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Answer **three** questions.

- 1 (a) (i) Study Fig. 1, a map showing some physical regions of Bangladesh.

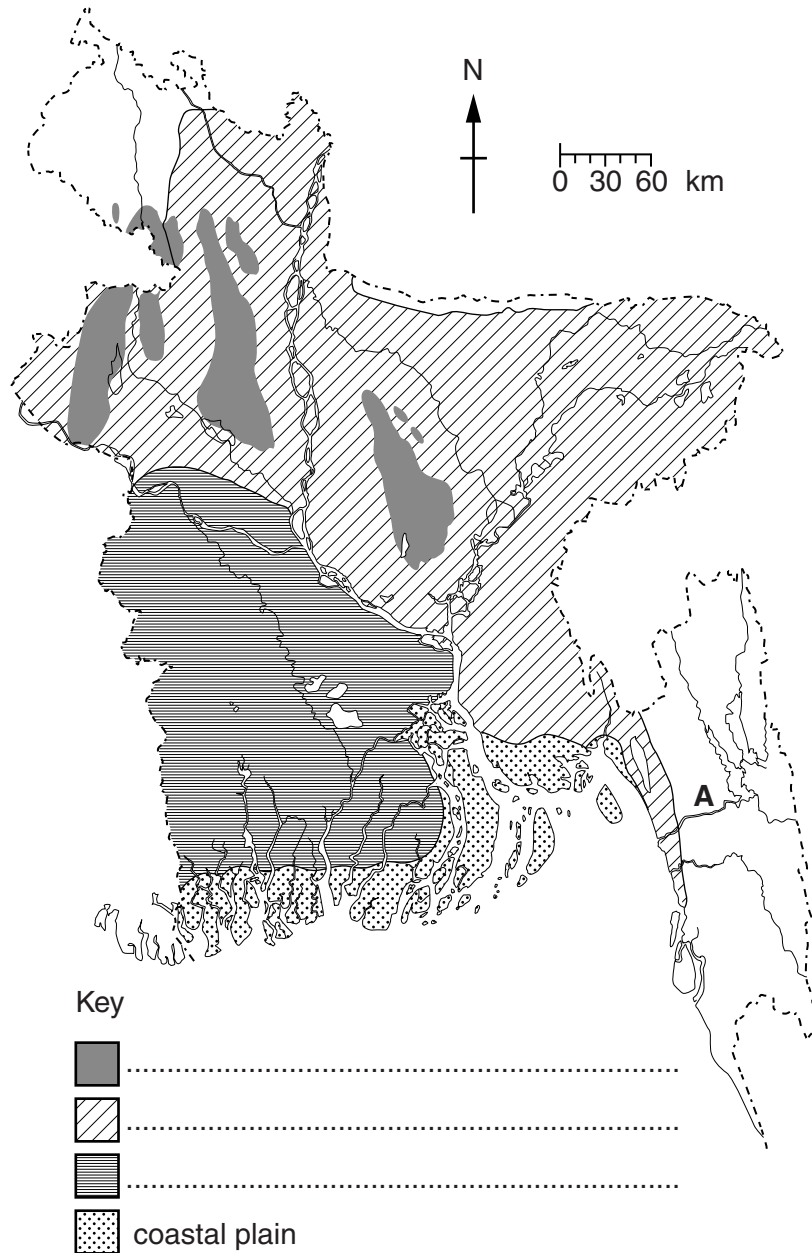


Fig. 1

Name river **A**

Complete the key for the following physical regions.

- deltaic plain
- flood plain
- uplands

[4]

- (ii) Describe the physical characteristics of the deltaic plain and the uplands.

deltaic plain

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uplands

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.....[4]

- (iii) Explain how flood plains are formed. You may use a diagram to illustrate your answer.

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Space for diagram

- (b)** Study Fig. 2 which shows the climate for Bangladesh and the growing seasons of three types of rice.

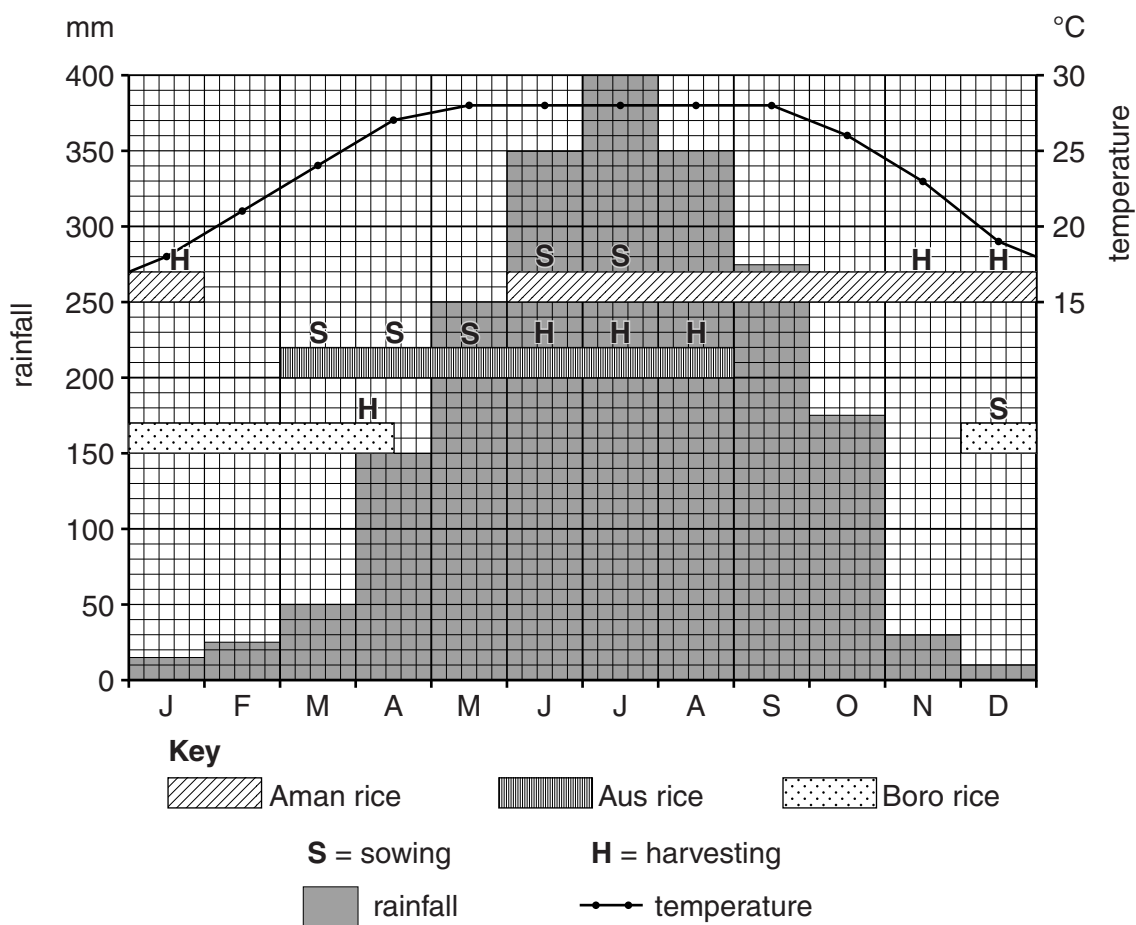


Fig. 2

- (i)** How long is the growing season for Boro rice?

..... months

[1]

- (ii) Using Fig. 2, compare the climatic conditions for growing Aus rice with those for growing Boro rice.

.....[3]

- (c) (i) Describe the processes involved in preparing the land for the sowing and harvesting of rice in Bangladesh.

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- (ii) Explain how farmers can increase rice production.

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- (d) Study the two statements below.

A 'The topography (physical features) of Bangladesh is very beneficial for the farmers.'

B 'The topography (physical features) of Bangladesh presents many problems for the farmers.'

- (i) Give **one** piece of evidence which supports statement A.

.....

.....[1]

- (ii) Give **one** piece of evidence which supports statement B.

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.....[1]

- (iii) Which statement do you agree with the most? Give reasons for your answer.

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[Total: 25 marks]
[Turn over]

- 2 (a) Study Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 which show average rainfall and depth of flood water in July in Bangladesh.

Rainfall in one week

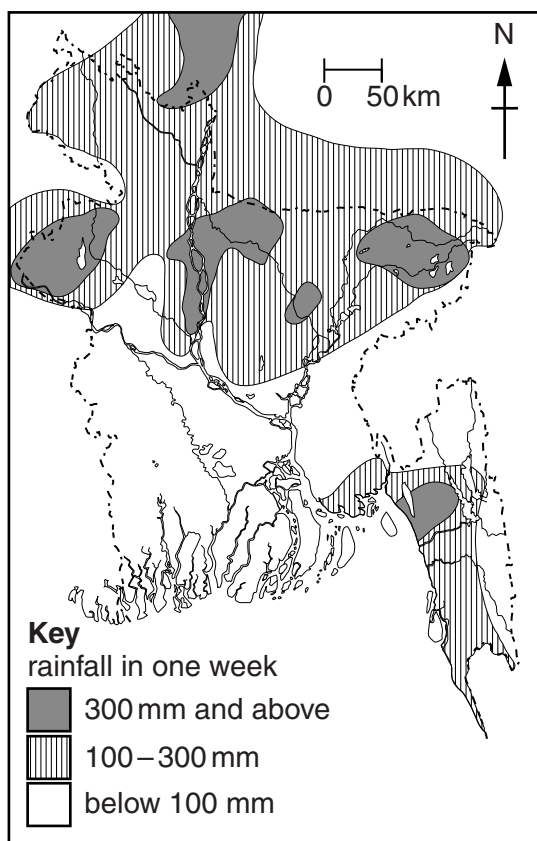


Fig. 3

The depth of flood water two weeks later

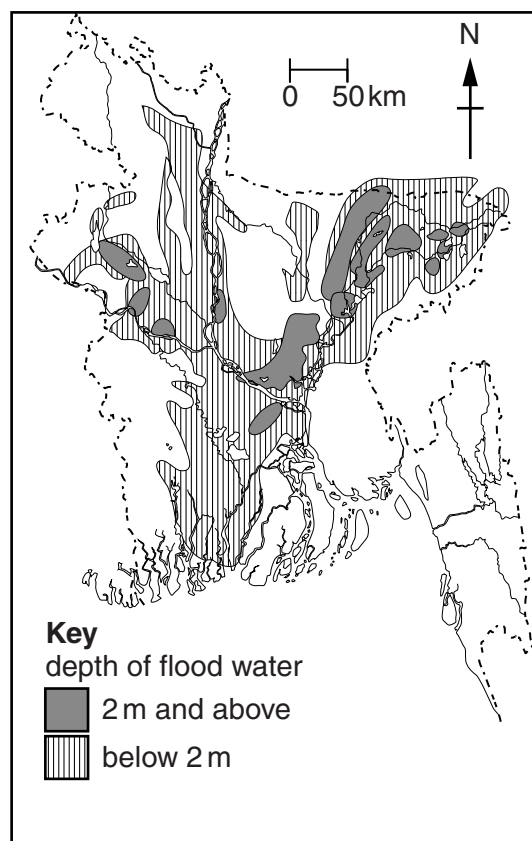


Fig. 4

- (i) Using compass directions only, describe where more than 100mm of rain fell in Bangladesh.

.....

[2]

- (ii) Describe the general pattern of the floods.

.....

[2]

(iii) Explain why the floods were so severe two weeks after the week of heavy rain.

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(b) Explain how floods affect the people and the economy of Bangladesh.

people

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economy

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.....[4]

- (c) (i) Study Fig. 5, a pie chart showing the percentage of air pollution caused by industries.

Complete Fig. 5, showing the five most air polluting industries of Bangladesh, using the following information.

- Cement/clay – 16%
- Pulp and paper – 14%
- Textile – 10%

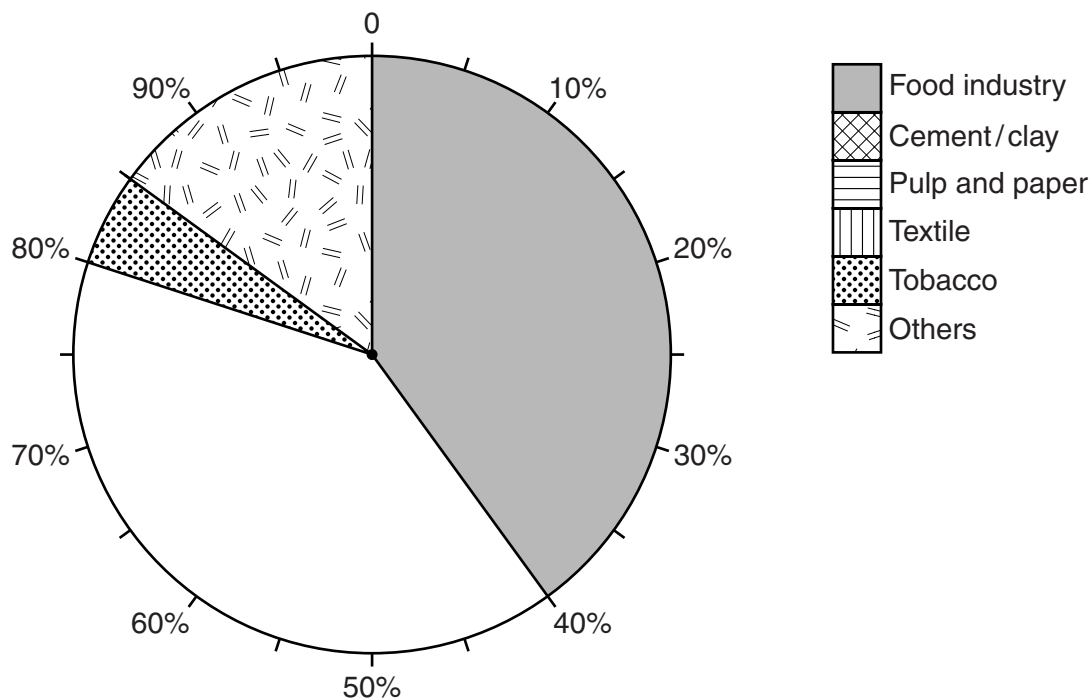


Fig. 5

[3]

- (ii) What percentage of the total air pollution is caused by the five most polluting industries?

..... %

[1]

- (iii) Apart from an industry, name a major cause of air pollution in Bangladesh.

.....[1]

(d) Explain how the government is trying to reduce air pollution in Bangladesh.

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.....[4]

(e) Study the statement below.

‘Controlling the flooding of rivers in Bangladesh is almost impossible.’

(i) Give **one** piece of evidence which supports this statement.

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.....[1]

(ii) Give **one** piece of evidence which shows how rivers can be controlled.

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.....[1]

(iii) How far do you agree with the statement? Give reasons for your answer.

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[Total: 25 marks]

- 3 (a) Study Fig. 6 which shows gas fields, gas pipelines and fertiliser factories.

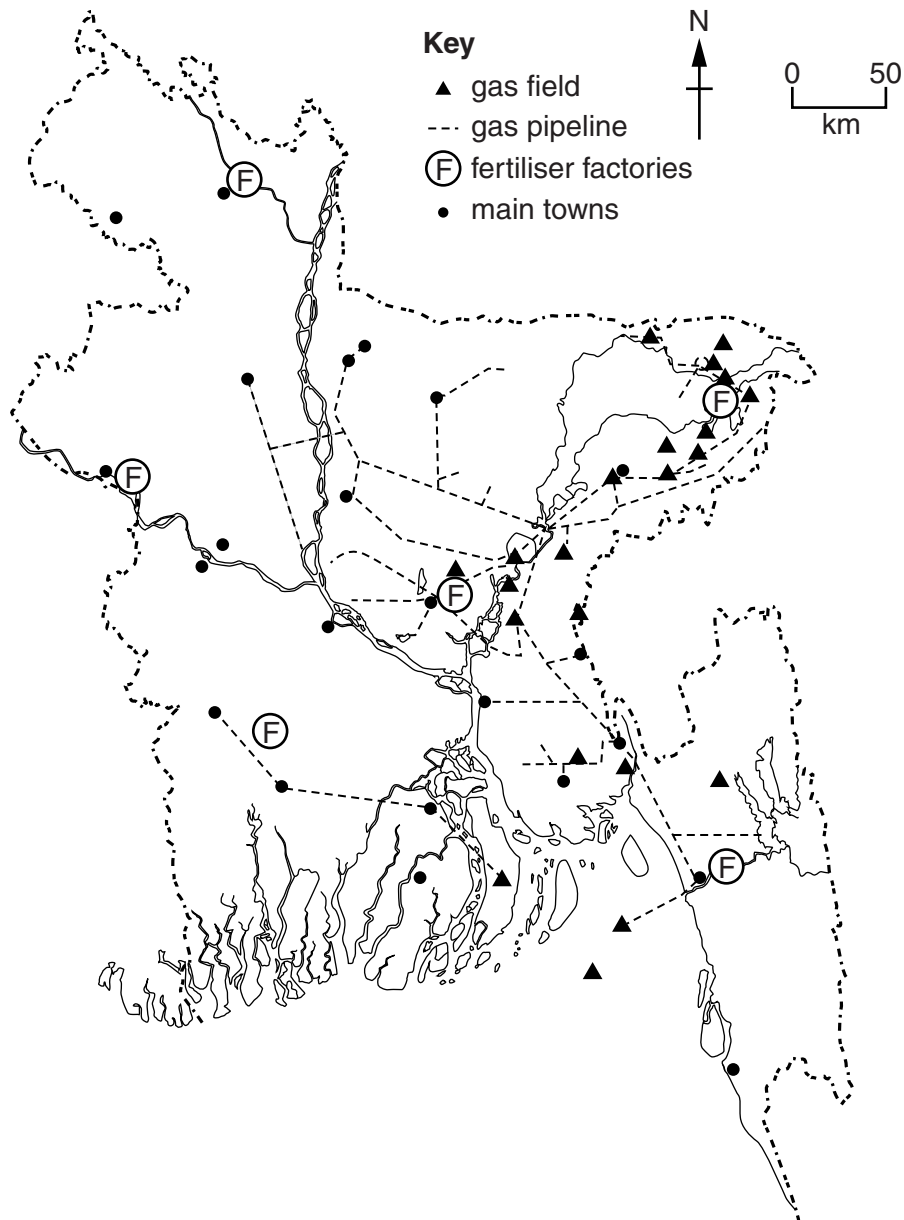


Fig. 6

Describe the general distribution of gas fields and the network of gas pipelines.

gas fields

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gas pipelines

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.....[4]

(b) Fig. 7 shows the percentage of natural gas consumption by different sectors.

Complete Fig. 7 using the following information.

- industry – 20%
- domestic use – 10%
- fertiliser manufacture – 10%

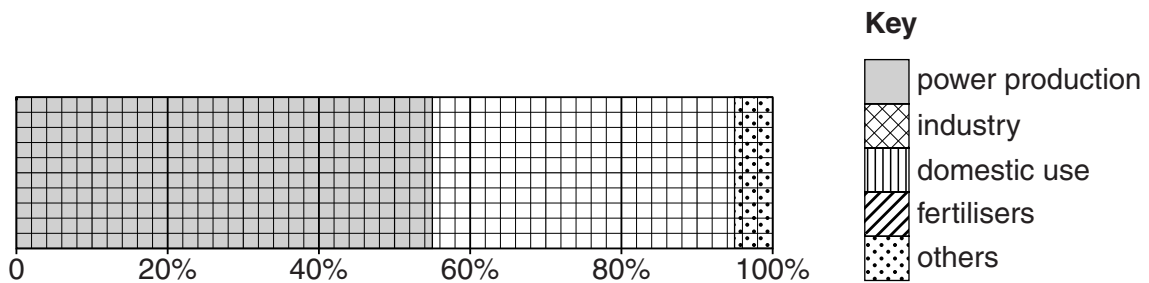


Fig. 7

[3]

(c) (i) Using Fig. 6, suggest one reason for the distribution of fertiliser factories in Bangladesh.

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.....[1]

(ii) Explain the importance of the production of fertilisers to farmers and to the economy of Bangladesh.

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(d) Climate change will affect agriculture in Bangladesh.

(i) Name two gases that are causing global warming.

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.....[2]

(ii) Explain how human activities cause the increased production of these gases.

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.....[3]

(iii) Explain the effect climate change will have on agriculture and the food supply of Bangladesh.

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.....[4]

(e) Study the two statements below.

A 'Bangladesh is not a major contributor to climate change.'

B 'Bangladesh will be one of the countries worst affected by climate change.'

(i) Give **one** piece of evidence which supports statement A.

.....
[1]

(ii) Give **one** piece of evidence which supports statement B.

.....
[1]

(iii) Do you think other nations should help Bangladesh cope with the effects of climate change? Give reasons for your answer.

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[3]

[Total: 25 marks]

- 4 (a) (i) Study Photograph A (Insert) which shows a cottage industry in the Bandarban region.

On Fig. 8, the sketch of Photograph A, add notes to show the characteristics of a cottage industry. One note has been added as an example.

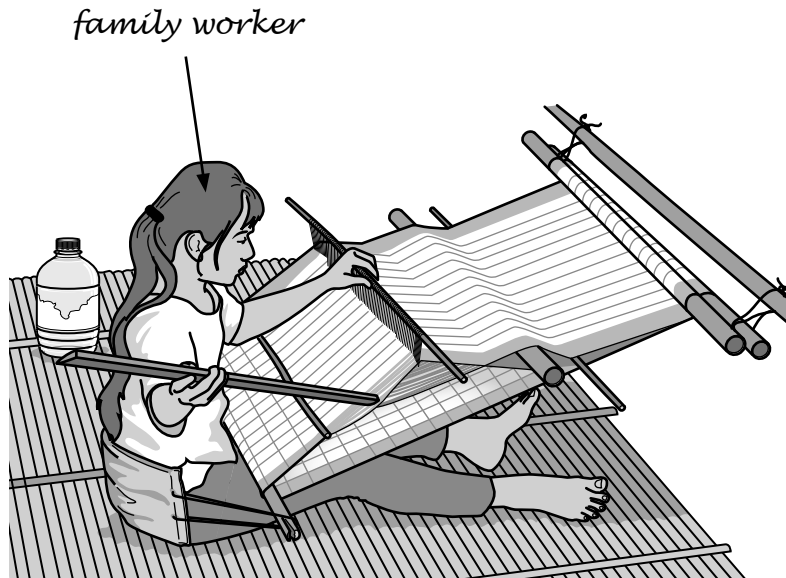


Fig. 8

[4]

- (ii) Study Photographs A and B (Insert) which show textile industries on a different scale. Using only the evidence in the photographs, compare the working features and output of the two industries.

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.....[4]

- (b) (i)** Describe how government policies protect new industries in Bangladesh.

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- (ii)** Explain how Bangladesh can overcome obstacles to industrialisation, other than ways mentioned in **(b)(i)**.

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- (c) (i)** Explain why the financial sector is important for industry in Bangladesh.

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- (ii)** What is meant by 'micro-credit'?

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- (iii) Explain why micro-credit has been successful in Bangladesh.

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- (d) Study the two statements below.

A 'Bangladesh's increased economic growth depends on expanding the small scale industrial sector.'

B 'To maintain economic growth Bangladesh needs to improve its large scale industries.'

- (i) Give **one** piece of evidence which supports statement A.

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.....[1]

- (ii) Give **one** piece of evidence which supports statement B.

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- (iii) Which statement do you agree with the most? Give reasons for your answer.

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[Total: 25 marks]

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- 5 (a) Study Fig. 9A and Fig. 9B, which show population structures for Bangladesh in 1994 and 2014.

Population structure, Bangladesh 1994

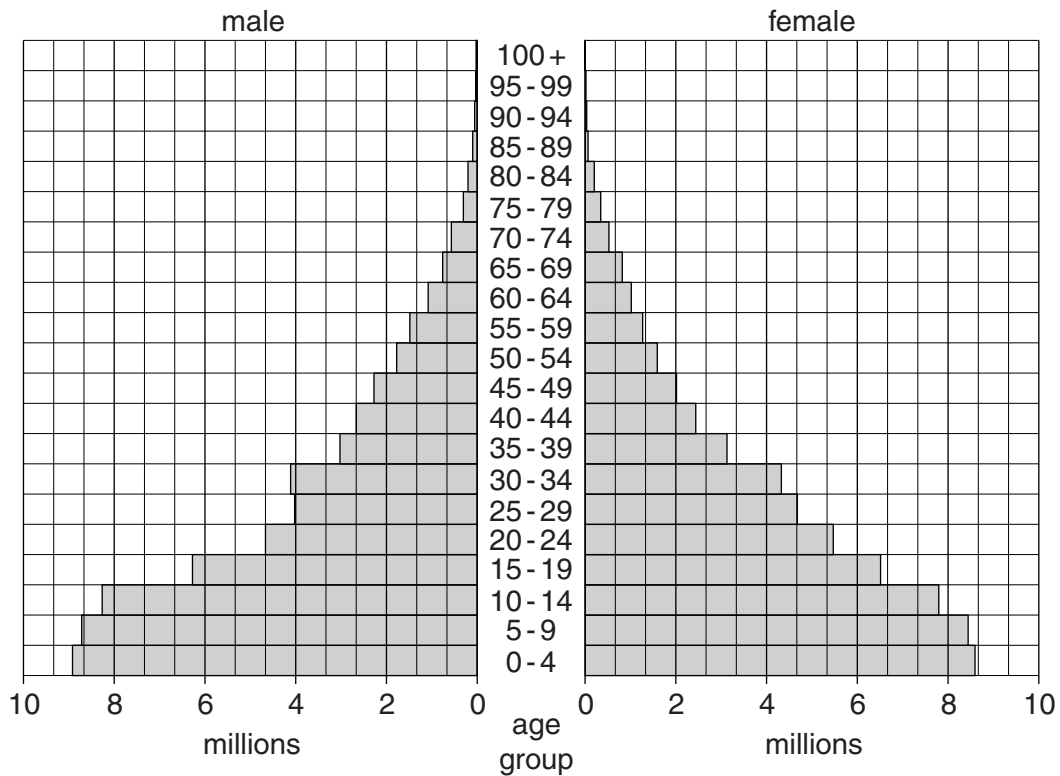


Fig. 9A

Population structure, Bangladesh 2014

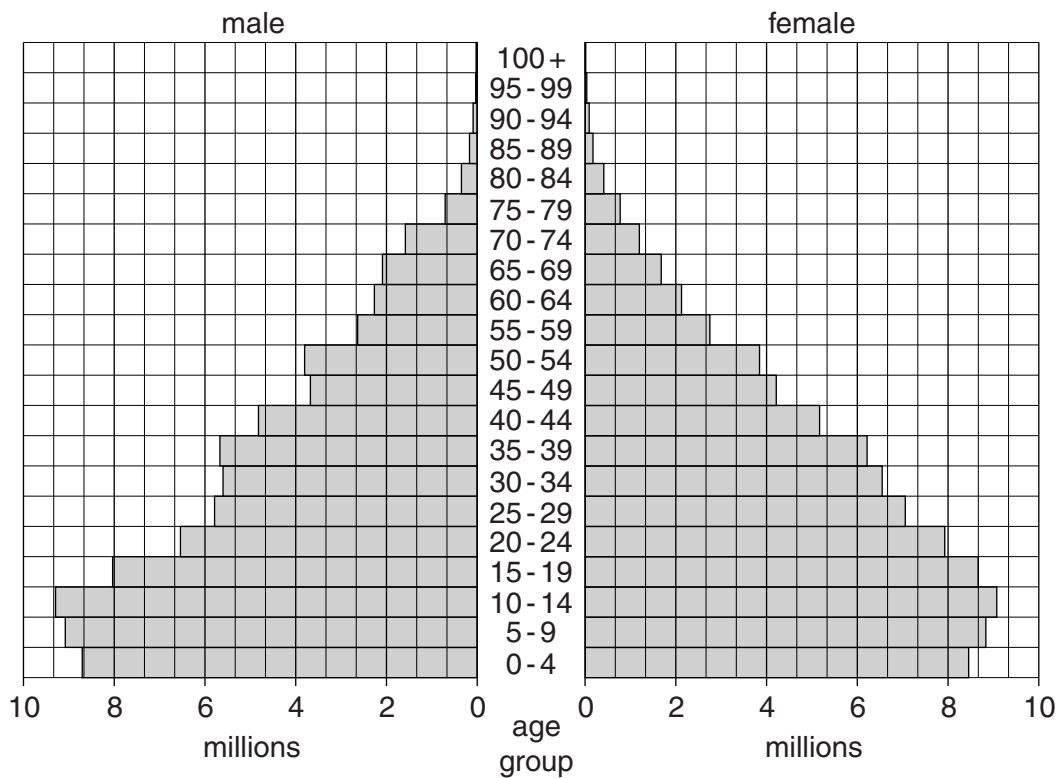


Fig. 9B

- (i) Describe the differences between the two population structures.

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.....[3]

- (ii) Suggest reasons for the differences between the two population structures.

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.....[3]

- (iii) Why are there fewer males than females between the ages of 20 and 40 years old in both Fig. 9A and Fig. 9B?

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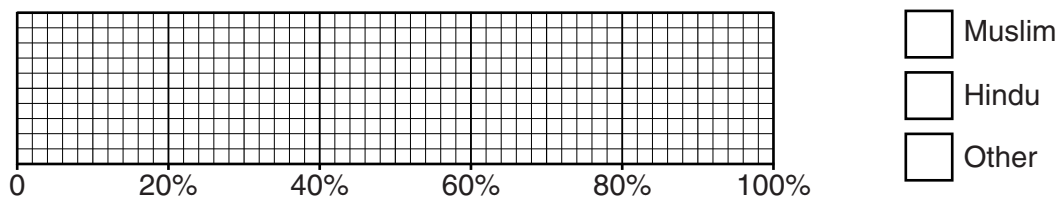
.....[1]

- (b) (i) Study Fig. 10, a table which shows the religious structure in Bangladesh.

Muslim	Hindu	Other
89%	10%	1%

Fig. 10

Using the data in Fig. 10 draw a graph below to show the religious structure of Bangladesh.



[3]

- (ii) Only 2% of the population of Bangladesh are not Bengali. Describe some of the minority ethnic groups and where they live.

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.....[3]

- (c) (i) Study Fig. 11 which shows the percentage of youths (aged 15–24 years) who are literate in Bangladesh and South Asia as a whole.

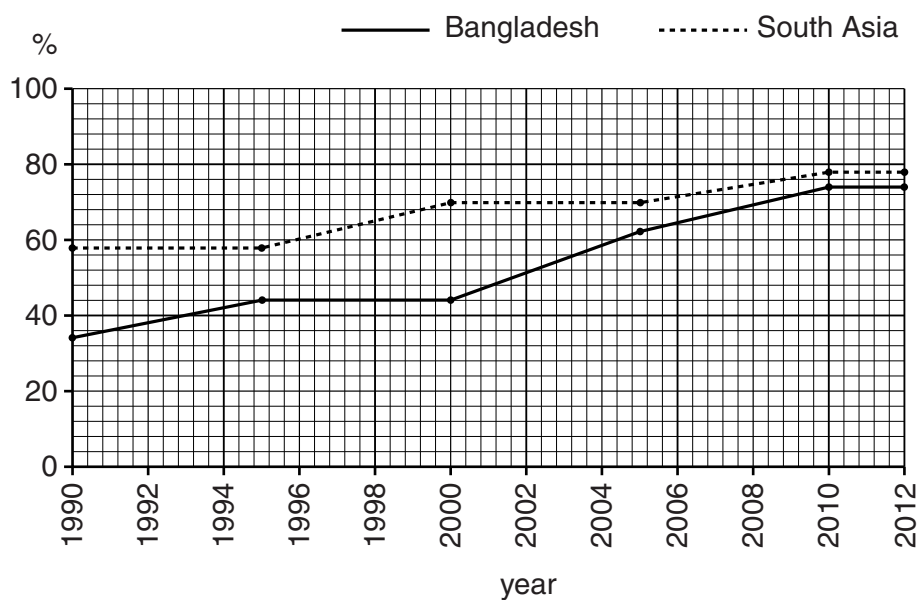


Fig. 11

Using Fig. 11, compare the progress of the youth literacy rate of Bangladesh with that of South Asia.

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.....[2]

- (ii) Explain how an increase in the literacy rate improves the development of Bangladesh.

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.....[3]

- (iii) Apart from increasing the literacy rate, describe **two** other educational challenges for Bangladesh.

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.....[2]

Please turn over for 5(d)

(d) Study the two statements below.

A 'Improved health care is the best way to slow down population growth in Bangladesh.'

B 'Increased educational opportunity is the best way to slow down population growth in 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.

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[3]

[Total: 25 marks]

Additional Page

If you use the following lined page to complete the answer(s) to any question(s), the question number(s) must be clearly shown.

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