GradeMax

edexcel

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2015

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE in Bangladesh Studies (4BN0/02)

Paper 2: The Land, People and Economy of Bangladesh

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Summer 2015
Publication Code:UG040902
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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	Answer	Mark
1(a)(i)	Padma (Ganges)	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a)(ii)	Sylhet Hills (must specify Sylhet)	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a)(iii)	Mangrove	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a)(iv)	china clay (kaolin)	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a)(v)	Rangpur (but allow Saidpur)	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)(i)	China	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)(ii)	Saudi Arabia (but allow UAE or Malaysia)	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)(iii)	India	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(c)(i)	**One** of: street vending scavenging (waste re-cycling) paratransit (also known as informal transport or mini-transport) begging any other valid point (aovp)	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(c)(ii)	One of: textiles leather metal or wooden goods printing dyeing combs aovp	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(d)(i)	People living in towns and cities (1) The process whereby an increasing percentage of a population lives in towns and cities (1 + 1)	**2**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(d)(ii)	The main problems include: • housing shortages as demand exceeds supply • poor housing conditions as people lack money to build ie. shanties • traffic congestion as inadequate investment in roads and as demand exceeds supply • underemployment as demand exceeds supply • environmental pollution	**3** **(1+1)+1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a)(i)	Two of: storm surges in coastal areas strong**/**destructive winds torrential/heavy rain flooding landslides	**2**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a)(ii)	Two of: building coastal defences providing emergency shelters building housing better able to withstand winds better warning systems emergency training	**2**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a)(iii)	Earthquakes	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(b)(i)	Northern	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(b)(ii)	location means tropical climate (1) good for agriculture (1) on edge of large land mass (1) good for maritime trade (1) well placed to trade with large nations (1) eg India and/or China (1) allow fish resources in Bay of Bengal (1)	**3** **(1+1) +1** **or** **1+1+1**

Question Number	Indicative content	
2(c)	Influence is mainly because they offer three valuable opportunities / resources: agricultural land, space for settlement and potential transport routes. For these reasons are they are particularly heavily populated. But due to frequent flooding they are hazardous places in which to live and work.	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Identifies / lists one or two influences. No development or links made.
Level 2	3-4	A reasonable description of two or more influences.
Level 3	5-6	In addition to describing the positive influences, answers will show some awareness that there is a negative side. Explicit links to flood plain features.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(i)	One of: fish ponds oxbow lakes (baor) natural ponds (beel) aquaculture aovp	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(ii)	More coming from other sources (1) such as the sea and aquaculture (1) Decline in productivity of rivers (1) pollution (1) overfishing (1) disturbance of aquatic habitats (1) spread of disease in river fish (1)	**2 (1+1) or 1+1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(iii)	Shrimps	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(b)(i)	Any two of: hydro power oil natural gas coal	**2**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(b)(ii)	All but hydro are non-renewable (1) - so need to minimise wasteful use / use efficiently (1) Energy is crucial to development (1) needs to be used efficiently (1) Better to rely on domestic sources rather than import (1) more expensive energy (1)	**3** **(1+1) +1**

Question Number		Indicative content
3(c)		Cool dry season (November to February) Pre-monsoon hot, dry season (March to May) Rainy monsoon season (June to October)
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Vague in its coverage of changes in weather; seasons ill defined.
Level 2	3-4	Identifies and describes some seasonal shifts in weather.
Level 3	5-6	Understands that the precise timing, specific characteristics, etc. vary from place to place within Bangladesh. (This would be at the top of the level)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a)(i)	+ 17 per 1000	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a)(ii)	It decreased	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a)(iii)	Increased education of females (1) growing awareness of the need to curb the birth rate/ reduced the rate of population growth (1) Government initiatives (1) wider practice of birth control (1)	**2** **(1+1)** **Or** **1+1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(b)(i)	Expected/average age at death (1) dependent on year of birth (1) and country of birth (1)	**2**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(b)(ii)	Any three from list **or** point (1) with expansion (1) better diet improved healthcare better (more sanitary housing) better health education aovp	**3** **(1+1) +1** **or** **1+1+1**

Question Number	Indicative content		
4(c)	Mainly because living in towns and cities is believed to offer more opportunities in terms of economic and social advancement. The so-called advantages include: more employment; higher wages; access to better commercial and social services However, these perceived advantages do not always materialise - ie there is often a discrepancy between perception and reality.		
Level	Mark	Descriptor	
Level 1	1-2	Lists some of the common advantages. No development, limited description.	
Level 2	3-4	Good coverage of the attractive aspects of city living. Covers a range of points.	
Level 3	5-6	Grasps the point about perception v reality or explains in terms of push as well as pull factors.	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a)(i)	20,000 (Accept answers with range: +/- 10%)	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a)(ii)	UK and USA	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a)(iii)	Overreliance on remittances Loss of skilled/ better educated labour Male-less households Extended families encouraged to follow.	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(b)(i)	Religion (Islam/ Hinduism / Christianity Ethnicity (Bengali / Mongoloid / Hill tribes Level of education Social class Gender	**2** **1+1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(b)(ii)	It means that most of the population is very similar (1) in terms of religion - Islam (1) but there are minority religions, languages and ethnic groups	**3**

Question Number	Indicative content	
5(c)	Sluggish development. Progress outstripped by high rate of population growth leading to high levels of unemployment and under-employment, as well as overloaded services, such as education and healthcare. Inadequate provision of housing.	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	May mention overpopulation, but more inclined to describe the symptoms of poverty.
Level 2	3-4	Some awareness of the key issue - the relative speeds of population growth and development.
Level 3	5-6	Reasons well explained; some evaluation of causal factors.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(a)(i)	Primary sector	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(a)(ii)	Any one of: • forestry • fishing • quarrying • mining	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(a)(iii)	Tertiary sector	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(a)(iv)	One of services increase in number services increase in diversity they contribute more to GDP	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(b)(i)	To ensure a year-round supply of water (1) for 'thirsty' crops /rice (1) during the long dry season (1)	**2**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(b)(ii)	over-pumping of wells (1) and lowering of water table (1) need to sink ever deeper wells (1) heavy pumping increases the risks of water contamination (1) and salinisation (ie drawing in of sea water)(1)	**3** **(1+1)+1** **(1+1+1)**

Question Number	Indicative content	
6(c)	Pollution of air; pollution of rivers; overuse of water; depletion of natural resources; loss of rural habitats to urban growth.	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Only lists a few impacts. No development of points
Level 2	3-4	Partial explanation of a few impacts. Top of level gives good description over a small range of impacts.
Level 3	5-6	Detailed explanation of at least two impacts with linkage to specific aspects of development, plus some evidence of evaluation.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(a)(i)	Ready-made garments	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(a)(ii)	One of: numbers employed value of output % contribution to GDP	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(a)(iii)	One of: cement chemical fertilizers light engineering	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(b)(i)	Road. Most of the country is accessible in terms of roads. Railways, airways and inland waterways do not serve the rural areas.	**2 (1+1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(b)(ii)	It covers the whole country (1) moving commodities and goods from their sources to markets (1) moving people to and from work/commuting (1) as well travelling for business (1)	**3 (1+1) +1**

Question Number	Indicative content	
7(c)	Lack of appropriate skills for upgrading manufacturing (need for more skills training); inadequacy of trade unions in pressing for improved and safer working conditions and wages; lack of health and safety inspectorate; failure to curb the exploitation of female and child labour; loss of labour due to emigration.	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Lists one or two problems. No development or links made.
Level 2	3-4	Some description of and partial attempt to explain at least two of the problems. Likely to be unbalanced.
Level 3	5-6	An explanation of at least two of the problems. Some attempt to evaluate.

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