

Paper Reference(s)

7038/02

London Examinations GCE

Bangladesh Studies

Ordinary Level

Paper 2: The Land, People and Economy of Bangladesh

Thursday 22 May 2008 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials required for examination

Answer Book (AB08)

Items included with question papers

Nil

Instructions to Candidates

In the boxes on the answer book, write the name of the Examining Body (London Examinations), your centre number, candidate number, the subject title (Bangladesh Studies), the paper reference (7038/02), your surname, other names and signature.

You must answer **four** questions in total.

Answer the question in **Section A** and **three** other questions, choosing **one** from Section B, **one** from Section C and **one** from Section D.

Answer the questions in your answer book. Make sure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly numbered. Use additional answer sheets if necessary.

Do not use pencil. Use blue or black ink.

Information for Candidates

There are 8 pages in this question paper. Any blank pages are indicated.

The total mark for this paper is **60**. Each question is marked out of 15. The marks for parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (2).

Advice to Candidates

Write your answers neatly and in good English.

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SECTION A

You must answer this question.

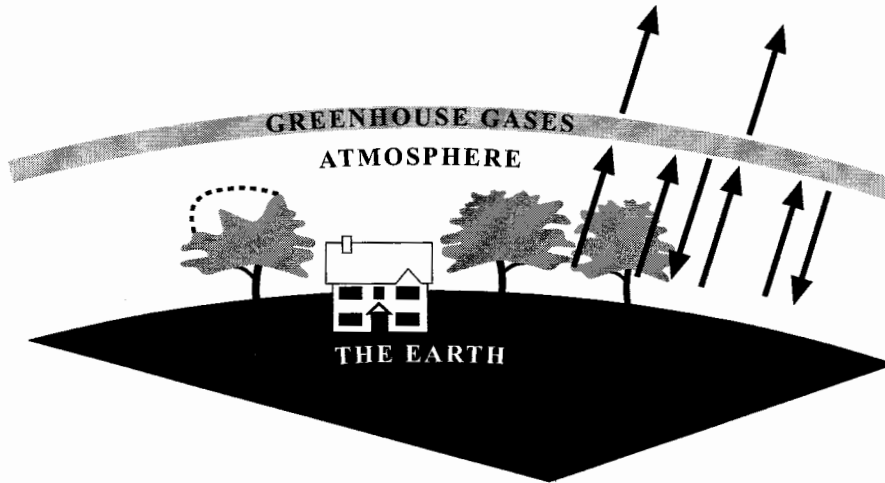
1. (a) (i) Which river enters Bangladesh:
1. at Kurigram
 2. near Rajshahi?
- (1)
- (ii) State **FOUR** economic uses of Bangladesh's rivers, other than for transport.
- (2)
- (iii) What is a levee, and how is it formed?
- (2)
- (b) (i) Where are the main hill regions of Bangladesh?
- (2)
- (ii) Why are these hill regions remote?
- (2)
- (c) (i) Explain what is meant by the term '**development**'.
- (2)
- (ii) Name **TWO** measures of development.
- (2)
- (iii) Name **TWO** ways that would make development in Bangladesh more sustainable.
- (2)

(Total 15 marks)

SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 2 OR Question 3 in this Section.

2. (a) Study Figure 1 which shows the greenhouse effect and the part it plays in global warming.



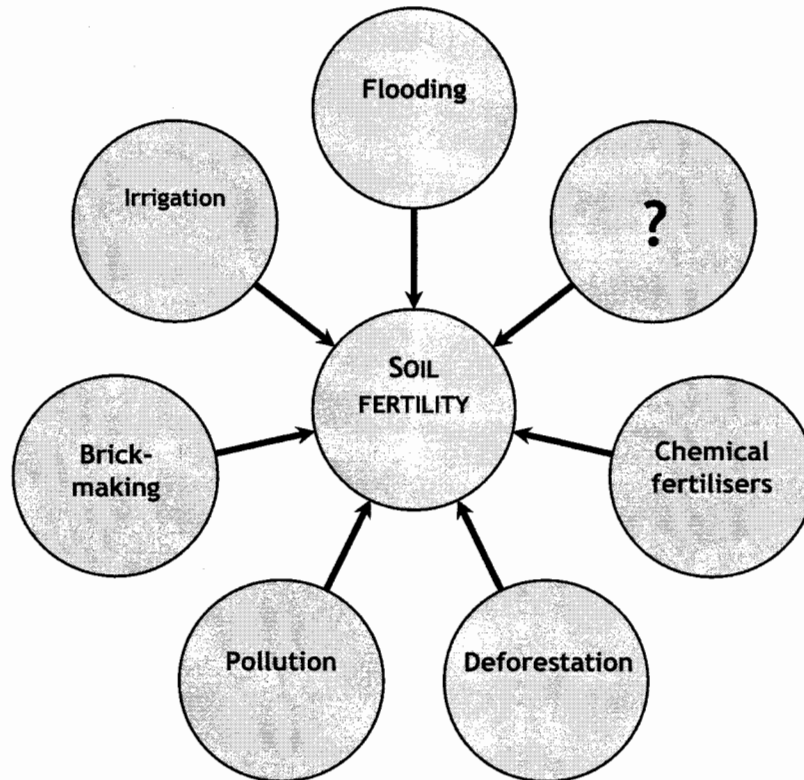
The greenhouse effect and global warming

Figure 1

- (i) Give an example of a greenhouse gas. (1)
- (ii) How do the greenhouse gases cause global warming? (2)
- (iii) Name **TWO** human activities that contribute to global warming. (1)
- (b) (i) Give the meaning of the term 'monsoon'. (1)
- (ii) Outline **ONE** cost and **ONE** benefit of Bangladesh's monsoon climate. (4)
- (c) Describe and explain how global warming is likely to affect Bangladesh and its people. (6)

(Total 15 marks)

3. (a) Study Figure 2 which shows threats to soil fertility.



Threats to soil fertility

Figure 2

(i) Suggest a threat to soil fertility that is **not** shown on Figure 2.

(1)

(ii) Explain how each of the following threats reduces soil fertility:

1. deforestation

2. irrigation.

(4)

(b) (i) Name **ONE** natural hazard:

1. caused by climate

2. not caused by climate.

(1)

(ii) Which of the hazards you have named in (b)(i) is easier to predict? Give reasons for your choice.

(3)

(c) Explain, using examples, how people create hazards which are **not** related to natural events.

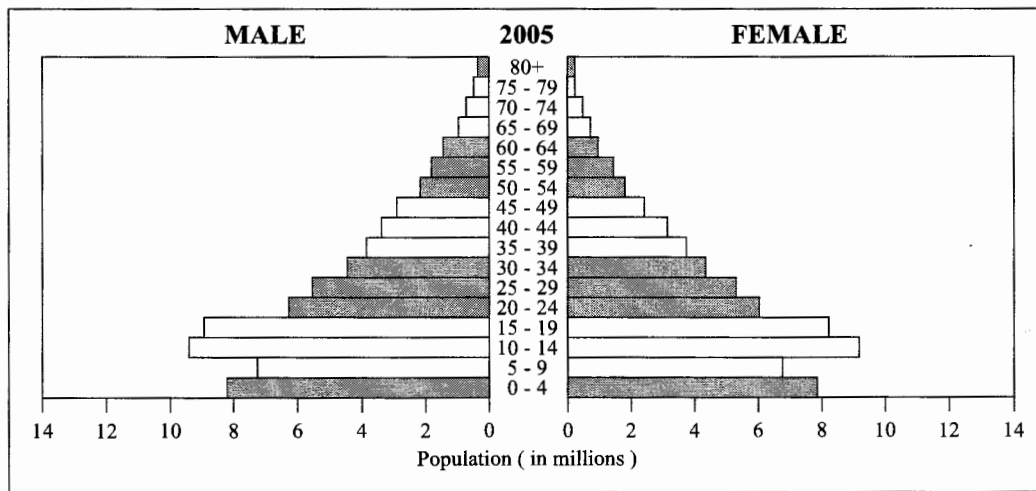
(6)

(Total 15 marks)

SECTION C

Answer EITHER Question 4 OR Question 5 in this Section.

4. (a) Study Figure 3 which shows the age-sex pyramid of Bangladesh's population in 2005.



Age-sex pyramid of Bangladesh (2005)

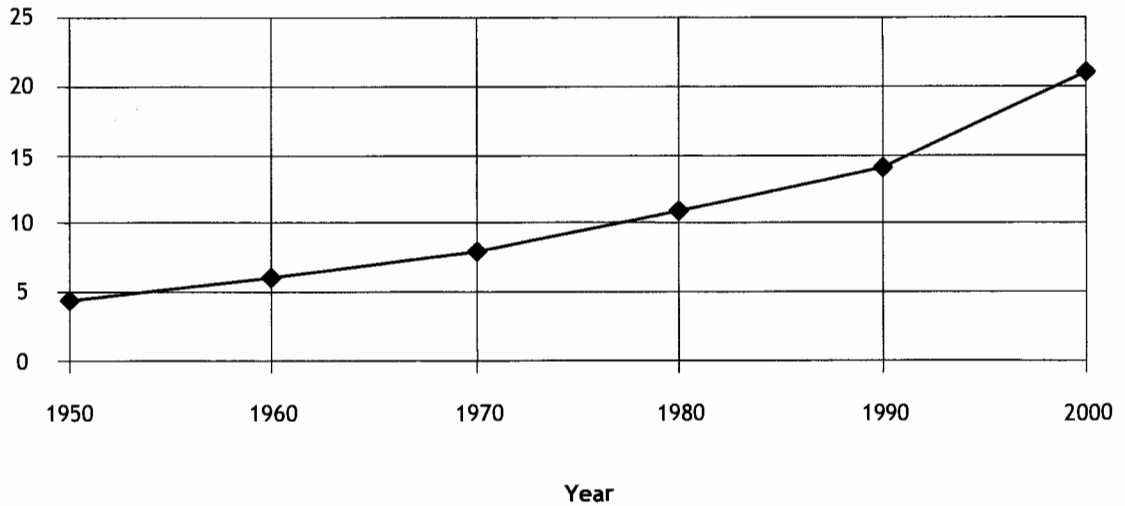
Figure 3

- (i) Which age group contained the most population in 2005? (1)
- (ii) Identify some features of the pyramid's shape. (1)
- (iii) Suggest reasons for the features you have identified in (a)(ii). (2)
- (b) (i) What is:
1. population density
 2. population distribution? (2)
- (ii) Give **THREE** factors that cause population density to vary from place to place. (3)
- (c) With reference to Bangladesh, explain the difference between 'forced' and 'voluntary' migration. (6)

(Total 15 marks)

5. (a) Study Figure 4 which is a graph showing the urbanisation of Bangladesh between 1950 and 2000.

Urban population
(% of total
population)



The urbanisation of Bangladesh (1950–2000)

Figure 4

- (i) What does the graph show about the urbanisation of Bangladesh during this 50-year period? (1)
- (ii) The percentage of the population living in towns and cities is one measure of urbanisation. State **ONE** other possible measure. (1)
- (iii) State the **TWO** ways in which towns and cities grow in population. (1)
- (iv) What are the differences between towns and cities? (2)
- (b) (i) State the meaning of the term ‘welfare’. (1)
- (ii) What is meant by ‘there are inequalities in Bangladeshi society’? (3)
- (c) What are the main environmental challenges facing the cities of Bangladesh today. (6)

(Total 15 marks)

SECTION D

Answer EITHER Question 6 OR Question 7 in this Section.

6. (a) Study Figure 5 which lists some of the inputs and outputs of a farm system.

Input	Output
Soil	Crops
Labour	Waste

Figure 5

(i) Name **ONE** other:

1. input

2. output.

(1)

(ii) Explain the difference between subsistence and commercial farming.

(2)

(iii) Name **TWO** important commercial crops in Bangladesh.

(1)

(b) (i) Why is irrigation necessary in Bangladesh?

(1)

(ii) Give **TWO** disadvantages of using groundwater for irrigation.

(2)

(iii) Name **ONE** other source of irrigation water.

(1)

(iv) Outline a problem of using this source of irrigation water.

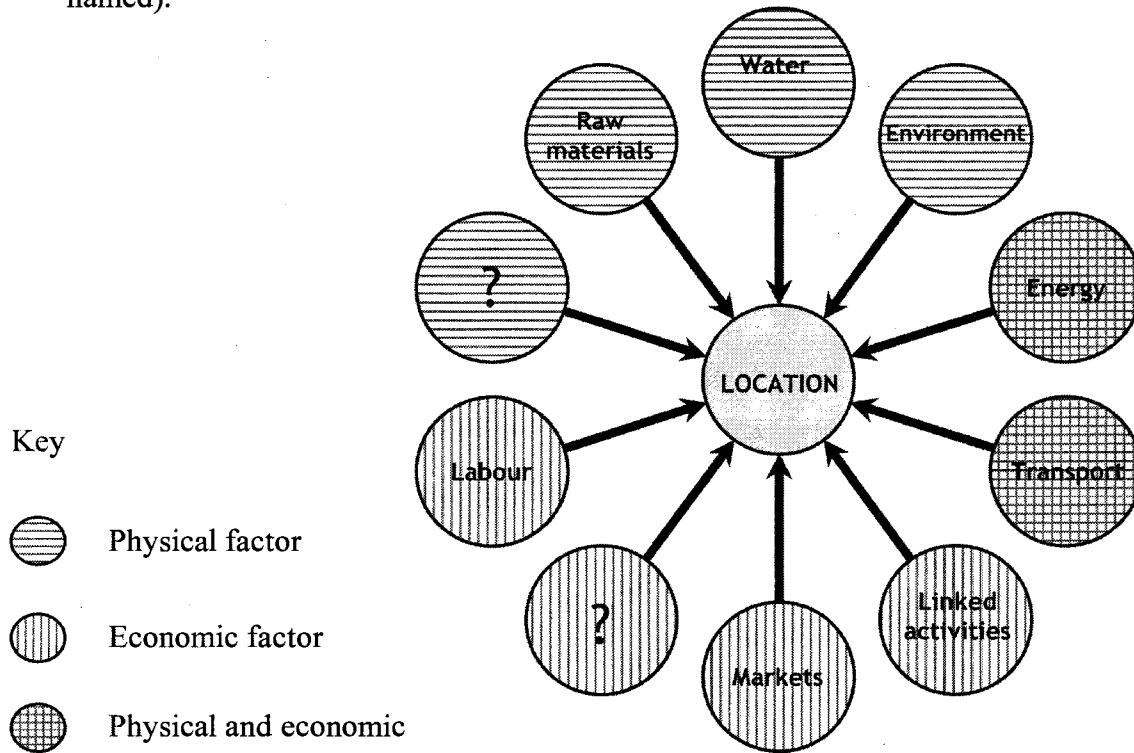
(1)

(c) What are '**informal activities**', and why are these important to Bangladesh?

(6)

(Total 15 marks)

7. (a) Study Figure 6 which shows factors affecting industrial location (two factors have not been named).



Factors affecting industrial location

Figure 6

- (i) What is the un-named:
1. physical factor
 2. economic factor?
- (1)
- (ii) Why is energy shown as being both a physical and an economic factor?
- (2)
- (iii) Name **TWO** economic features of the Bangladeshi workforce.
- (2)
- (b) (i) List **FOUR** ways of improving industrial output in Bangladesh.
- (2)
- (ii) Explain the importance of **ONE** of the ways you have listed in (b)(i).
- (2)
- (c) Describe and explain how Bangladesh is becoming involved in the global economy.
- (6)

(Total 15 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 60 MARKS

END