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**GEOGRAPHY**

**9768/02**

Paper 2 Global Themes

**May/June 2017**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 50

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**Published**

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This document consists of **14** printed pages.

**The Generic Mark Scheme (GMS)**

<b>Level</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>Assessment criteria</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>22–25</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wide-ranging, detailed and accurate knowledge and clear, high order understanding of the subject content</li> <li>• Relevant, detailed and accurate exemplification used effectively</li> <li>• Logical and clear organisation; good English expression; full and accurate use of geographical terminology</li> <li>• Well annotated and executed sketch maps/diagrams integrated fully with the text</li> <li>• Fully focused on the specific demands of the question</li> <li>• Systematic analysis and a critical approach to evaluation; appropriate application of concepts and theories</li> <li>• Conclusion shows high level insight and is logical and well founded on evidence and argument</li> </ul>
<b>4</b>	<b>18–21</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good knowledge and depth of understanding of the subject content</li> <li>• Appropriate and well developed exemplification</li> <li>• Logical organisation; sound English expression; appropriate use of geographical terminology</li> <li>• Clearly annotated sketch maps/diagrams integrated with the text</li> <li>• Well focused on the demands of the question</li> <li>• Elements of systematic analysis and ability to evaluate; generally appropriate application of concepts and theories</li> <li>• Conclusion is sound and based on evidence and argument</li> </ul>
<b>3</b>	<b>14–17</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sound knowledge and understanding of the subject content lacking depth in some areas</li> <li>• Appropriate but partial exemplification, may not be integrated with the text</li> <li>• Generally clear communication but lacking some organisation; English expression and use of geographical terminology are mostly accurate</li> <li>• Sketch maps/diagrams generally used effectively and appropriately</li> <li>• Specific demands of the question mostly met</li> <li>• Some ability to analyse and evaluate; limited application of concepts and theories</li> <li>• Conclusion is limited and has some links to the rest of the response</li> </ul>
<b>2</b>	<b>10–13</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some knowledge and understanding of the subject content lacking depth and detail</li> <li>• Exemplification used may be limited or not fully appropriate</li> <li>• Limited organisation; English expression is basic with some accurate use of geographical terminology</li> <li>• Sketch maps/diagrams may have inaccuracies or limited relevance</li> <li>• Question is addressed broadly or partially</li> <li>• Analysis, evaluation and application of concepts and theories are limited and may be superficial</li> <li>• Conclusion is basic and may not be linked to the rest of the response</li> </ul>
<b>1</b>	<b>0–9</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A little knowledge and understanding of the subject content; response may also contain unconnected material</li> <li>• Exemplification, if used, is simple and poorly related to the text or may not be relevant</li> <li>• Lack of clarity and organisation; English expression is simple with inaccuracies; geographical terminology, if used, is basic or not understood</li> <li>• Sketch maps/diagrams are limited or poorly executed and may lack relevance</li> <li>• Question is understood weakly and may be addressed slightly</li> <li>• Superficial statements replace analysis and evaluation; application may be minimal or absent</li> <li>• Conclusion may be absent or simply asserted</li> </ul>

**Section A**

Question	Answer	Marks
<b>Migration and urban change</b>		
1	<p><b>Most migration models are outdated and do not help to explain 21st century migration flows’.</b></p> <p><b>To what extent do you agree with this assertion?</b></p> <p><b>Indicative content:</b> The question is clearly intended to elicit an evaluative, discursive response. Causes of migration run through the published content, with the specific content being “The factors influencing migration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Push/pull factors, intervening opportunities and obstacles”</li> </ul> <p>No models are specifically named in the syllabus, but it is anticipated that some common ones will be taught in order to explain migration flows. However, several of these models are seriously dated (Ravenstein 1885, Stouffer 1940, Lee 1966) and should not be used uncritically. It would be very refreshing to see some more contemporary ‘models’. Many aspects of migration (e.g. transport, communication) have changed significantly since they were devised. Exemplification should come from a variety of countries and contexts. No particular position is anticipated given that the analysis of issues and viewpoints is an integral part of AO3.</p> <p>At lower levels, candidates may offer some knowledge or understanding, possibly unbalanced, descriptive and restricted in terms of detail with little sense of when many models were written and how dated they now are. At higher levels, candidates demonstrate a command of the subject area and the ability to structure a response which is quite balanced and evaluative, leading with the examples rather than the models. Such a response is likely to be informed and supported by specific examples taken from countries at different levels of development and different parts of the world.</p>	25

Question	Answer	Marks
2	<p><b>'20th century international agreements on the management of refugees require 21st century revisions'.</b></p> <p><b>Discuss this statement with reference to recent refugee movements.</b></p> <p><b>Indicative content:</b> The question is clearly intended to elicit an evaluative, contemporary response, although relevant more historic examples should be credited. The summer of 2015 (when the question was set) saw major movements of refugees in many parts of the world, with movements into southern Europe then across the continent receiving particular media and political attention. Since then, the issue of refugees has barely left the news (e.g. UK inertia on accepting Syrian refugees, the backlash to Germany's more liberal stance, the EU-Turkey deal and the election of President Trump). The 1951 Geneva Convention still remains the basis of international law here and the attempts of the international community to stick to its principles have raised many of the contradictions and challenges facing recipient countries.</p> <p>The wording of the question would allow responses from a variety of countries (and indeed will need to do so in order to access the higher Levels), including large scale movements of refugees from Syria, Eritrea, Iraq, Libya and Burma. Indeed, a wide range of locations would be creditworthy. Forced migration runs through the published content, with the specific management context being: "Management of forced migration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and its role in managing refugees/IDPs ; involvement of other non-governmental organisations (NGOs)</li> <li>• The international legal position of refugees and the obligations of governments"</li> </ul> <p>The above should give candidates a broad base on which to offer evidence and judge the validity of the assertion. No particular position is anticipated given that the analysis of issues and viewpoints is an integral part of AO3.</p> <p>At lower levels, candidates may offer some knowledge or understanding without a balanced approach, which is likely to be dominated by assertion. At higher levels, candidates demonstrate a command of the subject area and the ability to structure a response which is balanced and is distinguished by a grasp of the facts rather than purely perceptions.</p>	25

Question	Answer	Marks
<b>Trade, debt and aid</b>		
3	<p><b>To what extent has the World Trade Organisation (WTO) been a force for good in global trade?</b></p> <p><b>Indicative content:</b> The question tests an explicit and fairly narrow part of the topic. However, it has been highly topical since the setting of the question in mid-2015, including the trade implications of Brexit and President Trump’s avowed protectionism The published content comprises:</p> <p>Factors responsible for patterns of world trade:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The influence of trade blocs, protectionism, the World Trade Organization (WTO)</li> </ul> <p>The management of global trade:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Trade Organization (WTO)</li> </ul> <p>Arguments in favour of the statement would include widespread liberalisation of trade, the huge increase in international trade and the benefits of free trade. Arguments against would include the perceived dominance of the WTO by HICs the inertia of trade talks such as the Doha Round and the recent rise of ‘neo-protectionism’. No particular position is anticipated given that the analysis of issues and viewpoints is an integral part of AO3.</p> <p>At lower levels, candidates may offer some knowledge or understanding, possibly unbalanced, descriptive and restricted in terms of scale. At higher levels, candidates demonstrate a command of the subject area and the ability to structure a response which is quite balanced and evaluative. Such a response is likely to be informed and supported by specific examples taken from countries at different levels of development and different parts of the world.</p>	25

Question	Answer	Marks
4	<p data-bbox="316 248 1299 282"><b>Discuss the consequences of international aid for recipient countries.</b></p> <p data-bbox="316 315 579 349"><b>Indicative content:</b></p> <p data-bbox="316 349 1315 584">The question is clearly intended to elicit an evaluative, contemporary response. The wording would allow responses from a variety of countries, and it would be hard to imagine a high level response without. Responses must focus on the consequences of international aid, including tied, bilateral, multilateral and emergency aid. This has been the subject of much political debate over recent years. The published content comprises, within the context of “Patterns of international aid and their consequences:</p> <p data-bbox="373 618 1003 651">The consequences of aid for recipient countries:</p> <ul data-bbox="373 651 1219 752" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Socio-economic effects on local people, agriculture, markets</li> <li>• Political dependence on foreign governments and NGOs, corruption”</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="316 790 1299 992">Candidates are free to develop their own approaches; comprehensive responses are neither possible here nor required, although a ‘SEEP’ (Social-Economic-Environmental-Political) structure may be profitably used and responses should aim for balance. ‘Consequences’ may be considered at a variety of scales. Alternative viewpoints challenging the continuation of international aid may be profitably included.</p> <p data-bbox="316 1025 1310 1290">At lower levels, candidates may offer some knowledge or understanding, possibly superficial (based on unsupported assertions), descriptive (types of aid) and poorly evidenced. At higher levels, candidates demonstrate a command of the subject area, particularly well evidenced and with the ability to structure a response which is quite balanced and evaluative. Such a response is likely to be informed and supported by specific located examples (with statistical support) taken from countries in different parts of the world.</p>	25

Question	Answer	Marks
<b>People, place and conflicts</b>		
5	<p><b>There is no such thing as ‘Englishness’.</b></p> <p><b>Discuss the validity of this statement.</b></p> <p><b>Indicative content:</b> This question appears to be narrowly targeted, and yet hidden within it are major issues of political geography. In the section on the “Causes of conflict”, the published content comprises:</p> <p>“Case study of ‘English’ nationalism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Englishness v Britishness</li> <li>• Reasons for the development of multicultural society in Britain; issues related to multicultural societies</li> <li>• Challenges to Englishness posed by multiculturalism</li> <li>• Challenges to Englishness posed by the British National Party (BNP) and English Defence League (EDL)</li> <li>• Responses of ‘British’ politics, e.g. UK Independence Party (UKIP).”</li> </ul> <p>No particular position is anticipated given that the analysis of issues and viewpoints is an integral part of AO3. A broad discussion is expected on a range of current geo-political issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ‘English votes for English laws’</li> <li>• The rise of English nationalism and regionalism as a response to increasing devolution in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland</li> <li>• The Barnett Formula</li> <li>• The ‘West Lothian’ question</li> <li>• The rise and future of UKIP (largely an English phenomenon) and its neutering of the BNP and EDL as political forces</li> <li>• The on-going migration ‘debate’ in the UK</li> <li>• Re-evaluation of multiculturalism in the UK in the light of rising Islamic fundamentalism and perceived threats to ‘Englishness’, both domestically and internationally</li> <li>• The challenge of the rise of radical Islamic fundamentalism and terrorist attacks in England</li> </ul> <p>At lower levels, candidates may offer some knowledge or understanding without a ‘big picture’ perspective or the ability to fully discuss the issues. An unbalanced approach, dominated by a limited range of examples, may be seen. At higher levels, candidates demonstrate a command of the subject area and the ability to structure a response which is quite balanced and is distinguished by a broad discussion of the issues. Such a response is likely to be informed and supported by specific examples.</p>	25

Question	Answer	Marks
6	<p><b>Examine the changing roles of international organisations in managing the impacts of refugee movements.</b></p> <p><b>Indicative content:</b> The question is clearly intended to elicit an evaluative, contemporary response, although relevant more historic examples should be credited. The summer of 2015 (when the question was set) saw major movements of refugees in many parts of the world, donor areas including Syria, Burma, Eritrea and Libya. Movements into southern Europe then across the continent received particular media and political attention. Since then, the issue of refugees has barely left the news (e.g. UK inertia on accepting Syrian refugees, the backlash to Germany’s more liberal stance, the EU-Turkey deal and the election of President Trump). The 1951 Geneva Convention still remains the basis of international law here and the attempts of the international community to stick to its principles have raised many of the contradictions and challenges facing recipient countries. These movements have their roots in conflicts with a variety of causes, which might be profitably discussed (ideally in brief). However, the specific published content is: “Managing the impacts of refugee movements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), refugee camps, non-governmental organisations (NGOs)”</li> </ul> <p>At lower levels, candidates may offer some knowledge or understanding without a ‘big picture’ perspective or the detail that the command word ‘Examine’ seeks. An unbalanced approach may be seen and description may dominate the response. At higher levels, candidates demonstrate a command of the subject area and the ability to structure a response which is quite balanced and is distinguished by a broad discussion of the dynamism of the issues. Such a response is likely to be informed and supported by specific located examples.</p>	25



**Section B**

Question	Answer	Marks
<b>Energy and mineral resources</b>		
7	<p><b>‘Large scale hydraulic fracturing (‘fracking’) of shale gas will transform the global energy picture’.</b></p> <p><b>Examine the validity of this statement.</b></p> <p><b>Indicative content:</b> The question is clearly intended to elicit an evaluative, contemporary response. The published content lies in several sections:</p> <p>Classification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renewable and non-renewable resources, finite and infinite resources</li> <li>• The influence of economic and technological factors on the availability of energy...resources</li> </ul> <p>Energy resources: supply and demand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changing sources of energy over time both globally and within individual countries:</li> <li>• The shift from coal to oil and gas</li> </ul> <p>The ‘global energy picture’ has changed considerably in the past few years. Economic exploitation of tar sands in Alberta, Canada followed by the development of large scale hydraulic fracturing in the USA has made North America energy secure and a net exporter of hydrocarbons, even without the expansion of production of ‘conventional’ oil and gas from more marginal locations, such as the Arctic National Wildlife Reserve and the Gulf of Mexico (the difficulties of which were exposed by the Deepwater Horizon accident, but might be encouraged following the election of President Trump). Fracking is now being promoted as a similar panacea in many major energy-consuming countries, including the UK. This ‘quick fix’ to impending energy gaps has set back the adoption of renewable and other green technologies. Instead of peak oil/gas being the spur towards carbon emission reduction, it appears now that significant climate change will only be averted by conscious political decisions to leave hydrocarbons in the ground.</p> <p>The above should give candidates a broad base on which to offer evidence and judge the validity of the assertion. No particular position is anticipated given that the analysis of issues and viewpoints is an integral part of AO3. Candidates are free to develop their own approaches; comprehensive responses are neither possible here nor required.</p> <p>At lower levels, candidates may offer some knowledge or understanding without a ‘big picture’ perspective or the detail that the command word ‘Examine’ seeks. An unbalanced approach may be seen and description may dominate the response. At higher levels, candidates demonstrate a command of the subject area and the ability to structure a response which is quite balanced and is distinguished by a broad discussion of the issues. Such a response is likely to be informed and supported by specific located examples.</p>	25

Question	Answer	Marks
8	<p><b>Examine the role of national policies in the management of energy and mineral exploitation.</b></p> <p><b>Indicative content:</b> The question tests a significant portion of the final part of the topic. Therefore, responses should be broad in scope and content. The published content comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Managing energy and mineral resource exploitation at different scales: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National resource policies, such as nationalisation, rationalisation, subsidies</li> </ul> </li> <li>Managing the environmental impact of energy and mineral resource exploitation at different scales <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National policies, such as resource substitution, promotion of alternative energy use</li> </ul> </li> <li>Managing the socio-economic impact of energy and mineral resource exploitation at different scales <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National policies, such as minimum wages, regeneration grants, inward investment, import tariffs</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Both energy and mineral examples could be wide-ranging and varied. These may include China (SINOPEC), Brazil and Venezuela, all examples where forms of nationalisation have been adopted, UK energy policy with its free market perspective and national economies that have had to adjust to significant energy ‘shocks’, e.g. Cuba. Policies may be profitably examined using a form of ‘SEEP’ (Social/Economic/Environmental/Political) analysis.</p> <p>At lower levels, candidates may offer some knowledge or understanding without a ‘big picture’ perspective or the detail that the command word ‘Examine’ seeks. An unbalanced approach may be seen and description may dominate the response. At higher levels, candidates demonstrate a command of the subject area and the ability to structure a response which is quite balanced and is distinguished by a broad discussion of the issues. Such a response is likely to be informed and supported by specific located examples. This may be achieved by an approach focussing on breadth or depth of exemplifying.</p>	25

Question	Answer	Marks
<b>The provision of food</b>		
9	<p><b>“Land grabs’ are a minor issue and are distracting attention from the land reform necessary to ensure sustainable global food supplies’.</b></p> <p><b>Examine the validity of this statement.</b></p> <p><b>Indicative content:</b> This question appears to be narrowly targeted, and yet may easily encompass today’s major issues of food production, but candidates do initially need to focus on land grabs and land reform. Wider content should only come after a detailed examination of those two. Candidates should address (and define) the term ‘sustainable’ in the statement. Responses should aim to be as synoptic as possible. The published content comprises:</p> <p>The modernisation of food production after 1950 and its consequences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes in land tenure and farm size</li> </ul> <p>Changes in the means of supplying food in the wider world, with particular regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Different approaches to land reform, including ‘land grabs’, and the benefits and drawbacks for agrarian communities of such reform</li> <li>• The pressure to replace subsistence agriculture with cash crop production and the social, economic and environmental implications of the commercialisation of agriculture</li> </ul> <p>The increasing demand for food as global population increases and the mismatch between population distribution and food availability</p> <p>So-called ‘land grabs’, particularly by NICs and RICs (e.g. China, South Korea, Qatar, the UAE) in parts of Africa, have received much publicity recently. However, their genuine, large scale impact should be critically evaluated and their notoriety should not distract attention from the need for more widespread (and possibly pivotal) land reforms in HICs (e.g. the amalgamation of fragmented land holdings encouraged by the EU) and LICs (e.g. absentee landlords, latifundia, protest movements of landless peasants and post-colonial land re-allocation). The wording of the question would allow responses from a variety of countries (and indeed will need to do so in order to access the higher Levels).</p> <p>At lower levels, candidates may offer some knowledge or understanding without a ‘big picture’ perspective or the detail that the command word ‘Examine’ seeks. An unbalanced approach may be seen and description may dominate the response. At higher levels, candidates demonstrate a command of the subject area and the ability to structure a response which is quite balanced and is distinguished by a broad discussion of the issues. Such a response is likely to be informed and supported by specific located examples.</p>	25

Question	Answer	Marks
10	<p><b>Evaluate the roles of transnational corporations (TNCs) and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in the sustainable feeding of an estimated world population of 9 billion by the middle of the 21st century.</b></p> <p><b>Indicative content:</b> The question is clearly intended to elicit an evaluative, contemporary response. There has been much recent debate about large scale solutions to food insecurity issues. Whilst synoptic in nature, the specific published content lies in the final section:</p> <p>The supply of food: the globalisation of production and supply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political issues, such as the roles of transnational corporations (TNCs), non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and food aid in relation to agricultural aid</li> </ul> <p>With such a broad question, the issue for candidates is the need to be highly selective and focus primarily on TNCs and NGOs. There are clear synoptic links to Paper 3 content in the ‘Spatial Inequality and Poverty Issues’ and ‘Health Issues’ topics. TNCs may be characterised as representing a ‘top-down’ approach with positives, such as technological advances (green and gene revolutions), and negatives, such as seed monopolies, e.g. by Monsanto. The role of NGOs should be evaluated in a broader context than just emergency food aid, including long-term development aid, such as ‘bottom-up’ appropriate technology, e.g. Practical Action.</p> <p>At lower levels, candidates may offer some knowledge or understanding, possibly unbalanced, descriptive and restricted in terms of detail. At higher levels, candidates demonstrate a command of the subject area and the ability to structure a response which is quite balanced and evaluative. Such a response is likely to be informed and supported by specific examples taken from different parts of the world.</p>	25

Question	Answer	Marks
<b>Tourism spaces</b>		
11	<p><b>Assess the impact of technological developments on 21st century global tourism.</b></p> <p><b>Indicative content:</b> This question appears to be narrowly targeted, and yet hidden within it are major issues of global tourism and its contemporary development. The published content comprises:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The changing nature of the tourism industry from 1800 to the present day, including its changing scale and the changing demands of tourists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technological developments, including transport</li> </ul> <p>Within the area of transport, candidates may discuss: the large increase in the availability of personal transport (and its growing spread through the world economies); the continued numerical dominance of package holidays; budget airlines and larger planes; increased cost of fuel (despite short-term fluctuations) and taxing of the environmental costs of flying; opening up to more inaccessible regions to road traffic, especially in countries at lower levels of development; development of off-road and amphibious vehicles. Communication developments are likely to focus on: the effects of the widespread availability of internet, broadband and wireless access (consumers are now in possession of a very large amount of information, much of it first-hand and relatively unprocessed); mobile/smart phones ownership; 24/7 availability of information/booking services. Specialist equipment developments include: satellite navigation systems; hand-held GPS; specialist clothing/equipment for altitude, extreme cold, diving.</p> <p>Higher quality responses link developments (with pertinent examples) clearly to impacts on global tourism and evaluate these, both positive and negative. The inclusion of the word “global” invites a broad, varied geographical treatment. Weaker candidates cover a limited range of developments, with few or no examples. They may present an unbalanced evaluation or fail altogether to evaluate the impacts on the global tourism industry.</p>	25

Question	Answer	Marks
12	<p><b>‘No national government should rely on tourism as their principal means of economic development’.</b></p> <p><b>Examine the validity of this statement.</b></p> <p><b>Indicative content:</b> This question is intentionally wide-ranging, but pitched at a specific scale. The published content comprises:</p> <p>Positive economic impacts and the associated management strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tourism and development through income generation and employment</li> <li>• Redistribution of wealth spatially within a country including the roles of urban tourism in regenerating areas of urban deprivation and of rural tourism</li> </ul> <p>Negative economic impacts and the associated management strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Problems of seasonal tourism; tackled through various types of diversification</li> <li>• Lack of political and economic ownership; local empowerment and ownership</li> <li>• Uneven spatial distribution of tourism investment and growth, including Britton’s core-periphery model and enclave development</li> <li>• The decline of tourist areas over time</li> <li>• Attempts to alleviate these impacts including those by governments, NGOs and travel companies</li> </ul> <p>There are clear synoptic links to Paper 3 content in the ‘Spatial Inequalities &amp; Poverty Issues’ topic, including theories of economic development such as Rostow and Dependency Theory. A number of countries have prioritised tourism as a means to ‘take-off’. These might include HICs, such as Spain and Greece, and LICs, such as The Gambia, Tunisia and many Caribbean island nations. Contrasting examples are expected and would be welcomed.</p> <p>At lower levels, candidates may offer some knowledge or understanding without a ‘big picture’ perspective or the detail that the command word ‘Examine’ seeks. An unbalanced approach may be seen and description may dominate the response. At higher levels, candidates demonstrate a command of the subject area and the ability to structure a response which is quite balanced and is distinguished by a broad discussion of the issues. Such a response is likely to be informed and supported by specific located examples.</p>	25