

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2013

International GCSE Bangladesh
Studies (4BN0) Paper 02

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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.

Placing a mark within a level mark band

- The instructions below tell you how to reward responses within a level. Follow these unless there is an instruction given within a level. However, where a level has specific guidance about how to place an answer within a level, always follow that guidance.
- 2 mark bands
Start with the presumption that the mark will be the higher of the two.
An answer which is poorly supported gets the lower mark.
- 3 mark bands
Start with a presumption that the mark will be the middle of the three.
An answer which is poorly supported gets the lower mark.
An answer which is well supported gets the higher mark.
- 4 mark bands
Start with a presumption that the mark will be the upper middle mark of the four.
An answer which is poorly supported gets a lower mark.
An answer which is well supported and shows depth or breadth of coverage gets the higher mark.

Question Number	Name the following features shown on the map: the physical region at A.	Mark
	Answer	
1 (a) (i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chittagong Hills or Hill Tract 	(1)

Question Number	the river at B.	Mark
	Answer	
1 (a) (ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meghna 	(1)

Question Number	the most serious hazard at C.	Mark
	Answer	
1 (a) (iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storm surge 	(1)

Question Number	the type of natural vegetation at D.	Mark
	Answer	
1 (a) (iv)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mangrove 	(1)

Question Number	the city at E.	Mark
	Answer	
1 (a) (v)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sylhet 	(1)

Question Number	What is meant by the term resource?	Mark
	Answer	
1 (b) (i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anything that meets a human need; something that can be used to advantage 	(1)

Question Number	Give one example of a renewable resource found in Bangladesh.	Mark
	Answer	
1 (b) (ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sunlight, tidal power, soil, timber 	(1)

Question Number	Identify one environmental problem caused by Bangladesh's economic development.	Mark
	Answer	
1 (b) (iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depletion of non-renewable resources; pollution; habitat destruction 	(1)

Question Number	Which one of the following terms best describes Bangladesh's present trade balance? Put a cross in the correct box.	Mark
	Answer	
1 (c) (i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative 	(1)

Question Number	Which country is the largest supplier of imports to Bangladesh?	Mark
	Answer	
1 (c) (ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China 	(1)

Question Number	What is Bangladesh's most valuable export?	Mark
	Answer	
1 (c) (iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ready-made garments 	(1)

Question Number	What is meant by the term migrant?	Mark
	Answer	
1 (d) (i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who changes their residential location. 	(1)

Question Number	Outline the disadvantages of living in the rural areas of Bangladesh.	Mark
	Answer	
1 (d) (ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor services (health and education); limited work opportunities; declining • populations, especially the loss of young adults 	(3)

Question Number	What is meant by the term hydro power? Answer	Mark
2(a)(i)	1 mark for correct definition. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using water power to generate electricity or to drive machinery 	(1)

Question Number	Give one reason why hydro power is important. Answer	Mark
2(a)(ii)	1 mark for correct reason. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity is vital to Bangladesh's economic development – needed by industry, transport and in the home Hydropower is main generator of electricity 	(1)

Question Number	Name one physical problem of Bangladesh's rivers. Answer	Mark
2(a)(iii)	1 mark for correct answer. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasonality; flood risk during monsoon 	(1)

Question Number	What impact might India have on Bangladesh's rivers? Answer	Mark
2(a)(iv)	(1 + 1 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the largest rivers originate in and flow through India. Thus India is able to control those rivers before they enter Bangladesh – for example holding back the waters during the dry season or not restraining flood waters during the monsoon. <p>Need not necessarily mention both scenarios.</p>	(2)

Question Number	Give one way in which Bangladesh's coastline is changing.	Mark
	Answer	
2(b)(i)	1 mark for correct answer. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is being extended southwards into the Bay of Bengal 	(1)

Question Number	Give reasons for the change you have identified in (b)(i).	Mark
	Answer	
2(b)(ii)	(1 + 1 + 1 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huge amounts of silt are being brought down by the rivers. That silt is accumulating and extending the delta because tidal currents in the Bay are unable to carry the silt into deeper water. <p>Max 1 mark if reason not linked to (b)(i).</p>	(3)

Question Number	Examine ways in which people can reduce the damage caused by tidal waves.	
	Indicative content	
2(c)	Build sea walls; keep settlement away from the lowest lying and most exposed parts of the coast; improve surge forecasting and warning systems.	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Simple statements about 1 or 2 ways
Level 2	3-4	Developed statements about 2 ways
Level 3	5-6	Thorough response covering 2 or more ways. Recognises any limitations. Top of level 3 – good description plus hint of evaluation.

Question Number	Which is the wettest month of the year in Figure 3? Answer	Mark
3(a)(i)	1 mark for correct answer. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• July	(1)

Question Number	What causes this high rainfall? Answer	Mark
3(a)(ii)	(1 + 1 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The monsoon - unstable maritime air coming from the south-east; uplift by the mountains increases rainfall yields.	(2)

Question Number	Identify two features of the temperature graph in Figure 3. Answer	Mark
3(a)(iii)	(1 + 1 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Temperatures lowest in December and January Temperatures remain at the same high level for much of the rest of the year.	(2)

Question Number	Name two ways in which people are damaging the soils of Bangladesh. Answer	Mark
3(b)(i)	(1 + 1 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Over-cropping; excessive use of fertilisers; deforestation; too much irrigation; brick making	(2)

Question Number	Explain how one of the ways you have identified in (b)(i) actually damages the soil. Answer	Mark
3(b)(ii)	2 marks for correct explanation. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Needs to point out specific impacts such as: over-cropping depletion of vital nutrients; changing soil character by excessive use of fertilisers; exposure to physical erosion by deforestation; salinisation with over-irrigation; removal of soil by brick-making.	(2)

Question Number		Examine the possible ways in which the people of Bangladesh might help reduce global warming.
		Indicative content
3 (c)		Reducing the use of fossil fuels (oil, natural gas); reducing the burning of fuelwood for domestic purposes; reversing deforestation by replanting.
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Simple statements about 1 or 2 ways
Level 2	3-4	Developed statements about at least 2 resource values
Level 3	5-6	Thorough response covering at least 2 ways. Might make the point that Bangladesh is not a major contributor and therefore there is little that it can do.

Question Number	Identify which country in Figure 4 has the highest population and the second lowest density. Answer	Mark
4(a)(i)	1 mark for correct answer. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• China	(1)

Question Number	Why is Bangladesh's population density so high? Answer	Mark
4(a)(ii)	(1 + 1 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• High rate of population growth• Limited awareness of the need to curb the birth rate• Low standard of living means more people can be 'supported' per unit area.	(2)

Question Number	What is meant by the term overpopulation? Answer	Mark
4(a)(iii)	2 marks for correct definition. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• When the population of a given country or region exceeds its carrying capacity, i.e. its resources.	(2)

Question Number	Give two reasons for the rapid rate of population growth in Bangladesh. Answer	Mark
4(b)(i)	(1 + 1 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A high birth or fertility rate; a falling death rate	(2)

Question Number	Why is it difficult to lower this rapid rate of population growth? Answer	Mark
4(b)(ii)	(1 + 1 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The falling death rate due to better healthcare, diet and housing, is something nobody would wish to reverse. Not everyone wishes to limit their family size. • Limited knowledge of, and access to, contraception. 	(2)

Question Number	Explain the reasons why Bangladeshi people might migrate overseas. Indicative content	
4(c)	Likely to stress the positives, the pull factors such as better or higher education, better career prospects, higher standard of living, better quality of life, wish to be with friends and relatives who have already migrated. Possible to look at the mirror image, namely of negative factors serving to push a person into migrating	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Simple statements about 1 or 2 positives
Level 2	3-4	Developed statements about at least 2 factors which might include both push and pull
Level 3	5-6	Thorough response; appreciates the likelihood of both push and pull factors.

Question Number	What percentage of the population lived in urban areas in 1990? Answer	Mark
5(a)(i)	1 mark for correct answer. • 14%	(1)

Question Number	What does the graph tell us about the rate of urbanisation since 1950? Answer	Mark
5(a)(ii)	(1 + 1 marks) • That the level of urbanisation increased and that the rate of urbanisation has accelerated since 1980.	(2)

Question Number	Give two ways in which urban populations grow. Answer	Mark
5(a)(iii)	• By natural increase and by rural-to-urban migration	(2)

Question Number	Suggest two reasons why there are so many slums in Bangladesh's cities. Answer	Mark
5(b)(i)	(1 + 1 marks) • A fast increase in city populations due to rural-urban migration; failure of city governments to ensure adequate supply of new housing.	(2)

Question Number	Describe the site of one major city in Bangladesh. Answer	Mark
5(b)(ii)	(1 + 1 marks) The focus needs to be on physical features, such as rivers and crossing points, slopes, low-lying areas prone to flooding, etc.	(2)

Question Number	Explain why it is important that Bangladeshi girls should receive the same level of education as Bangladeshi boys.	
	Indicative content	
5 (c)	It means that they also will be able to find secure work and thus help increase household income. This might lead to a raised standard of living. Educated mothers are likely to produce more able and ambitious children. Educated women are likely to be better informed about the need to, and ways of limiting family size.	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Simple statements about 1 or 2 benefits
Level 2	3-4	Developed statements about at least benefits
Level 3	5-6	Thorough response covering at least 3 benefits

Question Number	What percentage of the working population in Bangladesh is not employed in the agricultural sector? Answer	Mark
6(a)(i)	1 mark for correct answer. • 55%	(1)

Question Number	What does GDP stand for? Answer	Mark
6(a)(ii)	1 mark for correct answer. • Gross Domestic Product.	(1)

Question Number	What is meant by the term tertiary sector? Answer	Mark
6(a)(iii)	2 marks for correct definition. • Those economic activities that provide services ranging from shops and offices to doctors and teachers.	(2)

Question Number	Give one reason why garments are an important export for Bangladesh. Answer	Mark
6(a)(iv)	1 mark for correct reason. • Competitively priced garments, thanks mainly to the availability of cheap labour. Garments sell well in the global market place because they are perceived as offering good value.	(1)

Question Number	Give two examples of activities in the informal sector. Answer	Mark
6(b)(i)	(1 + 1 marks) • Paratransit; street vending; scavenging.	(2)

Question Number	What are the benefits of working in the informal sector? Answer	Mark
6(b)(ii)	(1 + 1 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a way of supporting families, particularly if all members, children as well as adults are involved. Particularly important where there is unemployment or underemployment. Jobs are done that those in official employment would care not to do. 	(2)

Question Number	Examine the problems that hold back the growth of manufacturing in Bangladesh. Indicative content	
6(c)	Lack of skilled labour – need for more skills training; poor management; corruption; lack of government support; failure to capture more foreign investment; need to diversify manufacturing, etc.	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Simple statements about 1 or 2 ways
Level 2	3-4	Developed statements about at least 2 ways
Level 3	5-6	Thorough response covering at least 3 way; aware that there is no simple solution

Question Number	Complete Figure 7 by adding: two more inputs.	Mark
	Answer	
7(a)(i)	(1 + 1 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fertilisers; pesticides; capital 	(2)

Question Number	Complete Figure 7 by adding: one more output.	Mark
	Answer	
7(a)(ii)	(1 + 1 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste 	(1)

Question Number	What is the difference between 'subsistence agriculture' and 'commercial agriculture'?	Mark
	Answer	
7(a)(iii)	(1 + 1 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial agriculture produces for sale; subsistence produces for consumption by farmers and their families. The difference lies in the disposal of the produce. 	(2)

Question Number	Per capita income is one measure of the level of development. Name two other measures of the level of development.	Mark
	Answer	
7(b)(i)	(1 + 1 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Literacy rate; life expectancy; housing conditions 	(2)

Question Number	Give two reasons why some parts of Bangladesh are less developed than others.	Mark
	Answer	
7(b)(ii)	(1 + 1 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remote because of poor transport; lack resources; difficult environmental conditions 	(2)

Question Number	Examine the impacts that development in Bangladesh is having on the environment.	
	Indicative content	
7(c)	The environmental impacts include: deforestation for fuelwood and to create more farmland; pollution associated with both industry and agriculture; pressure of population also creates pollution and environmental change.	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Simple statements about 1 or 2 impacts
Level 2	3-4	Developed statements about at least 2 impacts
Level 3	5-6	Thorough response understanding the links between specific actions and their environmental impacts

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