

Mark Scheme Summer 2009

GCE O Level

Bangladesh Studies (7038)

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Contents

1.	Paper 1 Mark Scheme	5
2.	Paper 2 Mark Scheme	21

Unit 7038 Paper 1

Question Number		
1		<p>In what ways did Bengal develop under the Bengali Sultans in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries?</p> <p>In addition to your own knowledge, you may also use the following to help in your answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • territorial changes • administration • religion.
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Band 1	1-6	Simple statements giving examples of developments, e.g. Bengal expanded, administration improved, there were many conversions to Islam, Bengal became independent of Delhi, Hindus were used as officials, zamindars collected taxes etc.
Band 2	7-12	Developed statements describing developments, e.g. Kamarupa, Assam, Orissa were occupied, the land area expanded greatly, Hindus and people of all creeds were appointed as officials, Sufis were used as government representatives, Islam was the dominant religion but there appears to have been tolerance of other faiths, Bengali was used as the language, 'Raja' was used as the title of sultans etc.
Band 3	13-17	Explanation of developments, e.g. Bengal became a well-organised and administered state, coinage was issued bearing the image of a lion, distinctive styles of architecture developed, independence from Delhi was guaranteed and the Sultan of Bengal was treated as an equal by Firuz Shah, the frontiers of Bengal were secure etc.
Band 4	18-20	Sustained argument assessing developments, e.g. Bengal became an independent state for the first time for hundreds of years, it was distinctively Bengali because the Sultans wanted to distinguish themselves from the Delhi Sultanate, they invented the name 'Bangala' and the concept of the Bengali people was established for almost the first time, styles of architecture appeared that were unique in India etc.

Question Number		
2		<p>Explain the importance of two of the following in the development of Bengal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raja Ganesh • Jalauddin • Hossain Shah. <p>This mark scheme is to be used for both parts of the answer</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Band 1	1-4	Simple statements giving some effects, e.g. RG important official, J became Sultan, HS, Sultan etc.
Band 2	5-8	Developed statements describing some effects, e.g. RG Hindu showed egalitarianism, J adopted Islam, used term Raja, i.e. Bengali term, HS expanded borders, captured Chittagong etc.
Band 3	9-10	Explanation of effects, e.g. RG began a trend to employ Hindus because more loyal, J developed Bengali nature of regime, HS Bengal at its widest, encouraged Europeans for first time etc.

Question Number		
3		<p>How did the Mughals gain control of Bengal in the seventeenth century?</p> <p>In addition to your own knowledge, you may also use the following to help in your answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Islam Khan • Mughal administration • support from European countries.
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Band 1	1-6	Simple statements giving examples of reasons, e.g. IK conquered East Bengal, admin was very efficient, Europeans supported Mughals for trade etc.
Band 2	7-12	Developed statements describing reasons, e.g. IK overcame resistance of Bara-Bhuiyans, established Dhaka, admin used subahdar and diwani to control affairs, Europeans expanded trade, Dhaka and markets etc.
Band 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13-17 	Explanation of reasons, e.g. IK conquest and development of Dhaka led to better infrastructure, which in turn encouraged trade, Dhaka became an important entrepot, division of powers meant that admin was usually efficient etc.
Band 4	18-20	Sustained argument assessing reasons, e.g. as L3 but emphasises significance of control of East Bengal and role of Shaista Khan and possibly points out that control was not constant etc.

Question Number		
4		<p>Explain the importance of two of the following in the reign of Murshid Quli Khan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • financial reforms • Murshidabad • trade. <p>This mark scheme is to be used for both parts of the answer</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Band 1	1-4	Simple statements giving some effects, e.g. MGK reformed the finances of Bengal, encouraged traders, moved capital to Murshidabad etc.
Band 2	5-8	Developed statements describing some effects, e.g. sent as Diwani to reform the finances, very successful, encouraged European traders and developed trade and markets in Bengal, transferred capital to M as a sign of the regard of the Emperor etc.
Band 3	9-10	Explanation of effects, e.g. helped to establish the Nawabate by isolating Bengal from Delhi, established economic and financial stability etc.

Question Number		
5		<p>Explain the importance of either Robert Clive or Warren Hastings in the development of British rule of Bengal.</p> <p>In addition to your own knowledge, you may also use the following to help in your answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • military actions • taxation • relations with the Mughal Empire.
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Band 1	1-6	Simple statements giving examples of actions, e.g. recaptured Kolkata, defeated Sirajuddaula, won the battle of Palashi, paid money to the Emperor, reformed the administration, ignored the Emperor, attacked the Marathas etc.
Band 2	7-12	Developed statements describing actions, e.g. details of events in 1756-8, deal with Mir Jafar, success at Palashi, assassination of Sirajuddaula, return in 1765, Clive System of Double Government, secured Bengal from the Emperor by annual payments, Hastings introduced tax-farming, governed using Bengali methods and justice, assumed that Bengal was independent of the Mughal Empire etc.
Band 3	13-17	Explanation of actions, e.g. Clive undermined Sirajuddaula by intrigue and assured British control, Double System gained the East India Company revenue but did not involve it in administration, nominally accepted the authority of the Mughal Empire by signing a treaty and paying 2,600,000 rupees a year, Hastings ignored the Empire and treated Bengal as a British colony, used Bengalis in the administration and followed Bengali traditions and justice, did not impose British systems or standards, reformed the administration and justice systems etc.
Band 4	18-20	Sustained argument assessing actions, e.g. using his military bravery and political cunning, Clive guaranteed British control of Bengal by undermining the Nawab, assured control by not attempting to replace local official, used Reza Khan to run administration in Double Government, Hastings built on Clive's work, continuing to govern traditionally but attempting to reform the taxation system through tax-farming, which seems to have failed etc.

Question Number		
6		<p>What role did two of the following play in the development of the Bangla language?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William Carey • the 'Bengal Renaissance' • Rabindranath Tagore. <p>This mark scheme is to be used for both parts of the answer</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Band 1	1-4	Simple statements giving examples, e.g. Carey 'organised' Bangla, Renaissance was books written in first half of nineteenth century, Tagore wrote poems in Bangla etc.
Band 2	5-8	Developed statements describing contribution, e.g. Carey produced first grammar of Bangla and began to print books in Bangla, Bangla used in journals and periodicals, novels and textbooks, Tagore was the first international figure who wrote in Bangla etc.
Band 3	9-10	Explanation of contribution, e.g. Carey made Bangla a modern language by standardising characters, worked with Serampore Press to publish in Bangla, Renaissance enabled Bangla to be widely used and be recognised as the language of Bengal, Tagore gained international recognition for Bangla and won the Nobel prize for literature in 1913 etc.

Question Number		
7		<p>Why did demands for Indian independence grow in the years immediately after the First World War?</p> <p>In addition to your own knowledge, you may also use the following to help in your answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Montague-Chelmsford reforms, 1919 • the Amritsar Massacre, 1919 • the Government of India Act, 1919.
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Band 1	1-6	Simple statements giving examples of reasons, e.g. MCR offered the possibility of self - rule, AM was a shock, Gol only offered Dyarchy etc.
Band 2	7-12	Developed statements describing reasons, e.g. details of the above etc.
Band 3	13-17	Explanation of reasons, e.g. MCR were popular but proved disappointing when MCR were published, AM seemed to show the real aims of the British, Gol did not offer what Indians wanted, self-rule, growth of Congress, Gandhi, ML etc.
Band 4	18-20	Sustained argument assessing reasons, e.g. after contribution in FWW, post-war efforts were a real blow etc.

Question Number		
8		<p>Explain the importance of two of the following in the development of campaigns for Indian independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Simon Commission, 1927 • the Government of India Act, 1935 • the Pakistan Movement, 1940-1947. <p>This mark scheme is to be used for both parts of the answer.</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Band 1	1-4	Simple statements giving some effects, e.g. Simon did not work, Congress did not attend, GI Act not accepted by Congress, PM wanted Muslim state etc.
Band 2	5-8	Developed statements describing some effects, e.g. details of SC, GI Act and PM etc.
Band 3	9-10	Explanation of effects, e.g. SC led to split between INC and AIML and resulted in Round Table Conferences, GI resulted in significant split between INC and AIML which led to the development of PM, PM did not at first envisage partition but as relations broke down this was the result etc.

Question Number		
9		<p>Why did it prove so difficult to produce a constitution for Pakistan after independence?</p> <p>In addition to your own knowledge, you may also use the following to help in your answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the role of the Governor-General • Urdu • the weakness of the Constituent Assembly.
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Band 1	1-6	Simple statements giving reasons/events, e.g. Jinnah wanted Urdu, West Pakistan did not want to allow East Pakistan majority rule, the Constituent Assembly was not allowed to work freely, the Governor-General interfered etc.
Band 2	7-12	Developed statements describing reasons/events, e.g. Jinnah wanted to prevent Bangla being accepted as a national language, power was in the hands of the Governor-General, the civil service was mostly from West Pakistan, the proposals of the Constituent Assembly were rejected by the Governor-General etc.
Band 3	13-17	Explanation of reasons/events, e.g. Jinnah and others wanted to retain control of Pakistan and the constitution was one way of doing it, Urdu would mean that control was in the hands of a West Pakistani elite, the Constituent Assembly was deliberately given few powers to prevent it reaching a democratic conclusion etc.
Band 4	18-20	Sustained argument assessing reasons, e.g. the main reason for the failure was the determination of West Pakistan to suppress Bengal, Jinnah chose to be Governor-General in order to use executive power to prevent Bengal achieving majority rule, Bangla was suppressed to ensure that power remained in the hands of a small elite in the west etc.

Question Number		
10		<p>Explain the importance of two of the following in the growing demands for self-government in East Bengal/Pakistan in the 1950s:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Language Movement • Ekushey February • the Pakistan Constitution, 1956. <p>This mark scheme is to be used for both parts of the answer.</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Band 1	1-4	Simple statements giving some effects, e.g. LM wanted Bangla, Ekushey was a demonstration, PC gave provinces very little power etc.
Band 2	5-8	Developed statements describing some effects, e.g. details of the above etc.
Band 3	9-10	Explanation of effects, e.g. symbols of the ways that WP was trying to manipulate the system to retain power and prevent EB/P exercising any real influence etc.

Question Number		
11		<p>Why did relations between East and West Pakistan grow worse between 1969 and 1970?</p> <p>In addition to your own knowledge, you may also use the following to help in your answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the policies of President Yahya Khan • the cyclone of 12th-13th November 1970 • the National Assembly elections, December 1970.
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Band 1	1-6	Simple statements giving examples of reasons, e.g. YK put off the calling of the National Assembly, cyclone did great damage to EP, elections were won by the Awami League etc.
Band 2	7-12	Developed statements describing reasons, e.g. details of the policies of YK, effects of the cyclone, details of the AL victory etc.
Band 3	13-17	Explanation of reasons, e.g. YK appeared to be playing for time by refusing to appoint SMR PM, his failure to offer help after the cyclone looked very serious, cyclone enabled SMR to portray WP as the enemy and refuse to cooperate, elections offered.
Band 4	18-20	Sustained argument assessing reasons, e.g. As L3 but emphasising the significance of the role of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman etc.

Question Number		
12		<p>Explain the importance of two of the following in the creation of a constitution for Bangladesh:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Four Basic Principles of the Awami League • the President • the Prime Minister. <p>This mark scheme is to be used for both parts of the answer.</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Band 1	1-4	Simple statements giving some effects, e.g. nationalism, secularism, socialism and democracy, president ceremonial, PM had power etc.
Band 2	5-8	Developed statements describing some effects, e.g. BD would be a parliamentary democracy where the multi-cultural aspects would be reinforced, PM must govern through Parliament, President would appoint the PM etc.
Band 3	9-10	Explanation of effects, e.g. constitution was an attempt to adopt a largely British model in a new country which faced major problems, it tried to avoid many of the difficulties that other emerging nations had faced etc.

Question Number		
13		<p>What role has Bangladesh played in international affairs since 1975?</p> <p>In addition to your own knowledge, you may also use the following to help in your answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support for the United Nations • the South-East Asia Association for Regional Cooperation • relations with India and Pakistan.
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Band 1	1-6	Simple statements giving examples of role, e.g. key supporter of UN, founder member of SAARC, improved relations with I and P etc.
Band 2	7-12	Developed statements describing role, e.g. very prominent in UN peace-keeping missions, has been President of General Assembly and twice on Sec Council, prominent in SAARC, meeting in Dhaka in 2005, deals with regional issues, India has supplied aid and water-sharing, P recognised BD in 1974 and visits in 1980s and 1990s etc.
Band 3	13-17	Explanation of role, e.g. impact far greater than anticipated, despite internal difficulties, international contribution very important etc.
Band 4	18-20	<p>Sustained argument assessing reasons, e.g. has adopted a neutral standpoint, relations with neighbours stabilised, support from USA, USSR and China, support for UN very important, third largest contributor to peace-keeping forces etc.</p> <p>Sustained argument assessing reasons, e.g. has adopted a neutral standpoint, relations with neighbours stabilised, support from USA, USSR and China, support for UN very important, third largest contributor to peace-keeping forces etc.</p>

Question Number		
14		<p>In what ways have two of the following developed in Bangladesh since 1975?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Press • industry • agriculture. <p>This mark scheme is to be used for both parts of the answer.</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Band 1	1-4	Simple statements giving some effects, e.g. mark according to the quality of individual answers, gives numbers of newspapers, names industries, names types of agriculture.
Band 2	5-8	Developed statements describing some effects, describes the press, agriculture-subsistence and commercial, industries-development of garment manufacture etc.
Band 3	9-10	Explanation of effects, e.g. changing role of the press, freedom of speech, development of industry e.g. production of cheap goods for export to the west, agriculture e.g. subsidies helped to increase grain production.

Question Number		
15		<p>Explain the importance of Begum Sufia Kamal to the development of Bengali culture in the twentieth century.</p> <p>In addition to your own knowledge, you may also use the following to help in your answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the magazine 'Begum' • the Language Movement • social work.
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Band 1	1-6	Simple statements giving details of work, e.g. poetry, feminism, the Language Movement, education etc.
Band 2	7-12	Developed statements describing work, e.g. details of poetry, involvement in feminist organisations, Indian Women's Federation, role in War of Liberation, work for organisations tackling rural poverty etc.
Band 3	13-17	Explanation of work, e.g. meeting with Mohandas Gandhi, devotion to Bengal and helping the poor and underprivileged, radical ideas post-1947, support for the Mukti Bahini, etc.
Band 4	18-20	Sustained argument assessing importance of work, e.g. 'Khalamma', inspiration to political activists and writers, upholder of democratic and humane values, the voice of social justice and protest etc.

Question Number		
16		<p>Explain the importance of two of the following in the culture of Bangladesh.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • folk literature • tribal customs • religious architecture. <p>This mark scheme is to be used for both parts of the answer.</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Band 1	1-4	Simple statements giving some effects, e.g. some details of folk literature etc.
Band 2	5-8	Developed statements describing some effects, e.g. describing details of aspects of tribal customs etc.
Band 3	9-10	Explanation of effects, e.g. explaining the importance of religious architecture etc.

Unit 7038 Paper 2

Question Number	Name the following features which are shown on the map: Answer	Mark
1(a)	5 x 1 marks - 1 mark for each correct answer. Maximum 5 marks. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) • River A - Padma (ii) • High ground at B - Madhupur Tract (iii) • Vegetation at C - mangrove (iv) • Mineral resource at D - natural gas (v) • City at E - Dhaka 	(5)

Question Number	What is the difference between a delta and a flood plain? Answer	Mark
1(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An accumulation of sediment deposited by a river as it enters the sea. Multiple river channels. • An accumulation of sediment deposited by a river in its valley floor during times of flooding. River in a single channel. 	(3)

Question Number	What is meant by the term aquaculture ? Answer	Mark
1(c)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cultivation of fish and crustaceans in the sea, rivers, lakes and ponds. 	(1)

Question Number	Give two reasons why aquaculture is becoming more important in Bangladesh. Answer	Mark
1(c)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overfishing of wild stocks; pollution of rivers, canals, etc. • increasing demand for fish as part of basic diet • valuable export. Any 2 of 3	(2)

Question Number	How might global warming impact on natural hazards in Bangladesh? Answer	Mark
1(d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More frequent and severe flooding; more vigorous typhoons and storm surges; more landslides. 	(4)

Total 15 marks

Question Number	Which is the wettest month? Answer	Mark
2(a)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 	(1)

Question Number	What is the average rainfall total for that month? Answer	Mark
2(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 76cm 	(1)

Question Number	Describe how average monthly rainfall at Chittagong changes during the year. Answer	Mark
2(a)(iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lowest rainfall is in January. It then increases every month, reaching a peak in July. After that it declines, particularly after September. <p>Credit quotation of accurate data.</p>	(2)

Question Number	Give two reasons why northern Bangladesh has lower winter temperatures than southern Bangladesh. Answer	Mark
2(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further from 'warming' effect of sea in winter higher ground means lower temperatures higher latitude. <p>Any 2 from 3.</p>	(2)

Question Number	What are the characteristics of a monsoon climate? Answer	Mark
2(c)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasonal reversal of wind direction (SE to NW); summer rain; winter drought. 	(3)

Question Number	What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a monsoon climate?	
2(c)(ii)	<p>Advantages - summer rains important to rice cultivation; replenishing of ponds and lakes and their fish stocks; replenishing soils.</p> <p>Disadvantages - summer rain is too intense and causes flooding - disruption of everyday life; winter drought can be severe and a problem for the growth of crops and feeding of livestock.</p>	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Band 1	1-2	Simple statements.
Band 2	3-4	Developed statements
Band 3	5-6	Thorough response

Total 15 marks

Question Number	Give an example of each of the following types of resource: Answer	Mark
3(a)(i)	1. a physical resource <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minerals, energy, soils, climate, forests, etc. 2. a human resource. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour, enterprise, capital, literacy, etc. 	(1)
Question Number	What is the difference between renewable and non-renewable resources? Answer	Mark
3(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-renewable - can only be used once; renewable resources can provide an endless supply. 	(2)
Question Number	What products are provided by the tropical evergreen forests of Bangladesh? Answer	Mark
3(a)(iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building timber, bamboo scaffolding, wax, honey, medicinal plants, fuel wood. 	(2)
Question Number	Why is electricity so important to a country's development? Answer	Mark
3(b)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because it provides the energy for lighting and air conditioning, as well for modern manufacturing and rail transport. 	(2)

Question Number	What resources are used in the generation of electricity in Bangladesh? Answer	Mark
3(b)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rivers (HEP), coal, oil and natural gas. 	(2)

Question Number	How is the fertility of soils in Bangladesh being reduced?	
3(c)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flooding, irrigation, over-cropping, chemical fertilisers, pollution, deforestation, brick-making, etc. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Band 1	1-2	Simple statements.
Band 2	3-4	Developed statements
Band 3	5-6	Thorough response

Total 15 marks

Question Number	Calculate the rate of natural increase in 2005. Answer	Mark
4(a)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14.1 per 1000 people 	(1)

Question Number	Give reasons for: Answer	Mark
4(a)(ii)	<p>1. the fall in the birth rate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wider practice of birth control; availability of contraceptives; wider appreciation of the benefits of having fewer children. <p>2. the fall in the death rate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better healthcare; more people inoculated against killer diseases; more basic education about health and hygiene; better access to safe water; better sewage disposal. 	(4)

Question Number	What is meant by the term migration ? Answer	Mark
4(b)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People changing their residential location. 	(1)

Question Number	In what ways does international migration benefit Bangladesh? Answer	Mark
4(b)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emigration - remittances; reduces underemployment and overpopulation. • Immigration - enrichment of human resources. 	(3)

Question Number	What factors affect the distribution of population in Bangladesh?	
4(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of farmland; freedom from natural hazards (esp. flooding); availability of employment and services, etc. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Band 1	1-2	Simple statements.
Band 2	3-4	Developed statements
Band 3	5-6	Thorough response

Total 15 marks

Question Number	What is meant by the term welfare ? Answer	Mark
5(a)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	Why is work so important to welfare? Answer	Mark
5(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because it is the main means of acquiring those things that are an important part of welfare - decent housing, adequate food, education, etc. 	(2)

Question Number	With reference to Figure 5, suggest one other important contributor to welfare and explain its importance. Answer	Mark
5(a)(iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education, food, personal safety, civil rights, no discrimination, transparent government, etc. 	(2)

Question Number	What factors affect the location of settlements in Bangladesh? Answer	Mark
5(b)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rivers; dry points; crossings; vegetation; mineral deposits. 	(1)

Question Number	Compare the cities of Khulna and Rajshahi. Answer	Mark
5(b)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khulna - 2 million population; major seaport; gateway to the Sundarbans; seat of shipbuilding and newsprint industries. • Rajshahi - 0.65 million population; inland location on Padma; centre of silk industry and other cottage industries. <p>Reference page 67 of the Student Guide.</p>	(3)

Question Number	What do you think are the advantages of urban life?	
5(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More job opportunities; better services, especially education and healthcare; more entertainment; buzz and kudos, etc. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Band 1	1-2	Simple statements.
Band 2	3-4	Developed statements
Band 3	5-6	Thorough response

Total 15 marks

Question Number	What was the main aim of the Green Revolution? Answer	Mark
6(a)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To raise food production and to reduce hunger and starvation. 	(1)
Question Number	What is meant by the term pesticide ? Answer	Mark
6(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemicals that are used to kill insects and other pests that reduce crop yields. 	(1)
Question Number	What are the problems of using pesticides? Answer	Mark
6(a)(iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easily misused; serious damage to biodiversity; can enter the human food chain; unsafe handling and application, etc. 	(3)
Question Number	Name Bangladesh's leading manufacturing industry. Answer	Mark
6(b)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ready-made garment industry 	(1)
Question Number	Where are its two major international markets? Answer	Mark
6(b)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European Union (Germany / UK) and North America (USA) 	(1)

Question Number	Why is this manufacturing industry so important in Bangladesh?	Mark
	Answer	
6(b)(iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses domestic raw materials home produced; attraction of cheap labour; important source of employment for women; growing international markets. 	(2)

Question Number	What are 'cottage industries' and why are they also important for Bangladesh?	
6(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small-scale production units, often family-owned and operating on small amounts of capital. Production based on local raw materials (textiles, leather, paper, metals), inherited artistic skills (many are craft industries) and simple technology. • Provide a means of livelihood in rural areas; help combat poverty and a chance to break out of the cycle of poverty; part of the country's heritage. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Band 1	1-2	Simple statements.
Band 2	3-4	Developed statements
Band 3	5-6	Thorough response

Total 15 marks

Question Number	Which economic activities are typical of the tertiary sector? Answer	Mark
7(a)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Services of many kinds (personal, professional, social) and including some informal activities. 	(1)
Question Number	Where are most of these activities located? Answer	Mark
7(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In towns and cities and mainly in their centres. 	(1)
Question Number	Why are they located there? Answer	Mark
7(a)(iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They need to be accessible to large number of clients/customers. Town and city centres are nodal points in public transport networks. 	(2)
Question Number	How many divisions are there in Bangladesh? Answer	Mark
7(b)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six 	(1)

Question Number	After Dhaka, which division of Bangladesh do you think is the most prosperous? Give your reasons.	Mark
	Answer	
7(b)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chittagong likely choice - contains the second city (the leading port and a major industrial centre); rising tourism along coast, but does contain large areas of hilly, inaccessible country. <p>Can make case for another division.</p>	(4)

Question Number	In what ways is Bangladesh becoming involved in the global economy?	
7(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TNCs becoming involved in the exploitation of primary commodities (natural gas, tea, jute). Overseas marketing of ready-made garments. Import of foreign manufactures. TNCs setting up factories taking advantage of cheap labour. Receipt of international aid. Emigration of Bangladeshis in search of work and higher wages. Increasing number of foreign tourists. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Band 1	1-2	Simple statements.
Band 2	3-4	Developed statements
Band 3	5-6	Thorough response

Total 15 marks

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