

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
GCE Ordinary Level

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2007 question paper

7094 BANGLADESH STUDIES

7094/02

Paper 2 (Environment and Development of Bangladesh),
maximum raw mark 75

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

- CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2007 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2007	7094

- 1 (a) (i) high sea temperatures
over 27°C
low pressure
converging air currents
- (ii) warm, moist air rises rapidly/evaporation from oceans cools
condenses/creation of latent heat
cold air drawn inwards/in spiralling motion
torrential/heavy rain
cold air in centre sinks [5]
- (iii) calm
no rain
clear skies [3]
- (b) (i) rapid rise in sea level
strong winds push sea water onto coast
waves (several metres) high [3]
- (ii) loss of life
injury
houses destroyed/homeless
crops destroyed
livestock killed
poverty
famine
loss of jobs
lack of clean water/contaminated water
disease – cholera, etc.
communications disrupted – affect rescue
difficult for aid to be distributed
fishing boats destroyed [6]
- (c) embankments – strengthened
new ones
cyclone shelters – on stilts
mangrove trees planted – absorb power of waves
stabilise embankments
education/awareness – particularly women
evacuation – more boats, carts, etc.
improved radio links

Marks for opinions on how effective – cost, strength, durability, effect on lives, farming, etc.[6]

[Total: 25]

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2007	7094

- 2 (a) (i) 39% – 40%
 high birth rate
 early marriage
 religious reasons
 insufficient family planning/clinics
 education/awareness
 help in home/on farm, etc.
 help in old age – no pensions [4]
- (ii) 8%
 high death rate
 poverty
 lack of/poor access to medical facilities
 poor nutrition/malnutrition
 poor food supplies (e.g. natural disasters, etc.)
 poor sanitation
 poor hygiene [3]
- (b) high young dependant population
 high natural increase in population
 more mouths to feed
 economic strain
 more schools needed
 more medical care needed
 poverty – high dependency ratio [4]
- (c) (i) 1970 – 21
 2002 – 21 [2]
- (ii) decrease in birth rate by 20/1000
 decrease in death rate by 20/1000
 decrease in infant mortality by 89/1000
 increase in life expectancy by 16 years
 growth rate stayed the same [4]
- (d) public sector – not well funded
 poor delivery
 successful immunisation programme
 family planning, etc.
 private sector – clinics and hospitals
 not accessible by poor
 NGOs – funded by international donors and local charities
 depends on availability of funds
 provides health care to the poor
 particularly in rural areas
 mother and child clinics
 diarrhoea programmes, etc.

Allow development, examples and negative and positive comments on effectiveness. [8]

[Total: 25]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2007	7094

- 3 (a) (i) fertile, alluvial soil
high temperatures – over 21°C all year
flat land
flood plain/low lying
high rainfall – 1000–2500 mm
dry/sunny for harvesting [4]
- (ii) bunds built/repaired
planting in nursery
ploughing
transplanting
harvesting [3]
- (b) Irrigation introduced
HYV seeds
chemical fertilisers
pesticides
mechanisation
- salinity
soil damaged
training necessary
small farms not ideal
water supplies – reliability
arsenic poisoning
depends on wealth of farmer
increased growth of weeds
- Allow development, examples and negative and positive comments on effectiveness. [8]
- (c) (i) Rape and mustard seed – fluctuates
increase overall
Cocoa nut – fluctuates at first
steady after 1995
Linseed – increase at first
small decrease then fairly steady/fluctuates
very rapid decline after 1998
- Reserve 1 mark for each seed type [5]
- (ii) cooking oil, perfumes, candles, soap, etc. [3]
- (iii) cooler
drier [2]

[Total: 25]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2007	7094

- 4 (a) (i) primary – extract raw materials from earth or sea
secondary – process and manufacture primary products; also construction and assembly
tertiary – service industries
- (ii) primary – 64% – 65%) these 2 must add
secondary – 15% – 16%) up to 80%
tertiary – 20% [3]
- (b) (i) India – stayed the same/constant
Pakistan – decreased [2]
- (ii) increased privatisation and liberalisation
opening up of markets – less domestic tariffs, quotas and subsidies
increased power/energy production
smaller industries e.g. garment sector – simple technology
- encourage foreign investment – MNCs
improve infrastructure
political stability
fewer strikes
management training
loans
- Reserve 1 mark for factors and 1 mark for improvements [7]
- (c) (i) mainly north-east) mostly on east side as alternative to
a few in south-east) these 2 for 1 mark
2 in Bay of Bengal [3]
- (ii) power – electricity
industry – fuel for boilers, kilns, ovens
feedstock for chemical industries – fertilisers
no imports necessary
transport
export
reserves for future [4]
- (iii) high cost
lack of technology
rough seas/poor weather – cyclones, etc. [3]

[Total: 25]

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
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- 5 (a) (i) GNP – increased by US\$120
life expectancy – increased by 5 years
population per doctor decreased by 7,500
- (ii) GNP – wealthier, increase in economy, etc.
life expectancy – improving – better health care, nutrition, education/awareness, hygiene, etc.
population per doctor – still many people per doctor but improving, better education, improving health care, etc.
- Allow development of points. [6]
- (b) poverty/low income
disruption to food supplies – flooding, etc. [3]
- (c) (i) majority at primary level)
halved at secondary level) if figures given, allow 1 mark
few at tertiary level) [3]
- (ii) increase in private and NGO sector
subsidies from Government for salaries
attend school after work
flexible, non formal programmes
encourage girls to attend – more female teachers, nearer their homes
increase in rural schools [5]
- (iii) some too expensive
parity in boys and girls attending primary school
success in rural areas
allows children in poorer families to work
increases literacy level
- Allow development and reserve 1 mark each for success and failure [5]

[Total: 25]