

# Mark Scheme (Results) Summer 2010

GCE O Level

## O Level Pakistan Studies (7038) Paper 2

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## General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Question Number	Name the following: Answer	Mark
1(a)(i)	1. the sea immediately to the south of Bangladesh <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bay of Bengal</li> </ul> 2. the country to the south-east of Bangladesh <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Myanmar (Burma)</li> </ul> 3. the approximate latitude and longitude of the middle of Bangladesh. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Latitude 23°N; longitude 90°E</li> </ul>	(3)

Question Number	Name <b>four</b> important uses of Bangladesh's rivers. Answer	Mark
1(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport; irrigation; fishing; HEP generation; water supply; sewage disposal</li> </ul>	(2)

Question Number	Compare the north-east of Bangladesh with the west of Bangladesh in terms of: Answer	Mark
1(b)	1. Temperatures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mean monthly temperatures higher in W because higher ground in NE and persistent cloud.</li> </ul> 2. Rainfall. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The W is the driest part of Bangladesh (annual rainfall less than 150 cm). High ground in NE leads to high rainfall and much cloud and fog.</li> </ul>	(4)

Question Number	Suggest ways of reducing the deaths and damage caused by storm surges. Answer	Mark
1(c)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build up sea walls; keep settlement away from lowest lying and most exposed parts of the coast set up more emergency refuge areas.</li> </ul>	(3)

Question Number	Explain why it is difficult to predict landslides. Answer	Mark
1(c)(ii)	<p>It is difficult to know where the heaviest and most intense rainfall of a storm is likely to occur.</p> <p>Also difficult to know when the 'tipping point' of human impact on slope stability is reached.</p> <p>Rock type and therefore stability not known.</p> <p>Vegetation cover.</p> <p>Angle of slope.</p>	(3)

(Total 15 marks)

Question Number	Suggest <b>two</b> reasons for the decline in river fish production.	Mark
	Answer	
2(a)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pollution of rivers; overfishing; disturbance of aquatic habitats; spread of diseases in fish.</li> </ul>	(2)

Question Number	Apart from rivers, name <b>two</b> other sources of fish in Bangladesh.	Mark
	Answer	
2(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ponds &amp; lakes; coastal waters; aquaculture.</li> </ul>	(2)

Question Number	From the list below, identify the proportion of Bangladesh's exports made up of fish products.	Mark
	Answer	
2(a)(iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A 6%</li> </ul>	(1)

Question Number	What is meant by the term <b>natural hazard</b> ?	Mark
	Answer	
2(b)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any event in nature that causes injury or death to people and damage to property.</li> </ul>	(1)

Question Number	Describe some of the hazards created by people.	Mark
	Answer	
2(b)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landslides; pollution of air and water; traffic accidents, etc.</li> </ul>	(3)

Question Number	Describe the weather associated with each of the three main seasons of Bangladesh's climate.	
2(c)	Cool, dry season (November through to February) Pre-monsoon hot, dry season (March through to May) Rainy monsoon season (June through to October).	
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 the name given to the cause of global warming? Answer	Mark
3(a)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greenhouse effect.</li> </ul>	(1)

Question Number	How are people contributing to global warming? Answer	Mark
3(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By burning fossil fuels, deforestation and industrialisation. These activities are increasing the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere which, in turns, prevents heat from escaping through the atmosphere and out into space. They are intensifying the greenhouse effect.</li> </ul>	(2)

Question Number	Describe what happens to the coastline if sea-level was to rise by 5 metres. Answer	Mark
3(a)(iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The country is split into two by a deep sea inlet formed by the drowning of the Meghna valley.</li> <li>The sundarbans are lost and the new coastline lies to the north of them.</li> <li>Coastline will become (apparently) longer and smoother.</li> </ul>	(3)

Question Number	What is the difference between <i>weather</i> and <i>climate</i> ? Answer	Mark
3(b)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weather is the condition (heat, humidity, wind) of the atmosphere at any one time. Climate is generalised or average weather over a period of 30 years.</li> </ul>	(1)

Question Number	Climate is said to be a resource. How is climate used by people? Answer	Mark
3(b)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Those aspects of it that are exploited by people: heat and rainfall in agriculture; wind in the generation of electricity.</li> </ul>	(2)

Question Number		Describe the mineral resources of Bangladesh. Which do you think is the most important? Give your reasons.
3 (c)		Coal, oil and natural gas, silica sand, china clay, limestone. Likely choice either coal (large reserves of good quality bituminous coal; good for generating electricity; possible export) or natural gas (new reserves still be discovered; for use in cooking, heating and transport; possible lucrative export).
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 growth in population since 1947.	Mark
	Answer	
4(a)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 110 million</li> </ul>	(1)

Question Number	Which is the most densely populated division of Bangladesh?	Mark
	Answer	
4(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dhaka</li> </ul>	(1)

Question Number	What is meant by the term <b>overpopulation</b> ?	Mark
	Answer	
4(a)(iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When the population of a given country or region exceeds its carrying capacity.</li> </ul>	(2)

Question Number	Suggest <b>two</b> indicators of overpopulation.	Mark
	Answer	
4(a)(iv)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Malnutrition and starvation; poverty; inadequate social services; poor water supply and sewage disposal.</li> </ul>	(2)

Question Number	Suggest <b>two</b> different ways of classifying migrations.	Mark
	Answer	
4(b)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forced / voluntary; internal / international; temporary / permanent</li> </ul>	(1)

Question Number	Why does rural-to-urban migration in Bangladesh involve more men than women?	Mark
	Answer	
4(b)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater need for men to find work and earn; traditional that women should remain with the family and help with food production.</li> </ul>	(2)

Question Number	What would persuade you to migrate from Bangladesh to another country?	
4(c)	To join family and friends already living abroad; education; better career prospects; higher wages; persecution or discrimination.	
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 <b>urbanisation</b> ?	Mark
	Answer	
5(a)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is a process whereby increasing numbers of people live in urban settlements (towns and cities).</li> </ul>	(2)

Question Number	How is urbanisation measured?	Mark
	Answer	
5(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The percentage of the population living in towns and cities; the percentage of the population engaged in non-agricultural activities.</li> </ul>	(1)

Question Number	Name <b>two</b> ways in which the populations of towns and cities grow.	Mark
	Answer	
5(a)(iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By natural increase and by net in-migration.</li> </ul>	(1)

Question Number	Name <b>one</b> ethnic minority group living in Bangladesh.	Mark
	Answer	
5(b)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hindus; the hill tribes of Chittagong (mainly proto-Australoid); Mongoloid groups in north Bangladesh; UK ex-patriots.</li> </ul>	(1)

Question Number	Explain why more education for girls might help break the cycle of poverty.	Mark
	Answer	
5(b)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Better informed about need to curb family size; ability to add to household income; more awareness of hygiene and diet.</li> </ul>	(4)

Question Number	What do you think are the greatest problems facing towns and cities in Bangladesh?	
5(c)	Water supply and waste disposal; pollution and public health; traffic; housing and poverty; public order and personal safety; education and health 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 <b>irrigation</b> ?	Mark
	Answer	
6(a)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is the artificial application of water to the soil usually to assist in growing crops.</li> </ul>	(1)

Question Number	Why is irrigation necessary?	Mark
	Answer	
6(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure a year-round supply of water for crops, particularly during the dry season.</li> </ul>	(1)

Question Number	What are the problems of depending on ground water for irrigation?	Mark
	Answer	
6(a)(iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over-pumping and steadily lowering the water table so requiring wells of increasing depth. Increases risk of pumping contaminated water.</li> </ul>	(2)

Question Number	Irrigation is one input into an agricultural system. Name two other inputs.	Mark
	Answer	
6(a)(iv)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seeds; fertilisers; heat; capital; labour, etc.</li> </ul>	(1)

Question Number	What is meant by the term <b>transnational company (TNC)</b> ?	Mark
	Answer	
6(b)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Huge businesses that are involved in a range of economic activities and that operate in many countries.</li> </ul>	(1)

Question Number	Why might TNCs set up businesses in Bangladesh?	Mark
	Answer	
6(b)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To take advantage of supply of cheap labour; to penetrate the growing consumer market; To exploit some of the country's physical resources.</li> </ul>	(3)

Question Number		Describe some ways of improving manufacturing output in Bangladesh.
6(c)		Improvement of transport, communications and power supply; more capital investment; government support; export drive, skills training, 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 <b>transport</b> ?	Mark
	Answer	
7(a)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport is the physical movement of people and goods.</li> </ul>	(1)

Question Number	With reference to Figure 6, name <b>one</b> other mode of transport.	Mark
	Answer	
7(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air; sea; walking; animal transport</li> </ul>	(1)

Question Number	Give <b>one</b> disadvantage of <b>each</b> of the three types of transport in Figure 6.	Mark
	Answer	
7(a)(iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inland waterways - slow; seasonal contrasts in river flows</li> <li>• Railways - limited network; poor maintenance</li> <li>• Roads - congestion; interruption by rivers</li> </ul>	(3)

Question Number	What are the <b>two</b> main elements of international trade?	Mark
	Answer	
7(b)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exports and imports.</li> </ul>	(1)

Question Number	What is the name given to the difference between them?	Mark
	Answer	
7(b)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade balance.</li> </ul>	(1)

Question Number	Why is international trade so important to the development of a country?	Mark
	Answer	
7(b)(iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It allows a country to sell its products abroad to gain foreign currency. This currency is then spent on acquiring those things (raw materials, goods, etc.) that a country lacks.</li> </ul>	(2)

Question Number	Explain what is meant by 'making development more sustainable'.	
7(c)	Development is the use of resources and available technology to bring about an increase in the standard of living of a country. Development is usually accompanied by environmental costs. By making development more sustainable, so the consumption of non-renewable resources and environmental impacts are minimised. Such actions help ensure that future generations are able to use the same resources and to enjoy a relatively undamaged environment.	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Band 1	1-2	Simple statements.
Band 2	3-4	Developed statements
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