

**Drayton Manor High School**

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| Exam Question |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (a) (i) | Study Table 1. Using the data from Table 1, complete Figure 1 by plotting the data for the USA, China and Peru.   **Figure 1: Graph showing international migrants as a percentage of the population and the KOF Index of Globalisation for selected countries** *(3 marks)* | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (a) (ii) | Draw a regression (best fit) line to show the relationship. *(1 mark)* | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (b) | Suggest reasons for the relationship between international migrants as a percentage of the population and the KOF Index of Globalisation. *(6 marks)* | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (c) | Explain why some national borders can lead to problems of sovereignty. *(8 marks)* | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (d) | Evaluate this statement:  ‘Intergovernmental Organisations (IGOs) have had limited success when dealing with global environmental problems.’ *(20 marks)* | |
| **Total:** 38 marks |

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| Source |
| **Table 1: International migrants as a percentage of the population and the KOF Index of Globalisation for selected countries**   Sources of data: World Bank and Axel Dreher (2006) |

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| Mark scheme |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (a) (i) | 3 marks (AO3 = 3 marks)  You gain 1 mark for each correctly plotted point for USA, China and Peru. | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (a) (ii) | 1 mark (AO3 = 1 mark)  The best fit line for the graph is drawn in the centre of the rectangle. Parallel lines within the rectangle will be given a mark. | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (b) | 6 marks (AO1 = 3 marks, AO2 = 3 marks)  This question examines the relationship between international migrants as a percentage of the population and the KOF Index of Globalisation. You should recognise that there is a positive correlation between the variables, i.e. as the percentage of international migrants increases, so does the index of globalisation. Suggested content is below but you do not need to include all of it in your answer. Other relevant material can be credited.  **AO1 Demonstrating your knowledge and understanding of the relationship between proportions of international migrants and the KOF Index of Globalisation**  • International migrants may be attracted to countries that are more globalised.  • More developed countries are likely to have an increased demand for a range of skills in different sectors of employment and international migrants may be able to provide these skills.  • Countries with lower KOF Index of Globalisation scores may be more protective towards their economies and have strict laws about the movement of workers.  • Countries with higher KOF Index of Globalisation scores may be more outward-looking and have a longer history of access to world markets. **AO2 Applying your knowledge of the relationship between proportions of international migrants and the KOF Index of Globalisation**  • Although the percentage of international migrants in general increases as the index of globalisation increases, there is a group of countries with very low percentages of international migrants but a mid-level index of globalisation. This may be due to government policies restricting immigration.  • Countries with high levels of international migrants may be more open to the social aspects of globalisation, such as increased communication, the flow of ideas and people.  • Countries with high levels of international migrants may also have complex economies that are home to different parts of TNC operations. International migrants may find their skills are needed by such companies.  • Countries with high levels of international migrants may experience a high level of political globalisation. They can have a high diplomatic presence around the world and be members of a range of intergovernmental organisations. **Answers to this question will be given a mark within a level band  Level 1 (1–2 marks):** You show some general knowledge and understanding of the relationship between proportions of international migrants and the KOF Index of Globalisation but some of this is inaccurate. Your knowledge is not applied consistently with the question. Some links you make between the graph and the question may be irrelevant.  **Level 2 (3–4 marks):** You show mostly relevant general knowledge and understanding of the relationship between proportions of international migrants and the KOF Index of Globalisation. You make some relevant links between the graph and the question.  **Level 3 (5–6 marks):** You show accurate and relevant knowledge and understanding of the relationship between proportions of international migrants and the KOF Index of Globalisation. You make logical connections between the graph and question.  **Hints and tips** What is the main relationship between the variables? Can you group different countries? Link your reasons to examples from the graph. | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (c) | 8 marks (AO1 = 8 marks)  This question examines the idea that some borders that exist between countries can be disputed. There are historical reasons why these disagreements exist and different groups may view borders in different ways. Suggested ideas are outlined below, but you do not need to include all of these points in your response. Other relevant points will be given credit.  **AO1 Demonstrating your knowledge and understanding of why some national borders can lead to problems of sovereignty**  • National borders show the boundary between two nation states. They can be created by physical geography such as seas and rivers, or by historical agreements.  • Sovereignty is the idea that a state or government has the power to control the area over which it presides.  • Problems of sovereignty can include lack of recognition of the state by international law, processes that may not be completely controllable by the state itself (e.g. globalisation, international human rights) the role of TNCs, cultural and ethnic differences, and the issue of failed states.  • National borders can be drawn up after colonialism and conflicts (e.g. Iraq), and not take into account different linguistic, ethnic or religious groups. **Answers to this question will be given a mark within a level band  Level 1 (1–2 marks):** You show limited geographical knowledge and understanding of why some national borders can lead to problems of sovereignty, with some inaccuracies. You show a limited range of geographical ideas.  **Level 2 (3–5 marks):** You show some relevant geographical knowledge and understanding of why some national borders can lead to problems of sovereignty. You use a range of geographical ideas but your answer lacks detail.  **Level 3 (6–8 marks):** You show a good geographical knowledge and understanding of why some national borders can lead to problems of sovereignty. Your points are accurate, relevant and include a range of geographical ideas, which are put forward in detail.   **Hints and tips** Think about the notion of sovereignty. What can lead to disagreements of border areas? Can you give examples of borders which are disputed? Are there examples where borders become irrelevant? | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (d) | 20 marks (AO1 = 5 marks, AO2 = 15 marks)  This question focuses on the success IGOs have had when dealing with environmental problems. There have been a large number of initiatives put forward and supported by IGOs connected with atmospheric concerns, protection of species and their environments and hydrological issues. IGOs have also been involved with continental management, for example in Antarctica. Different management strategies have had different levels of success. Suggested ideas are outlined below, but you do not need to include all of these in your response. Other relevant points will be given credit.  **AO1 Demonstrating your knowledge and understanding of the view that Intergovernmental Organisations (IGOs) have had limited success when dealing with global environmental problems**  • There is a variety of management strategies IGOs can use to tackle global environmental issues.  • IGO management strategies can cover concerns in the atmosphere, biosphere, the geosphere and the hydrosphere.  • These management strategies can have degrees of success depending on a range of factors, such as the extent to which they are legally binding, the motivations of the groups involved, how the strategy is implemented and how it is monitored. **AO2 Applying your knowledge to evaluate the view that Intergovernmental Organisations (IGOs) have had limited success when dealing with global environmental problems**  • IGO involvement may be necessary for recognition of global environmental problems and to provide a framework for management. Sometimes this is difficult to regulate and enforce.  • IGOs that are involved with managing the atmosphere include the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone layer, which has resulted in the levelling or reduction of the concentration of CFCs and the protection of the ozone layer.  • IGOs that are involved with managing the biosphere include the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Fauna (CITES) and the RAMSAR Convention on Wetlands.  • The management strategies of IGOs are a highly important way to protect marine environments. IGOs have been responsible for developing laws to protect and regulate the use of marine (UN Convention on the Law of the Sea) and fluvial (Water Convention) environments.  • Other environments such as international waters, transboundary river systems and the protection of Antarctica may benefit from an IGO perspective. **Answers to this question will be given a mark within a level band  Level 1 (1–5 marks):** You show isolated geographical knowledge and understanding of the level of success of IGOs' management of environmental problems, with some errors and inaccuracies. You show limited understanding and you are not able to make connections. Your answer is incoherent and lacks relevant evidence to support ideas. Your argument is limited, with unbalanced points. Your ideas are concluded in a general manner, if at all.  **Level 2 (6–10 marks):** You show knowledge and understanding of the level of success of IGOs' management of environmental problems, some of which may be relevant. You make some inaccurate points. You apply some knowledge, but your ideas are not developed or may not be linked to the question. You use some evidence to support statements which may answer only part of the question. You make a conclusion but this is drawn from often unbalanced ideas.  **Level 3 (11–15 marks):** You show geographical knowledge and understanding of the level of success of IGOs' management of environmental problems. Your ideas are mostly relevant to the question and you make accurate points. You make some connections between ideas. You interpret the question well in general but there may be some gaps in the use of evidence to support your points. You draw a conclusion which links to the arguments you make but may not be not fully supported by evidence.  **Level 4 (16–20 marks):** You show good use of geographical knowledge and understanding of the level of success of IGOs' management of environmental problems. You make a range of relevant points to create a coherent argument supported by relevant evidence. All of your points are linked to the question. You make a good, well-balanced conclusion which links clearly to the evidence presented.   **Hints and tips** Think about IGOs involved in tackling global environmental issues. What are the strengths and weaknesses of their management strategies? Can you give examples of successful and less successful management strategies? Can you find examples for different types of problems, e.g. atmospheric, ecological? | |

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| Student Response A | |
| (a) (i) | |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** Correctly plotted points for USA, China and Peru. 3 marks. | |
| (a) (ii) | |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** The student has drawn the regression line accurately. 1 mark. | |
| (b) | The graph indicates that there is a positive correlation between the percentage of international migrants and the KOF index, although analysis of a larger data set would be needed to confirm this relationship. Countries such as Australia, the UK and the USA have higher levels of international migrants and high levels of globalisation. Australia, with 28\_f its population coming from abroad, has a tradition of encouraging international migrants to meet skills shortages in the economy. The USA and UK are developed countries which have a long history of global trade and also of international migration. Migrants, who are needed to contribute to economic growth, may be attracted by existing ethnic communities and may create a more cosmopolitan society. On the other hand, countries such as Chad and Haiti may have more emigration than immigration and have fewer aspects of a globalised economy, e.g. low numbers of TNCs, fewer established mobile phone networks. China is a slight anomaly as it has a very low percentage of international migrants (0.1\_but a medium level of globalisation. This may be because China has a very large working population and does not need to attract migrants from elsewhere. The government may also have policies which control the amount of foreign workers there.   |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** This is a good answer that suggests valid reasons for the relationship but acknowledges their limitations. The student integrates data from the graph to support these reasons. There is an attempt to link country groups together and also to suggest an anomaly to the general pattern. Level 3, 6 marks. | |
| *Examiner comment* | "positive correlation"  Relationship suggested. |
| *Examiner comment* | "larger data set would be needed"  Limitations recognised. |
| *Examiner comment* | "with 28\_f its population coming from abroad, has a traditi ..."  Valid reason given with clear links to data from graph. |
| *Examiner comment* | "as Chad and Haiti may have more emigration than immigration ..."  Valid reason given with example from graph. |
| *Examiner comment* | "China is a slight anomaly"  Understanding of possible anomaly. |
| *Examiner comment* | "China has a very large working population"  Valid reason for anomaly given. |
| (c) | Sovereignty is a complex issue whereby a state or government has total authority within the boundary of a particular area. For many nations, these borders are recognised by international law but in many cases, they are disputed by groups within the country as well as other countries and international organisations. For example, the foundations for many borders in the Middle East were created after the First World War. The partition of territory by foreign powers such as the UK and France has led to a range of ongoing disputes over sovereignty in Iraq. Kurdistan is a region which extends into Iraq as well as Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Syria. Groups seeking Kurdish independence wish to make Kurdistan a nation state and have its borders internationally recognised. Some countries also believe that they should have control over parts of other countries. For example, Gibraltar is a British overseas territory having been captured and given to Britain in the early eighteenth century. However, its sovereignty is disputed by neighbouring Spain. Also, while the Republic of Cyprus has sovereignty over the island of Cyprus, the northern half has been under Turkish control since the 1970s, a situation which is seen as being illegal under international law. International organisations such as the European Union can also affect the role of borders in terms of a country’s sovereignty, e.g. its Schengen zone allows free movement of people across borders without passport and custom controls. This may lead some groups to feel that this reduces a government’s control over their territory and therefore threatens national sovereignty.   |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** The student explains well the difficulties that national borders can cause in terms of sovereignty. They discuss boundary disputes, ownership of territory and loss of control. The student uses a broad range of examples (Iraq, Gibraltar, Cyprus and the EU) to support the points made, showing good geographical knowledge and understanding in the context of the question. Level 3, 7 marks. | |
| (d) | IGOs are organisations which are composed of different countries or other international bodies to address an issue which is of global importance. IGOs can tackle issues which may be difficult for individual nation states to solve, or that need a global approach to find a solution. While IGOs have the power to raise awareness of a global issue, to provide more information about the problem and to offer management strategies to help reduce damage caused, they do not always deal with environmental problems successfully.  Some IGO management strategies have been relatively good at achieving their aims. The Montreal Protocol is one of the most successful IGO management strategies. A high level of international cooperation and commitment through laws to ban the production and use of CFCs, HCFCs and halon has contributed to the protection of the ozone layer and has reduced the rate of its depletion. One of the reasons for its success was because there was a very specific set of chemicals involved which could easily be banned.  The Antarctic Treaty System is an example of intergovernmental cooperation to protect one of the world’s remaining wilderness regions. It has been successful at keeping the continent as a place for peace and science. This is because the Antarctic treaty is relatively short and so can be adapted to new environmental threats. Many countries have signed the agreement, not just those with a claim on Antarctica. It has made it clear that certain activities such as mining and nuclear testing are prohibited. Also the decision-making body works by consensus so anyone can veto changes. However, the system may need to address the specific environmental issues posed by a rapid increase in tourism.  However, there has been limited success for other initiatives put forward by IGOs. For example, in their 2015 Millennium Development Goals the UN aimed to reduce biodiversity loss. While there has been an increase in the size of areas that have designated protection, some areas have inadequate management strategies that reduce their effectiveness. The Important Bird Areas only have 26\_f their sites fully protected. Also, the Red List Index suggests that in general the number of species worldwide is decreasing. CITES has focused on reducing the trade of different species. While it has led to the reduction in the trading of ivory, it has been criticised for its focus on particular species which may grab the public’s attention, rather than a more general approach to habitat protection and biodiversity.  IGOs can have their influence reduced if not all countries involved in the issue recognise the IGO or sign up to the recommendations that they make. While they may put forward solutions, they sometimes do not have a robust legal framework to implement their management strategies or to enforce their policies if countries disregard them. However, by increasing awareness of a particular issue, they are in a much better position than countries themselves or NGOs to highlight the importance of the problem on a global level. The physical processes and wildlife that exist in the Earth’s atmosphere, biosphere and hydrosphere are beyond a single country’s borders and are best protected by a global management approach.   |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** The student addresses the question well. The general strengths and limitations of IGO management strategies are outlined and the student uses a range of examples (Montreal Protocol, Antarctic Treaty System, relevant MDG and CITES) to produce a balanced evaluation of IGO effectiveness. Some key points are summarised in the conclusion but reference could be made more clearly to the examples given in the main body of the essay. Level 4, 18 marks. | |

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| Student Response B | |
| (a) (i) | |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** The student has correctly plotted USA and China but has not plotted Peru. 2 marks. | |
| (a) (ii) | |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** The student has not drawn the best fit line correctly. 0 marks. | |
| (b) | Some countries have a large number of international migrants as they can find a job. It might be difficult to do this in their home country. They can keep in touch with family and friends through mobile phones and Facebook. This links them to other parts of the world and they can send money to them. Haiti is a poor country which suffers from a lot of natural disasters like earthquakes and volcanoes. International businesses do not invest there and people are more likely to leave there. This means that they are not so connected and so they have a low globalisation index. The UK is well connected to global trade and many workers from abroad work in TNCs in London as they have the right skills.   |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** The student shows a basic understanding of the graph but does not really suggest a relationship between the variables. Some general valid reasons are given, and Haiti and UK are used as supporting examples. Some understanding is shown, but more detail could be given to help justify the points made. Level 2, 3 marks. | |
| *Examiner comment* | "they can find a job"  Some understanding of economic globalisation, but not clearly linked to the data. |
| *Examiner comment* | "keep in touch with family and friends"  Some understanding of social globalisation, but not clearly linked to the data. |
| *Examiner comment* | "Haiti"  Use of Haiti data to suggest valid reason. |
| *Examiner comment* | "UK is well connected to global trade"  Valid reason given, with UK used to support. |
| (c) | National borders show the limit of the government’s control of their country. However, they can cause problems with sovereignty because neighbouring countries may not agree with where the border lies and try to take land back. This will cause conflicts to happen. Governments might not be able to control everything that they would like to within their country because of the internet. This may spread ideas that the government does not like. Sometimes international organisations may have rules that a country accepts when it joins the organisation but this may also lead to a loss of power and control. For example, if companies want to move goods in Europe, they can move them across the border without being checked. Some groups of people within a country might not be happy about the location of the border, especially after a war. They might feel that their families might be split up or that their rights might not be recognised. Problems like this have happened in North and South Korea.   |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** The student shows some geographical knowledge and understanding of what borders are, and puts forward some reasons why they might cause problems for a country’s sovereignty. The role of international organisations is acknowledged. The example of moving goods around ‘Europe’ is not accurate and should have been linked more closely to the European Union. The Korean example is relevant, but a more detailed point linked to sovereignty would show a greater level of understanding. Level 3, 4 marks. | |
| (d) | Global environmental problems are difficult to solve. Air pollution is an example of an environmental problem which affects everybody. These issues may happen over a very large area and may span many different countries. It is difficult for each country to solve the problem itself and so it is good to have an international organisation that is responsible for solving it. However, IGOs are not always able to find a solution to the problem. This is because it is difficult to get everyone to agree what action they should take. Also some countries may not sign up to join the IGO. In addition some groups may ignore the agreements and laws made by the IGO. For example, CITES is an IGO which has banned the trade in endangered species. However, there are still some people who illegally trade dead animals, e.g. parts of tigers for medicines.  Acid rain is a global environmental problem as one country can pollute the atmosphere but the winds blow it to another country, causing them a problem as their trees die. Some IGOs have been successful. The RAMSAR Convention protects wetland habitats across the globe. Hinuma Lake in Japan has been protected by decreasing the number of days that the fishermen can fish for clams. This protects the wetland but also allows the local community to make a living. The Madrid Protocol has been very successful. It banned the use of CFCs and now the hole in the ozone layer over Antarctica has been reduced. Environmental problems in the seas are difficult to manage. There is a lot of plastic which is thrown into the water by ships and it is difficult to find out who is to blame for this. Some charities like Greenpeace help to raise awareness of the problems that species can have when they eat rubbish in the sea. Finally the Water Convention is an example of an IGO which protects rivers that flow through different countries. It helps countries to cooperate so that they can all use the water from the river. This can be a problem if a country builds a dam and the flow of water is reduced in another country further downstream.  All in all IGOs have been successful in stopping some of the world’s environmental problems. However, they have limited power in some areas and this makes it difficult for their rules to be kept in the actual place that needs protection.    |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** The student understands the basics of the question and their answer gives examples used in context (e.g. Water Convention), although not always accurately (e.g. confusion between the Madrid and Montreal protocols; Greenpeace). The point on acid rain is not linked clearly to an IGO. The RAMSAR example is used more effectively. A general, valid conclusion is drawn, with some evaluation of IGO strengths and weaknesses, but this is not linked well to the evidence presented. Level 3, 11 marks. | |