



Tuesday 13 May 2014 – Afternoon

GCSE GEOGRAPHY B

B561/01/02/RB Sustainable Decision Making Exercise (SDME)
(Foundation and Higher Tier)

RESOURCE BOOKLET

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- This Resource Booklet contains resources for B561/01 and B561/02. The questions tell you which resource(s) you need to use.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The following abbreviations may be used:
MEDC – More Economically Developed Country.
LEDC – Less Economically Developed Country.
EU – European Union.
- This document consists of **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

- Do not send this Resource Booklet for marking; it should be retained in the centre or recycled. Please contact OCR Copyright should you wish to re-use this document.

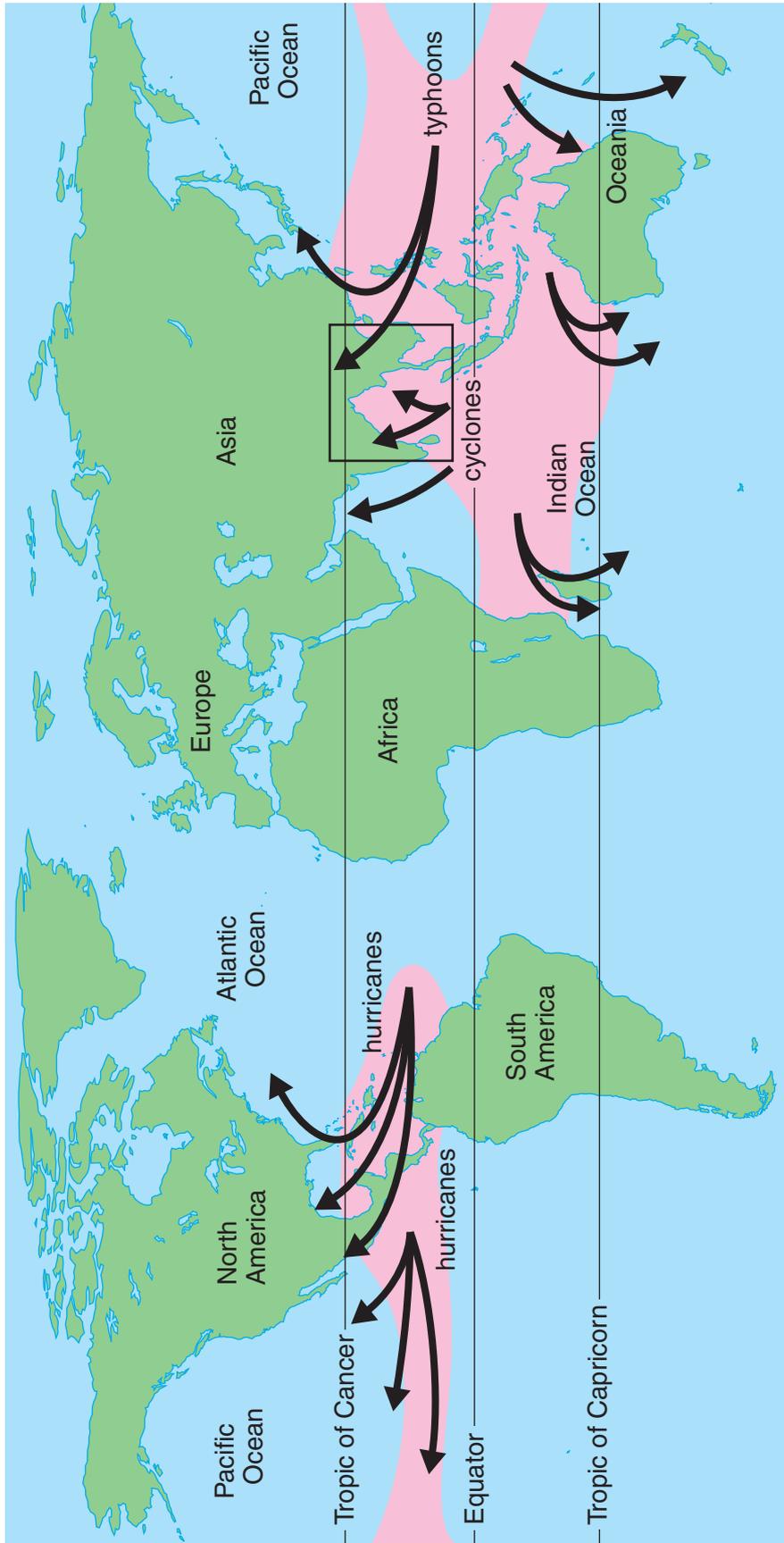
CONTENTS OF THE RESOURCE BOOKLET

- Resource 1 – Global locations of major tropical storms (Foundation Tier only)
- Resource 2 – The track of a cyclone
- Resource 3 – Saffir-Simpson Scale of tropical storm damage
- Resource 4 – Deaths caused by a cyclone in Bangladesh
- Resource 5 – Chittagong city and its surrounding rural areas
- Resource 6 – Bangladesh fact-file
- Resource 7 – Why is it difficult to evacuate people in Bangladesh?
- Resource 8 – Cyclone shelter for people and livestock

RESOURCE 1

(Foundation Tier only)

Global locations of major tropical storms



Cyclones, hurricanes and typhoons are all types of tropical storms.

Key:

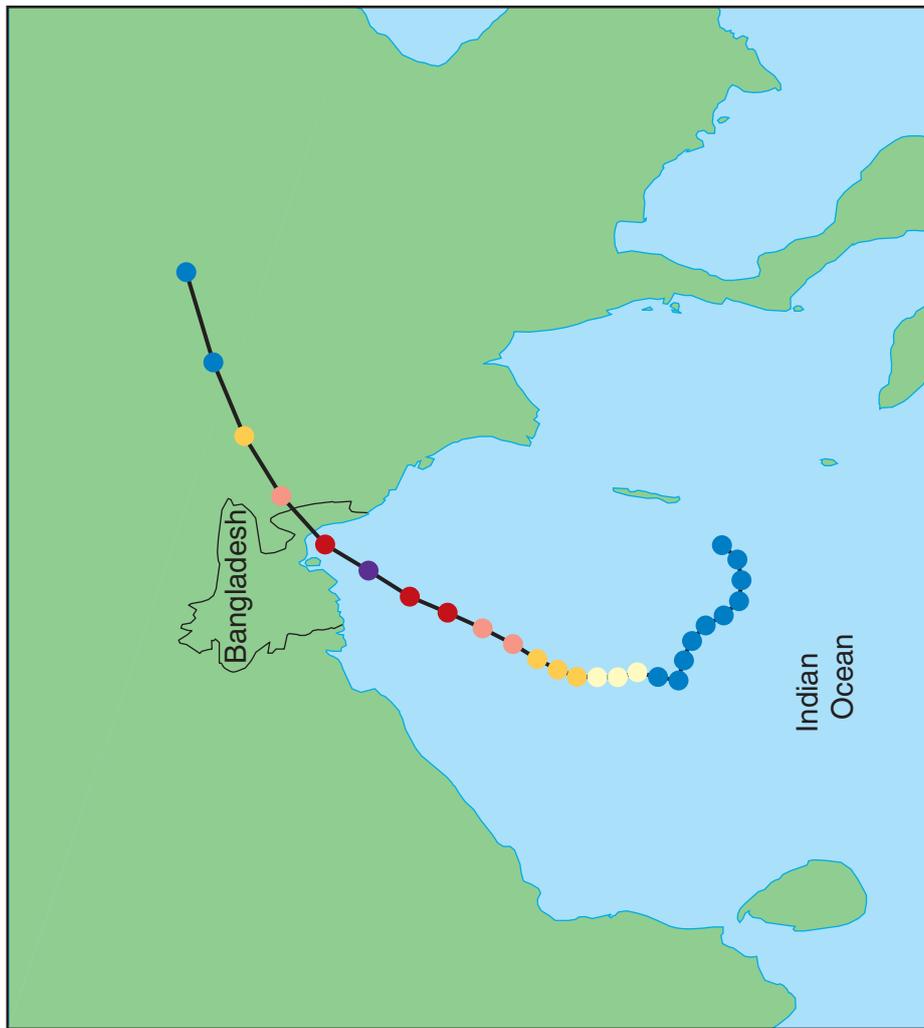
— areas where tropical storms form

— area shown on Resource 2

— tropical storm paths

RESOURCE 2

The track of a cyclone



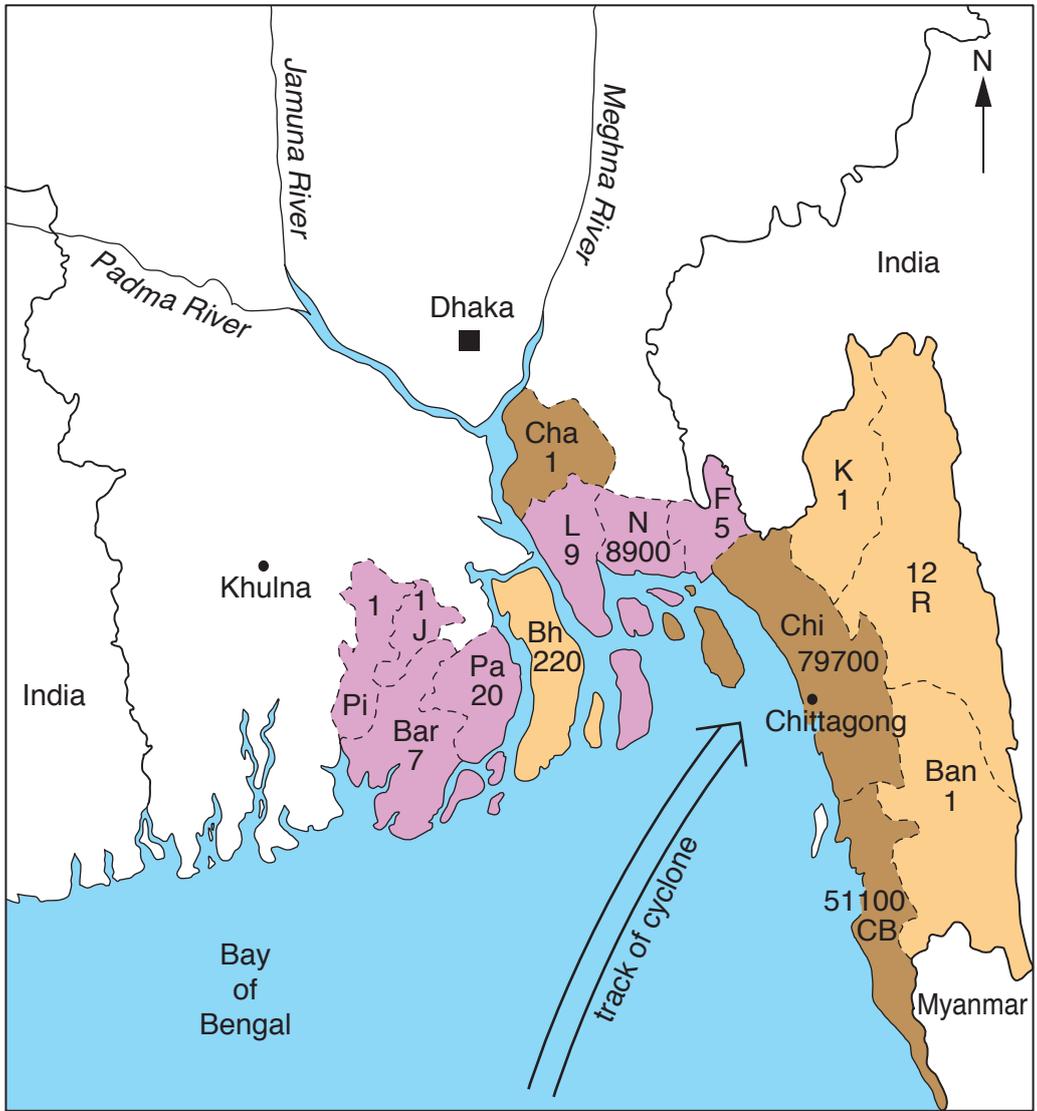
RESOURCE 3
Saffir-Simpson Scale of tropical storm damage

Category	Wind speed	Types of damage
1 	119–153 km/h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homes could have some damage to roofs and gutters. Large branches of trees will snap and some trees may be blown down. Damage to electricity power lines and poles will result in power cuts that could last from a few to several days.
2 	154–177 km/h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some homes could have major damage to roofs and walls. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted and block some roads. Near-total power loss is expected with cuts that could last from several days to weeks.
3 	178–208 km/h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most homes will have major damage. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water will be unavailable for several days or weeks after the storm.
4 	209–251 km/h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most homes will have severe damage with loss of most of the roof and/or walls. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted and power poles knocked down. Fallen trees and power poles will block most roads. Power cuts will last for weeks. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.
5 	252 km/h or higher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nearly all homes will be destroyed, with total collapse of walls and roofs. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power cuts will last for weeks or possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.

BLANK PAGE

RESOURCE 4

Deaths caused by a cyclone in Bangladesh



0 km 100

Key

- international boundary
- boundary of districts in which people were killed by the cyclone
- 20 number of deaths in the district
- capital city
- major city
- population density (per sq km)
- | | |
|--|---------------|
|  | more than 800 |
|  | 500 – 800 |
|  | less than 500 |

Key to Resource 4

Map abbreviation	District
Ban	Bandarban
Bar	Barguna
Bh	Bhola
Cha	Chandpur
Chi	Chittagong
CB	Cox's Bazar
F	Feni
J	Jhalokati
K	Khagrachari
L	Lakshmipur
N	Noakhali
Pa	Patuakhali
Pi	Pirojpur
R	Rangamati

RESOURCE 5

Chittagong city and its surrounding rural areas





RESOURCE 6**Bangladesh fact-file**

70% of the total area is less than 1 metre above sea level

80% of the land is floodplain and delta

59% of the land is used for agriculture

63% of the population are farmers

32% of the population live in poverty

GDP per capita is \$US1700

Only 28% of the population live in urban areas

Population of main cities: Dhaka 14.3m; Chittagong 4.8m; Khulna 1.6m

RESOURCE 7**Why is it difficult to evacuate people in Bangladesh?**

People in rural areas cannot easily escape from a cyclone.

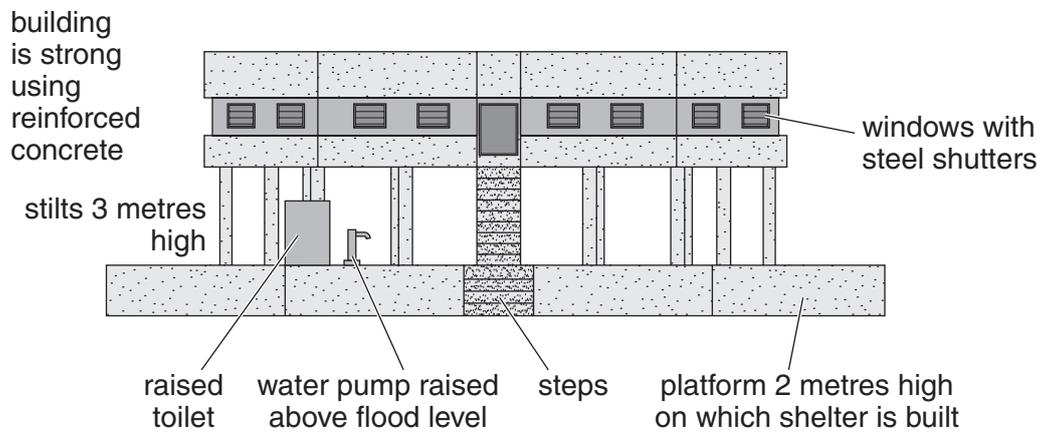
Few people have any form of motorised transport. They mainly walk or travel by boat or cycle-rickshaw which are all very slow. Speed is essential to escape from the path of a tropical cyclone.

Rural roads are narrow and are of poor quality. Ferries are the only way to cross the many rivers, but these can add hours to journeys even in calm weather.

In the past, villagers have worried about losing their livelihood. They have stayed in their homes because they wanted to protect their livestock and their few possessions. In such poor areas most people do not have insurance to cover the loss of livestock and possessions.

RESOURCE 8

Cyclone shelter for people and livestock



Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.