

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

**BANGLADESH STUDIES**

**7094/02**

Paper 2 Environment and Development of Bangladesh

**Specimen paper for examination from 2006**

**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 **any three** questions.  
Sketch maps and diagrams may be drawn to illustrate an answer.

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

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.

This document consists of **5** printed pages and **1** blank page.



Answer any **THREE** questions.  
Answer **ALL** parts of the questions you choose.

- 1 (a) Study Fig. 1, which shows the flood plain of a river.

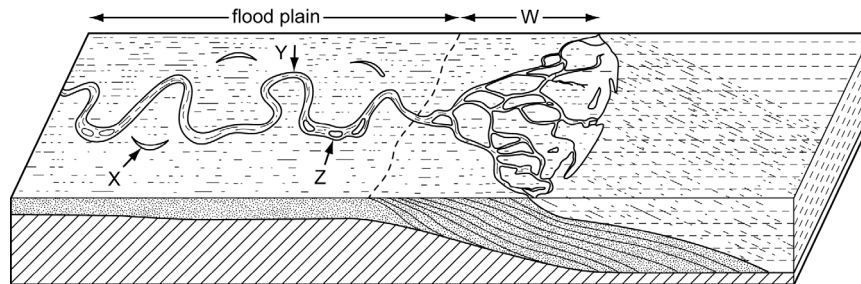


Fig. 1

- (i) Name the features labelled W, X, Y and Z in Fig.1 on your answer sheet. [4]
- (ii) Explain how **one** of the features named in (a) (i) was formed. [5]
- (b) The rivers and seas of Bangladesh are rich in fish resources but they are now depleting.
- (i) Name **one** type of fish caught in inland waters and **one** type of fish caught in the seas. [2]
- (ii) Explain why fish resources are declining. [5]
- (iii) Describe the measures taken to slow down the decreasing fish resources. [5]
- (iv) How effective are the measures mentioned in (b) (iii) in reducing this decline? [4]
- 2 (a) Climate change caused by global warming is an environmental challenge that is facing Bangladesh.
- (i) With the aid of a labelled diagram, explain what is meant by 'global warming' and 'the greenhouse effect'. [4]
- (ii) Describe the causes of global warming. [4]
- (iii) What problems could this climatic change bring to Bangladesh? [4]
- (iv) To what extent do you think Bangladesh can minimise the effects of climate change? Give reasons for your answer. [4]
- (b) On average, five cyclones hit Bangladesh every year.
- (i) Explain how cyclones are formed. [5]
- (ii) Most damage is caused by the storm surges. Describe a storm surge and the damage it causes. [4]

3 (a) Define and give an example of each of these economic sectors:

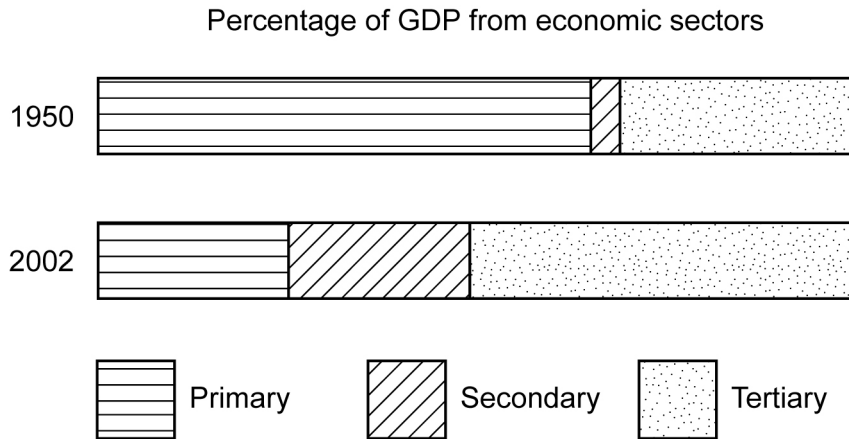
(i) primary

(ii) secondary

(iii) tertiary.

[6]

(b) Study Fig. 2, which shows Bangladesh's percentage of GDP from each of the economic sectors in 1950 and 2002.



**Fig. 2**

(i) Describe the changes shown in Fig. 2.

[3]

(ii) Give reasons for the changes described in (b) (i).

[6]

(c) (i) Explain what is meant by 'per capita income' and explain how it is calculated.

[2]

(ii) Do you think that per capita income is a good measure of development? Give reasons for your answer.

[4]

(d) Apart from income, describe **four** other indicators of development.

[4]

- 4 (a) Tea is a commercial crop.  
Study Fig. 3, which shows tea growing areas in Bangladesh.

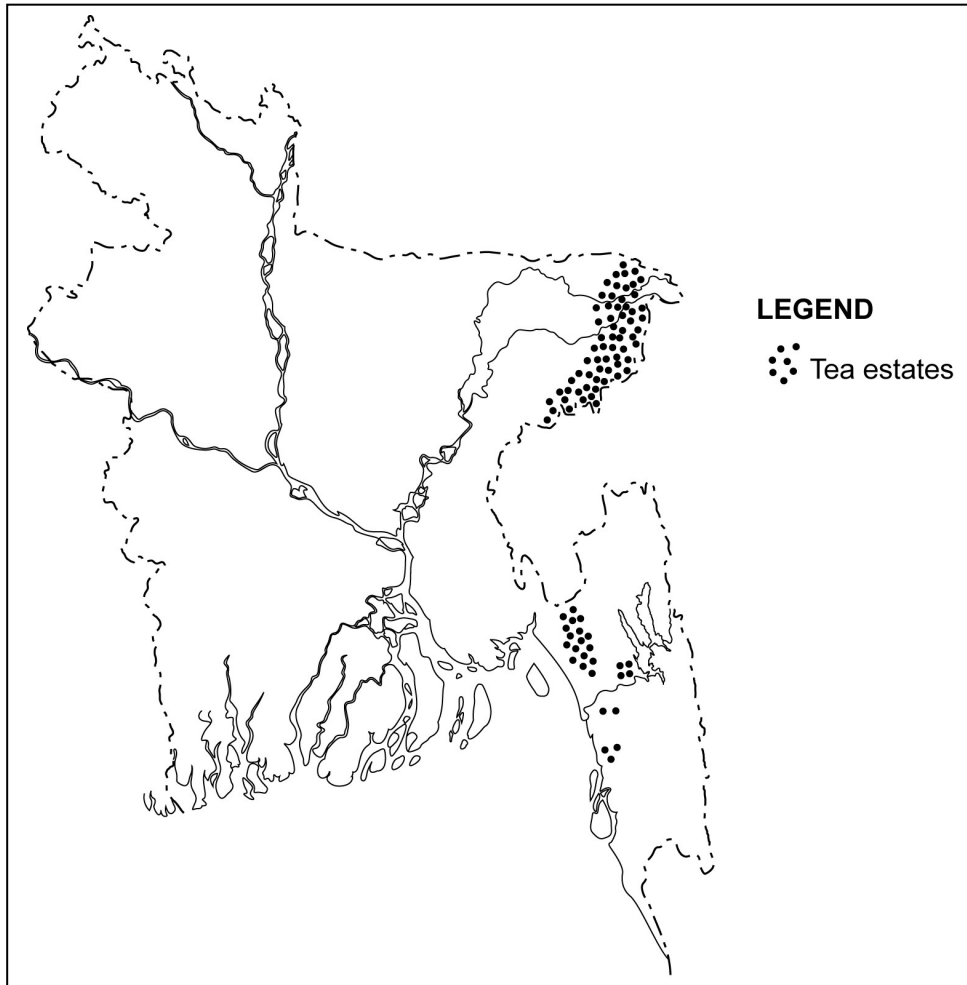


Fig. 3

- (i) What does 'commercial crop' mean? [1]
- (ii) Name an area where tea is grown. [1]
- (iii) Describe the distribution of the tea growing areas. [3]
- (b) (i) What are the natural (physical) inputs needed for growing tea? [4]
- (ii) Explain why tea production is labour intensive. [2]
- (c) Give your views, with reasons, on the importance of agriculture to the industrial development of Bangladesh. [6]
- (d) (i) Name **two** examples of a cottage industry. [2]
- (ii) Explain why cottage industries are an important part of Bangladesh's development. [6]

5 (a) Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are important in the health and education sectors of Bangladesh.

(i) How do NGOs differ from the state and private sector providers of services? [3]

(ii) Give your views, with reasons, on the benefits and problems of NGOs providing health care and education to the people of Bangladesh. [5]

(b) Study Fig. 4, which shows the number of primary schools in Bangladesh from 1981 to 2000.

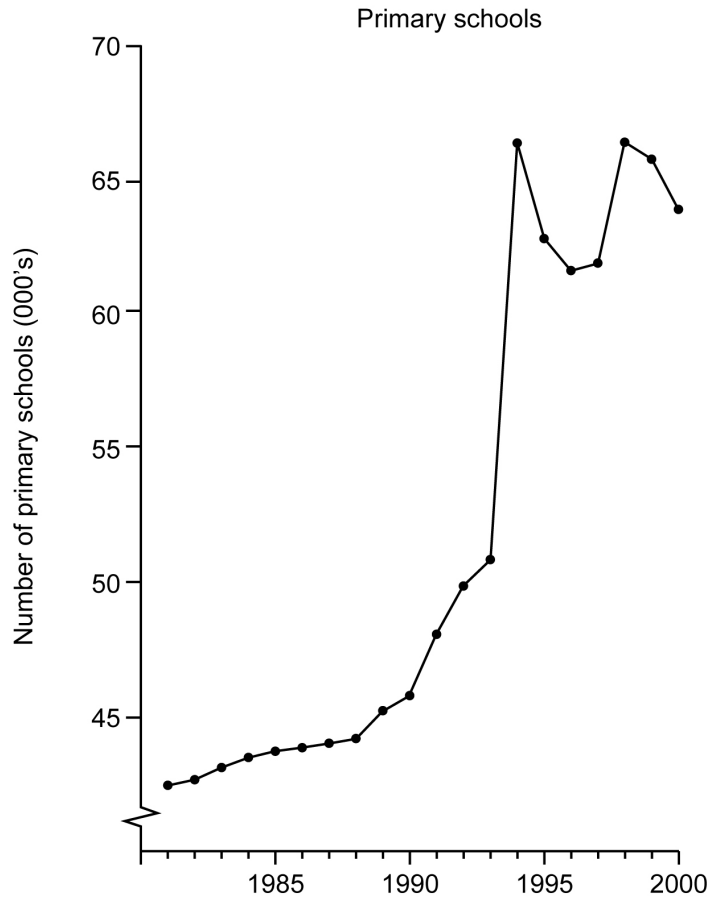


Fig. 4

(i) Describe the trends shown in Fig. 4 for primary schools. [4]

(ii) Give reasons for the trends described in (b) (i). [5]

(c) International migration has increased in recent years.

(i) Why do some people migrate to another country? [4]

(ii) What problems does this international migration create for Bangladesh? [4]

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