

CANDIDATE  
NAME

CENTRE  
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**BANGLADESH STUDIES**

**7094/02**

Paper 2 Environment and Development of Bangladesh

**May/June 2019**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your centre number, candidate number and name in the boxes above.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any sketch maps, diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

**DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.**

Write your answer to each question in the space provided.

If additional space is required, you should use the lined page at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

Answer **three** questions.

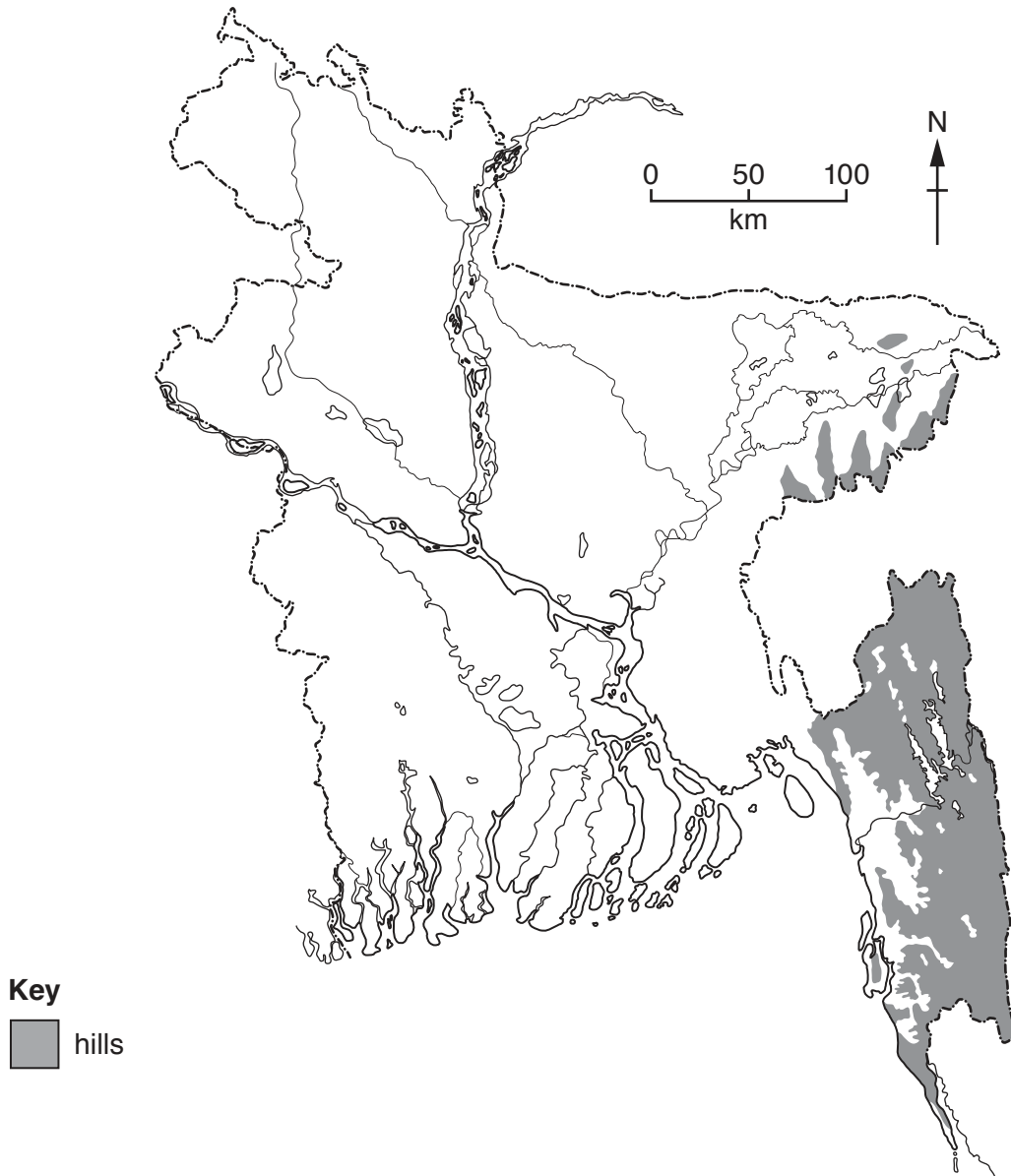
You are advised to spend about 30 minutes on each question.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **27** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Answer **three** questions.

1 (a) Study Fig. 1.1, a map showing the location of hills in Bangladesh.



**Fig. 1.1**

(i) Use Fig. 1.1 to describe the location of the hill areas in Bangladesh.

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.....

.....

..... [2]

(ii) What are the main **physical** characteristics of the hill areas of Bangladesh?

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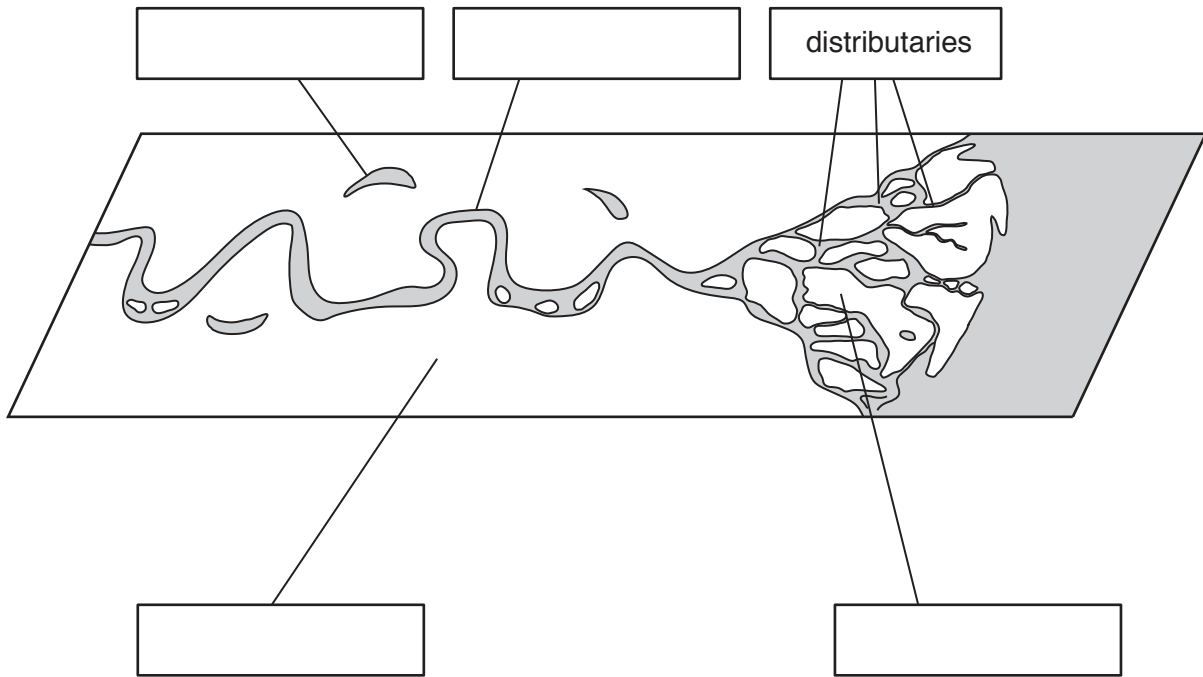
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..... [4]

(b) Study Fig. 1.2, a diagram which shows a lowland river and delta.



- Key**  
**labelled features**  
delta  
oxbow lake  
distributaries  
meander  
flood plain

**Fig. 1.2**

(i) Complete the diagram by adding the labels from the key in the correct place, **on Fig. 1.2**. One has been completed for you. [4]

(ii) Explain how a delta is formed.

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..... [4]

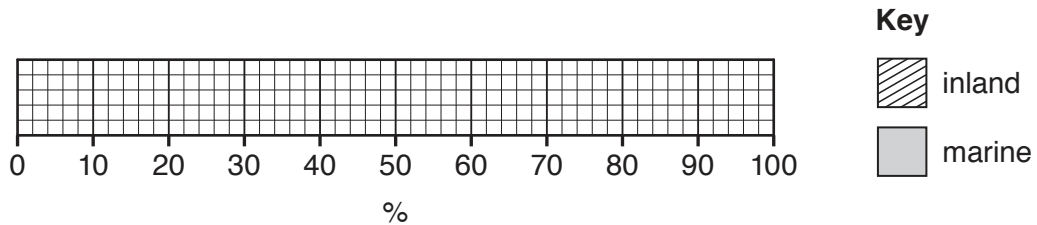
(iii) Name **two** large rivers which join together to form the Bengal Delta.

1 .....

2 ..... [2]

(c) Inland fishing accounts for 70% of the total annual fish production in Bangladesh. The other 30% is marine fishing.

(i) **Complete Fig. 1.3**, to show the percentage of each type of fishing.



[2]

**Fig. 1.3**

(ii) Suggest **two** reasons why there are large numbers of fish in the Bay of Bengal.

.....

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.....

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..... [2]

(d) Study the two statements below.

A 'Using more large mechanised fishing boats (trawlers) is the best way to increase fish production in Bangladesh.'

B 'Developing aquaculture (fish farming) is the best way to increase fish production in Bangladesh.'

(i) Give **one** piece of evidence which supports statement A.

.....  
..... [1]

(ii) Give **one** piece of evidence which supports statement B.

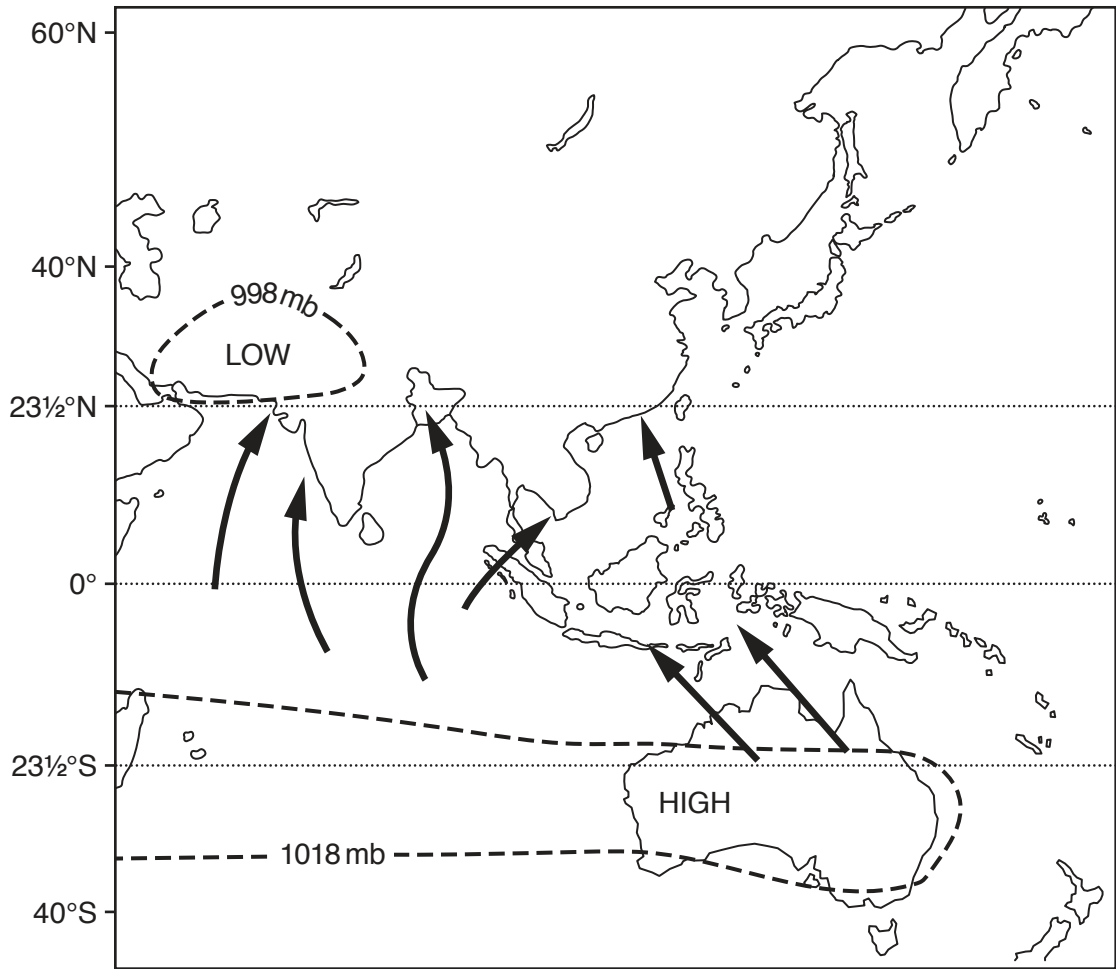
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..... [1]

(iii) Which statement do you agree with the most? Give reasons for your answer.

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.....  
..... [3]

[Total: 25]

2 (a) Study Fig. 2.1, which shows the summer monsoon.



**Key**  
→ Winds      ○ Pressure systems

**Fig. 2.1**

(i) What is a monsoon climate?

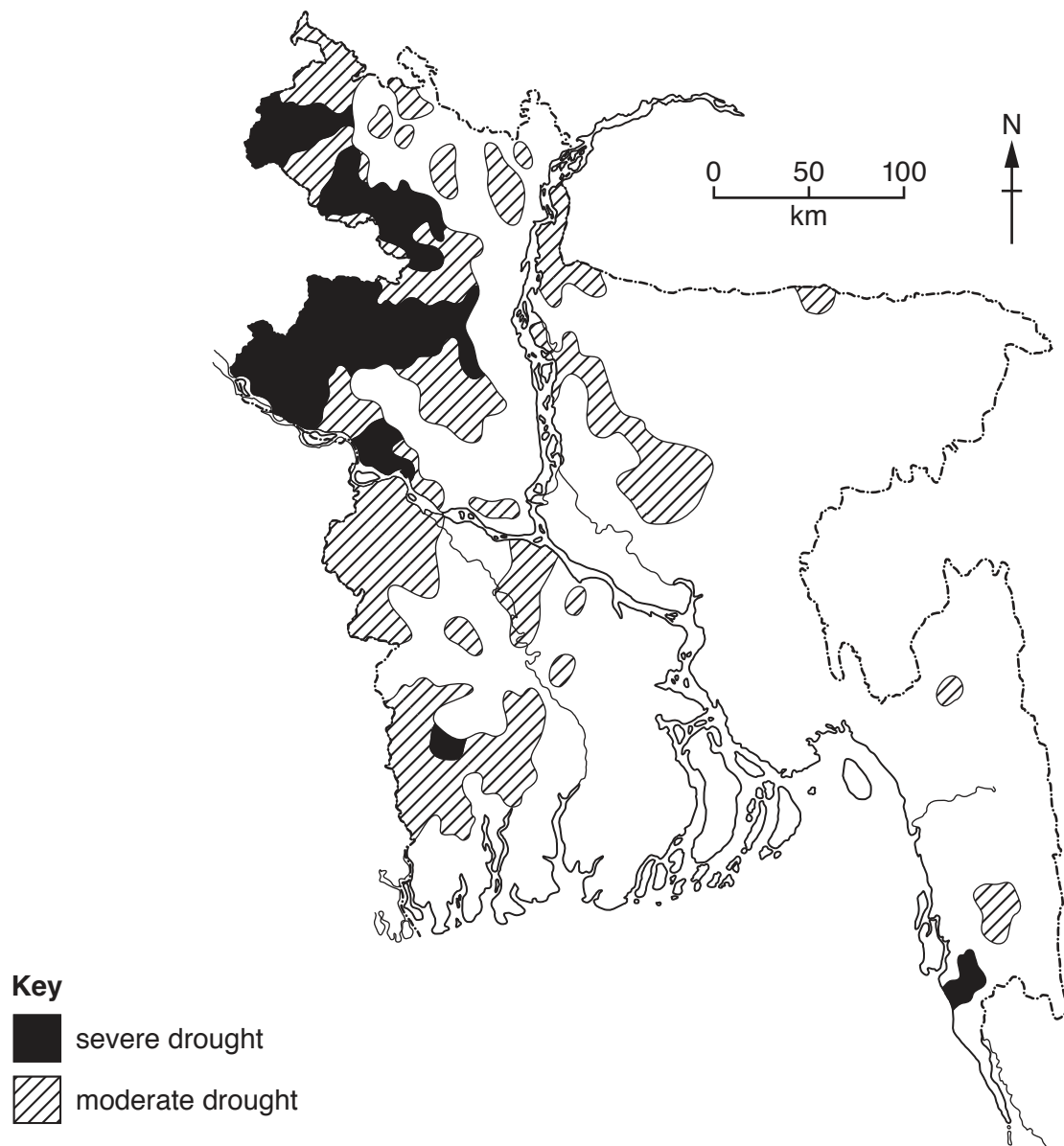
.....  
..... [1]

(ii) Use Fig. 2.1 to help you explain why heavy rain occurs in summer in Bangladesh.

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..... [3]



(c) Study Fig. 2.3, which shows drought areas in Bangladesh.



**Fig. 2.3**

(i) What is meant by the term *severe drought*?

.....

..... [1]



(ii) Use Fig. 2.3 to describe the location of areas of severe drought in Bangladesh.

.....  
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.....  
..... [2]

(iii) What are the main causes of drought?

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..... [3]

(d) One effect of drought is rural to urban migration. Describe other push factors that cause people to leave the Bangladesh countryside and move to cities.

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..... [4]

(e) Study the statement below.

'The climate of Bangladesh brings not only damaging droughts but also the life-giving monsoon to rural areas.'

(i) Give **one** piece of evidence to support the view that droughts cause problems for rural areas in Bangladesh.

.....  
..... [1]

(ii) Give **one** piece of evidence to support the view that the monsoon 'gives life' to rural areas in Bangladesh.

.....  
..... [1]

(iii) In your opinion, are the benefits of the life-giving monsoon greater than the problems caused by drought? Give reasons for your answer.

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..... [3]

[Total: 25]

- 3 (a) Study Fig. 3.1, which shows the location of coal mining areas and the Sundarbans mangrove forest in Bangladesh.

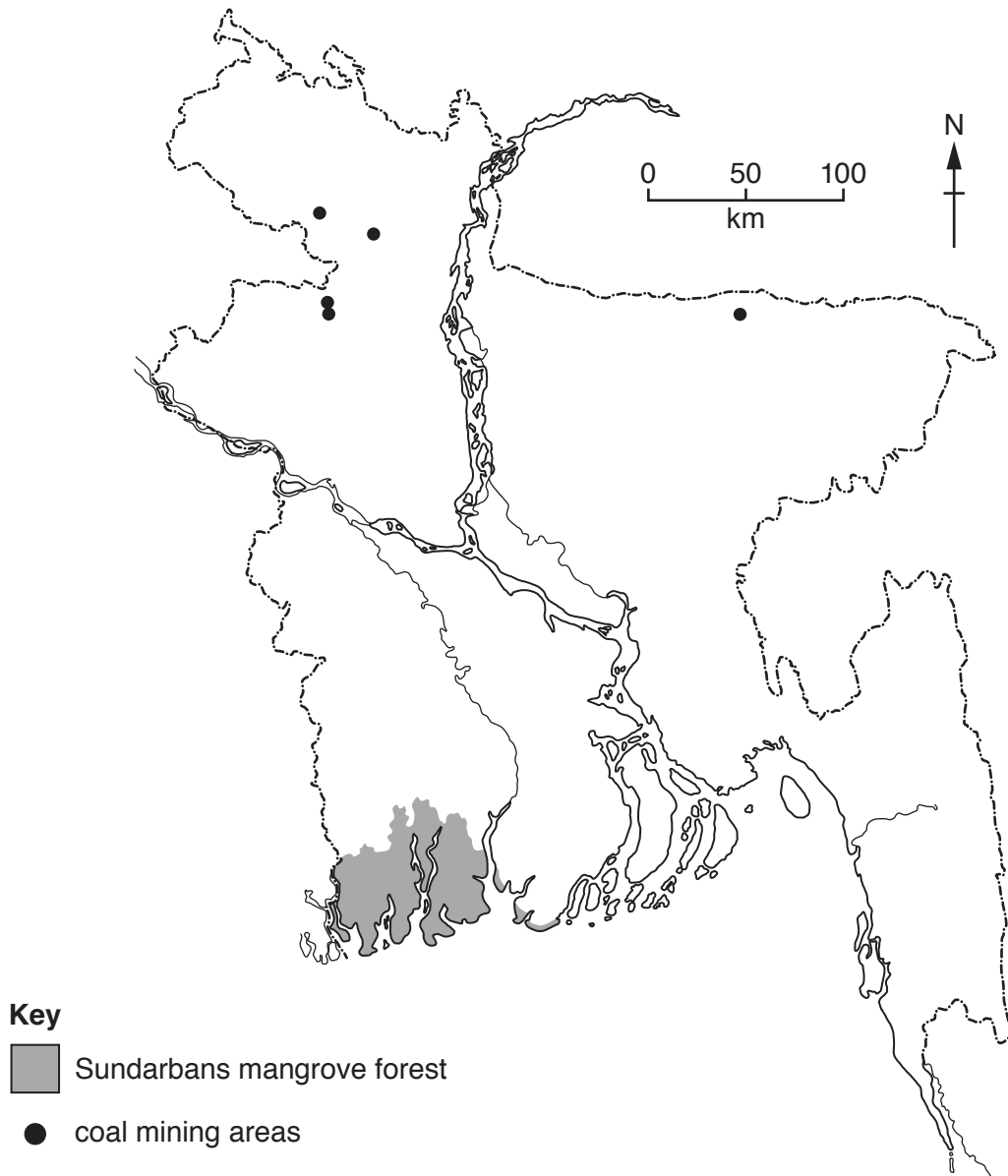


Fig. 3.1

- (i) Use Fig. 3.1 to describe the distribution of coal mining areas in Bangladesh.

.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [2]

- (ii) What is coal used for in Bangladesh?

..... [1]

(b) (i) Use Fig. 3.1 to help you describe the location of the Sundarbans mangrove forest.

.....  
..... [1]

(ii) Describe the main **physical** characteristics of the Sundarbans.

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..... [4]

(c) Study Fig. 3.2, a newspaper article about a threat to the Sundarbans mangrove forest.

**UN tells Bangladesh to halt mangrove-threatening coal power station**  
19 October 2016

The UN has made an urgent call to stop the construction of a coal power station in Bangladesh. The power station could damage the Sundarbans mangrove forest, where up to 450 Bengal tigers live.

The Rampal coal power station, which is 65 km north of the Sundarbans, could cause water and air pollution to the mangrove forest.

Ships carrying coal through the mangrove reserve could cause damage which would threaten the breeding grounds of the endangered Ganges river dolphins.

**Fig. 3.2**

(i) According to the article, which **two** species are under threat?

.....  
..... [2]

(ii) Explain how the development of power stations can cause pollution.

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..... [4]

(iii) Explain how climate change and agriculture are causing serious threats to the Sundarbans mangrove forest.

Climate change .....

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Agriculture .....

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.....  
..... [4]

(d) Study Table 3.1, which shows electricity generation from renewable energy sources in Bangladesh.

Table 3.1

year	electricity generation (GWh)		
	hydro-electric (HEP)	solar	wind
2003	750	0	0
2013	890	130	10

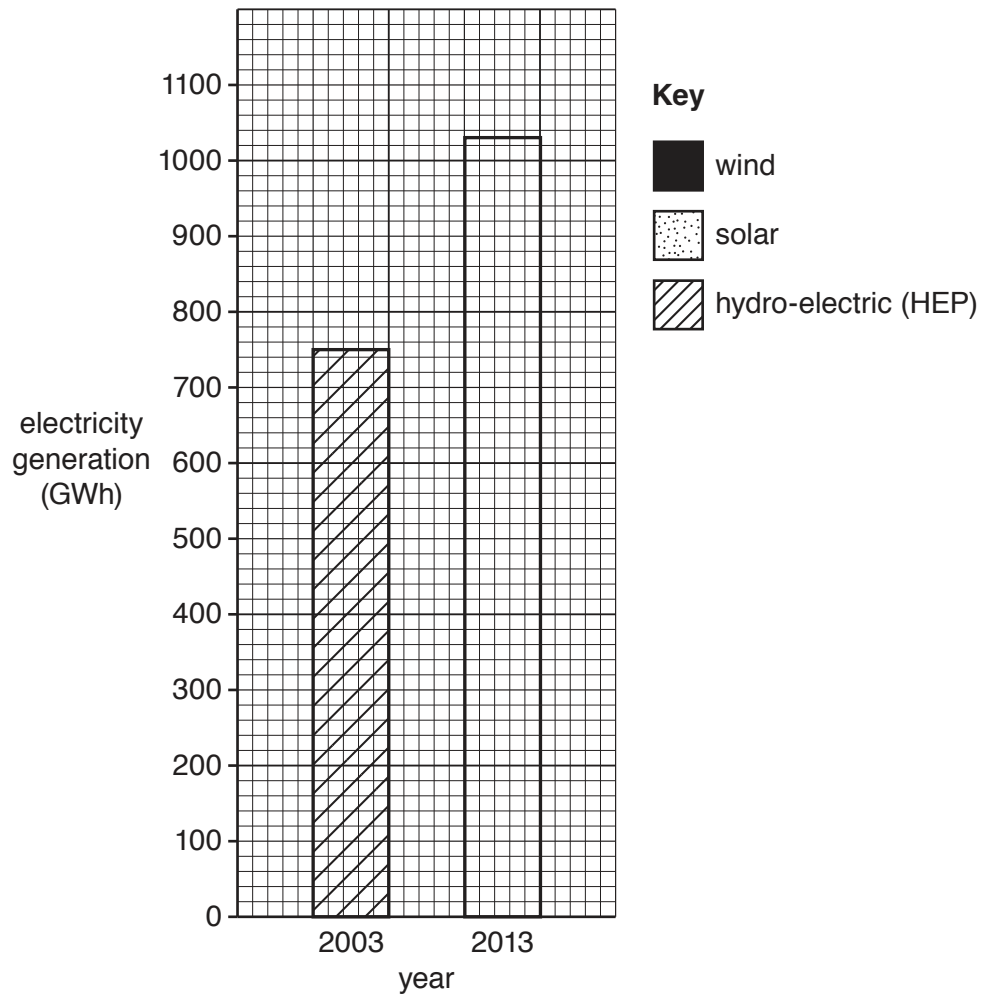


Fig. 3.3

Use the data from Table 3.1, to **complete a divided bar graph for 2013**, on Fig. 3.3. [2]

(e) Study the two statements below.

A 'The development of coal resources in Bangladesh is the best way to guarantee its future energy supply.'

B 'The development of renewable energy in Bangladesh is the best way to guarantee its future energy supply.'

(i) Give **one** piece of evidence which supports statement A.

.....  
..... [1]

(ii) Give **one** piece of evidence which supports statement B.

.....  
..... [1]

(iii) Which statement do you agree with the most? Give reasons for your answer.

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..... [3]

[Total: 25]

4 (a) (i) Why are some rural people in Bangladesh landless?

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..... [3]

(ii) What are the results of becoming landless for people in Bangladesh?

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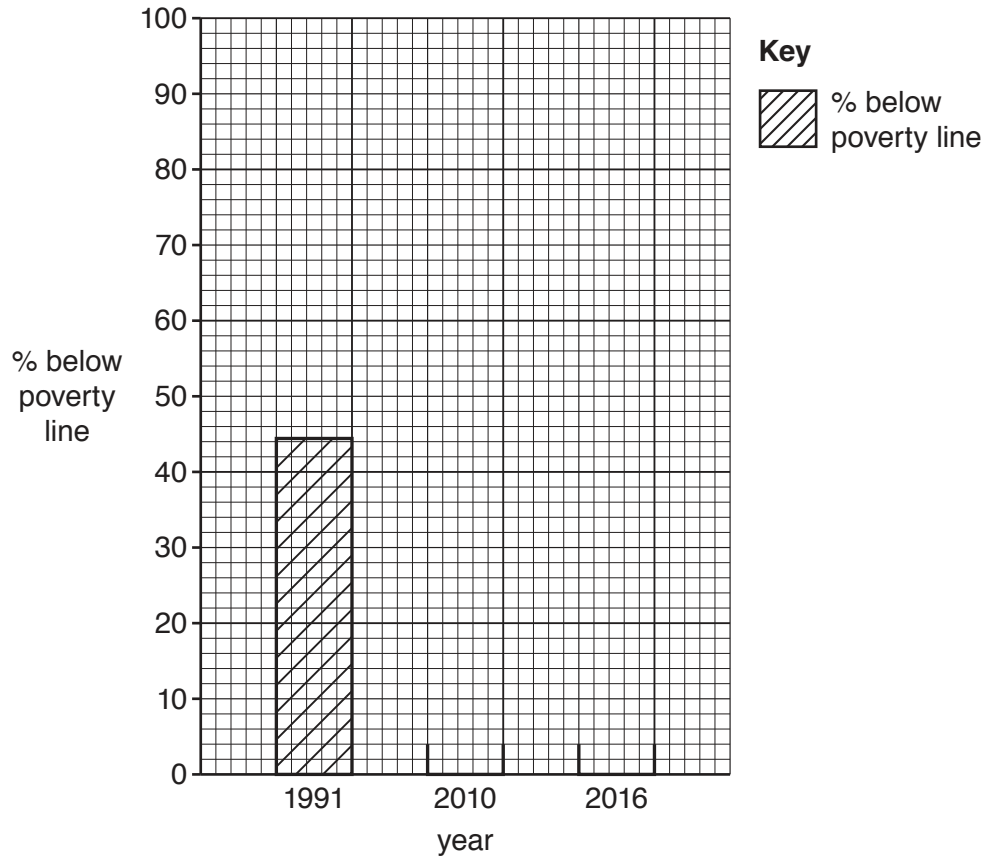


(b) Study Fig. 4.1, a statement about the reduction of poverty in Bangladesh.

Bangladesh has made great progress in reducing poverty. Based on the international poverty line of \$1.90 per person per day, poverty in Bangladesh fell from 44.2% in 1991 to 18.5% in 2010, and then to 12.9% in 2016.

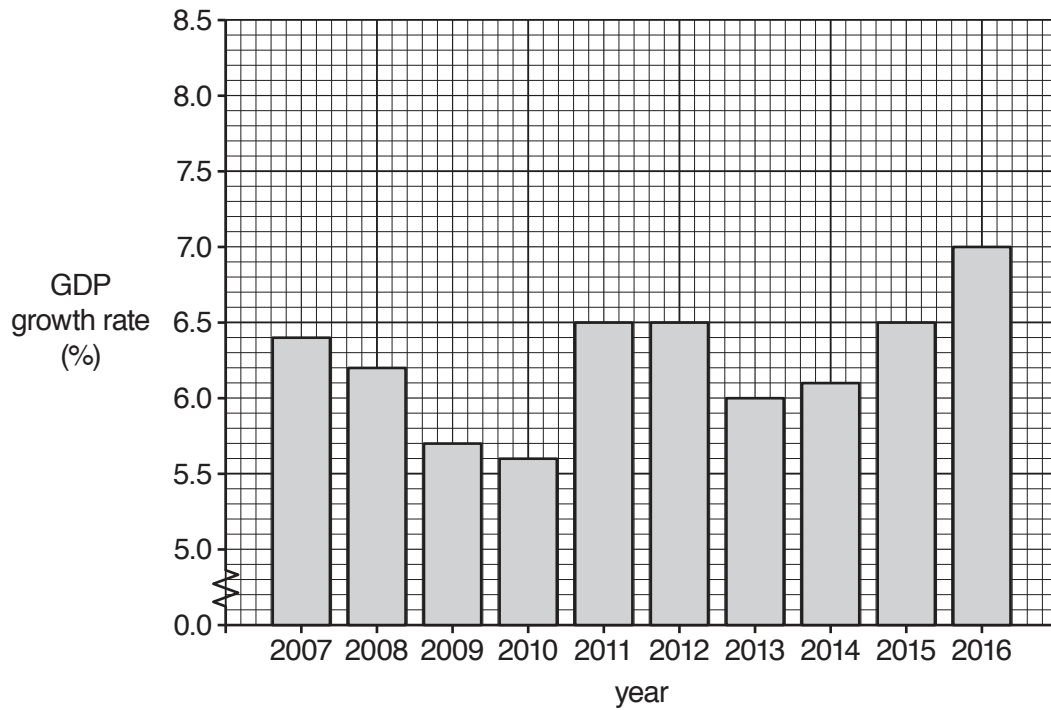
**Fig. 4.1**

Use the information in Fig. 4.1 to **complete Fig. 4.2**. 1991 has been completed for you. [2]



**Fig. 4.2**

(c) Study Fig. 4.3, which shows the growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Bangladesh 2007–16. GDP is one of the main indicators of a country’s development.



**Fig. 4.3**

(i) Describe the main changes shown in Fig. 4.3.

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..... [3]



(e) Study the two statements below.

A 'Job creation is Bangladesh's top development priority.'

B 'Improving education is Bangladesh's top development priority.'

(i) Give **one** piece of evidence which supports statement A.

.....  
..... [1]

(ii) Give **one** piece of evidence which supports statement B.

.....  
..... [1]

(iii) Which statement do you agree with the most? Give reasons for your answer.

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..... [3]

[Total: 25]

- 5 (a) Study Fig. 5.1, which shows total population change in Bangladesh.

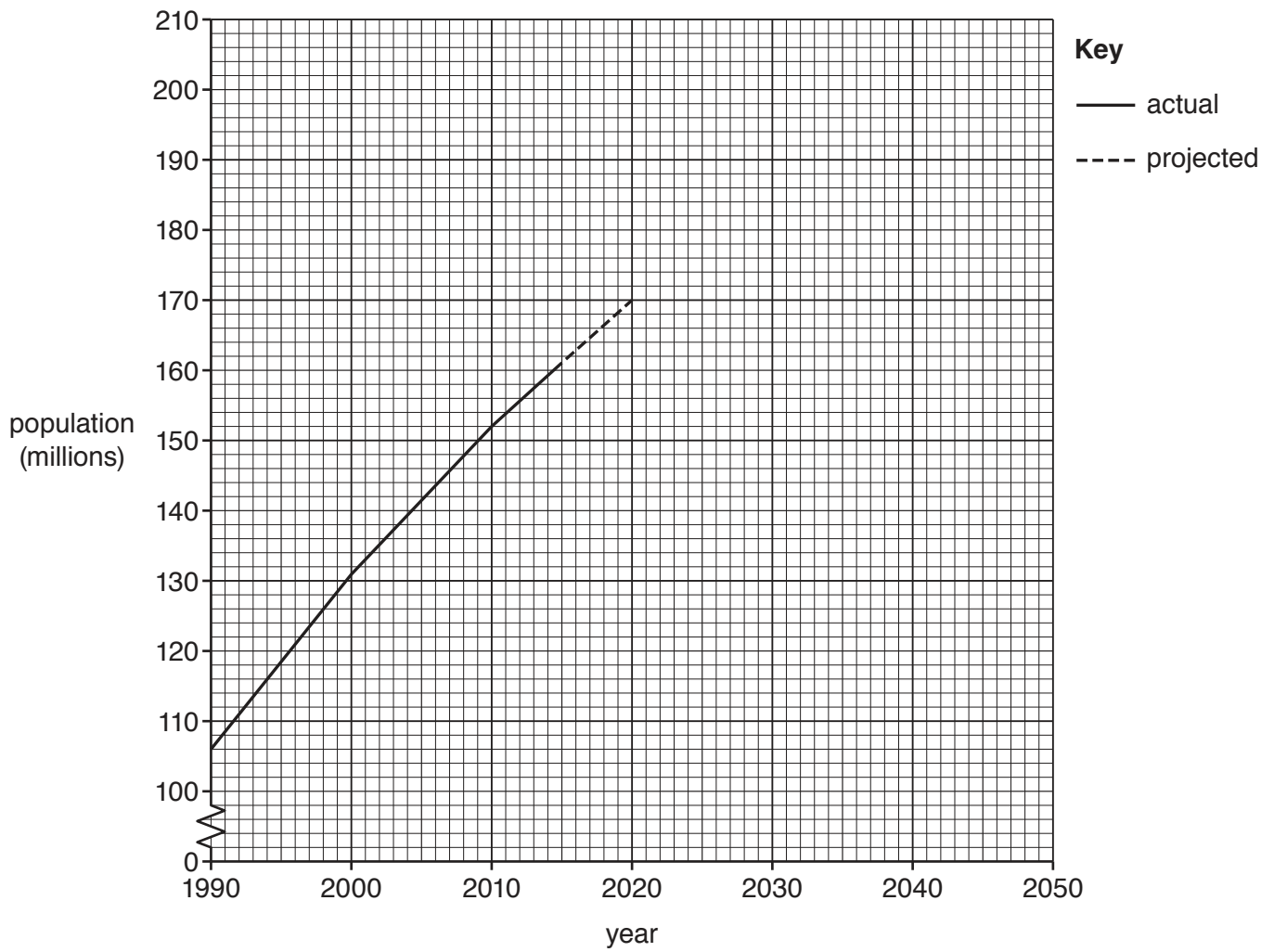


Fig. 5.1

- (i) **Complete the graph**, Fig. 5.1, using the data below, to show the projected population in Bangladesh from 2030 to 2050.

2030 186 million  
 2040 196 million  
 2050 202 million

[3]

(ii) Suggest benefits **and** problems for Bangladesh of continued population growth.

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..... [4]

**TURN OVER FOR QUESTION 5(b)**

(b) Study Fig. 5.2, which shows the changes in population growth rates for Bangladesh, Pakistan and India between 2000 and 2015.

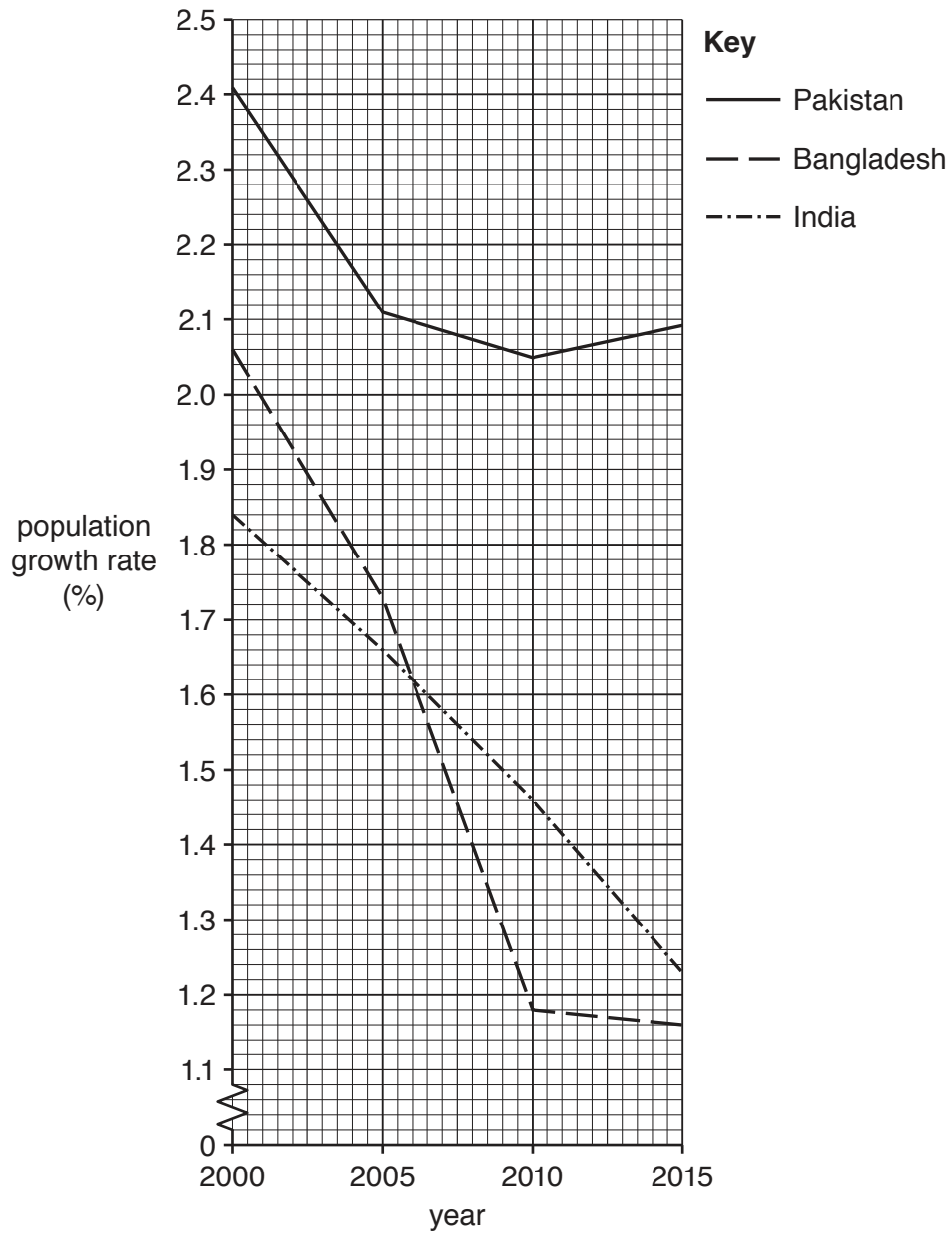


Fig. 5.2

(i) How is population growth **rate** calculated?

..... [1]



- (ii) Compare Bangladesh's population growth rate with that of Pakistan and that of India as shown in Fig. 5.2.

Comparison with Pakistan.....

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Comparison with India.....

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..... [4]

- (iii) Suggest reasons why Bangladesh's population growth rate has decreased.

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- (c) Most people in Bangladesh work in the informal sector.

- (i) What is the informal sector?

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..... [1]

- (ii) Give **two** examples of jobs in the informal **service** sector.

1 .....  
2 ..... [2]

(d) Study the statement below.

'Having a large number of jobs in the informal sector has many benefits for Bangladesh.'

(i) Give **one** piece of evidence which supports this statement.

.....  
..... [1]

(ii) Give **one** piece of evidence against this statement.

.....  
..... [1]

(iii) How far do you agree with the statement? Give reasons for your answer.

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..... [3]

[Total: 25]



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