BANGLADESH STUDIES
7094/02
0449/02

Paper 2 Environment and Development of Bangladesh
May/June 2008
1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **three** questions.
Sketch maps and diagrams may be drawn to illustrate an answer.
You are advised to spend about 30 minutes on each question.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **12** printed pages and **4** blank pages.

UNIVERSITY *of* CAMBRIDGE
International Examinations

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Answer any THREE questions.
Answer ALL parts of the questions you choose.

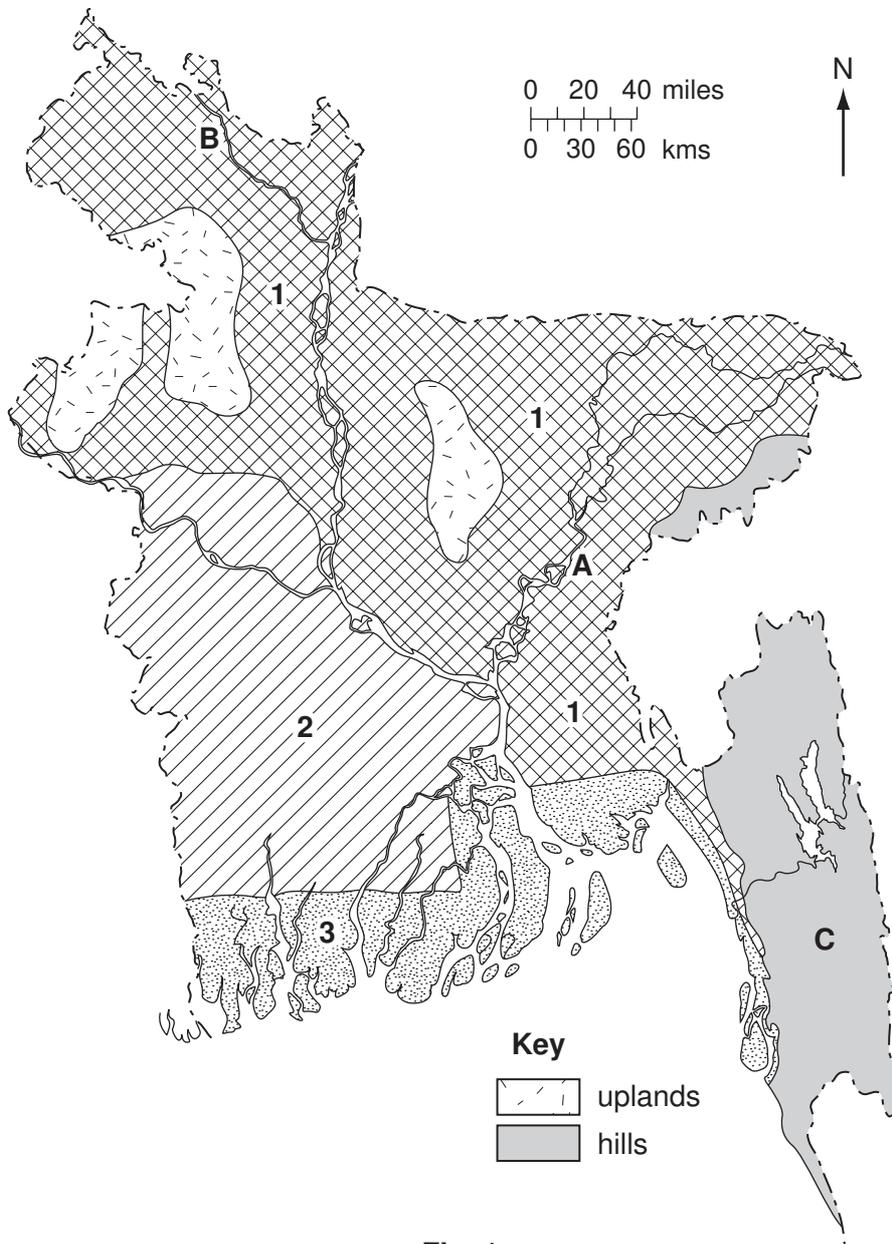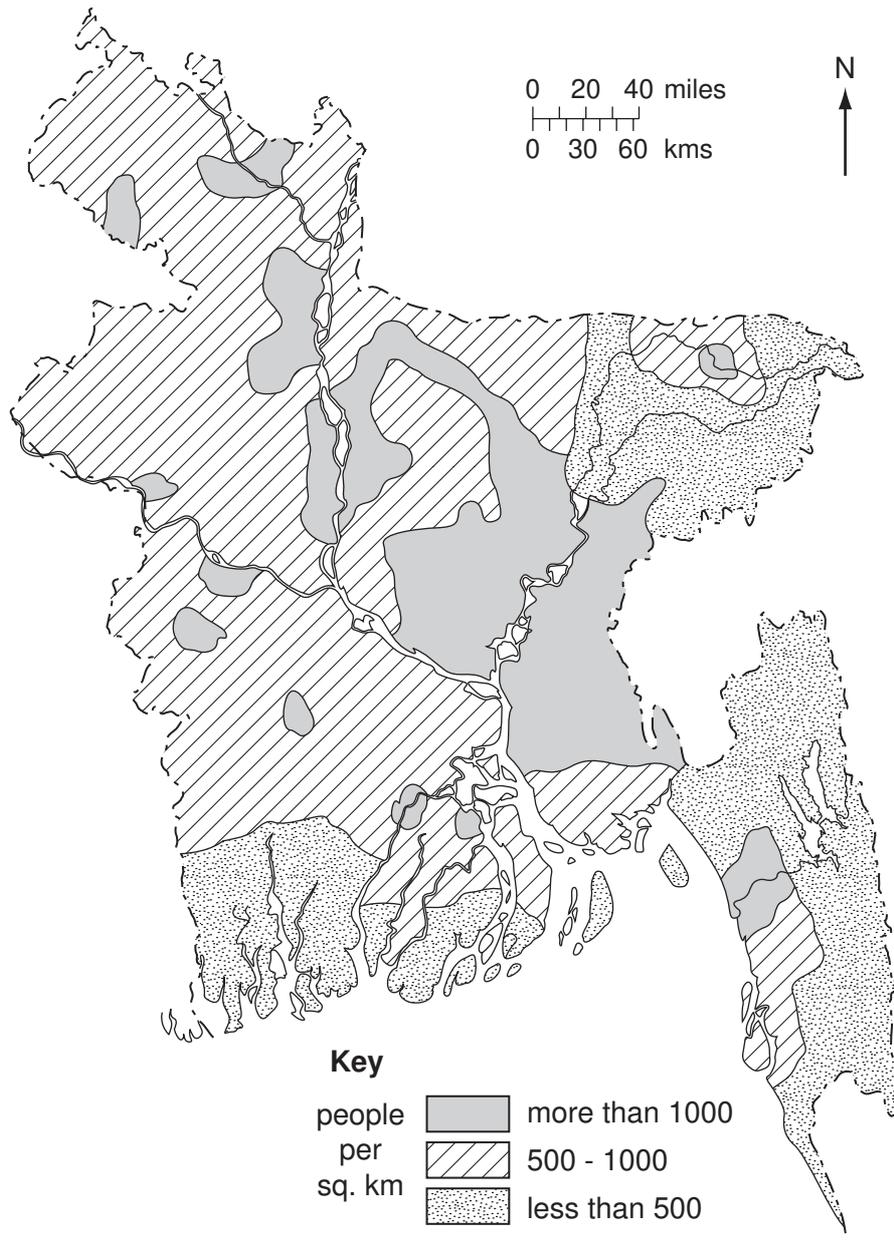**1** **(a)** Study Fig. 1, a physical map of Bangladesh.

Fig. 1

  (i) Name the two rivers marked A and B. [2]

  (ii) Name the area marked C. [1]

  (iii) There are **three** main types of plain. These are numbered 1, 2 and 3 on the map.
Name **each** type of plain. [3]

  (iv) For **either** area 1 or area 2, explain how this type of plain was formed. You may use a diagram to support your answer. [4]

(b) Study Fig. 2, showing the distribution of population in Bangladesh.

Key

people per sq. km

☐ more than 1000

▨ 500 - 1000

▨ less than 500

Fig. 2

  (i) Describe the distribution of the least densely populated areas (less than 500 people per sq km). [3]

 (ii) Describe the distribution of the most densely populated areas (more than 1000 people per sq km). [3]

(iii) Compare Fig. 2 with Fig. 1. To what extent do the physical features of Bangladesh help to explain its population distribution? [3]

(c) Consider these **two** opinions about flooding in Bangladesh:

    A.   *Flooding causes many problems for the country.*

    B.   *Flooding brings many benefits to the country*.

  (i) State **two** pieces of evidence which support opinion A. [2]

 (ii) State **two** pieces of evidence which support opinion B. [2]

(iii) Which of the two opinions do you agree with the most? Give reasons for your answer. [2]

[Total: 25]

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2 **(a)** Study Fig. 3, a map of Bangladesh's forests.

Fig. 3

   (i) Describe the distribution of forests shown on the map. [3]

   (ii) Describe **two** types of forest in Bangladesh. [4]

   (iii) State where **each** type can be found in the country. [2]

   (iv) Describe **four** uses of the forests. [2]

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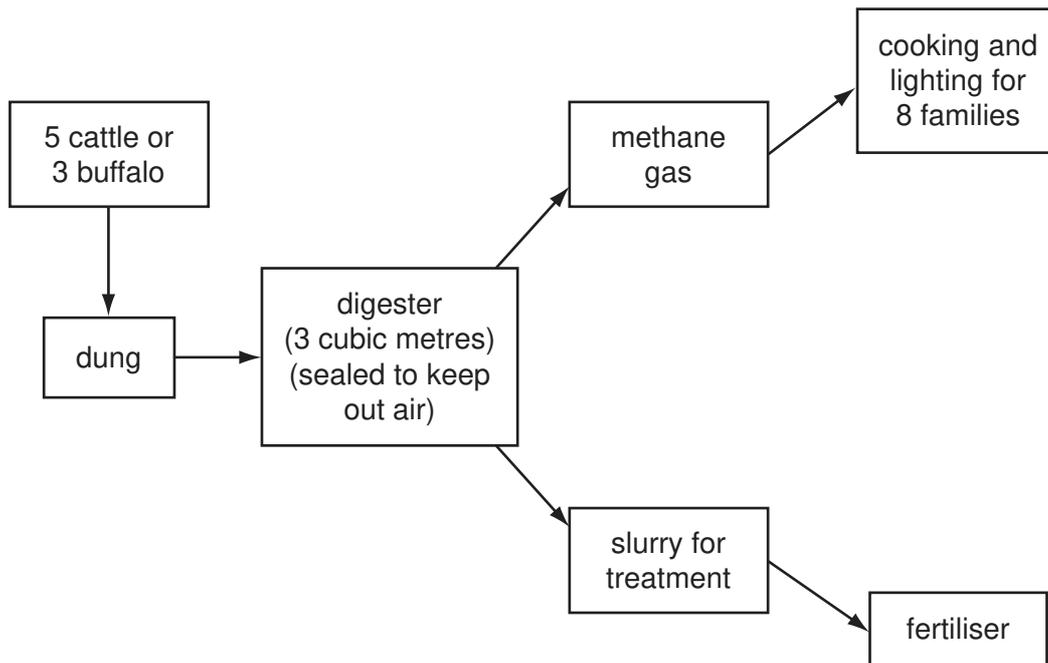**(b)** Study Fig. 4, which shows how biomass can be used to produce gas.

Fig. 4

  (i) Explain what is meant by the term 'biomass'. [2]

 (ii) Name **two** types of biomass found in Bangladesh other than dung. [2]

(iii) Using Fig. 4, explain how a biomass digester works. [4]

(c) Consider these two opinions about the use of biomass digesters in Bangladesh:

  A. *The widespread use of digesters could play a big role in helping to solve Bangladesh's energy problems.*

  B. *Digesters are useful but they are not the answers to Bangladesh's energy problems.*

  (i) State **two** pieces of evidence which support opinion A. [2]

 (ii) State **two** pieces of evidence which support opinion B. [2]

(iii) Which of the two opinions do you agree with the most? Give reasons for your answer. [2]

[Total: 25]

3 **(a)** Study Photograph A and the text below.

Photograph A

Aisha is a client of the Grameen Bank, and raises poultry with a loan of 80 000 taka, which she needed to buy the hen house and the chickens.

The Grameen Bank was established as an alternative to traditional banking, providing credit and loans to the poor without the need for collateral. It also reduced the exploitation of the poor by money lenders.

This micro-credit scheme has created opportunities for self-employment among unemployed people in rural Bangladesh, allowing them to invest for the future.

  (i) Why did Aisha take out a loan? [1]

 (ii) Why might Aisha have chosen the Grameen bank rather than a traditional bank? [3]

(iii) Describe how the Grameen bank works. [4]

(iv) How does micro-credit help both people like Aisha and also the economy of Bangladesh? [3]

(b) Study Fig. 5, which shows how much money each sector contributed to Bangladesh's economy in 1988 and 2005. (The figures are in constant 1996 prices).

Sector	1988 earnings (millions taka)	2005 earnings (millions taka)	% change 1988 to 2005
Agriculture	338	560	+165%
Construction	69	232	+336%
Electricity, gas and water	14	42	+300%
Manufacturing	141	424	+300%
Mining	10	29	+290%
Trade	139	361	+260%
Transport and communications	108	256	+237%
Other	317	637	+201%
Income from abroad	28	151	+539%
Total	1164	2692	Average +232%

Fig. 5

   (i) List the top **five** sectors for 2005 in order of the amount of money they earned. [2]

  (ii) Which sector increased the most

   - in proportion?

   - in amount? [2]

  (iii) Choose **either** agriculture **or** manufacturing from Fig. 5 and explain the reasons for its growth between 1988 and 2005. [3]

(c) All sectors in Bangladesh have a significant share of informal activities, which are known as the 'informal economy'.

   (i) What is the 'informal economy'? [2]

  (ii) Give **four** examples of jobs in the informal economy. [1]

(d) Consider the following opinion:

   '*The informal economy should be encouraged as the best way for Bangladesh to develop.*'

   (i) Give **two** pieces of evidence that support this opinion. [2]

  (ii) Give **two** pieces of evidence that do not support this opinion. [2]

[**Total: 25**]

4 **(a)** Study Fig. 6, which shows rates of population growth for six countries.

	Bangladesh	Brazil	China	India	Nigeria	Pakistan
% Rate of growth 1985 to 2000	2.4	1.6	1.2	1.9	2.9	2.7
% Rate of growth 2000 to 2015 (predicted)	1.8	1.1	0.6	1.4	2.3	2.4

Fig. 6

    (i) Which country is expected to have the fastest population growth between 2000 and 2015? [1]

    (ii) Which country is expected to have the fastest overall population growth between 1985 and 2015? [1]

    (iii) State **three** factors that affect the rate of population growth. [3]

    (iv) For **one** of these factors, explain how it affects population growth in Bangladesh. [3]
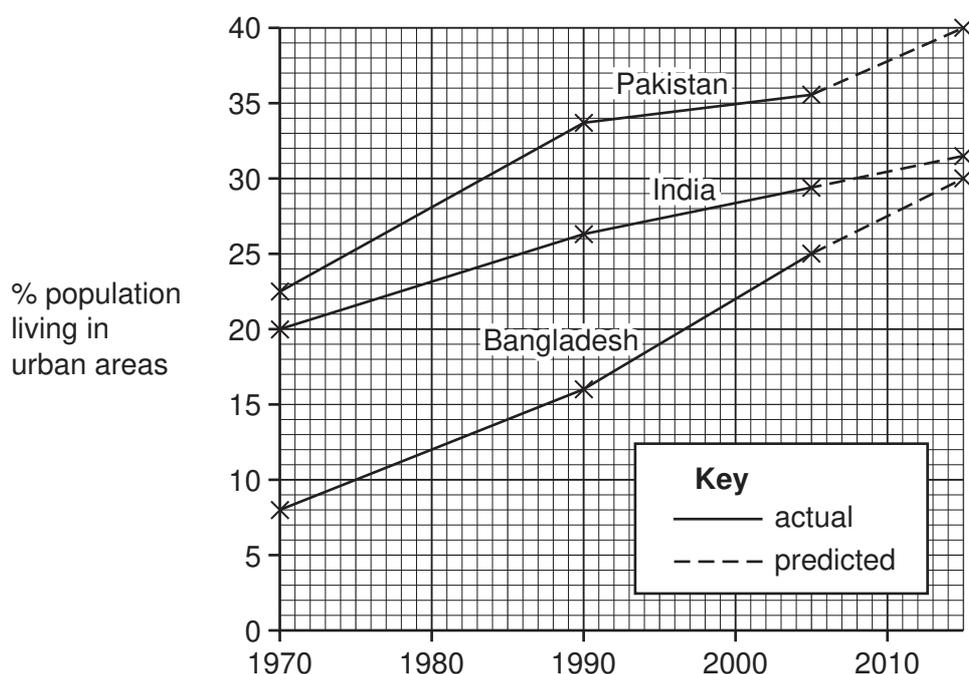
(b) Study Fig. 7, which shows trends in urbanisation.

Fig. 7

    (i) Describe how urbanisation in Bangladesh grew between 1970 and 2005. [2]

    (ii) Compare the trends in urbanisation in Bangladesh with those in Pakistan and India between 1970 and 2015. [4]

(c) Dhaka had a population of 12 million in 2005. It is predicted to have a population of around 21 million by 2015. This would make Dhaka the fourth biggest city in the world.

Explain why Dhaka is growing so fast. [5]

(d) Consider these two opinions about the growth of cities in Bangladesh:

A. *It is good for Bangladesh to have large cities that are rapidly growing.*

B. *It is better for Bangladesh if people stay in the countryside rather than move to cities.*

  (i) Give **two** arguments that support opinion A. [2]

 (ii) Give **two** arguments that support opinion B. [2]

(iii) Which of the two opinions do you agree with the most? Give reasons for your answer. [2]

[Total: 25]

5 **(a)** Study Fig. 8, which shows the rate of global warming between 1900 and 2050 (predicted).
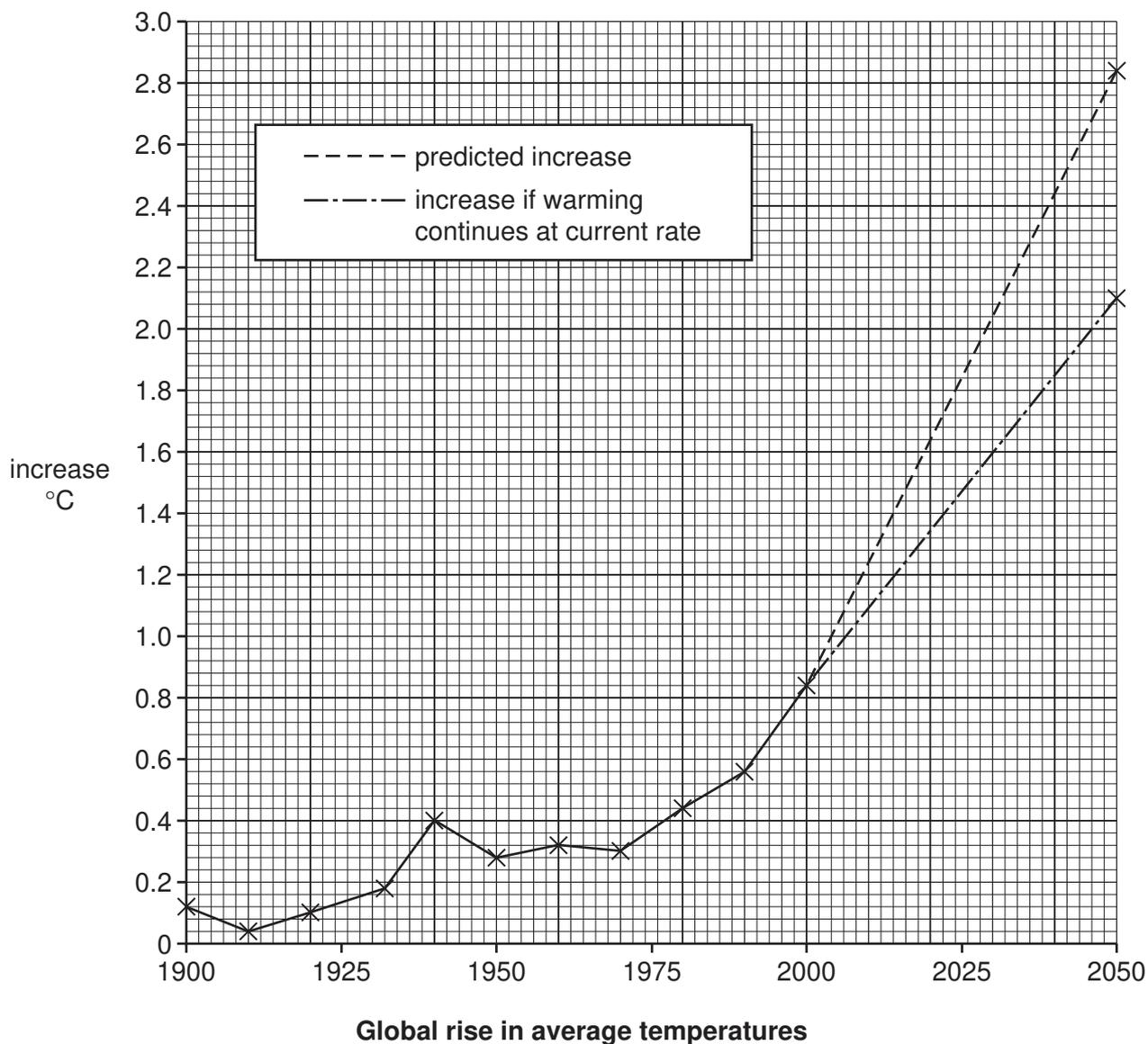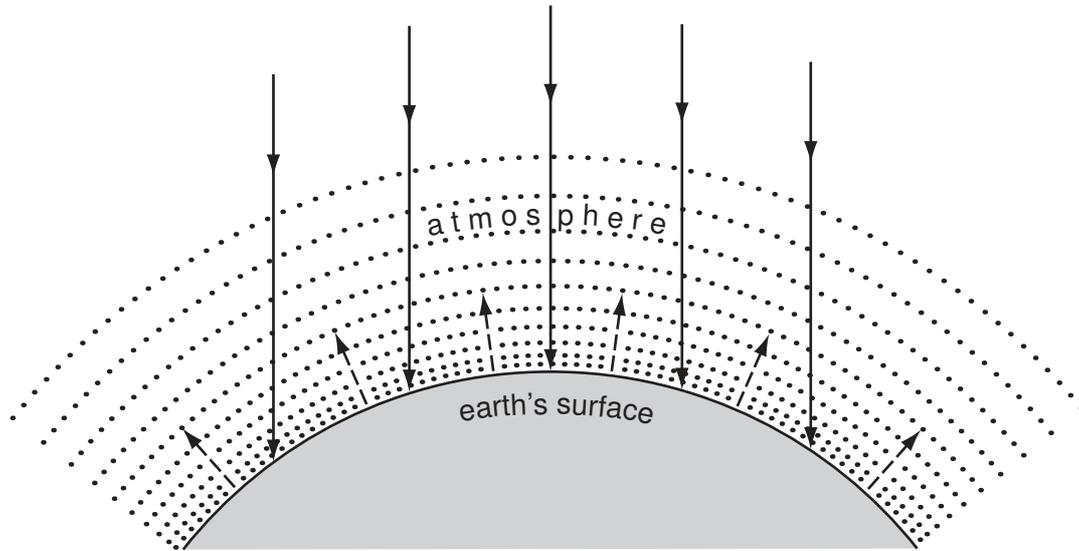

Global rise in average temperatures

Fig. 8

    (i) By how much did temperatures rise between 1970 and 2000? [1]

    (ii) Describe the changes that took place between 1900 and 2000. [3]

    (iii) By how much are temperatures predicted to increase between 2000 and 2050? [1]

    (iv) Why is the temperature predicted to rise faster between 2000 and 2050 than it did between 1950 and 2000? [2]

(b) How may Bangladesh be affected by global warming? [6]

(c) Study Fig. 9, which shows the 'greenhouse effect'.

Key

$\longrightarrow$ rays of heat from sun

$----\blacktriangleright$ greenhouse gases

Fig. 9

   (i) Name **two** 'greenhouse gases'. [2]

  (ii) Using Fig. 9, explain how greenhouse gases contribute to global warming. [4]

(d) Consider these two opinions about global warming:

     A. *It is nothing to do with Bangladesh and therefore the country should not do anything.*

     B. *Bangladesh must have a plan to deal with global warming.*

   (i) Give **two** pieces of evidence which support opinion A. [2]

  (ii) Give **two** pieces of evidence which support opinion B. [2]

 (iii) What would you advise a Bangladeshi government to do about global warming?
Give your reasons. [2]

[Total: 25]

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