

Mark Scheme (Results) Summer 2008

GCE O Level

Bangladesh Studies (7038/02)

Unit 7038 Paper 2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a) (i)	Brahmaputra Ganges (Padma)	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a) (ii)	Irrigation; fishing; HEP; industrial water supply; sewage disposal	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a) (iii)	A bank of sediment along the edge of a river channel. It is built up when the river floods beyond its normal channel.	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b) (i)	In the east - along the Myanmar (Chittagong Hills) and Indian borders; along the northern border; the Barind and Madhupur Tracts.	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b) (ii)	Quite a lot of them are on the borders of the country with poor transport connections; absence of large rivers and abundance of steep slopes also hinder access.	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(c) (i)	The use of resources and technology to bring about an increase in the standard of living within a country. The process by which countries become more prosperous.	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(c) (ii)	Infant mortality; literacy; gross national income (GNI) per capita; Human Development Index (HDI).	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(c) (iii)	Reduce the rate of population growth; use resources more efficiently; use appropriate technology; minimise ecological footprint, etc.	2

Total 15 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a) (i)	Carbon dioxide.	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a) (ii)	They collect at the top of the atmosphere and act as a blanket. They stop heat from the Earth escaping back into space. Thereby contribute to global warming.	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a) (iii)	Burning fossil fuels (power stations, motor vehicles, industry); deforestation; industrialisation.	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(b) (i)	The seasonal reversal of wind direction over S and SE Asia - from SE in summer to NW in winter.	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(b) (ii)	Costs: seasonal flooding; disruption of river transport. Benefits: abundant supply of water for rice cultivation.	4

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(c)	Rising sea-level will inundate much of the present coastal region; increasing population concentrated on less land. Stronger seasonal contrasts - more climatic hazards; adverse impact on rivers and agriculture. Higher disease; retreat of settlements; disruption of farming and fisheries. Band 1: Simple statements (1 - 2 marks) Band 2: Developed statements (3 - 4 marks) Band 3: Thorough response (5 -6 marks)	6

Total 15 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a) (i)	Overgrazing or overcropping.	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a) (ii)	Deforestation exposes soil to rainfall and runoff and its subsequent removal downslope - i.e. soil erosion. Irrigation leads to salinisation of the soil; biotic elements starved of oxygen; use of groundwater contaminated by arsenic.	4

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(b) (i)	1. Climate: cyclone; storm surge; floods; drought; tornado. 2. Non-climate: earthquake; volcanic eruption; allow landslides and human hazards.	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(b) (ii)	Given satellite images and the global network of weather stations, the prediction of hazards associated with climate probably easier - i.e. cyclones and storm surges.	3

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(c)	Pollution of air and water; traffic accidents; taking risks with natural events e.g. building in flood-prone areas. Band 1: Simple statements (1 - 2 marks) Band 2: Developed statements (3 - 4 marks) Band 3: Thorough response (5 - 6 marks)	6

Total 15 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a) (i)	10-14 years old.	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a) (ii)	Broad base; upwards taper; 10-19 yrs bulge.	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a) (iii)	Broad base reflects high birth rate. Due to mortality, the number of people in each age group declines with increasing age. Impact of birth control or other factors on the 0-9.	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(b) (i)	1. Population density in the number of people living in a given area (usually square km). 2. Distribution is where people are.	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a) (ii)	Fertility of land; freedom of risk from flooding and other natural hazards; economic activities; rates of natural increase; migration balance.	3

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(c)	Forced migration - push factor(s) dominant - escaping natural hazards such as flooding and storm surges; persecution, etc. Voluntary migration - pull factor(s) dominant - pull of cities; overseas job opportunities, etc. Band 1: Simple statements (1 - 2 marks) Band 2: Developed statements (3 - 4 marks) Band 3: Thorough response (5 - 6 marks)	6

Total 15 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a) (i)	That urbanisation increased and that the rate of urbanisation accelerated.	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a) (ii)	Percentage of population working in secondary and tertiary sectors; allow volume of rural-urban migration.	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a) (iii)	Natural increase; rural-urban migration.	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a) (iv)	Difference in physical size and population; range of economic activities (particularly services); economic and political influence. In all cases, cities larger / greater than towns.	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(b) (i)	The general state or condition of a person or a whole population in terms of everyday needs such as food, employment, housing and education.	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(b) (ii)	The inequalities relate to poverty and wealth; caste and class and the 'second class' status of women.	3

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(c)	Water supply; atmospheric pollution; waste disposal; traffic congestion. Allow housing and personal safety. Band 1: Simple statements (1 - 2 marks) Band 2: Developed statements (3 - 4 marks) Band 3: Thorough response (5 - 6 marks)	6

Total 15 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(a) (i)	1. Inputs - climate, land, buildings, tools. 2. Outputs - livestock, livestock products.	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(a) (ii)	Commercial farming produces for sale to others. Subsistence farming produces largely for consumption by farmers and their dependents.	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(a) (iii)	Rice, jute. Allow cotton.	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(b) (i)	To ensure that there is water for crops during the rabi or dry season.	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(b) (ii)	Arsenic contamination; overpumping lowers water table and makes further pumping more difficult and expensive.	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(b) (iii)	Rivers, lakes and ponds.	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(b) (iv)	Seasonality; multiple use; competition and pollution.	6

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(c)	Ways of making a living outside the normal job market and a means of supplementing a the income of poor households. Great diversity - from selling matches and shoe-laces to collecting rubbish; also begging and prostitution. Band 1: Simple statements (1 - 2 marks) Band 2: Developed statements (3 - 4 marks) Band 3: Thorough response (5 - 6 marks)	6

Total 15 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(a) (i)	1. land / site 2. capital	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(a) (ii)	It is derived from natural resources - coal, oil, water, etc. It is an economic factor because the consumption of energy costs money.	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(a) (iii)	Underemployment; cheap, but mainly unskilled; predominantly male; export of labour; use of child labour.	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(b) (i)	Improved power and energy supply; better transport and communications networks; more capital investment; more government help; political stability; export drive.	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(b) (ii)	The marks will be for the soundness / persuasiveness of the reasons. Expect most candidates to confine their comments to their chosen way.	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(c)	Through international trade (importing more than exporting); foreign companies involved in the production of primary commodities; recipient of foreign aid; export of migrant workers, etc. Band 1: Simple statements (1 - 2 marks) Band 2: Developed statements (3 - 4 marks) Band 3: Thorough response (5 - 6 marks)	6

Total 15 marks