Globalisation and migration-1

Name: _____

Class: _____

Date:_____

Time:

Total Marks Available:

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Level: IGCSE Mathematics A

Subject: Geography

Exam Board: Edexcel IGCSE Geography- it is however suitable for use by mathematics student of other boards

Topic: Globalisation and migration-1

Type: Mark Scheme

To be used by all students preparing for Edexcel IGCSE Geography- Students of other Boards may also find this useful

Mark Scheme

Q1.

Question number	Answer	Mark
(i)	**AO1 (1 mark)** D Tourism that considers all its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
(ii)	**AO1 (2 marks)** Award 1 mark for each correct role up to a maximum of 2 marks. • Environmental damage (1). • Pollution (1). • Erosion of local cultures (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
(iii)	**AO1 (1 mark)** C Increased disposable income. A, B, and D are incorrect as they are not reasons for the growth of global tourism.	(1)

Q2.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(i)	**AO1 (1 mark)** D World Trade Organisation (1). The answer cannot be B (an NGO), C (provides low interest loans to developing countries, or D (established to ensure exchange rates remain stable).	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(ii)	**AO1 (1 mark)** B Infrastructure development. The answer cannot be B, C or D as these are all disadvantages of TNCs for host countries.	(1)

Q3.

Question number	Indicative content
	AO3 (3 marks)/AO4 (3 marks) **Marking instructions** Markers must apply the descriptors in line with the general marking guidance and the qualities outlined in the levels-based mark scheme below. **Indicative content guidance** The indicative content below is not prescriptive, and candidates are not required to include all of it. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Relevant points may include: **AO3** "Turned on" and "turned off" places are clearly lined to the frequency and density of airports in a region, country and internationally - Number of complex factors contribute to connectivity, which in turn is an indicator and a factor in globalisation. Population density is important as a factor. - Development and globalisation are underlying factors that drive air travel and increasing demand for more airports. These are linked to population growth in some parts of the world so play a significant role. - Differences in globalisation may be controlled, significantly by other factors other than air connectivity, including role of TNCs, resource availability, political leadership (or corruption), level of infrastructure and a places cultural awareness. **AO4** - Figure 8b shows spatial differences with some areas having high density and others having very few - Figure 8b shows North America, Europe are hotspots with very high densities. - Figure 8b Parts of S America, Australia and SE Asia have large numbers - Figure 8b shows there are some notable "not-spots" including N Africa, Russia Greenland and parts of western China for example.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–3	• Attempts to apply understanding to deconstruct information but understanding and connections are flawed. An unbalanced or incomplete argument that provides limited synthesis of understanding. Judgements that are supported by limited evidence. (AO3) • Uses some geographical skills to obtain information with limited relevance and accuracy, which supports few aspects of the argument. (AO4)
Level 2	4–6	• Applies understanding to deconstruct information and provide some logical connections between concepts. An imbalanced argument that synthesises mostly relevant understanding, but not entirely coherently, leading to judgements that are supported by evidence occasionally. (AO3) • Uses geographical skills to obtain accurate information that supports some aspects of the argument. (AO4)

Q4.

Question number	Answer	Mark
(i)	**AO4 (2 marks)** Award 1 mark for a correct answer and one mark for working: Highest score = 78 and lowest = 20 (1) or working out with similar numbers, i.e. understands idea of difference / subtraction (highest and lowest values). Range = 58 (1). Allow 56-60 as correct.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
(ii)	**AO3 (2 marks)** Award 1 mark for the identification of a difference and 1 mark for further detail through description, OR an additional difference from the resource, up to a maximum of 2 marks. • There is considerable variation in averages between Europe and Sub-Saharan (1) where the average score is about 20 points lower (1). • Europe has a much higher "lowest" score than S-S Africa (1) but the means are closer together (1). Accept any other appropriate response, including those that use range data for comparison. Must use comparison / difference for credit. **Note: Explicit data not required for 2 marks.**	(2)

Q5.

Question number	Answer	Mark
(i)	**AO4 (2 marks)** Award 1 mark for a correct answer and 1 mark for working. (new number) 19 000 − (old number) 10 000 = increase of 9000 (1) (increase of) 9000 divided by (old number) 10 000 × 100 = percentage increase of 90% (1) Accept any other appropriate working.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
(ii)	**AO3 (2 marks)** Award 1 mark for the identification of a pattern and a further 1 mark for further detail through description or use of supporting data from the resource, up to a maximum of 2 marks. • No clear relationship between total manufacturing production and time (1), e.g. it has increased markedly in Asia Pacific but has stayed fairly constant in Western Europe (1). • Most regions experienced an increase between 2005 and 2008 (1) and a decline between 2008 and 2009 (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Q6.

Question number	Answer	Mark
(i)	**AO1 (1 mark)** • Voluntary migration is where a person chooses (i.e. they are not forced) to move to another place to live (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
(ii)	**AO3 (2 marks)** Award 1 mark for any of the following, up to a maximum of 2 marks. • Norway (1) • Australia (1) • Namibia (1)	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
(iii)	**AO2 (2 marks)/AO3 (2 marks)** Award 1 mark for the identification of a possible reason for the pattern shown in Figure 8a (AO3) and a further 1 mark for an explanation of the reason (AO2), up to a maximum of 2 marks per factor. • More job opportunities in some countries (1), which will increase levels of disposable income (1). • Better services (1), which could lead to people gaining more qualifications (education) or living longer (health) (1). • People are attracted to areas with a less extreme climate (1), which makes it easier to grow crops (1). • People migrate to areas with greater political stability (1) so that they have greater freedom of speech/employment opportunities (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(4)

Q7.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(i)	**AO1 (1 mark)** • A sequence of stages in which companies exploit resources, transform them into goods and distribute them to consumers (1). • A pathway along which goods travel from producers to consumers (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(ii)	**AO3 (2 marks)** Award 1 mark for any of the following, up to a maximum of 2 marks. • Highest = Ethiopia. • Lowest = USA.	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(iii)	**AO2 (2 marks) / AO3 (2 marks)** Award 1 mark for the identification of a possible reason for the pattern shown on Figure 8a (AO3) and a further mark for an explanation of the reason (AO2), up to a maximum of 2 marks per idea. • High level of technology use in places like North America and Europe (1) mean that internet access is more prevalent (1). • Development is linked with increased use of technology (1) which is why areas like Europe have very low rates of population not using the internet (1). • The internet as a communication method needs suitable infrastructure (1) which might not be as prevalent in some areas of the world such as Central Africa (1).	
	• Many regions of the world have high levels of their populations using the internet (1) because it is essential to participate in the modern global economy (1). Accept any other appropriate response. Do not credit development where ideas are reversed.	(4)

Q8.

Question number	Indicative content
	AO2 (4 marks), AO3 (4 marks), AO4 (4 marks)
	Marking instructions
	Markers must apply the descriptors in line with the general marking guidance and the qualities outlined in the levels-based mark scheme below.
	Indicative content guidance
	The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all of it. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Relevant points may include:
	AO2
	• Transport technology includes air, road, rail and sea
	• Technology means that goods can be more easily transported from more destination and refrigerated for example.
	• Technology in transport also allows border checks to be quicker and more streamlined.
	• Technology improvements have enabled quicker movement in more controlled and safer conditions.
	AO3
	• There are a wide range of factors causing growth the global economy.
	• One of the most important drivers is the increase in the number of skilled workers, especially in places where there is manufacturing and service sector needs
	• Political influence, e.g. China opening the new silk road (One Belt Road initiative) and making trade easier, although technology certainly play a role here.
	• Other external factors are interest rates, tax cuts, role of TNCs and various for of investment. These will have different influences in different places and at different times
	• Technology and transport are important, but it could be argued but they must be linked to other drivers and so are not the key factors in isolation.

	AO4
	• Figure 8a shows a linear and exponential increase in international tourist arrivals.
	• Figure 8a indicated the rates projected should increase at the same rate as around 2012-2016

	• North America, Europe are hotspots with very high densities.
	• Figure 8b Parts of S America, Australia and SE Asia have large numbers
	• Figure 8b shows there are some notable "not-spots" including N Africa, Russia Greenland and parts of western China for example.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No acceptable response.
Level 1	1–4	• Demonstrates isolated elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) • Attempts to apply understanding to deconstruct information but understanding and connections are flawed. An unbalanced or incomplete argument that provides limited synthesis of understanding. Judgements are supported by limited evidence. (AO3) • Uses some geographical skills to obtain information with limited relevance and accuracy, which supports few aspects of the argument. (A04)
Level 2	5–8	• Demonstrates elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) • Applies understanding to deconstruct information and provide some logical connections between concepts. An imbalanced argument that synthesises mostly relevant understanding, but not entirely coherently, leading to judgements that are supported by evidence occasionally. (AO3) • Uses geographical skills to obtain accurate information that supports some aspects of the argument. (AO4)
Level 3	9–12	• Demonstrates accurate understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes. (AO2) • Applies understanding to deconstruct information and provides logical connections between concepts throughout. A balanced, well-developed argument that synthesises relevant understanding coherently, leading to judgements that are supported by evidence throughout. (AO3) • Uses geographical skills to obtain accurate information that supports all aspects of the argument. (AO4)

Q9.

Question number	Indicative content
	AO2 (4 marks), AO3 (4 marks), AO4 (4 marks)
	Marking instructions
	Markers must apply the descriptors in line with the general marking guidance and the qualities outlined in the levels-based mark scheme below.
	Indicative content guidance
	The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all of it. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Relevant points may include:

AO2

- Trade involves the transfer of goods or services from one person or entity to another, often in exchange for money. A system or network that allows trade is called a market. This market can be between a number of different countries, countries or individuals.
- Globalisation can also be considered the degree of connectivity (people, money, resources etc) between countries and regions.
- Global institutions include WTO, IMF as well as individual TNCs that operate across international borders.

AO3

- Globalisation is a complex set of ideas driven by processes and flows.
- Some many suggest that the drivers are not necessarily in the correct order and say technology, for instance, is the most important factor.
- An alternative argument is that is it governments and trade agreements that have facilitated globalisation allow more frictionless trade between places and regions.
- Migration is an important driver of the process since people carry with them, skills, ideas and resources that facilitate change.
- Others might argue that technology is the most important driver, allow people, goods and money to move more easily between distant places, rather than global institutions.
- TNCs and trade agreements (bilateral and regional) are very important as are rules around free markets and access to their economies.

AO4

- Figure 8a shows trade per capita variations at a global scale.
- Figure 8a shows that some places, e.g. India and sub Saharan Africa have low levels of trade 0-$500.
- Figure 8a shows that in general, the north has much higher levels of trade per capita than the global south.
- Figure 8c shows a range of factors that have facilitated globalisation.
- Figure 8c shows factors that operate at different scales and with different importance.
- Figure 8c indicates that there is only a limited number of factors, but for some places there may be more.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No acceptable response.
Level 1	1–4	• Demonstrates isolated elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) • Attempts to apply understanding to deconstruct information but understanding and connections are flawed. An unbalanced or incomplete argument that provides limited synthesis of understanding. Judgements are supported by limited evidence. (AO3) • Uses some geographical skills to obtain information with limited relevance and accuracy, which supports few aspects of the argument. (A04)
Level 2	5–8	• Demonstrates elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) • Applies understanding to deconstruct information and provide some logical connections between concepts. An imbalanced argument that synthesises mostly relevant understanding, but not entirely coherently, leading to judgements that are supported by evidence occasionally. (AO3) • Uses geographical skills to obtain accurate information that supports some aspects of the argument. (AO4)
Level 3	9–12	• Demonstrates accurate understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes. (AO2) • Applies understanding to deconstruct information and provides logical connections between concepts throughout. A balanced, well-developed argument that synthesises relevant understanding coherently, leading to judgements that are supported by evidence throughout. (AO3) • Uses geographical skills to obtain accurate information that supports all aspects of the argument. (AO4)

Q10.

Question number	Indicative content
	AO2 (4 marks), AO3 (4 marks), AO4 (4 marks)
	Marking instructions
	Markers must apply the descriptors in line with the general marking guidance and the qualities outlined in the levels-based mark scheme below.
	Indicative content guidance
	The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all of it. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Relevant points may include:

AO2

- The term globalisation is complex; it can be defined in a range of ways, often to suit different arguments
- There are a range of impacts of globalisation, some negative and some positive affecting people and their economies. It creates winners and losers
- The causes of globalisation are many and varied. They include: communication technology, transport technology, TNCs and global businesses as well as the removal of trade barriers.

AO3

- The distributed impacts of globalisation depends on the operation of the causes and process, e.g. global shift of manufacturing, increased connectivity etc.
- Unquestionably globalisation has delivered many befits for many people including greater consumer choice, poverty reduction. But is has been coupled with losses of jobs in some areas where other places, especially SE Asia have seen big job increases in the last 20-40 years.
- The challenge of globalisation of the issue is that crosses international boundaries – and therefore international cooperation is crucial– but these agreements are never straight forward to arrive at, or to implement. Different countries and places will have different approaches to trade agreements and barriers.
- Globalisation is very strongly linked to mass and international migration. In the future as people become more connected, then globalisation will increase globally in otherwise "unconnected" areas (e.g. those in Figure 8a).
- Globalisation impacts which are viewed as negative by some can vary spatially and temporally, which means that management solutions often have to be tailored locally or regionally, so the global aspect is difficult.

Question number	Indicative content
	• Globalisation remains a hotly contested idea and there is a curtly and anti-globalisation movement growing in some political circles. **AO4** • Figure 8a shows red "not-spots" of central Africa and parts of the Middle East, South America and SE Asia. • Figure 8a shows that Europe, N America and Australia for example have high scores of internet speed. • Figure 8b Shows there is variation in ease of doing business across regions, but highest scores are similar, between 70-80. • Figure 8b Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa have the lowest scores, with Sub-Saharan Africa having the lowest average. • Figure 8c shows a range of different causes which are all possible drivers of globalisation • Figure 8c shows causes that can operate at different geographical scales. • Figure 8c indicates that there is only a limited number of causes, but for some places there may be more.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No acceptable response.
Level 1	1–4	• Demonstrates isolated elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) • Attempts to apply understanding to deconstruct information but understanding and connections are flawed. An unbalanced or incomplete argument that provides limited synthesis of understanding. Judgements are supported by limited evidence. (AO3) • Uses some geographical skills to obtain information with limited relevance and accuracy, which supports few aspects of the argument. (AO4)
Level 2	5–8	• Demonstrates elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) • Applies understanding to deconstruct information and provide some logical connections between concepts. An imbalanced argument that synthesises mostly relevant understanding, but not entirely coherently, leading to judgements that are supported by evidence occasionally. (AO3) • Uses geographical skills to obtain accurate information that supports some aspects of the argument. (AO4)
Level 3	9–12	• Demonstrates accurate understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes. (AO2)

Question number	Indicative content
	• Applies understanding to deconstruct information and provides logical connections between concepts throughout. A balanced, well-developed argument that synthesises relevant understanding coherently, leading to judgements that are supported by evidence throughout. (AO3) • Uses geographical skills to obtain accurate information that supports all aspects of the argument. (AO4)

Q11.

Question number	Indicative content
	AO2 (4 marks)/AO3 (4 marks) /AO4 (4 marks)
	Marking instructions
	Markers must apply the descriptors in line with the general marking guidance and the qualities outlined in the levels-based mark scheme below.
	Indicative content guidance
	The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all of it. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Relevant points may include the following.
	A02
	• Increased migration both internally and internationally has had a profound impact on the global economy.
	• The ability for many countries to develop has been through processes of industrialisation which is fuelled by rural-urban migration of particularly young people. The economic growth concentrated in cities fuelled by this movement of people provides the foundations for the global economy.
	• International migration has allowed the transfer of skilled people in and as such the potential for economic.
	AO3
	• The rise of the global economy has been fuelled by many different factors, and the movement of people is as important as the movement of goods. For many countries it is the access to suitably skilled workers which unlocks the countries potential to develop it's industries, and as such their economy, and in turn the global economy.
	• The movement of people has also placed strain on some economies, which can restrict the potential for economic growth in some cases, as resources are focused on providing for growing populations.
	• The rise of the global economy has been fueled by processes of globalization which encompasses the movement of goods and people but also cultures.

	AO4 • Figure 8b shows levels of international migration across the world. • Figure 8b shows that significant levels of migration affecting countries in South America to North America, and within Asia. • Figure 8c indicates a series of factors that have affected the rise of the global economy including not only migration but also information technology, transport networks, foreign investment, employment, and international aid.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–4	• Demonstrates isolated elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) • Attempts to apply understanding to deconstruct information but understanding and connections are flawed. An unbalanced or incomplete argument that provides limited synthesis of understanding. Judgements are supports by limited evidence. (AO3) • Uses some geographical skills to obtain information with limited relevance and accuracy, which supports few aspects of the argument. (A04)
Level 2	5–8	• Demonstrates elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) • Applies understanding to deconstruct information but understanding and connections are flawed. An imbalanced argument that synthesises mostly relevant understanding, but not entirely coherently, leading to judgements that are supported by evidence occasionally. (AO3) • Uses geographical skills to obtain information that supports some aspects of the argument. (A04)
Level 3	9-12	• Demonstrates accurate understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) • Applies understanding to deconstruct information and provides logical connections between concepts throughout. A balanced well-developed argument that synthesises relevant understanding coherently, leading to judgements that are supported by evidence throughout. (AO3) • Uses geographical skills to obtain information that supports all aspects of the argument. (A04)

Q12.

Question number	Indicative content

AO2 (4 marks)/AO3(4 marks)/AO4 (4 marks)

Marking instructions

Markers must apply the descriptors in line with the general marking guidance and the qualities outlined in the levels-based mark scheme below.

Indicative content guidance

The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all of it. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Relevant points may include the following.

AO2

- There are different types of migration. The two main categories are voluntary migration (people have chosen to move) and forced migration (caused by a push factor, such as war, famine or religious persecution).

- Global migration has increased in recent years, e.g. the mass migration in 2015 and 2016 from Syria and Afghanistan to Europe.

- Several factors have increased the rate of migration, such as improvements in communications, transport and the relaxation of national boundaries.

- The enlargement of the European Union (EU) triggered a marked increase in population flows within Europe, mainly for economic reasons.

- The process of migration can have both advantages and disadvantages for the host country and country of origin. The challenge is to try and manage these impacts in a sustainable way.

AO3

- Population flows often lead to a complex combination of impacts, some good and some bad, for different groups of people. For example, migration could be good for the host country because it can stimulate economic growth, but it can also create unrest and conflict as residents of the host country may perceive the migrants in a negative way.

- In recent years, the challenge of managing migration has been made increasingly complex with rising numbers of refugees and asylum seekers. Issues arise with these types of migrants in host countries and some people object to resources being used to support them.

- There are different approaches to managing the impacts of migration, but these approaches rarely satisfy the needs of all stakeholders.

- The number of migrants a country receives is influenced by the country's migration policy. Countries such as the UK operate a points-based system. People are awarded points depending on their skills, previous income and age. This system gives some people visas to allow them entry into the UK for work, especially where there is a shortage of labour in that sector.

- Migration laws are complex and they are different in different countries, even if all are within the EU.

AO4

- Figure 8a shows that some parts of the world, e.g. USA, Canada, Western Europe, Australia, have experienced a net increase in net migration.

- Figure 8a shows that some parts of the world, e.g. Brazil and much of Africa, India, China and parts of the Middle East, have experienced a net decrease in net migration.

- Some areas in Figure 8a, e.g. Argentina, have not seen any change in their net migration figure, but these countries are in the minority.

- Figure 8b shows that some parts of the world, e.g. Asia Pacific and Western Europe, have seen an increase in manufacturing, a potential pull factor for economic migrants.

- Figure 8c shows information for population movement for tourism, with the most popular places being London, Bangkok and Paris. Therefore, sustainable management strategies will be needed to manage the impacts of these large volumes of short-term migrants.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–4	• Demonstrates isolated elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) • Attempts to apply understanding to deconstruct information but understanding and connections are flawed. An unbalanced or incomplete argument that provides limited synthesis of understanding. Judgements are supported by limited evidence. (AO3) • Uses some geographical skills to obtain information with limited relevance and accuracy, which supports few aspects of the argument. (AO4)
Level 2	5-8	• Demonstrates elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) • Applies understanding to deconstruct information and provide some logical connections between concepts. An imbalanced argument that synthesises mostly relevant understanding, but not entirely coherently, leading to judgements that are supported by evidence occasionally. (AO3) • Uses geographical skills to obtain accurate information that supports some aspects of the argument. (AO4)

Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 3	9-12	• Demonstrates accurate understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes. (AO2) • Applies understanding to deconstruct information and provides logical connections between concepts throughout. A balanced, well-developed argument that synthesises relevant understanding coherently, leading to judgements that are supported by evidence throughout. (AO3) • Uses geographical skills to obtain accurate information that supports all aspects of the argument. (AO4)

Q13.

Question number	Answer	Mark
(i)	**AO3 (2 marks)** Award 1 mark for any of the following, up to a maximum of 2 marks. Highest: Sweden (1) Lowest: Madagascar (1)	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
(ii)	**AO2 (2 marks) / AO3 (2 marks)** Award 1 mark for the identification of a pattern shown on the map (AO3) and a further mark for an explanation of the reason (AO2), up to a maximum of 2 marks. per idea. • Low connectivity (red) e.g. places in SE Asia (1) due to government corruption so no money spent on infrastructure (1). • Low levels of internet speeds in parts of Africa (1) due to low levels of a country's development (1). • High levels of connectivity such as USA (1) as the country / region is wealthy has a good R&D base (1). • Places that have wars and conflict have low speeds (1) this is because of a lack of government stability (1). Accept any other appropriate response. Idea must be based on something from the map.	(4)

Q14.

Question number	Answer	Mark
(i)	**AO1 (1 mark)** C Find a job	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
(ii)	**AO1 (1 mark)** Award 1 mark for any of the following. • Low wages/incomes in the countryside (1). • Poor harvest/low crop yields (1). • Lack of (education/health) services (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(1)

Q15.

Question number	Answer	Mark
(i)	**AO1 (1 mark)** C people moving across international borders C is the correct answer as the other options do not have the correct meaning of the term.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
(ii)	**AO1 (1 mark)** C International Monetary Fund C is the correct answer as the other options do not have the correct meaning of the term.	(1)

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Q16.

Question number	Answer	Mark
(i)	**AO1 (1 mark)** A promote financial cooperation between countries A is the correct answer as the other options are not roles of the IMF.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
(ii)	**AO1 (1 mark)** D people choosing to move from one place to another D is the correct answer as the other options are not correct definitions.	(1)

Q17.

Question number	Answer	Mark
	AO1 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for each way technology has encouraged growth of the global economy, up to a maximum of 2 marks. • Internet access has increased global trade (1). • High tech industries have created high value goods and services (1). • Use of mobile phone technology has provided internet access for more people (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Q18.

Question number	Answer	Mark
(i)	**AO3 (1 mark)** 2000-2010 / 2005-2015 (1)	**(1)**

Question number	Answer	Mark
(ii)	**AO3 (2 marks)** Award 1 mark for the comparison using data Figure 8a (and a further mark for additional development, up to a maximum of 2 marks per idea. • In the 1990s the imports and export are similar (1), e.g. in 1990 around US$420 billion compared to around US$420 billion (1). • By 2010s exports were often much higher than imports (1) for example by 2014 exports were above 1775 US$ billion compared to imports of around 1500 US$ billion (1). • There has been an overall dramatic rise in the value of exports and imports over these decades (1), from 400 US$ billion in 1990 to nearly 1800 US billion by mid 2010s (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	**(2)**

Question number	Answer	Mark
(iii)	**AO2 (2 marks)** Award 1 mark (AO2) for a suitable reason and a further mark (AO2) for development up to a maximum of 2 marks. • The value of goods and services has fallen (1) so products not being imported (1). • As Germany has developed its secondary/tertiary/quaternary industries (1) there have been more goods and services to export (1). • Increased global trading relationships and global supply chains (1) mean more exports needed to take place (1). • Involvement in EU (1) lead to increased trading relationships and exports (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
(iv)	**AO2 (1 mark)/AO3 (1 mark)** Award 1 mark (AO3) for identification of a reason and a further mark for development of the reason (AO2), up to a maximum of 2 marks. • Increased exports indicate trading relationships with other countries (1) which suggest more interconnectedness of economies (1). • Increased volumes of money being involved in global trade (1) which indicates a more prosperous global economy (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Q19.

Question number	Answer	Mark
(i)	**AO3 (1 mark)** • 2012	**(1)**

Question number	Answer	Mark
(ii)	**AO4 (2 marks)** Award 1 mark for the comparison using data on Figure 7a (and a further mark for additional development, up to a maximum of 2 marks per idea. • The rate of increase in the 1950-1960 is slow (1) compared to the rate of projected (2020-2030) increase which is faster / greater (1). • There have both increased (1) but relative increase is much higher in the early decades compared to rate in the projected (1). • They have both increased (1) but a very different amounts – around 50m in the first period compared to 400m in the projected period (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	**(2)**

Question number	Answer	Mark
(iii)	**AO2 (2 marks)** Award 1 mark (AO2) for identification of reason and a further mark (AO2) for a development of the reason, up to a maximum of 2 marks per idea: • Increased availability of air travel (airports, routes) (1) so this means it is easier to fly to overseas destinations (1). • People having a more disposable income (1) means that they can spend money reaching overseas destinations (1). • Increased awareness of far-off places / advertising (1) leading to a desire to visit interesting and exciting locations (1). • Faster more available travel, e.g. planes and ships (1) so people have more choice and availability on how to travel (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
(iv)	**(AO2) 1 mark / (AO3) 1 mark** Award 1 mark (AO3) for identification of reason and a further mark (AO2) for a development of the reason, up to a maximum of 2 marks per idea: • Ports and airports not very good at collecting arrival data (1) as sometimes people are not correctly register (1). • Some tourists may not be counted as borders are leaky / don't have borders (1) and therefore data is not reliable (1). • The data is unevenly presented on the X axis (1) which creates a false rate of increase (1)	(2)