



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

**BANGLADESH STUDIES**

**7094/02**

Paper 2 Environment and Development of Bangladesh

**May/June 2011**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

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

Answer **three** questions.

Sketch maps and diagrams may be drawn to illustrate an answer.

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

The Insert contains Photograph A for Question 2.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

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



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This document consists of **11** printed pages, **1** blank page and **1** Insert.



- 1 (a) Study Fig. 1, a map showing the main rivers of Bangladesh. Name the rivers marked A, B, C and D.

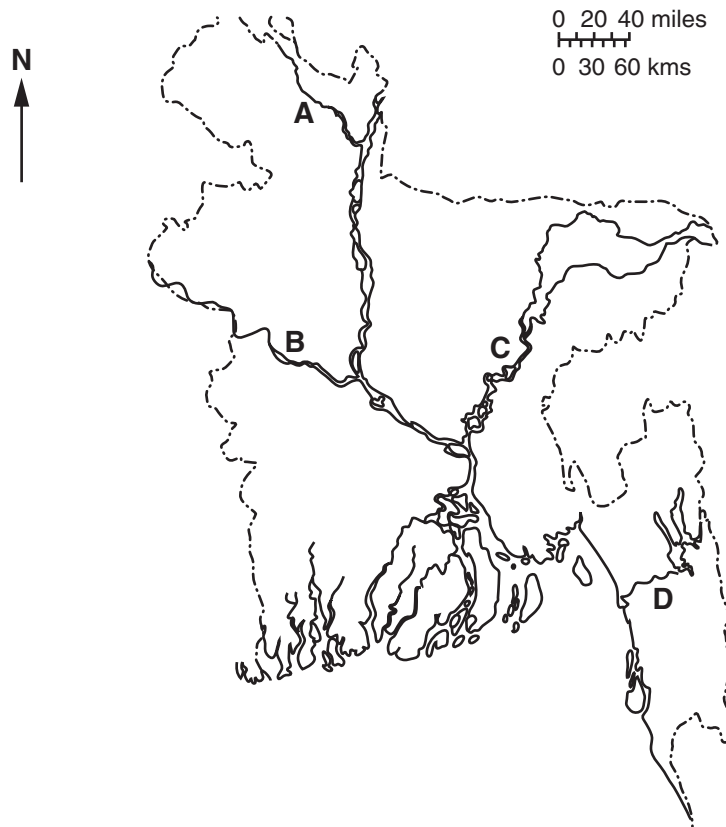


Fig. 1

[4]

- (b) Study Fig. 2, which shows a small area of the Jamuna river.

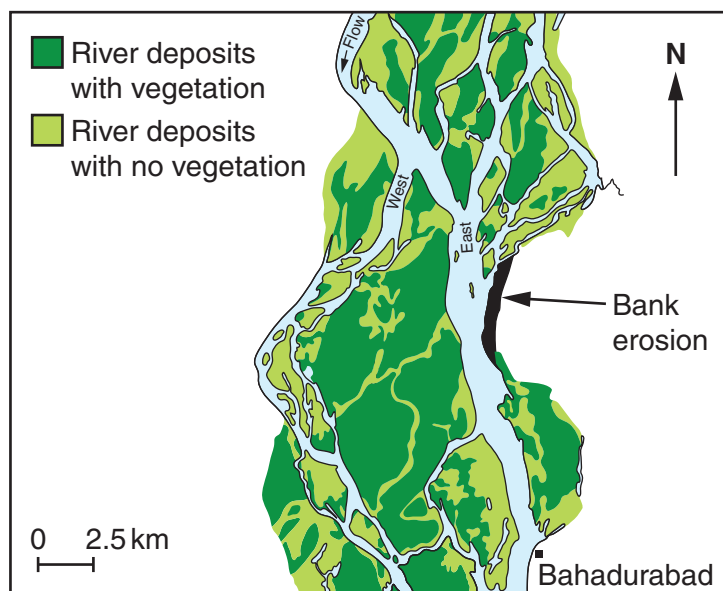


Fig. 2

- (i) Describe the patterns of:  
water channels **and**  
vegetation  
that are shown on this map. [4]
- (ii) What difficulties are faced by the people who live close to this river? [3]
- (iii) Explain the causes of the braiding of rivers like the Jamuna. [4]
- (c) Explain how rivers in Bangladesh are affected by **each** of the following:
- (i) deforestation
- (ii) construction of barrages. [4]
- (d) Study the two statements below about global warming.
- A 'Global warming could have disastrous effects on the rivers of Bangladesh.'
- B 'Global warming makes people and countries work together to deal with the effects of climate change on Bangladesh.'
- (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. [4]

[Total: 25]

- 2 (a) Study Fig. 3, which shows the changing percentages of Bangladeshi people living in urban areas.

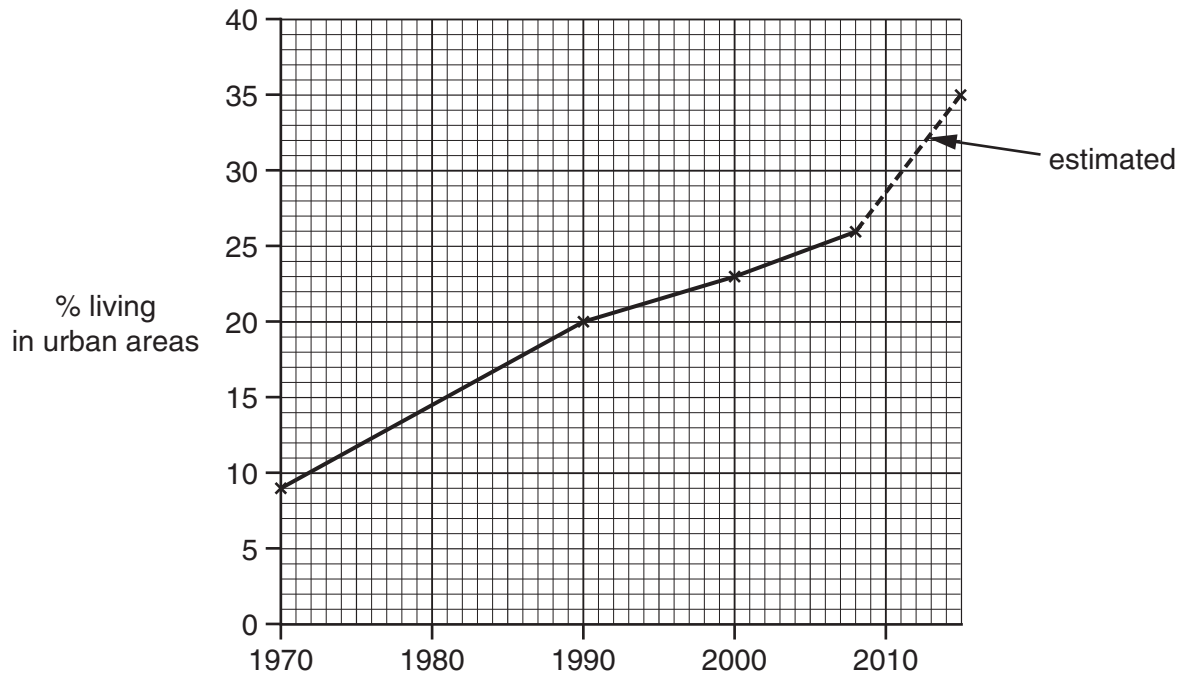


Fig. 3

- (i) Describe the changes to Bangladesh's urban population from 1970 to 2015. [3]
- (ii) Explain how landlessness may cause people to leave rural areas. [2]
- (iii) Explain **two** other reasons for rural to urban migration. [4]
- (b) Study Photograph A on the insert.
- (i) Describe the types of housing shown in the photograph. [3]
- (ii) Describe **two** benefits and **two** problems caused by the rapid growth of cities. [4]

- (c) Study Fig. 4, which shows the net international migration figures for Bangladesh. Net migration means the numbers of people arriving minus the numbers of people leaving.

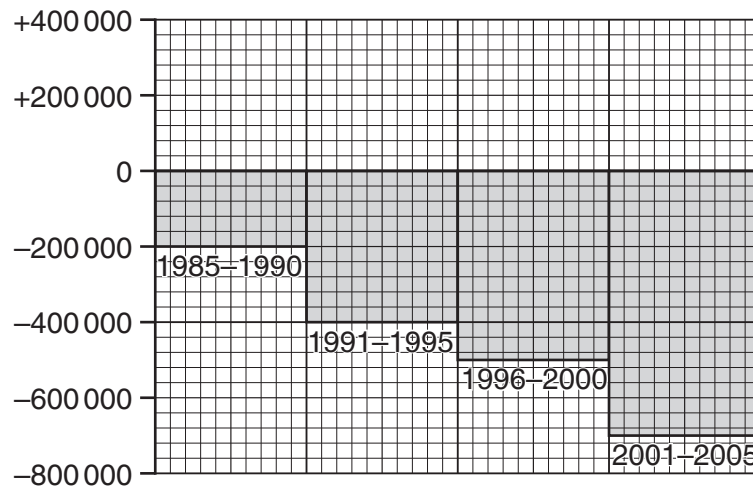


Fig. 4

- (i) Describe what the graph shows about people leaving Bangladesh. [2]
- (ii) Name **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of people leaving the country. [2]
- (d) Study the two statements below about rural to urban migration.
- A 'Rural services should be improved to encourage people to stay in rural areas.'
- B 'A growing population is needed in cities to meet the demand for labour.'
- (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. [3]

[Total: 25]

- 3 (a) Study Fig. 5, which shows a climate graph for Dhaka.

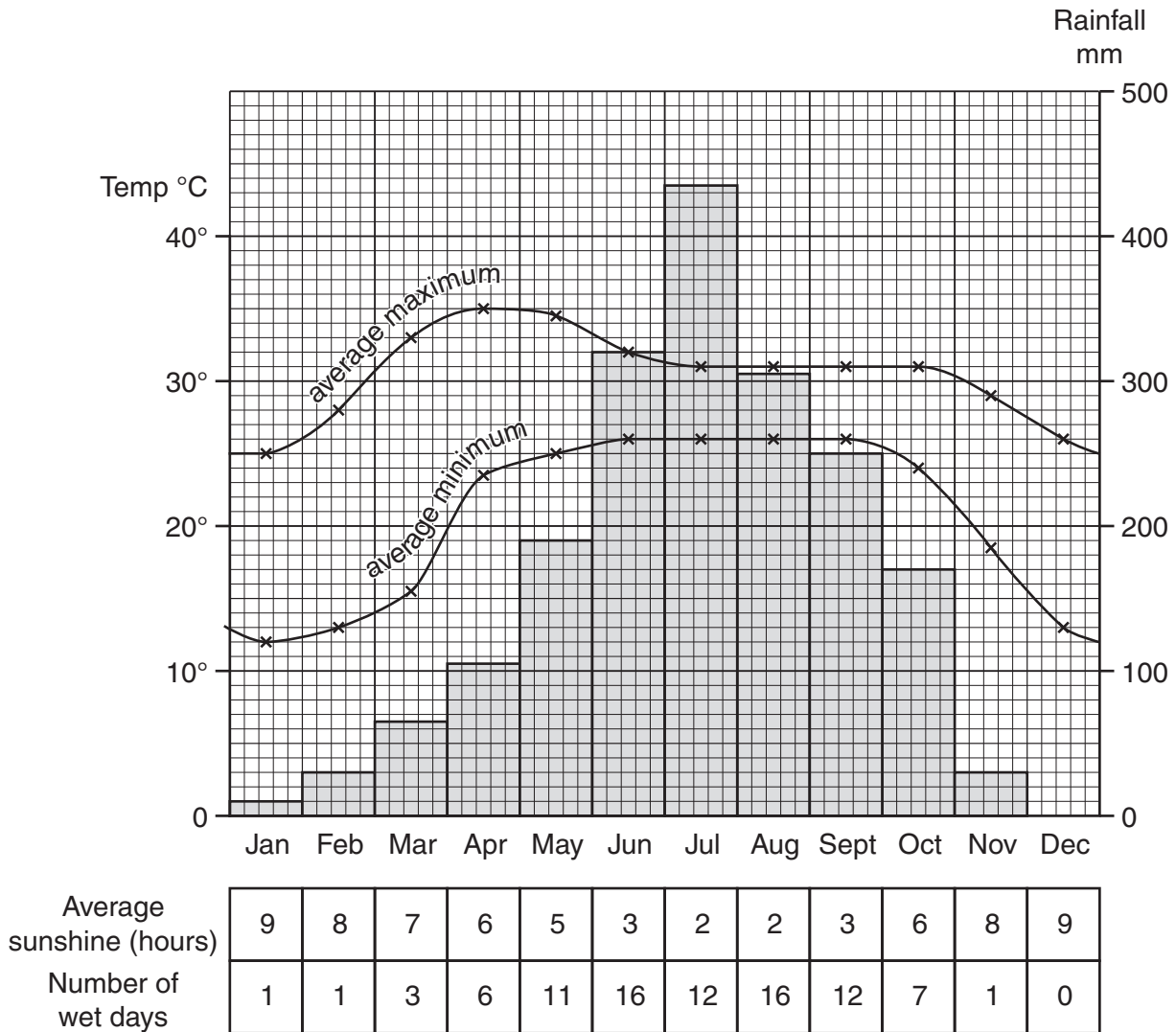


Fig. 5

- (i) Which month has the greatest difference between its average minimum and average maximum temperatures? [1]
- (ii) What is the annual range of average minimum temperatures?  
(Range means the difference between lowest and highest.) [1]
- (iii) What is the total rainfall for the months of January and February? [1]
- (iv) Using Fig. 5 only, describe the climate for the four monsoon months of June to September. [4]
- (v) Suggest three effects of the monsoon season on people in urban areas. [3]
- (b) (i) Explain the causes of the monsoon rains. [6]
- (ii) Rain may also be caused by depressions. Explain the cause of this type of rainfall.  
Credit will be given for the use of a diagram. [4]

(c) Study the two statements below about the monsoon.

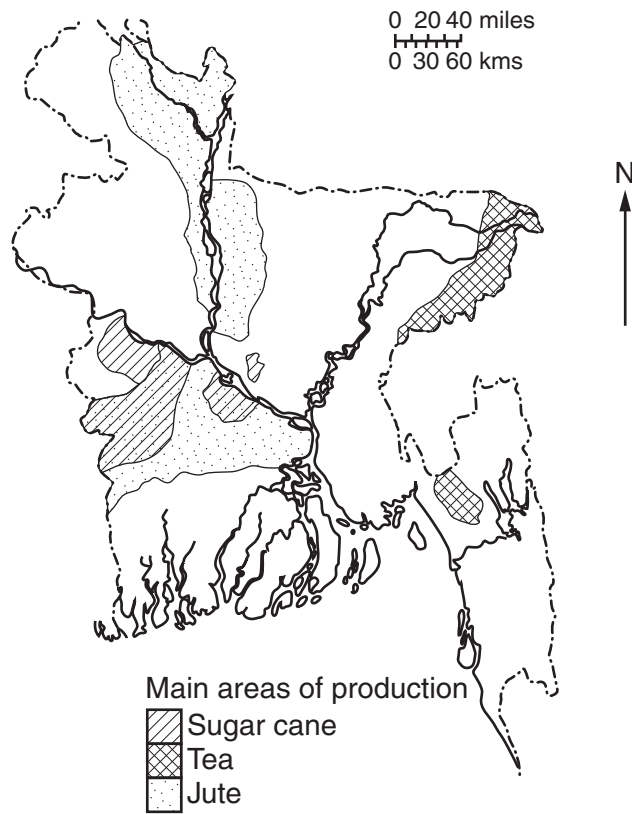
A 'Bangladesh people rely on the monsoon rains.'

B 'The monsoon brings misery to the Bangladesh people.'

- (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. [3]

**[Total: 25]**

4 (a) Study Fig. 6, which shows the main areas of production for three main cash crops.



**Fig. 6**

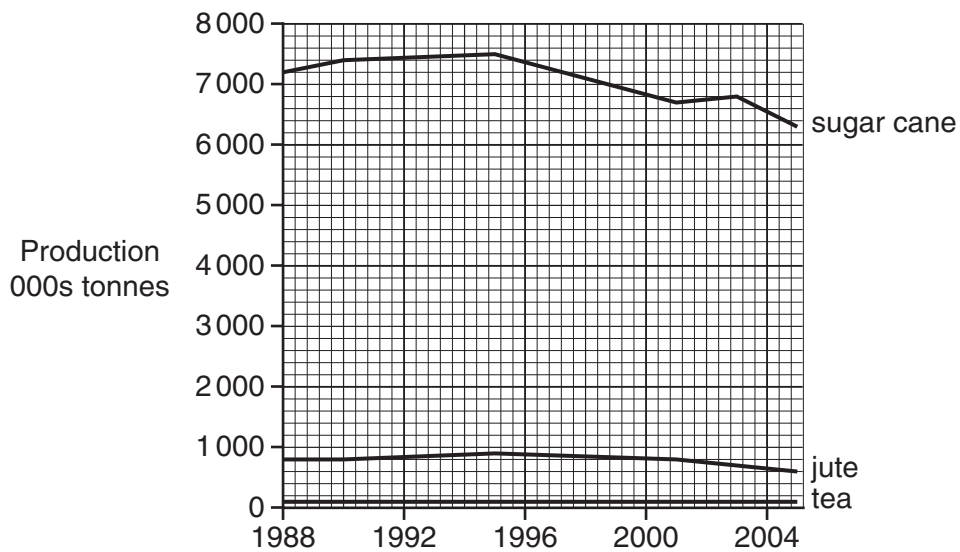
Describe the distribution of production areas for:

(i) tea

(ii) jute.

[4]

(b) Study Fig. 7a, which shows production figures for three main cash crops and Fig. 7b, which shows the value of selected exports.



**Fig. 7a**



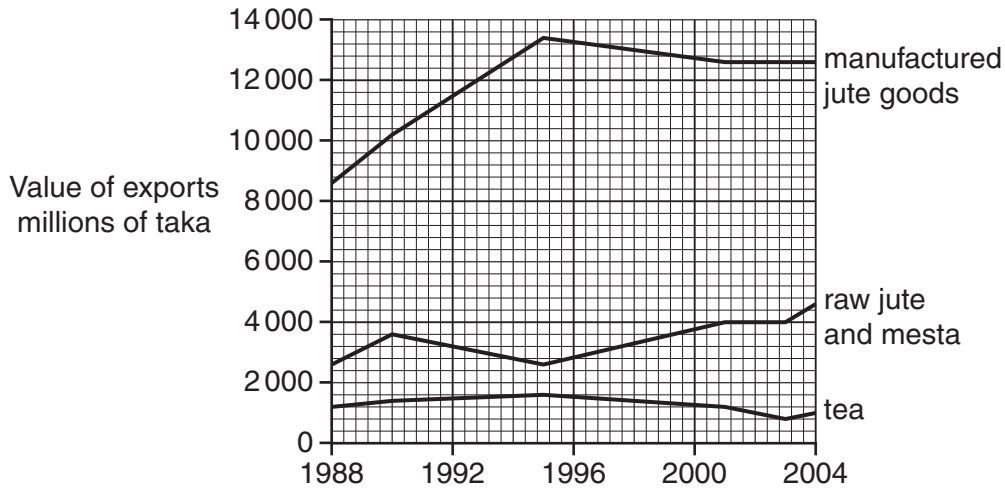


Fig. 7b

- (i) How much sugar cane was produced in 2000? [1]
- (ii) What was the value of tea exported in 2004? [1]
- (iii) Compare the **production** of jute with the **export** of jute and jute goods for the period shown on the graphs. [4]
- (c) (i) Why are cash crops important for Bangladesh's economy? [3]
- (ii) What difficulties are there in trying to increase the production of cash crops in Bangladesh? [3]
- (d) (i) Name **two** products made out of jute. [2]
- (ii) Many of the products that can be made from jute are also made from artificial fibres based on oil.  
Suggest **two** advantages of using jute rather than oil. [2]
- (e) Study the two statements below about crops in Bangladesh.
- A 'Production of jute in Bangladesh should be increased.'
- B 'The most important use of land in Bangladesh is for growing food.'
- (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. [3]

[Total: 25]

- 5 (a) Study Fig. 8, which shows employment and the contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of each sector of Bangladesh’s workforce.

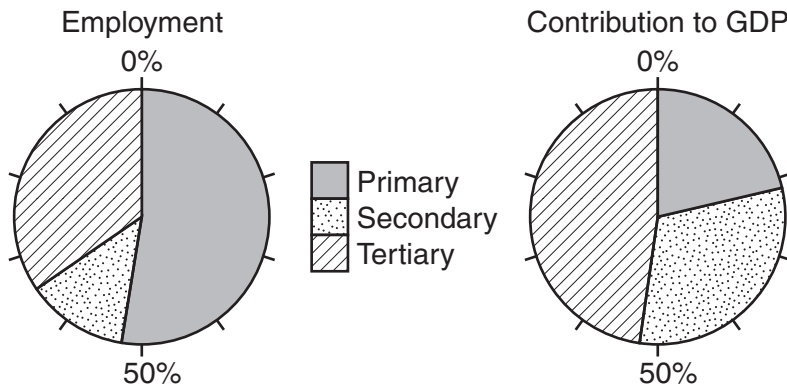


Fig. 8

- (i) Name **two** examples from Bangladesh for **each** of:
- Primary sector
  - Secondary sector.
- (ii) What percentage of Bangladesh’s workforce is employed in the tertiary sector? [1]
- (iii) What percentage of Bangladesh’s GDP comes from the tertiary sector? [1]
- (iv) Suggest why the secondary sector contributes a higher percentage to GDP than it does to employment. [2]

- (b) Study Fig. 9, which shows the number of teachers employed in different types of education, an example of a formal service in the tertiary sector.

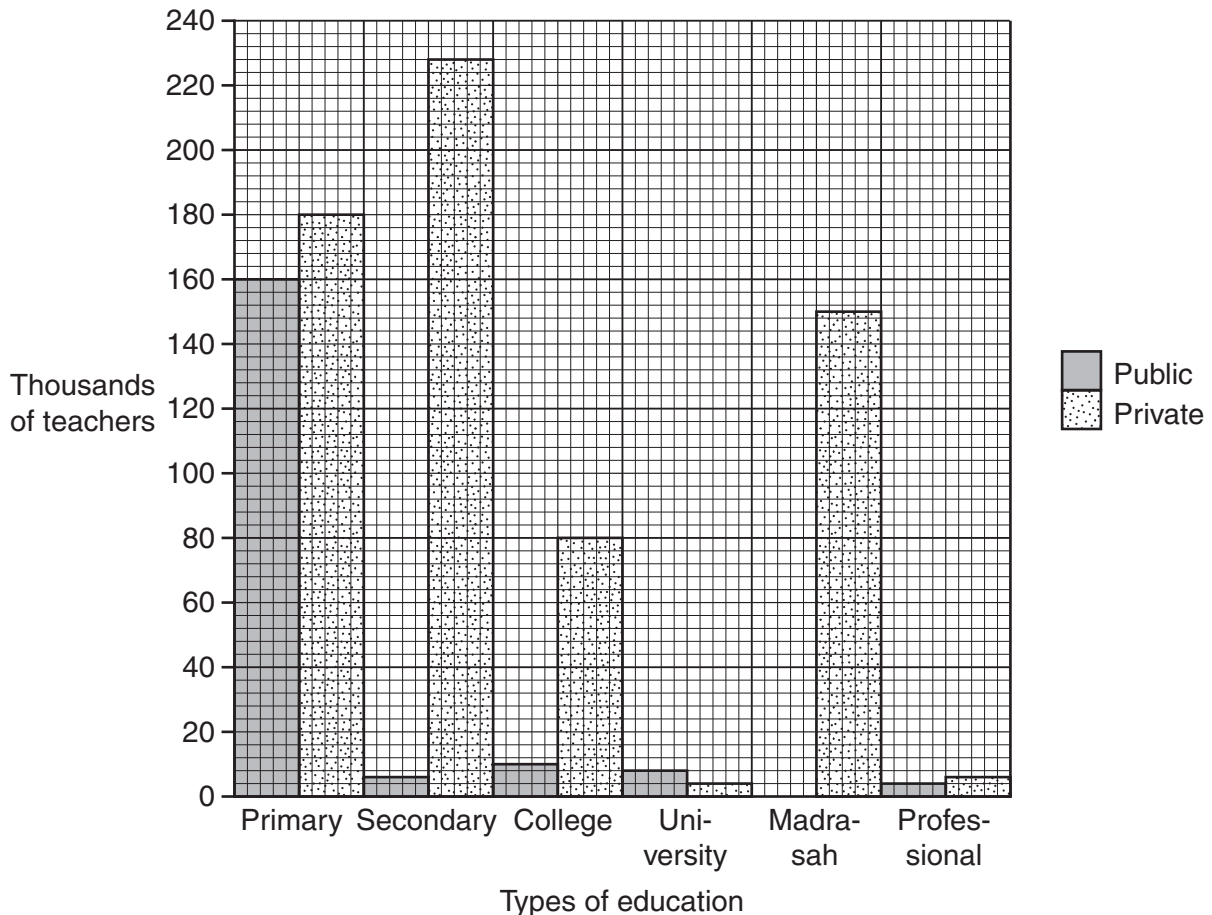


Fig. 9

- (i) How many teachers are employed in primary education? [1]
- (ii) Which type of education has the largest **number** of teachers in the private sector? [1]
- (iii) Which type of education has the largest **proportion** of teachers in the private sector? [1]
- (c) (i) It is estimated that about half of all service jobs in Bangladesh are in the informal sector.  
What is meant by 'the informal service sector'? [2]
- (ii) Explain why the informal service sector is so important in Bangladesh. [3]
- (iii) What are the disadvantages of the informal sector? [3]
- (d) Finance is required if a service is to become part of the formal sector.
- (i) Name **two** possible sources of finance in Bangladesh.
- (ii) Give **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of each source. [4]
- (e) Choose **one** from the list below of possible providers of services. For the **one** you have chosen, explain what you consider are its advantages and disadvantages.
- Government  
Private sector  
Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) [4]

[Total: 25]

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*Copyright Acknowledgements*

Question 2 Photograph © Slum housing in Dhaka, Bangladesh; Panos Pictures.

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