultural language and was the voice of Bangla people in their struggle for independence, the 'aunt' of Bangla culture, very important for social work for poor, women and in resisting inter-communal violence etc. (18-20)

16. Explain the importance of TWO of the following in the culture and heritage of Bangladesh: 20
- the influence of religion on architecture
 - folk literature
 - The Garo

This mark scheme is to be used for both parts of the answer.

Candidate may choose any example of architecture or literature

Band 1: Simple statements giving some effects, e.g. Garo traditional agricultural, mostly Christian etc. (1-4)

Band 2: Developed statements describing some effects, e.g. matriarchal society, language use Bangla symbols, many festivals related to agriculture, own language etc. (5-8)

Band 3: Explanation of effects, e.g. literacy rate high than average, under pressure to adopt but resistant to change, strong sense of identity etc. (9-10)

Paper 2

1. (a) **Name the following places shown on the map:** 3
- (i) the wettest part of the country at A
Lalkhan (Sylhet)
 - (ii) the highest point of the country at B
Keokradang (Chittagong)
 - (iii) the greatest concentration of tertiary services at C.
Dhaka city
- (b) **What are the following:** 3
- (i) **the Madhupur Tract**
An area of slightly higher ground (a terrace area) lying between the Jamuna and Meghna rivers.
 - (ii) **Dharla and Tista**
These are the chief distributaries of the Brahmaputra.
 - (iii) **Mongla?**
It is the second largest seaport in Bangladesh. Situated at the confluence of the rivers Mongla and Pashur.
- (c) **Floods and storm surges are two examples of climatic hazards. Name two more climatic hazards.** 2
- 1. drought
 - 2. tornadoes.
- (d) **Suggest three ways of distinguishing between rural and urban settlements.** 3
- 1. size of population
 - 2. function (agricultural / non-agricultural)
 - 3. migration balance (negative rural; positive urban)
- (e) **Explain what is meant by 'cottage industries'.** 4
- small business - usually employing less than 20 workers
family run or owned
use local raw materials
use simple indigenous technology

Total 15 marks

2. (a) **Study Figure 2 below which shows a typical river regime in Bangladesh.**
- (i) **Explain what is meant by the term 'river regime'.** 2
This is the variation in the amount of water (discharge) at any point along a river course during the period of a year.
 - (ii) **Give two ways in which climate affects river regimes in Bangladesh?** 2
Amount of rainfall and its seasonality
Temperatures - loss of river water due to high temperatures and evaporation

- (b) (i) Transporting load is a major river process. Name the two other two river processes. 2
 1. erosion
 2. deposition
- (ii) Draw an annotated diagram to show how deltas are formed. Should highlight 1) the junction between the river and sea; 2) reduced water speed leading to deposition of load; 3) deposition exceeds rate of sediment removal by sea 3
- (c) Explain some of the ways that rivers influence different economic activities in Bangladesh. 6

Activities include: agriculture (soil replenishment, irrigation); industry (water supply, waste disposal); generation of HEP; transport (riverside locations favoured by industry).

Band 1: Simple statements (1 - 4 marks)

Mention of one activity, most likely agriculture.

Band 2: Developed statements (5 - 9 marks)

More than one activity / some explanation of significance and influence.

Band 3: Thorough response (10 - 12 marks)

Range of activities considered plus specific comment on the links.

Total 15 marks

3. (a) Study Figure 3 below which is a list of natural resources. 2
- (i) Which of those resources are renewable? 2
 Water, forests, soils and wind.
- (ii) What do you think is Bangladesh's most important non-renewable resource? Give a reason for your answer. 2
 Natural gas - it is important source of national energy (might also argue coal or metallic minerals).
- (b) (i) What is salinisation? 1
 It is the accumulation of salt in the top soil.
- (ii) Why does salinisation occur? 2
 When evaporation is high, as during the dry season; salts draw to surface by capillary action. Waterlogging of soil by irrigation also helps bring salts to surface
- (iii) Why is salinisation a problem for Bangladesh? 2
 Plants, particularly cereal crops, cannot tolerate salt and die. Serious loss of food

- (c) Fish are one of the main natural resources of Bangladesh. What are the main threats to this resource today? State one way production of this resource might be increased. 6

Main threats are pollution and over-fishing. Productivity might be increased by reducing pollution and promoting aquaculture.

Band 1: Simple statements (1 - 4 marks)

Only one part of question tackled - lists a cause / a way.

Band 2: Developed statements (5 - 9 marks)

Deals with both threats and raising production; includes elements of explanation.

Band 3: Thorough response (10 - 12 marks)

Balanced cover of both parts plus sound explanation.

Total 15 marks

4. (a) Study Figure 4 below which shows the main components of population change in Bangladesh.
- (i) Look at Figure 4. Name the term represented by A. 1
Natural change
- (ii) Name three factors that help to lower the death rate. 3
Better healthcare; better diet; more sanitary living conditions; education
- (b) (i) Name two popular destinations for people emigrating from Bangladesh. 1
Middle East; UK; Malaysia, Australia
- (ii) What are the 'pull' factors that attract Bangladeshis to emigrate to these destinations? 4
Note that is 'pull' not 'push'.
Employment; higher wages; better living conditions; family and friends
- (c) Describe some of the problems caused by rural-to-urban migration. Give two reasons for these problems. 6
Urban - congestion; poor housing; disillusionment (too many people; inadequate support)
Rural - loss of more enterprising members; loss of population of reproductive age; declining populations and economic productivity (communities drained).
- Band 1: Simple statements (1 - 4 marks)**
Of a descriptive nature listing problems. May be one-sided.
- Band 2: Developed statements (5 - 9 marks)**
Some balance plus a limited attempt to explain.
- Band 3: Thorough response (10 - 12 marks)**

Total 15 marks

5. (a) Study Figure 5 below which shows how Bangladesh scores in terms of some welfare measures.
- (i) What does GNI stand for? 1
Gross national income
- (ii) What is meant by the term 'welfare'? 1
A collective word for the condition of people, but in a number of different contexts such as housing, health, education, personal security, etc.
- (iii) Which of the welfare measures in Figure 5 do you think is the most important? Give a reason for your answer. 2
Can choose any
- (b) (i) Draw a sketch map showing the location of the worst and the best housing for one named city in Bangladesh. 2
Marking will have to be on the basis of credibility - clear distinction between the two types; sense of spatial reality.
- (ii) Suggest three reasons for the location of the best housing. 3
Physical factors (relief, prevailing wind directions, etc.); human factors (distance from polluting activities; proximity to services, etc.).
- (c) Examine some of the ways in which status of women in Bangladesh may be improved. Outline the benefits that might result from such improvements. 6
Ways: better access to education; freedom of choice with respect to a career, marriage and children; right to vote.
Benefits: enrichment of labour pool; more egalitarian society; better informed running of home and raising of children.

Band 1: Simple statements (1 - 2 marks)

List two examples of both.

Band 2: Developed statements (3 - 4 marks)

Some explanation of both advantages and disadvantages.

Band 3: Thorough response (5 - 6 marks)

Balanced treatment, plus some explanation.

Total 15 marks

6. (a) Study Figure 6. The graph shows changes in the output of particular farm products in Bangladesh between 1970 and 2000.
- (i) Which product showed the greatest increase in production? 1
Goat meat
- (ii) Name one crop, not shown in Figure 6, that also greatly increased in output. 1
Rice
- (iii) Suggest two reasons for the decline in jute production. 2
Competition from synthetic fibres; competition from other jute producers, especially India.

- (b) (i) Name two manufacturing industries, other than jute, that process agricultural raw materials. 1
Cotton textiles, sugar refining.
- (ii) For one of the manufacturing industries you have named, examine the factors influencing its location. 4
The location of the main production areas (2 marks); labour; space; transport (2 marks for each relevant factor up to maximum of three).
- (c) Describe the problems created by the 'Green Revolution'. 6

HYVs need more weed control; less drought resistant; less straw; need to buy new seedstock each year, etc.
Farmers have run into debt because of need to buy new seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation pumps, etc.
Increased irrigation has resulted in waterlogging and salinisation of soils; decline in soil fertility
Declining fish stocks because of contamination of rivers by agricultural chemicals

Band 1: Simple statements (1 - 2 marks)

One or two simple comparisons made.

Band 2: Developed statements (3 - 4 marks)

Rather more comparison, plus an element of explanation.

Band 3: Thorough response (5 - 6 marks)

At least three elements of comparison, with differences clearly explained.

Total 15 marks

7. (a) Study Figure 7 below which shows groups of countries moving along the development pathway
- (i) What do the following initials stand for: 2
1. LEDC = less economically developed country
2. RIC = recently industrialising country
- (ii) What is meant by the term 'development' 2
Use of resources and technology to bring about a rise in a country's standard of living.
- (b) (i) What are 'transnational companies'? 2
Huge businesses operating in more than one country and involved in a range of different activities. Have HQs in MEDCs, but operate mainly in LEDCs.
- (ii) Identify three ways in which Bangladesh is becoming part of the global economy. 3
1. involvement of TNCs in output of primary products - jute, natural gas
2. import of foreign manufactured goods
3. emigration of Bangladeshi labour.
- (c) Explain what is meant by 'informal activities'. Why are they so

important in Bangladesh?

6

What: Jobs that people have had to set up for themselves, often illegally, on the streets and in small workshops. Many of the jobs involve selling goods or providing services on the streets

Why: It means work for many people where jobs in organised industry and business are limited. It allows children to work and so supplement family income

Band 1: Simple statements (1 - 2 marks)

Little grasp of sustainability. Maybe aware that it is better to use non-renewable resources.

Band 2: Developed statements (3 - 4 marks)

Shows some understanding of the 'costs' of development.

Band 3: Thorough response (5 - 6 marks)

Grasp of the concept, but may only resources and environmental pollution be implied in terms of reducing both use of non-renewable and environmental pollution.

Total 15 marks

BANGLADESH STUDIES 7038, CHIEF EXAMINER'S REPORT JAN 06

Paper 1

General Comments

In this, the second series for this examination, candidates generally wrote well and responded effectively to the demands of the questions. There was clear evidence that candidates were getting to grips with the style of questions on the paper and that they were being prepared thoroughly by teachers.

There were well-written and knowledgeable answers to many sections of the paper and it was encouraging to see that students were not restricting their responses to the twentieth century. One answer on the development of the Bengali Sultanate in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries was particularly praiseworthy. It was also very encouraging to read a detailed account of the life and work of Begum Sufia Kamal. However, the latter answer would have been even better had there been a clear focus on the demands of the question. Similarly, a very knowledgeable and well-written answer on the growth of Dhaka in the seventeenth century was not as mark yielding as it could have been because the student appeared simply to have memorised a response to a question on an earlier paper. Consequently the answer could only be awarded a lower band in the mark scheme. The student had failed to answer the question properly.

Teachers and candidates are strongly advised that they must ensure that answers clearly take account of the exact wording of the question. Only then will the higher levels be awarded.

Paper 2

General Comments

The candidates who were entered for this session coped well with the general demands of the paper. This was particularly evident in compulsory Question 1, which seeks to test a candidate's more general knowledge of Bangladesh.

Given the significance of rivers in the life of Bangladesh it was surprising to find that most candidates opted for Question 3 rather than Question 2 in Section A. In Question 3 (b) the understanding of **salinisation** was insecure, but better work was evident in part (c).

In Section B, the more popular choice was Question 4. The general grasp of subject matter was satisfactory. Similarly, the responses to both questions in Section C were on the right lines.

One possible way of achieving higher marks is to ensure that candidates give the final parts of Questions 2 to 7 rather more attention. There is an expectation here of breadth or depth. This is the reason why some candidates are not getting into Band 5 and 6 levels.

BANGLADESH STUDIES 7038, GRADE BOUNDARIES

Grade	A	B	C	D	E
Lowest mark for award of grade	58	50	43	38	28

Note: Grade boundaries may vary from year to year and from subject to subject, depending on the demands of the question paper.