

Globalisation and migration-2

Name: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

Time:

Total Marks Available:

Total Marks Archived:

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-2

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. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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)	<p style="text-align: center;">AO1 (1 mark)</p> <p>D World Trade Organisation (1).</p> <p>The answer cannot be B (an NGO), C (provides low interest loans to developing countries, or D (established to ensure exchange rates remain stable).</p>	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(ii)	<p style="text-align: center;">AO1 (1 mark)</p> <p>B Infrastructure development.</p> <p>The answer cannot be B, C or D as these are all disadvantages of TNCs for host countries.</p>	(1)

Q3.



Question number	Indicative content
	<p style="text-align: center;">AO3 (3 marks)/AO4 (3 marks)</p> <p>Marking instructions</p> <p>Markers must apply the descriptors in line with the general marking guidance and the qualities outlined in the levels-based mark scheme below.</p> <p>Indicative content guidance</p> <p>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:</p> <p>AO3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There is now a global economy and few regions are not affected, or part of globalisation although they have different levels of connectivity.• The most important factors are likely to be transport technology and ICT. But the effects of these will vary spatially and will depend on the geo-political arrangements in that country / region.• Others would argue global shift and changes in the operations of TNCs (remote-working and outsourcing) have been a key driver and some places, this is a factor that in the future will likely be very significant.• Causal factors are often interlinked and there can be a chain of events that encourage and enable globalisation• There could be some factors that in some regions are local or cultural which are not on this list and should not be overlooked. <p>AO4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 rewardable material.
Level 1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Uses geographical skills to obtain accurate information that supports some aspects of the argument. (AO4)
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Q4.



Question number	Indicative content
	<p style="text-align: center;">AO3 (3 marks)/AO4 (3 marks)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>AO3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The most important factors for people are likely to be increased transport which has been facilitated by technology (not on Figure 8c).• The ranking of factors may not be very useful as several factors are interlinked and there can be a chain of events that encourage globalisation.• Some may argue that the role of TNCs and linked capital flows are very much the important drivers in the 21st century.• Globalisation drivers will vary temporally as well as spatially and trader barriers for example could have significant impacts on the way in which globalisation works in some places or regions.• There could be some factors that in some regions e.g. physical geography, location (core vs periphery), cultural factors which are not on 8c but have still contributed towards globalisation. <p>AO4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Figure 8c shows a range of factors that have facilitated globalisation.• Figure 8c shows factors that operate at different scales and with different ranked importance.• Figure 8c indicates that there is only a limited number of factors.



Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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)



Q5.

Question number	Indicative content
	<p style="text-align: center;">A03 (3 marks)/A04 (3 marks)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>A03</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Locations that have a large number of visitors will benefit from considerable foreign exchange and might be known as 'world cities'.• Large numbers of visitors generally boost the local and regional economy, creating jobs (although many might be poorly paid and/or seasonal).• Tourism can have indirect impacts on agriculture and manufacturing, e.g. buying food and souvenirs.• In some places, tourism brings congestion and pollution, especially in cities where vehicle transport is a problem.• There is also a linked issue of overuse of valuable water supplies for tourists' demands.• Local culture/traditions may be a reason why tourists visit a particular destination. However, in some destinations, the traditional way of life is being replaced by a more westernised culture in response to the demands of tourism.

	<p>A04</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Figure 8c shows a big variation in the numbers of international visitors to cities, ranging from 18.8 million down to 5.2 million.• London has the most overseas international visitors (18.8 million).• The bottom ten cities have less range – 8.6 million–5.2 million.• The top four locations attract considerably more visitors between them than the rest of the locations.• The locations are a mixture of high income country (HIC) and low income countries (LICs).
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Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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)

Q6.



Question number	Indicative content	Mark
	<p style="text-align: center;">A03 (3 marks)/A04 (3 marks)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>A03</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• International migration patterns vary across the globe, with some regions typically experiencing more out migration than in-migration.• Such patterns have varied impacts on both host and donor countries.• Donor countries may experience a loss of young people as these age groups tend to be more likely to be involved in migration.• This can leave some sectors of employment with a lack of workers. This can lead to rural decline if there are not enough worker to support primary industry.• Some migrants will send back remittances to their families so there may be some economic benefit for the donor country. <p>A04</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Figure 8b shows how some countries have a larger percentage of their population as international migrants which has implications for donor countries.• Figure 8b shows how certain regions have much lower levels of international migrants in their populations suggesting they are more likely to be donor countries.	(6)



Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	4-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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)

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Q7.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(i)	<p style="text-align: center;">A04 (2 marks)</p> <p>Award 1 mark for a correct answer and one mark for working: Highest = 20 Lowest = 16 (1). Range = 4.0 (1). Accept answers 3.8-4.2</p>	(2)



Question Number	Answer	Mark
(ii)	<p style="text-align: center;">A03 (2 marks)</p> <p>Award 1 mark for the initial description and 1 mark for further detail through development or use of supporting data from the resource, up to a maximum of 2 marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The number of internally displaced persons is much higher than refugees (1), although both increase slightly over the time period (1).• The number of refugees increase by around 5 million (1) the number of internally displaced persons increase by around the same number (1). <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(2)

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Q8.

Question number	Answer	Mark
(i)	<p style="text-align: center;">A01 (1 mark)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Voluntary migration is where a person chooses (i.e. they are not forced) to move to another place to live (1). <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(1)



Question number	Answer	Mark
(ii)	<p style="text-align: center;">AO3 (2 marks)</p> <p>Award 1 mark for any of the following, up to a maximum of 2 marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Norway (1)• Australia (1)• Namibia (1)	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
(iii)	<p style="text-align: center;">AO2 (2 marks)/AO3 (2 marks)</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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). <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(4)



Q9.

Question number	Answer	Mark
	<p style="text-align: center;">AO1 (1 mark)</p> <p>Award 1 mark for any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The reasons why people leave a particular area (1)• Negative factors / influences causing people to move away from a particular area (1). <p>Accept any other reasonable interpretation.</p>	(1)



Q10.

Question number	Indicative content
	<p style="text-align: center;">AO2 (4 marks), AO3 (4 marks), AO4 (4 marks)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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:</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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)



Q11.

Question Number	Indicative content
	<p style="text-align: center;">AO2 (4 marks), AO3 (4 marks), AO4 (4 marks)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>AO2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Globalisation is a process in which the world has become more connected.• Globalisation can be considered the degree of connectivity (people, money, resources etc) between countries and regions.• The number of international tourists has risen significantly over the last century, fuelled by developments in transport, and rising disposable incomes as countries develop.



	<p>A03</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Globalisation is a complex set of ideas driven by processes and flows.• Some may suggest that globalisation has led to an increase in the number of people who are connected, using ICT such as the internet, which has fuelled the global economy.• It may be suggested that due to globalisation, increases in the global economy, many countries have experienced economic development with improved quality of life for their citizens where they have disposable incomes which can be used for tourism.• An alternative argument is that globalisation has led to the rise of mass tourism which is becoming detrimental to the environment, and hence the need for sustainable tourism.• Globalisation has led to increased travel, partly through tourism, as well as more efficient transport options. These transport options are using up more resource and are potentially harmful for the environment, contributing to climate change, particularly through air travel. <p>A04</p>
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Question Number	Indicative content
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Figure 8a shows the global pattern of populations who do not use the internet.• Figure 8a shows how most of the world has high levels of use of the internet, except in central Africa.• Figure 8a shows how there appears to be a link with the level of development and access to the internet.• Figure 8b shows how there are a range of strategies used to support sustainable tourism.• Figure 8b suggests that governments, individuals, and organisations use different strategies to support sustainable tourism.



Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No acceptable response.
Level 1	1-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrates accurate understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes. (AO2)



Question Number	Indicative content
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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)



Q12.

Question number	Indicative content
	<p>AO2 (4 marks), AO3 (4 marks), AO4 (4 marks)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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:</p>



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 benefits for many people including greater consumer choice, poverty reduction. But it 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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Globalisation remains a hotly contested idea and there is a curtly and anti-globalisation movement growing in some political circles. <p>AO4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrates accurate understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes. (AO2)

Question number	Indicative content
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	Indicative content
	<p style="text-align: center;">A02 (4 marks)/A03 (4 marks) /A04 (4 marks)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>A02</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. <p>A03</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.



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A04

- 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.



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Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrates isolated elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (A02)• 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. (A03)• Uses some geographical skills to obtain information with limited relevance and accuracy, which supports few aspects of the argument. (A04)
Level 2	5-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrates elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (A02)• 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. (A03)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Uses geographical skills to obtain information that supports some aspects of the argument. (A04)
Level 3	9-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrates accurate understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (A02)• 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. (A03)• Uses geographical skills to obtain information that supports all aspects of the argument. (A04)



Q14.

Question number	Indicative content
	<p style="text-align: center;">A02 (4 marks)/A03(4 marks)/A04 (4 marks)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>A02</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.



A03

- 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.

A04

- 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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)



Q15.

Question number	Answer	Mark
	<p style="text-align: center;">AO1 (2 marks)/AO2 (2 marks)</p> <p>Award 1 mark (AO1) for the identification of a reason and a further 1 mark (AO2) for an explanation of the reason, up to a maximum of 2 marks per benefit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Money is brought into the host country (1), which can be used to invest in new infrastructure (1).• TNCs may improve existing infrastructure themselves (1), which may improve communication/accessibility for people living in the host country (1).• New jobs are created (1), which means that there will be more people paying taxes to the government (1).• Idea of the multiplier effect (1), which raises the standard of living for many more people living in the area (1). <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(4)

Q16.

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Question number	Answer	Mark
	<p style="text-align: center;">AO1 (2 marks) / AO2 (2 marks)</p> <p>Award 1 mark for a suitable cost identified and an additional 1 mark for development through further explanation or exemplification. Maximum 2 marks for each cost explained.</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some TNCs might not have good environmental standards (1) creating more pollution or environmental damage (1).• Worker conditions may be poor (1) so not creating better livelihoods (1).• Some TNCs are often foreign owned (1) so the economic benefits do not stay within the host country (1). <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(4)



Q17.

Question number	Answer	Mark
	<p style="text-align: center;">AO1 (2 marks) / AO2 (2 marks)</p> <p>Award 1 mark (AO1) for identification of impact and a further mark (AO2) for an explanation of the reason, up to a maximum of 2 marks per idea:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A bigger pool and choice of labour (1) so this means increased efficiency in local economy (1).• Wealth is generated locally by migrants (1) so local shops and other services all benefit from the spending power of migrants in the destination country. (1).• Migrants often do many unskilled jobs for a very little wage (1) so returns by employers on productivity gains can be realised (1).• Immigrants provide the cultural diversity in many places (1). Diversity helps people to better appreciate humanity and human rights in general (1). <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(4)

Q18.

Question number	Answer	Mark
(i)	<p style="text-align: center;">AO3 (2 marks)</p> <p>Award 1 mark for any of the following, up to a maximum of 2 marks.</p> <p>Highest: Sweden (1) Lowest: Madagascar (1)</p>	(2)



Question number	Answer	Mark
(ii)	<p style="text-align: center;">AO2 (2 marks) / AO3 (2 marks)</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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). <p>Accept any other appropriate response. Idea must be based on something from the map.</p>	(4)



Q19.

Question number	Answer	Mark
(i)	A01 (1 mark) A a location which tourists visit	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
(ii)	A01 (2 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tourism which minimises the ecological footprint (1) so using low amounts of energy or creating limited amounts of waste (1)• Low impact on culture (1) so tourists are able to integrate and not create conflict (1)• Providing employment for local communities (1) and income generated staying in local area (1) Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
(iii)	A01 (1 mark) C seeking lower-cost hospital treatment overseas	(1)



Q20.

Question number	Answer	Mark
(i)	<p style="text-align: center;">AO1 (1 mark)</p> <p>C people moving across international borders</p> <p>C is the correct answer as the other options do not have the correct meaning of the term.</p>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
(ii)	<p style="text-align: center;">AO1 (1 mark)</p> <p>C International Monetary Fund</p> <p>C is the correct answer as the other options do not have the correct meaning of the term.</p>	(1)