

**Drayton Manor High School**

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| Exam Question |
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| (a) | Explain why local sourcing by local groups and NGOs can bring benefits and costs to the local community. *(4 marks)* |

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| (b) | Assess the impact that international migration has had within global hub cities. *(12 marks)* |

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| **Total:** 16 marks |

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| Source |
| This question has no sources |

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| Mark scheme |
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| (a) | 4 marks (AO1 = 4 marks)This question asks you to show your knowledge and understanding of the benefits and costs of local sourcing (obtaining products, usually food stuffs, from the nearby area). You gain 1 mark for identifying a valid reason(s) why local sourcing by local groups and NGOs brings benefits to a community, up to a maximum of 2 marks for a clear explanation of one reason or identification of two reasons. You gain 1 mark for identifying a valid reason(s) why local sourcing by local groups and NGOs brings costs to a community, up to a maximum of 2 marks for a clear explanation of one reason or identification of two reasons.For example:Locally sourced goods are those that are both produced and sold in the nearby area. While it is seen to be a sustainable approach to production, it can bring both benefits and costs. Farmers can attract higher prices for their food by producing it organically (1). They can also focus on specialities to sell in the local area (1). Produce grown locally and sold at nearby markets can reduce transport costs (1), which can help the farmer to increase his profit, particularly at times when fuel prices are high (1). Their carbon footprint may also be reduced (1). However, there are also disadvantages linked to local sourcing. These types of products are often more expensive than food bought at supermarkets (1). This is because the supermarket has a larger buying power and can offer its products at a lower price to the consumer. Also, increased sales of local products may mean that people are less likely to buy goods sourced from developing countries, e.g. cut flowers from Kenya (1). This may affect the development of these countries.Other appropriate responses will be accepted.  |

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| (b) | 12 marks (AO1 = 3 marks, AO2 = 9 marks)**AO1 Demonstrating your knowledge and understanding of the impacts of international migration in global hub cities** • Global hub cities are those that are highly connected to the rest of the world. • Global hub cities attract a range of international migrants with different levels of education, skill and influence. • International migration has increased in global hub cities.**AO2 Applying your knowledge to assess the impact of international migration in global hub cities** • There are benefits and costs of having international migrants in a global hub city. • These benefits and costs can be for the migrants themselves and for the host city. • These benefits and costs can be economic (e.g. linked to employment, income, taxation), social (e.g. linked to access to standard of living, housing and services, education), political (influence, policy change) and environmental (e.g. space, quality of surroundings).**Answers to this question will be given a mark within a level band****Level 1 (1–4 marks):** You show only a limited knowledge and understanding of the impacts of international migration within global hub cities. The examples you use to support your statements may be very general and lack case study detail. At the bottom of this band you show no attempt to assess the benefits and costs of international migration within these types of cities.**Level 2 (5–8 marks):** You generally show a good understanding of the impacts of international migration within global hub cities. The examples you use to support statements are relevant. These impacts may be economic, social, political or environmental. You make some attempt to assess the benefits and to put forward some costs of international migration within these cities. You start to consider how impacts may vary between different cities and/or different groups.**Level 3 (9–12 marks):** You show accurate knowledge and understanding of the impact of international migration within host cities. You apply your knowledge to effectively assess a range of benefits and costs (economic, social, political and environmental) and to make a judgement of the effect these impacts have on a range of cities and groups of people. At the upper end of this band, you confidently use detailed case study information in your supporting statements.**Hints and tips**Think about the benefits and costs that international migration has within global hub cities. Can you think of economic, social, political and environmental impacts? Are these positive or negative? Refer to specific global hub cities you have studied to add detail to your answer. |

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| Student Response A |
| (a) | The production and selling of products which are grown or made locally can bring many advantages to the local community itself. Fruit, vegetables and meat are often produced by local farmers and the local community can support their business by buying these products. Some farmers enhance their crops by lowering the amount of pesticides that they use which has the benefit of making healthier products. Farmers can also market their goods as organic if they follow the right procedures and this can add value to the price that they can charge. The community can also work towards being self-sufficient and so can move towards a better level of food security. Fewer journeys to markets further away will lower fuel bills. This also helps reduce their carbon footprint. However, local products can be more expensive and so may not be as affordable for people. Farmers may also find it difficult for their products to compete with larger supermarkets that can offer similar products for a lower price.

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| **Examiner comment**This is a good answer. The student has given a wide range of economic, social and environmental benefits and has justified the points clearly. Two specific costs of locally produced products are given. There is good structure to the answer and good use of relevant vocabulary. 4 marks. |

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| *Examiner comment* | "support their business by buying these products"Benefit: profit and supplying local markets. |
| *Examiner comment* | "making healthier products"Benefit: better diets and quality of products. |
| *Examiner comment* | "add value to the price that they can charge"Benefit: profits for local farmers. |
| *Examiner comment* | "better level of food security"Benefit: food security.  |
| *Examiner comment* | "lower fuel bills"Benefit: farmers’ overall income.  |
| *Examiner comment* | "reduce their carbon footprint"Benefit: environmental sustainability.  |
| *Examiner comment* | "so may not be as affordable"Cost: high price of product.  |
| *Examiner comment* | "difficult for their products to compete"Cost: economic viability.  |
| (b) | Global hub cities are those that are highly connected to the rest of the world through business and trade. They will also have social and cultural links to places in other countries. International migration, the permanent or semi-permanent movement of people from one country to another, has increased in these types of cities as people seek opportunities that they may not be able to find so easily in their home country. On the one hand, highly educated migrants may come to cities such as London. As London is a global financial centre, those migrants with banking skills, as well as entrepreneurs who are interested in start-ups, may come to develop their careers and to earn a higher income than they would in their own country. On the other hand, some global hubs attract lower-waged international migrants to fill the employment gaps left by the local population. For example, in Dubai many thousands of Indian workers work in the construction industry. They are able to send remittances home to India in order to support their families there. Also, the presence of international migrants in these cities can lead to increased tax revenue for the host country, income for local landlords and also create a cosmopolitan atmosphere in different districts, e.g. Brick Lane in London. However, international migrants can have a negative impact on global hub cities. For example, in London house prices in certain areas can rise as landlords can charge more rent for higher earners, some of whom have their rent paid for by their TNC employer as they have had to move abroad. Also, for lower-income international migrants, the quality of their accommodation may be poor and their tenancy may be linked to their job. If they lose their job, they may lose their home. Also, some international migrants work illegally, e.g. in cleaning and catering within London, and so have limited rights and do not make tax or national insurance contributions.The rise in international migrants has brought both benefits and costs for both migrants and the global hub cities themselves. For richer sections of the population, the advantages may be greater than those for lower-income groups.

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| **Examiner comment**A good answer that addresses both the benefits and costs, focusing on economic (wages, type of work, taxes) and social (housing) impacts; referring to at least two social groups (high- and low-income workers); and giving two examples (London and Dubai). For higher marks, a broader range of impacts could be given, e.g. political influence of international migrants on decision-making (EU employees in Brussels); environmental impacts (increase in carbon footprint of migrants and families/friends travelling for visits). Values would add depth to the points, e.g. approximate numbers of migrants, amount of remittances, etc. Level 3, 10 marks. |

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| Student Response B |
| (a) | Farmers like to supply their local area with goods as they can sell them to local people easily as they do not have to spend much money on petrol to transport the goods. They may also produce things which are not available in other places and so people may come to them to buy these products. One type of product which is popular is organic vegetables. These vegetables are grown in soil which does not have pesticides. There are strict rules about how you can grow these products and how you can market them. If farmers are successful with how they grow their crops, they can charge a higher price and make more profit for themselves.

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| **Examiner comment**This is a promising answer, but the student focuses solely on the benefits of locally sourced products and does not give any costs. Although at least three good benefits to the local community are given, a maximum of 2 marks can be awarded for these. The question specifically asks for costs also, but as the student does not address this no marks can be given. 2 marks. |

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| *Examiner comment* | "do not have to spend much money on petrol"Benefit: cost of the product. |
| *Examiner comment* | "not available in other places"Benefit: growth of speciality products.  |
| *Examiner comment* | "make more profit"Benefit: profit for farmer. |
| (b) | Global hub cities are the home of many people who have moved abroad to work. Some migrants from poorer countries like India move to the UAE to find jobs in the construction industry. This is because local people do not want to work in these types of jobs and so there is a shortage of workers. People come here and then send money home to their families. This is good for both the city, as it helps to get things built, and for the worker, as they earn more than they would in their own country. They can send money back home to help support their family. However, sometimes these types of workers are not treated very well and may live in poor conditions. Some workers in cities like London may have come over illegally and this means that they do not have good employment rights and may be vulnerable. However, some international migrants come to global hub cities because of the buzz that is created there. Some young graduates may find it easier to develop their business there for the global market because the law makes it easier to set up and run their business. Some migrants may also be attracted by the fact that English is a common business language in some global cities and may find it easier to settle and find work as they have English as their second language.

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| **Examiner comment**The student shows some understanding of the impacts. Benefits/costs focus on economic aspects. The discussion about the ‘buzz’ of a global city needs to be related directly to the question (cosmopolitan atmosphere, wider range of products/services). More social (e.g. effect on school place, housing availability), political (e.g. change in host-government policy as response to increased international migration) and environmental impacts (e.g. carbon footprint increases) could be included. The question asks about cities but the student refers to UAE, not to cities within it. The student attempts to assess the benefits and costs, but no final judgement is made. Level 2, 7 marks |

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