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Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2018

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

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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.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a)(i)	A 147,500 km² A is the correct answer. B, C & D are incorrect as the numbers are either too large or too small.	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a)(ii)	Northern (accept Eastern)	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a)(iii)	Indian Ocean	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a)(iv)	Chittagong Hills	**1**

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

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)(i)	A resource that cannot be replaced or re-newed once it is used.	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)(ii)	Gas, oil, coal or other minerals. (e.g china clay)	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)(iii)	Water, wind or solar power.	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(c)(i)	• Agriculture that produces crops and/or livestock. • For sale or possible barter.	**1 + 1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(c)(ii)	Jute, rice or cotton	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(d)(i)	• It is the means of moving goods and/or people from one location to another. • The process involving the movement of sediment.	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(d)(ii)	• Too seasonal - floods and periods of low flow. • Slow - compared with other modes. • Large areas cannot be served by such transport. • Physical barriers - rapids, shallows, ayots.	**1 + 1 + 1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2a(i)	• Climate • Weather	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a)(ii)	• Deaths • Injuries • Damage to property • Disruption of transport • Disease • Any other acceptable answer.	**1 + 1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a)(iii)	• Weighing up the likelihood of a particular hazard occurring at a particular location. • Estimating the likely damage (scale)(1 mark) and costs of damage (people, property, economy, infrastructure)(1 mark)	**1 + 1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(b)(i)	• Failure of the monsoon (1) resulting in no rainfall (June to September) and associated with high temperatures (1). • Over pumping of groundwater (1) means no water available for agriculture resulting in drought (1).	**1 + 1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(b)(ii)	• Sink new wells to tap groundwater. • Ensure ground surface is well covered by vegetation. • Create storage reservoirs or tanks to collect and retain monsoon rainwater.	**1 + 1**

Question Number		Indicative content
2(c)		• Few resources, reliance on certain resources such as fish and soil, which need careful management. • Many resources are non-renewable such as natural gas. • Rapid population growth is putting pressure on resources. • Economic development, e.g. resources are important to economic development.
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	A simple listing of natural resources with an attempt to describe one or two.
Level 2	3-4	Describes usage, possibly dividing into renewable and non-renewable; attempts to outline reason for need to manage carefully.
Level 3	5-6	Explain why natural resources need to be managed carefully; differentiates between renewable and non-renewable resources.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(i)	• January (accept December)	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(ii)	• The monsoon - this is the peak of the season. • Heavy rain due to northward movement of highly unstable tropical maritime air.	**1 + 1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(iii)	• Uniformly high temperatures between May and October. • Lowest temperature in December and January.	**1 + 1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(b)(i)	• Over cropping (1) results in loss of fertility (1) / could lead to soil erosion. • Excessive use of fertilisers (1) upsets ecological balance of the soil (1). • Too much irrigation (1) results in salinisation (1). • Deforestation (1) loss of soil stability (1). • Brick making (1) results in total removal of soil (1).	**1 + 1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(b)(ii)	• Natural gas • Hydropower • Coal	**1 + 1**

Question Number		Indicative content
3(c)		• Rising sea level drowns much of the delta, especially the mangroves. • Increased flooding of rivers. • More severe storm surges - more coastal damage. • More severe tropical cyclones. • Population even more concentrated on 'safe' areas. • Reduction of food production. • Disruption of economy and transport. NB Impacts can be physical and/or human.
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	A simple listing of impacts or a basic description of one - e.g. increased flooding.
Level 2	3-4	Describes global warming and attempts to outline its impacts on Bangladesh.
Level 3	5-6	Explains process of global warming and the ramifications for Bangladesh. A range of impacts located.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a)(i)	13.7 per 1000	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a)(ii)	• Better healthcare • Better diet • Better access to safe water and sanitation. • Less contagious disease	**1 + 1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a)(iii)	• Education (1) re the means and benefits of birth control (1). • Availability of contraceptives (1), reducing birth rate (1). • Increasing realisation of benefits of a small family (1) especially in urban areas (1). • Rising cost of living (1) people unable to afford large families.	**1 + 1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(b)(i)	Population or age-sex pyramid	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(b)(ii)	• Inadequate supply of housing (1) so many squatter settlements (1) on edges of towns and cities (1). • Underemployment (1) encourages informal employment (1) increases risk of poverty (1). • Inadequate physical infrastructure (1) for example poor water supply (1) implications for health (1). • Inadequate provision of schools (1) illiteracy (1) poor employment prospects (1). • Environmental pollution (1) e.g. water, air, waste, noise (1) leads to health issues e.g. problems with chest, lungs, breathing (1).	**1 + 1 + 1**

Question Number		Indicative content

4(c)		• Bangladesh is often claimed to be a very homogenous society, but that really only holds for religion – there is a small Hindu component that has its own divisive caste system.
		• There are at least three strong divisions within contemporary society between:
		  • a rich elite and the masses of the poor
		  • males and females – the latter continue to be denied equal opportunities.
		  • urban and rural areas.
		• There are also some ethnic minorities in Chittagong Hills.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	A simple listing of differences or a basic description of one - e.g. wealth.
Level 2	3-4	Describe some of the differences; attempts to outline why some of the differences exists in Bangladesh society.
Level 3	5-6	Explains why differences exist in Bangladesh society, candidate able to exemplify the differences with reference to different parts of society.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a)(i)	From 4 to 34% = 30%	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a)(ii)	• by natural increase • by net in-migration	**1 + 1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a)(iii)	Khulna	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5b(i)	• This is money earned abroad. • Sent back home to support family.	**1 + 1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(b)(ii)	• Loss of labour (1) probably the better educated and more skilled (1) limits Bangladesh's development (1). • Families split (1) as only the head of household emigrates (1) leaves young and old behind (1). • Increasing dependence on remittances (1) reduces incentive to work (1) limits the ability of emigrants to return (1).	**1 + 1 + 1**

Question Number	Indicative content
5(c)	• Limited employment opportunities outside farming • Poor physical infrastructure • Limited education and health services • Little entertainment • Poor housing and amenities • Dated lifestyle • Outmigration of young adults

Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	A simple listing of disadvantages or a basic description of one - e.g. likely to refer to poverty.
Level 2	3-4	Describes the disadvantages; attempts to outline reasons for those disadvantages.
Level 3	5-6	Explains the disadvantages and exemplifies with local knowledge. May refer to regional differences.

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

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(a)(ii)	• Forestry, fishing, mining or quarrying To avoid double jeopardy, allow two activities in the sector named in (a)(i).	**1 + 1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(a)(iii)	Retailing, banking, offices, transport and any other appropriate answer.	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(b)(i)	• Pests reduce productivity (1) if not controlled the problem gets worse (1). • Agriculture is prone to fungal and insect-based diseases (1) e.g. stem rot of jute (1). • Use of sprayed pesticide to kill fungus and insect (1) which have immediate effect (1). • Limited alternatives to the use of pesticides (1) as limited biological control (1).	**1 + 1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(b)(ii)	• Problem of cost of HYV seeds (1) small-scale farmers need to borrow to buy (1) frequently leads to debt and loss of land (1). • Unable to afford machinery (1) needed to maximise benefits (1) therefore only large landowners are able to benefit (1). • Other problems are: monoculture and soil exhaustion; need for high input of ferti-liser.	**1 + 1**

Question Number		Indicative content
6(c)		• Foreign investment by TNCs in Bangladesh. • Growing market for exports, particularly RMG. • International migration. • Increasing imports of manufactured goods. • Increasing employment.
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	A simple listing of aspects of globalisation; may lay reference to garment industry.

Level 2	3-4	Describes aspects of the impacts of economic globalisation; attempts to outline why those impacts occur.
Level 3	5-6	Explains economic globalisation and its impact on Bangladesh. Illustrates impact with examples likely to be based around impact of TNCs on the country.

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

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(a)(ii)	• Transport • Availability of labour • Location of raw materials • Energy supplies	**1 + 1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(a)(iii)	Cement, chemical fertiliser or light engineering	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(b)(i)	• A way of supporting families, particularly if all members, including children, are involved. • Particularly important where there is unemployment or underemployment. • Jobs are done which those in official employment would care not to do, such as street vending, paratransit, scavenging and recycling waste.	**1 + 1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(b)(ii)	• The tertiary sector gradually becomes the leading sector. • As the economy develops people earn more money. • They have more money to spend in the shops and on services. • This increased spending leads to the provision of more services and therefore the expansion of the sector.	**1 + 1 + 1**

Question Number		Indicative content
7(c)		• Skills training of workers. • Use of modern technology and production methods. • Looking for more export markets. • Improving product quality. • Improving health and safety in the workplace. • Child labour. • More women in the labour force.
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	A simple listing of ways or a basic description of one - e.g. modernising.
Level 2	3-4	Describes the issues facing manufacturing industry and attempts to outline why one or more is limiting growth.
Level 3	5-6	Explains both the issues and the implications of the limitations; likely to illustrate explanations by reference to specific issues/case studies.

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