



GuideMyGrades

— YOUR GOALS. OUR EXPERTISE. —

EDEXCEL INTERNATIONAL GCSE GEOGRAPHY: QUESTIONS BY TOPIC

Globalisation and Migration (Topic 8)

International GCSE Geography Topic 8

16 questions · 560 marks · Mark schemes included

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE (9–1) Geography 4GE1, Papers 1, 1R, 2 & 2R, June 2019 - June 2025

 [guidemygrades.com](https://www.guidemygrades.com)

 @Guidemygrades

 @Guidemygrades

 @Guidemygrades

 info@guidemygrades.com

 Piccadilly Business Centre, Unit C, Aldow Enterprise Park
Blackett Street, Manchester, M12 6AE

HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

Questions are grouped by sub-topic (exam questions, then fieldwork), oldest paper first.

Click any heading or question row below to jump straight to it.

On every question page, click ANSWER in the top-right corner to jump to its mark scheme.

Diagrams, graphs, tables and data are printed exactly as they appeared in the original papers.

QUESTION	SOURCE	MARKS	PAGE
GLOBALISATION AND MIGRATION: EXAM QUESTIONS		16 questions · 560 marks	3
1. Q8	Paper 2 June 2019	35	4
2. Q8	Paper 2R June 2019	35	10
3. Q8	Paper 2 November 2020	35	15
4. Q8	Paper 2R November 2020	35	22
5. Q8	Paper 2 June 2021	35	29
6. Q8	Paper 2 November 2021	35	35
7. Q8	Paper 2 June 2022	35	44
8. Q8	Paper 2R June 2022	35	51
9. Q8	Paper 2 June 2023	35	57
10. Q8	Paper 2R June 2023	35	62
11. Q8	Paper 2 November 2023	35	67
12. Q8	Paper 2 June 2024	35	72
13. Q8	Paper 2R June 2024	35	77
14. Q8	Paper 2 November 2024	35	82
15. Q8	Paper 2 June 2025	35	88
16. Q8	Paper 2R June 2025	35	93



QUESTIONS

16 questions · 560 marks · grouped by sub-topic



SUB-TOPIC

GLOBALISATION AND MIGRATION: EXAM QUESTIONS

16 questions in this booklet



8 Globalisation and migration.(a) (i) Identify the meaning of the term **international migration**.

(1)

☐	A people who cross a regional boundary within a country
☐	B people going on holiday to an overseas destination
☐	C people moving across international borders
☐	D people moving from the city to the countryside

(ii) Identify the meaning of the term **IMF**.

(1)

☐	A International Monetary Foundation
☐	B Internal Money Fund
☐	C International Monetary Fund
☐	D Interregional Monetary Foundation

(b) Define the term **push factor**.

(1)

.....

.....

(c) (i) Study Figure 8a in the Resource Booklet.

Identify the **two** countries labelled in Figure 8a with the highest and lowest internet speeds.

(2)

Highest

.....

Lowest

.....

(ii) Suggest **two** reasons for the pattern shown on Figure 8a.

(4)

1

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

(d) Explain **two** positive impacts of migration for destination areas.

(4)

1

.....

.....

.....

2



(e) Study Figure 8b in the Resource Booklet.

- (i) Calculate the range in the 'Ease of doing business' index for Sub-Saharan Africa.

You must show all your workings in the space below.

(2)

- (ii) Identify the differences in the 'Ease of doing business' index between Europe and Central Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.

(2)

(f) Study Figure 8c in the Resource Booklet.

Assess the different factors that have enabled globalisation.

(6)



(g) Discuss the view:

"The causes and impacts of globalisation are distributed unevenly".

Use Figures 8a, 8b and 8c from the Resource Booklet and your own knowledge and understanding to support your answer.

(12)

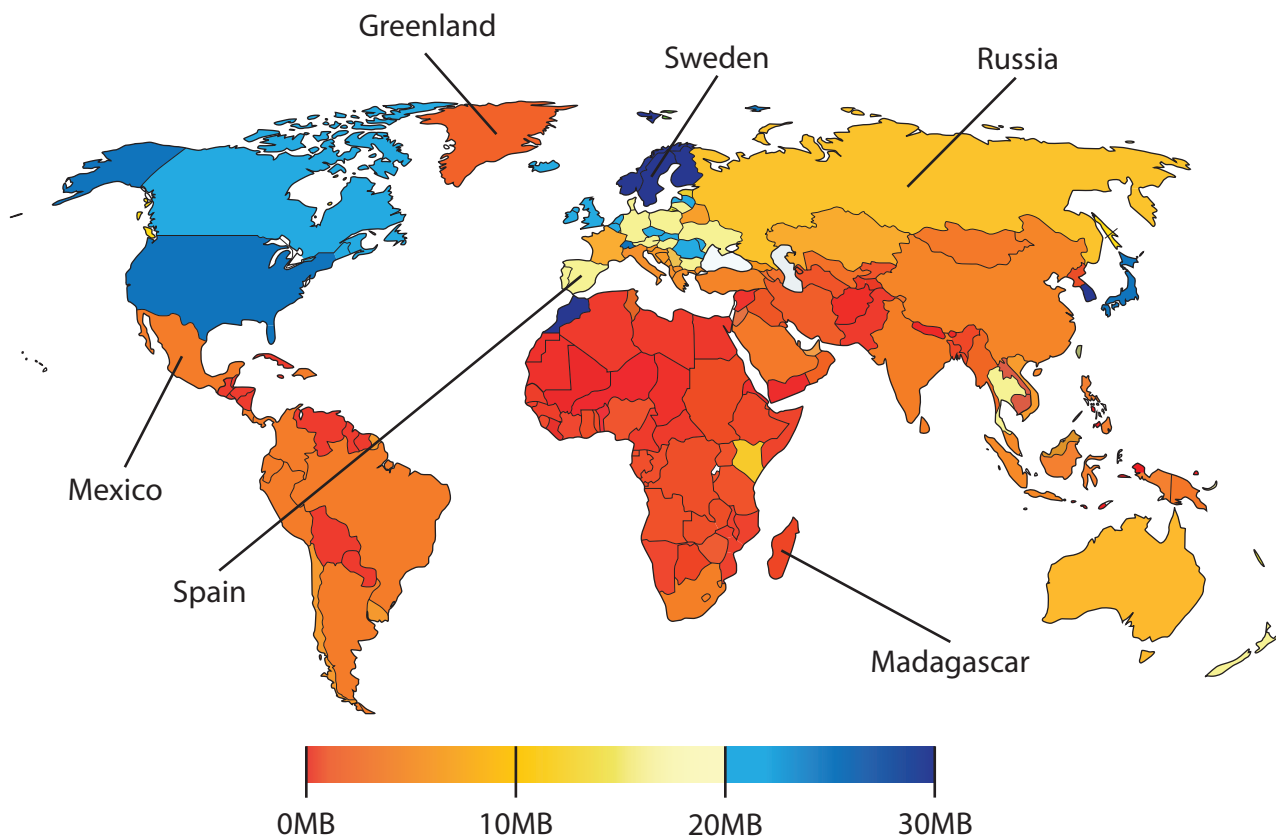
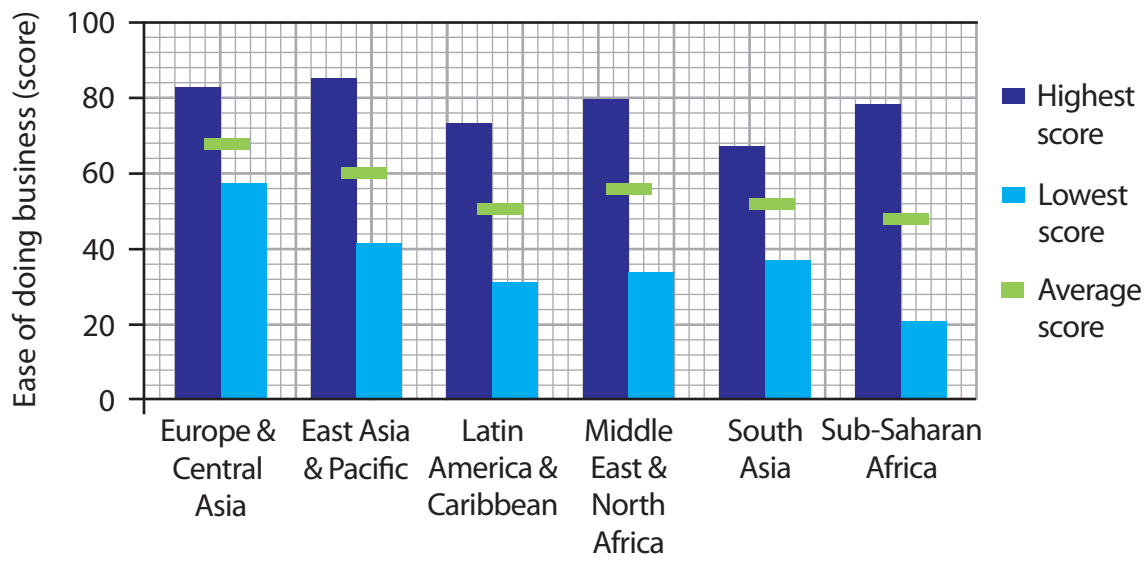


Figure 8a

Average global internet speeds Megabytes (MB/sec)

(Source: from <https://www.akamai.com/us/en/about/our-thinking/state-of-the-internet-report/state-of-the-internet-connectivity-visualization.jsp>)

**Figure 8b****Ease of doing business index, by world region**

(Source: Crown Copyright)

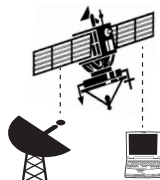
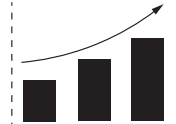
Activities		Drivers (causes) of globalisation
	Transport technology	Range and frequency of aircraft routes mean that it is now much cheaper and easier to travel.
	Communication and information technology	Improvements in technology mean that people and companies can be better connected to their customers.
	Global businesses (TNCs)	Companies have complex logistical operations and supply chains, which now operate at a global scale due to better connectivity.
	Global institutions	A range of institutions promote and manage world trade, improve governance and attempt to raise living standards.
	Flexible labour force	People adapt to work in different businesses and in different locations.

Figure 8c**Selected activities as drivers of globalisation**

8 Globalisation and migration.(a) (i) Identify **one** main factor encouraging the rise of the global economy.

(1)

☐	A increasing sport
☐	B overfishing
☐	C technology
☐	D intensive agriculture

(ii) Identify the meaning of the term **WTO**.

(1)

☐	A World Technology Organisation
☐	B World Trade Operations
☐	C World Typhoon Organisation
☐	D World Trade Organisation

(b) (i) Define the term **foreign investment**.

(1)

.....

.....

(ii) Study Figure 8a in the Resource Booklet.

Identify **two** countries labelled in Figure 8a with the highest index of globalisation.

(2)

1

2



(iii) Suggest **two** possible reasons for the pattern shown on Figure 8a.

(4)

1

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

(c) Explain **two** positive impacts of globalisation.

(4)

1

.....

.....

.....

2



(d) Study Figure 8b in the Resource Booklet.

- (i) Calculate the difference in the range in the **total** number of visitors for Spain and Italy.

You must show all your workings in the space below.

(2)

- (ii) Describe **one** characteristic of the 'Holiday' visit data in Figure 8b.

(2)

(e) Study Figure 8c in the Resource Booklet.

Assess the different factors that have caused the rise in global tourism.

(6)



(f) Discuss the view:

“It is possible to manage the global impacts of tourism in a more sustainable way”.

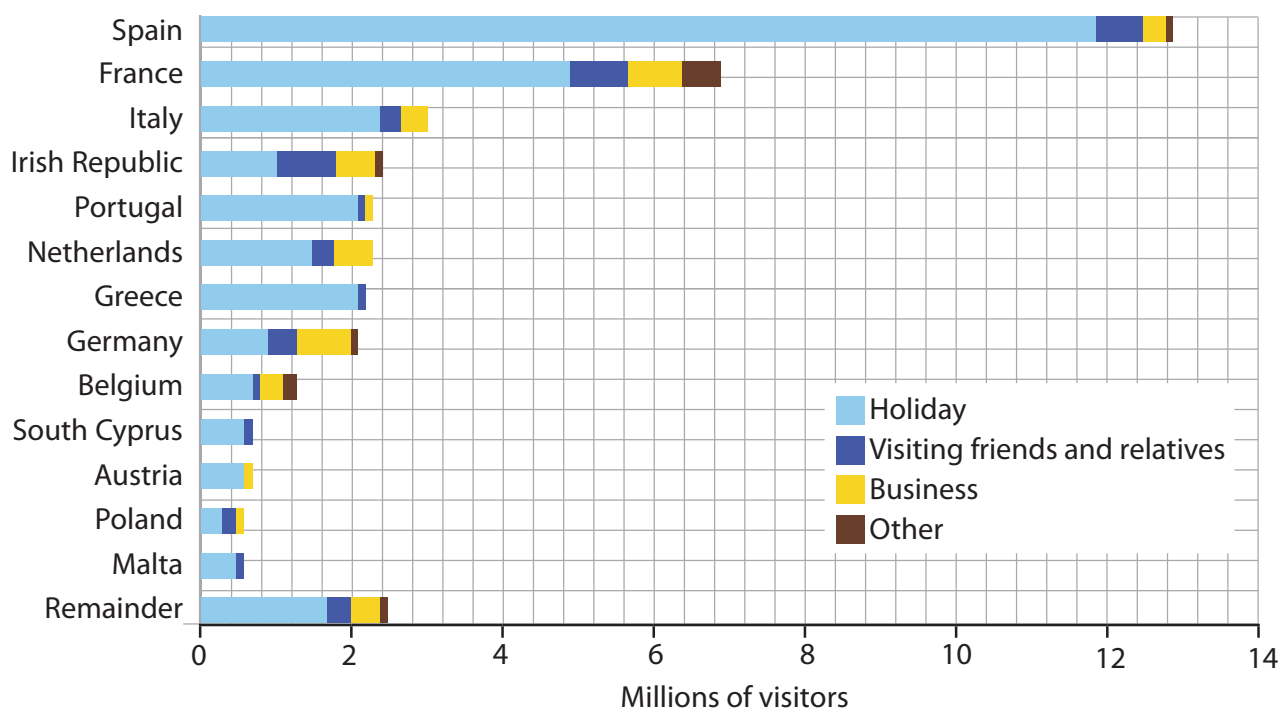
Use Figures 8a, 8b and 8c from the Resource Booklet and your own knowledge and understanding to support your answer.

(12)



(Source: Used under Creative Common Licence - Sourced from: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Globalization_Index.svg)

Figure 8a
A world index of globalisation, 2012



(Source: © Crown Copyright - Sourced from: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/articles/livingabroad/dynamicsofmigrationbetweenbritainandfrance>)

Figure 8b

Reasons for British visits to selected countries in Europe (less than 28 days), 2016

Cause		Description
	Advances in travel technology	You can be a tourist using a car, a boat and most importantly an airplane as budget airlines have brought prices down, increased traffic volumes and routes.
	The media and internet	Extensive coverage of holiday types has increased the demand to travel. Newspapers, TV, internet and social media are encouraging increased flexibility of holiday travel.
	Range of holiday types	Mass tourism and package holidays have opened up markets to huge numbers of people. Extreme, adventurous and environmentally friendly tourism are also becoming popular.
	Increased wealth and leisure time	Many families now have two income earners rather than one, and an increasing number of older people with both time and money to spend on travel.

Figure 8c

Some causes of global mass tourism

8 Globalisation and migration(a) (i) Identify **one** role of the **IMF** (International Monetary Fund).

(1)

☐	A promote financial cooperation between countries
☐	B increase global inequality
☐	C promote waste recycling
☐	D increase tensions between member countries

(ii) Identify the meaning of the term **voluntary migration**.

(1)

☐	A short-term movement of people within a country
☐	B temporary movement of people from one place to another
☐	C people holidaying overseas
☐	D people choosing to move from one place to another

(b) (i) Define the term **mass tourism**.

(1)



(ii) Study Figure 8a in the Resource Booklet.

Identify **two** countries labelled in Figure 8a, **one** with the highest and **one** with the lowest trade per person.

(2)

Highest

Lowest

(iii) Suggest **two** possible reasons for the pattern shown in Figure 8a.

(4)

1

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

(c) Explain **two** negative impacts of the rise of global tourism.

(4)

1

.....

.....

.....

2



(d) Study Figure 8b in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Calculate the mean tourist spending, for all countries, in 2016.

You must show all your workings in the space below.

Give your answer to one decimal place.

(2)

(ii) Describe the changes in tourist spending for China between 1995 and 2016.

(2)

(e) Study Figure 8c in the Resource Booklet.

Assess the factors that have contributed to globalisation.

(6)



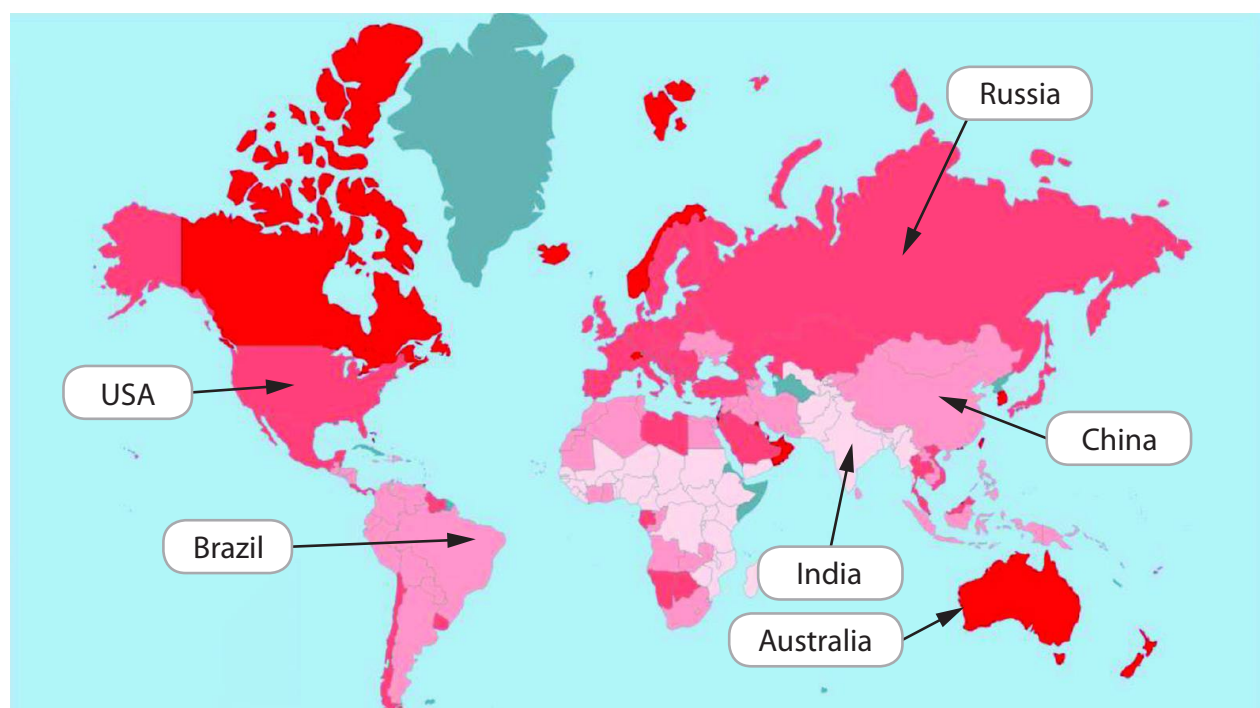
(f) Discuss the view:

‘Variations in globalisation and trade are most strongly influenced by the role of global institutions.’

Use Figures 8a and 8c from the Resource Booklet and your own knowledge and understanding to support your answer.

(12)

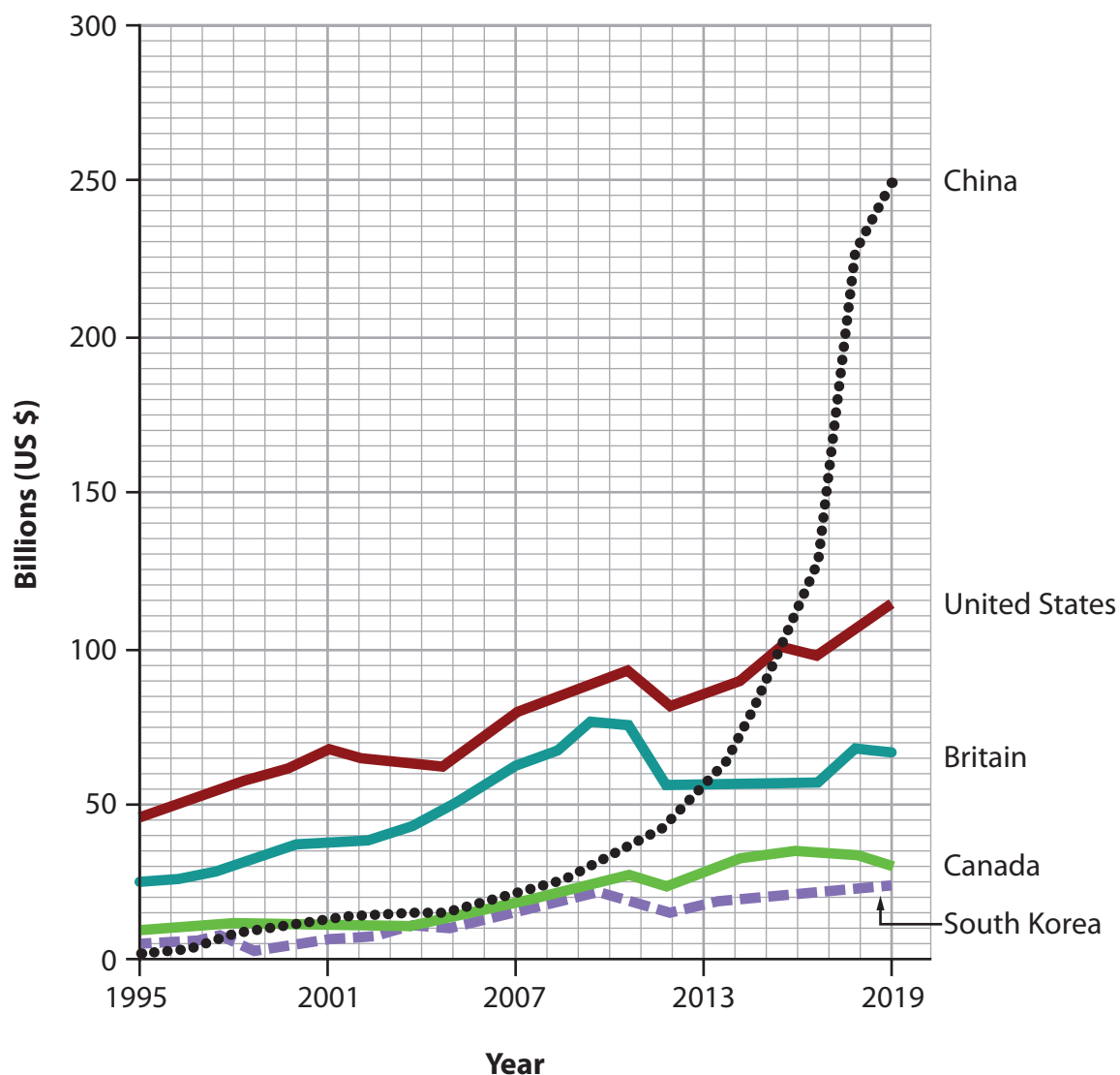


**Trade per capita (US \$)**

-  Data not available
-  0—499
-  500—1999
-  2000—9999
-  10,000 and above

Figure 8a

Trade per capita, 2018 (estimated as a country's trade of goods and services divided by the population)



(Source: China's insatiable appetite for foreign travel © The Economist - May 2018)

Figure 8b

Tourist spending (US \$ billions) in selected countries, 1995–2019

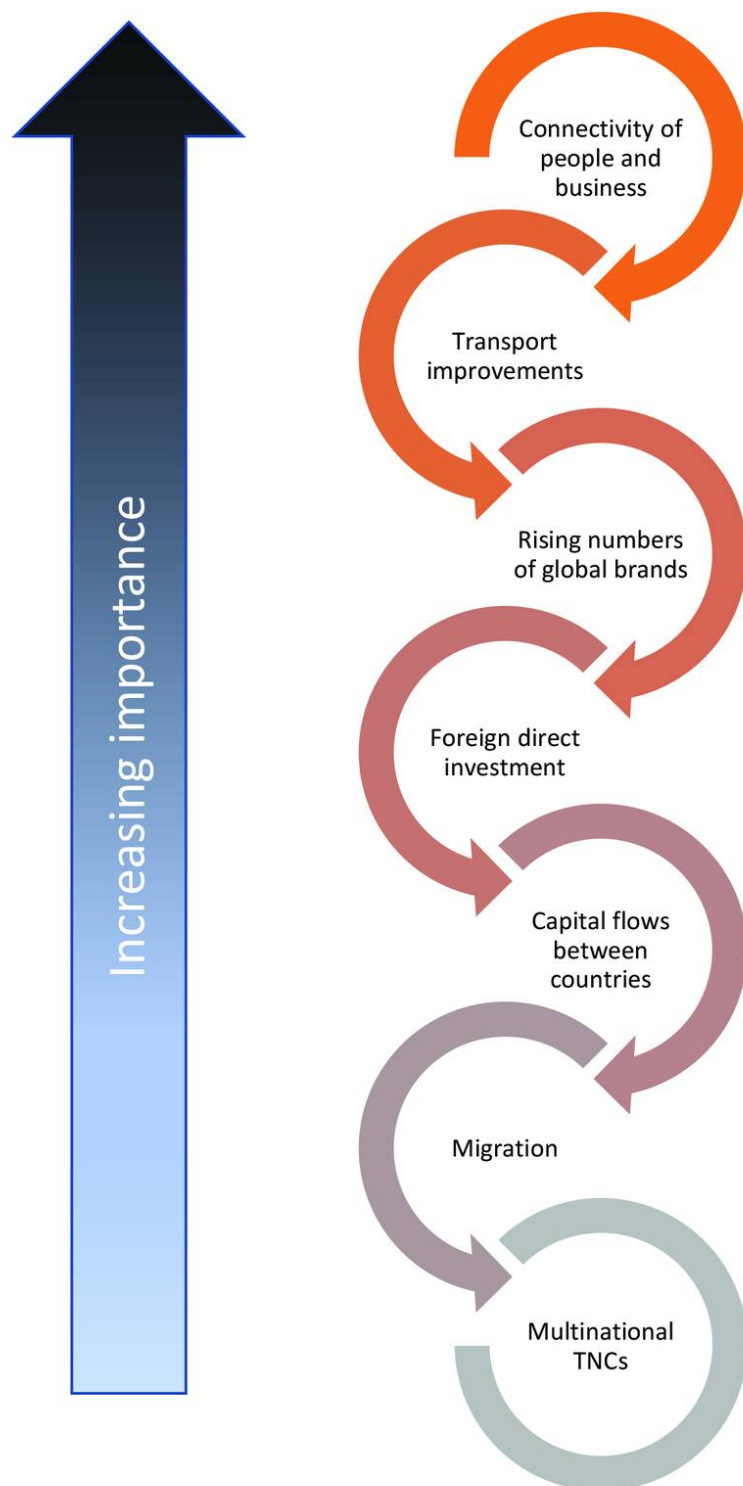


Figure 8c

Selected factors that have contributed to globalisation

8 Globalisation and migration

(a) (i) Identify **one** role of the WTO (World Trade Organization).

(1)

☐	A managing rates of international migration
☐	B increasing global security between countries
☐	C dealing with the rules of trade between nations
☐	D promoting global tourism

(ii) Identify the meaning of the term IMF.

(1)

☐	A International Monetary Fund
☐	B Intergovernmental Monetary Fund
☐	C International Monetary Force
☐	D International Money Formation

(b) (i) Define the term **forced migration**.

(1)

.....

.....

(ii) Study Figure 8a in the Resource Booklet

Identify **two** areas labelled A–F in Figure 8a with a net loss in migration.

(2)

1

2

(iii) Suggest **two** possible reasons for the pattern shown in Figure 8a.

(4)

1

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

(c) Explain **two** positive impacts of the growth of global tourism.

(4)

1

.....

.....

.....

2



(d) Study Figure 8b in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Calculate the range in the tourism revenue, 2000–2017.

You must show all your workings in the space below.

(2)

..... billion US\$

(ii) Describe how tourism revenue changes in Figure 8b.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(e) Study Figure 8c in the Resource Booklet.

Assess the different costs resulting from globalisation.

(6)

.....

.....

.....

.....

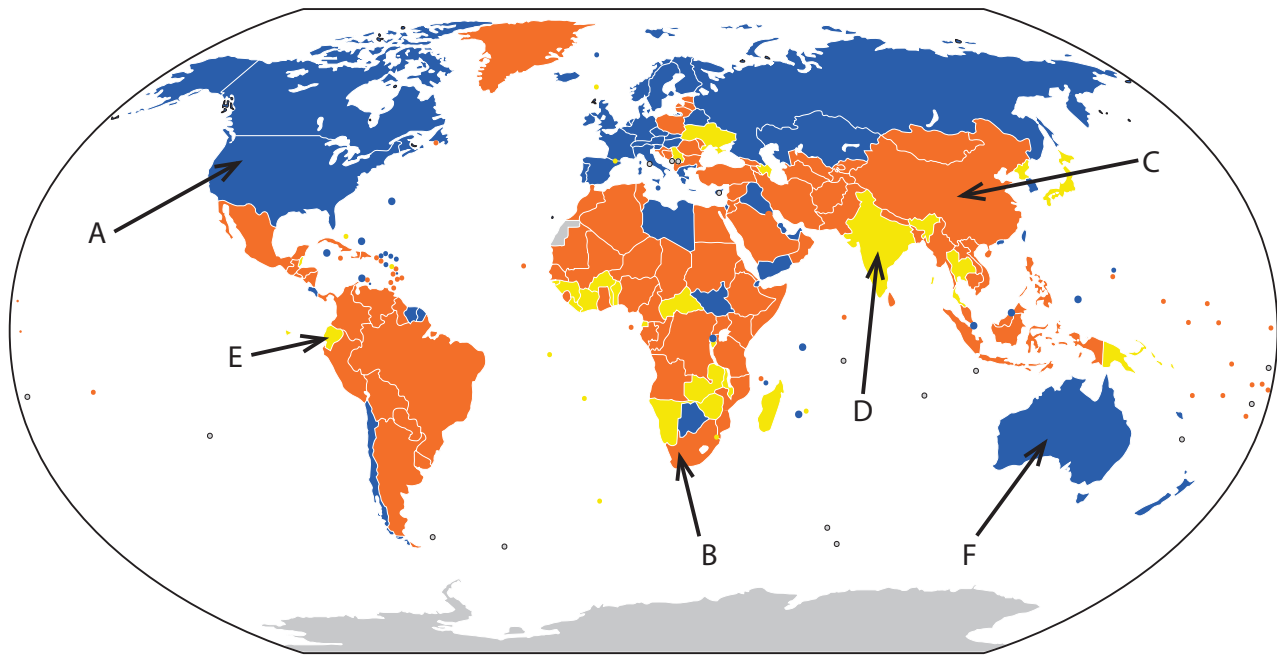
.....

(f) Discuss the view:

‘Greater international migration is more of a cost of globalisation than a benefit.’

Use Figures 8a and 8c from the Resource Booklet and your own knowledge and understanding to support your answer.

(12)



KEY:

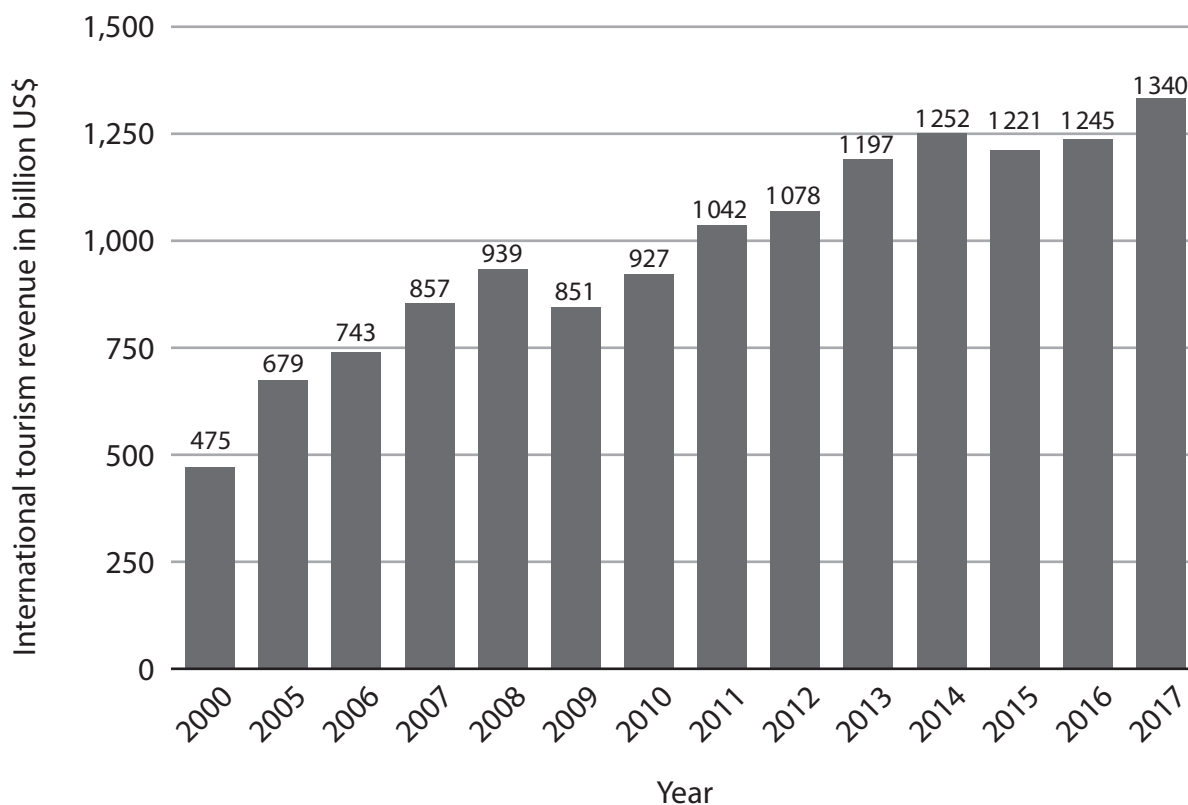
A – USA
 B – South Africa
 C – China
 D – India
 E – Ecuador
 F – Australia

● Net gain
 ● Neutral
 ● Net loss
 ○ No data

(Source: The World Factbook 2016-17. Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency, 2016.)

Figure 8a

Net global migration in 2016: gains, losses and neutral



(Source: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/273123/total-international-tourism-receipts/>)

Figure 8b

Global total international tourism revenue (billion US\$) 2000–2017

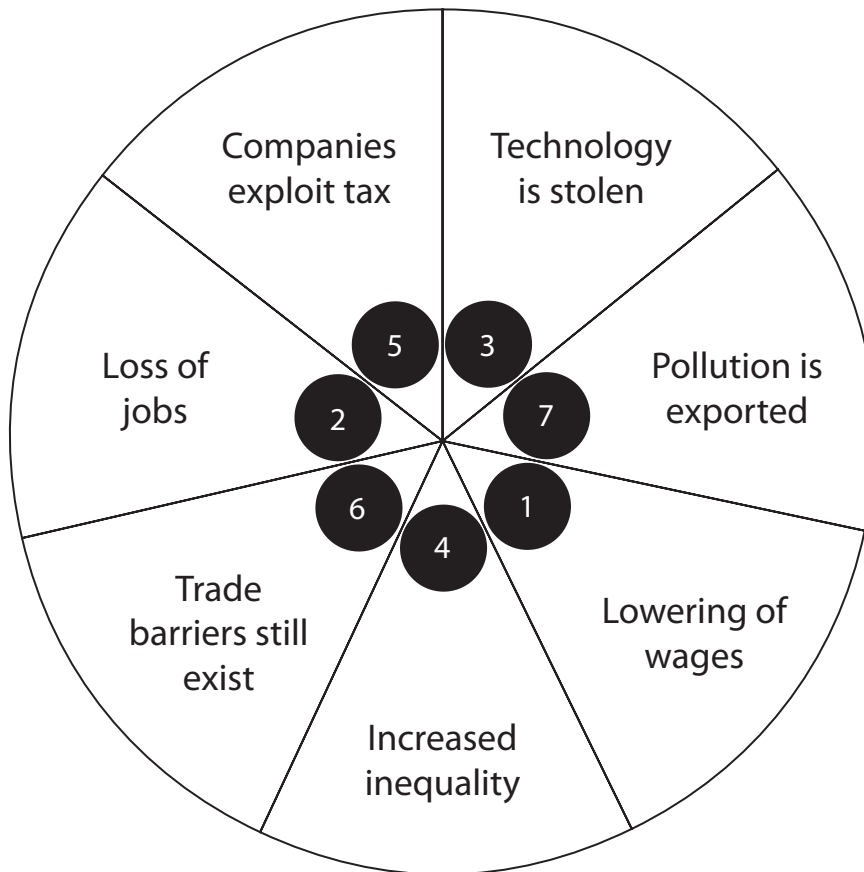


Figure 8c

Selected costs of globalisation, ranked from 1 (highest) to 7 (lowest)

8 Globalisation and migration(a) (i) Identify the meaning of the term **TNC**.

(1)

☐	A Translocal Corporation
☐	B Transnational Corporation
☐	C Transnational Country
☐	D Transporting National Corporation

(ii) Explain what is meant by the term **forced migration**.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(iii) Identify **one** push factor for rural-urban migration.

(1)

☐	A Poor employment opportunities.
☐	B Desire for large amounts of space.
☐	C Lower air pollution.
☐	D Lower land prices.

(b) Study Figure 8a in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Identify which region had the highest percentage (%) of internet users in 2010.

(1)

.....

(ii) Compare the percentage (%) of internet users in Africa and the Americas.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(iii) Identify **one** advantage of increased access to the internet.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(iv) Suggest **one** reason why the data in Figure 8a might be a poor indicator of a growing global economy.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(c) State **two** pull factors for economic migration.

(2)

1

.....

2

.....



- (d) Explain **two** different approaches to making tourism sustainable, **one** in a developed country and **one** in a developing or emerging country.

(4)

Developed country

Developing/Emerging country

- (e) Study Figure 8b in the Resource Booklet.

Assess the impacts of global international migration on host countries.

(6)



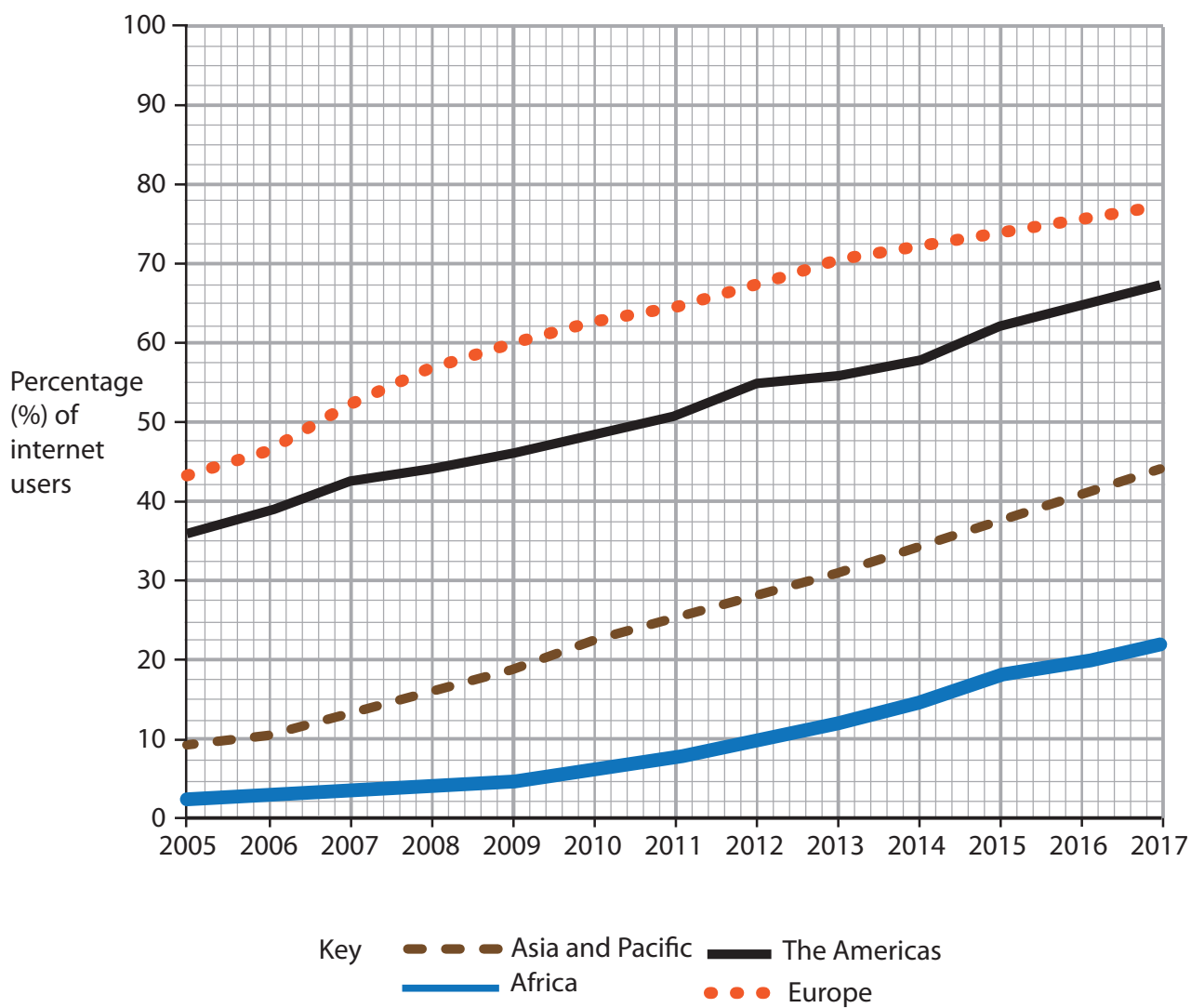
(f) Discuss the view:

'The rise in the global economy has been as a result of increases in access to technology.'

Use Figures 8a and 8c in the Resource Booklet, and your own knowledge and understanding to support your answer.

(12)



**Figure 8a****Trend in internet use for selected regions, 2005–2017**

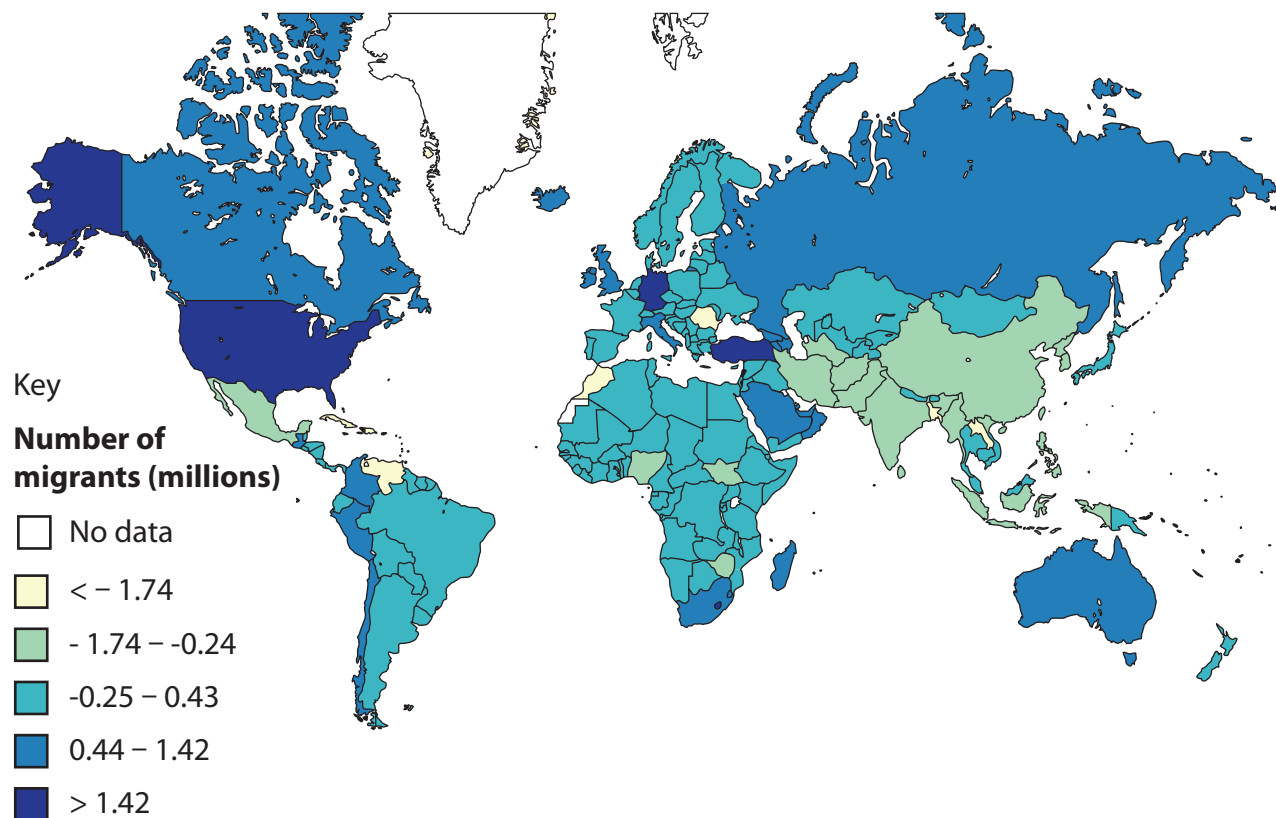


Figure 8b

Global map of net migration, 2017

Rank Importance	Factor
1	Information and communications technology
2	Transport technology
3	Trade agreements
4	Foreign investment
5	Labour
6	Migration

Figure 8c

Selected factors affecting the rise in the global economy

8 Globalisation and migration(a) (i) Identify the meaning of the term **sustainable tourism**.

(1)

☐	A Tourism that uses all its money for conservation.
☐	B Tourism that only uses renewable energy sources.
☐	C Tourism that prioritises trips to fragile environments.
☐	D Tourism that considers its economic, social and environmental impacts.

(ii) State **two** negative impacts of mass tourism.

(2)

1

2

(iii) Identify **one** reason for the growth in global tourism.

(1)

☐	A Improved facilities at airports
☐	B More public holidays
☐	C Increased disposable income
☐	D Rapid industrialisation

(b) Study Figure 8a in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Identify the decade when exports were higher overall than imports.

(1)

.....

(ii) Compare the patterns of imports and exports.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....



(iii) Suggest **one** reason why exports were higher than imports in some years.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(iv) Suggest **one** reason why the data in Figure 8a is a good indicator of increased globalisation.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(c) State **two** ways technology has encouraged the growth of the global economy.

(2)

1

.....

2

.....

(d) Explain **two** costs to countries hosting transnational corporations (TNCs).

(4)

1

.....

.....

.....

2

.....



(e) Study Figure 8b in the Resource Booklet.

Assess the impacts of the international migration on donor countries.

(6)

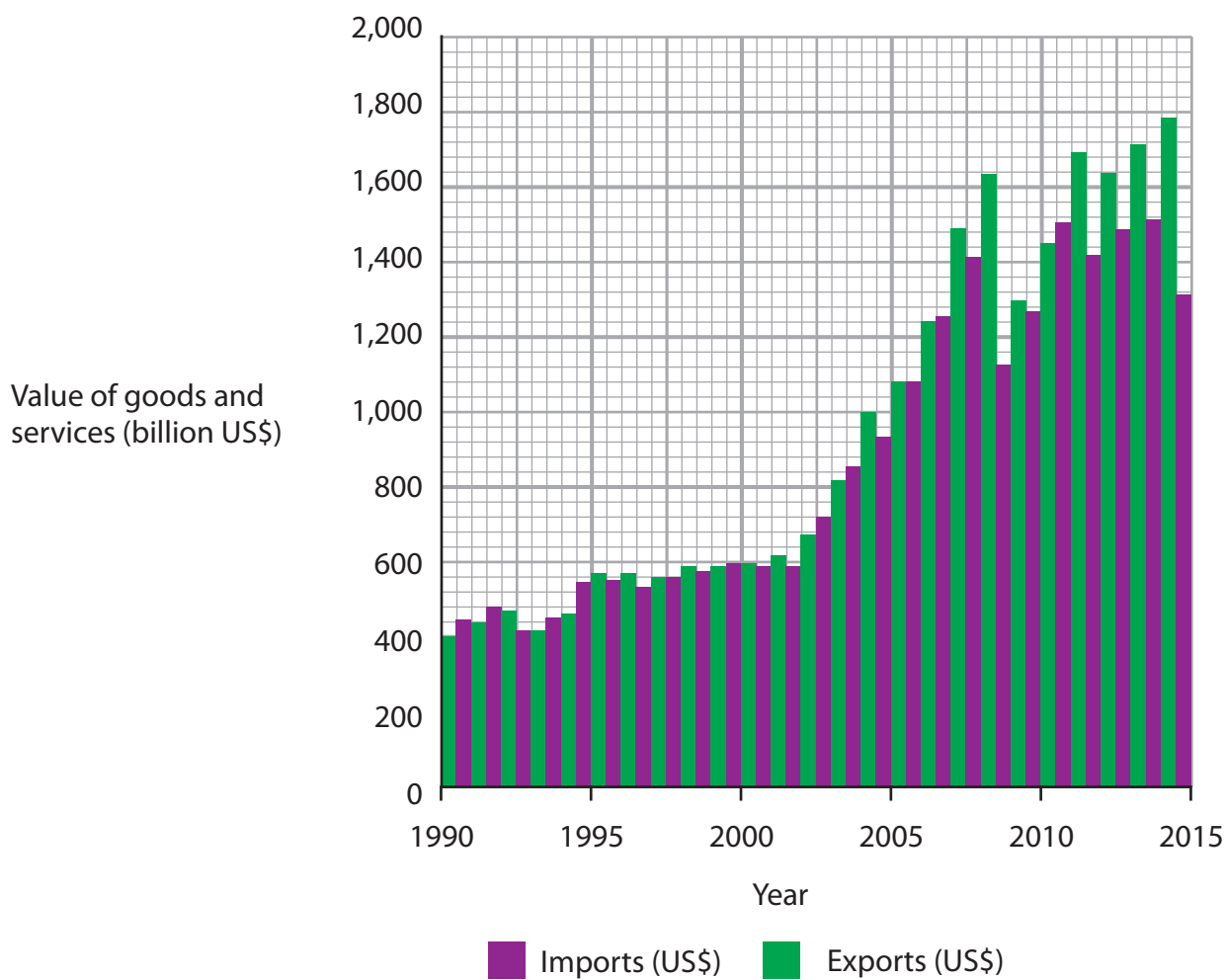
(f) Discuss the view:

'The global economy is more affected by migration than trade.'

Use Figures 8b and 8c in the Resource Booklet, and your own knowledge and understanding, to support your answer.

(12)



**Figure 8a****Trade exports and imports for Germany, 1990–2015**

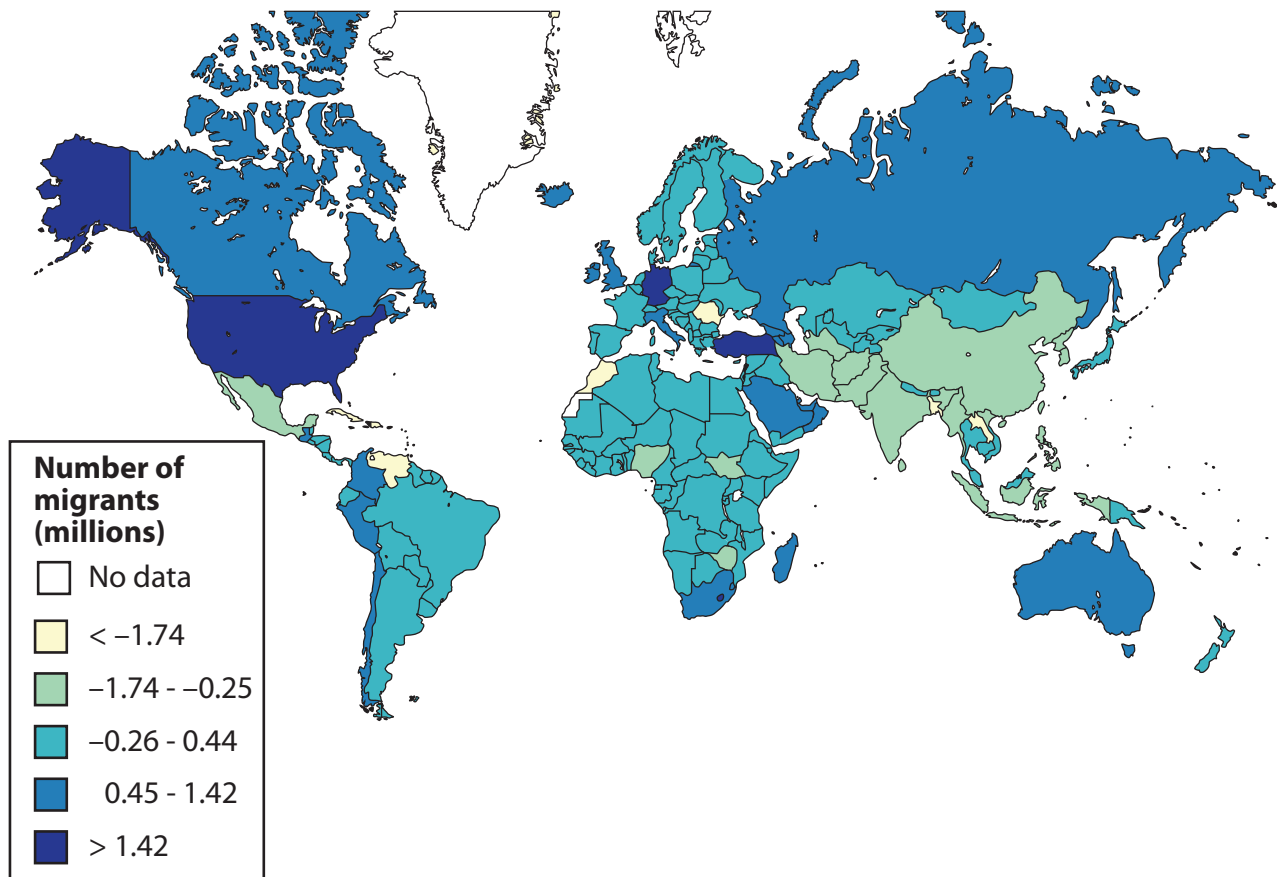


Figure 8b

Global map of net migration, 2017

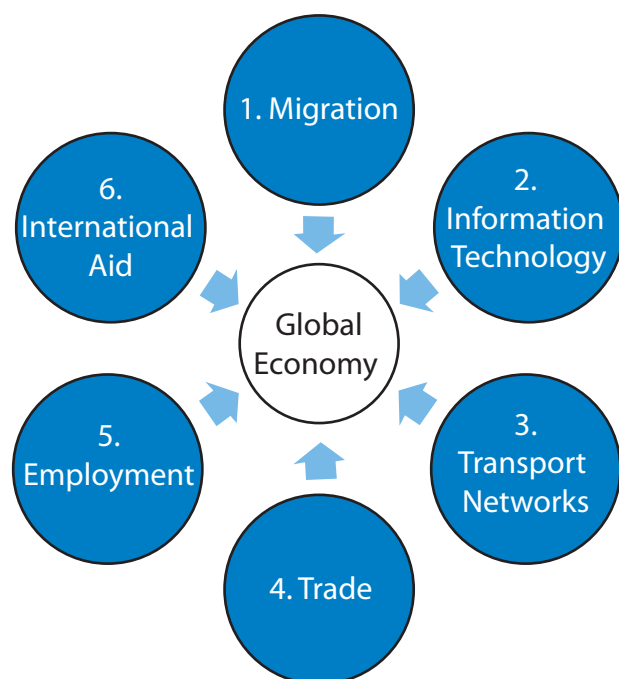
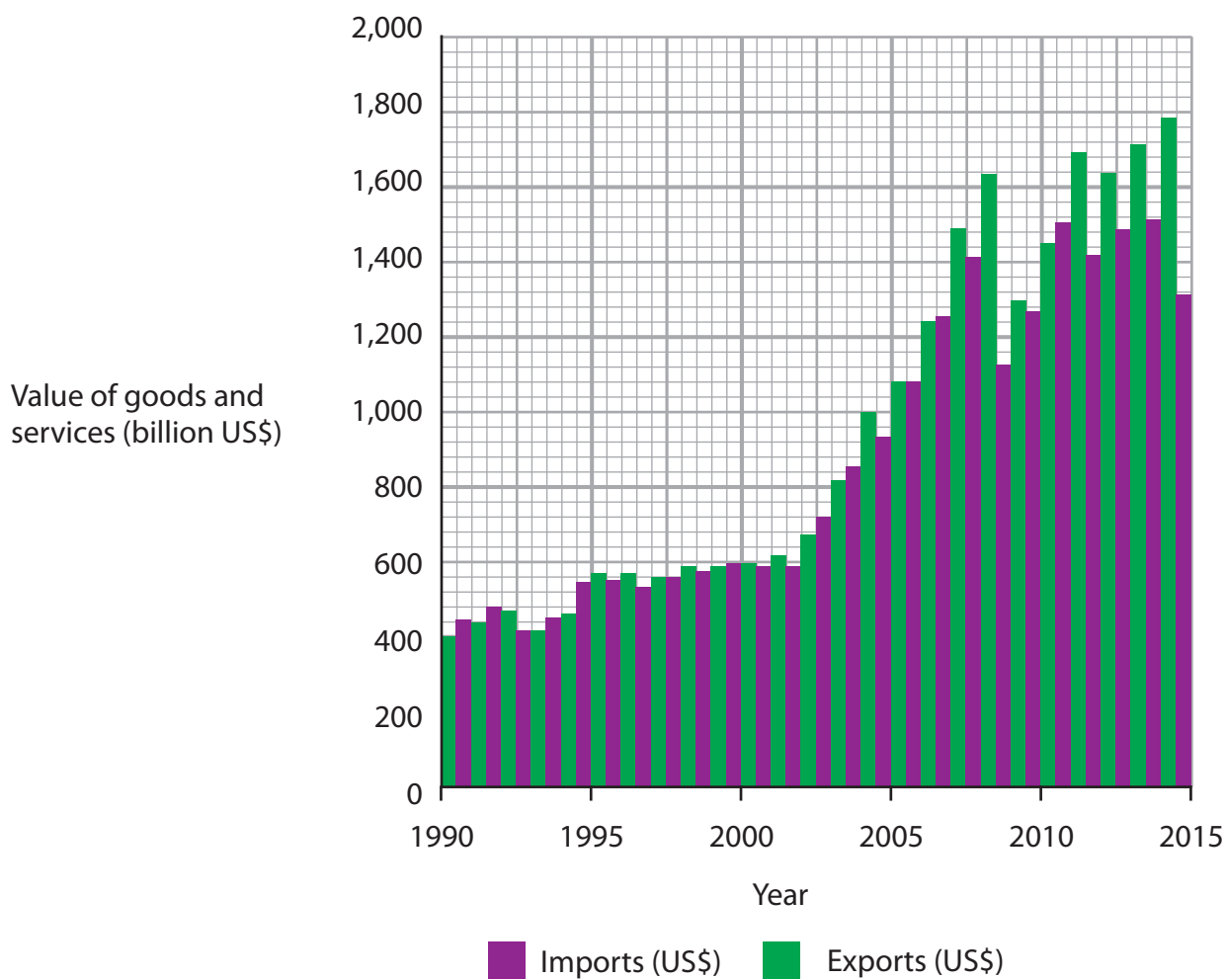


Figure 8c

Selected factors affecting the global economy in rank order

**Figure 8a****Trade exports and imports for Germany, 1990–2015**

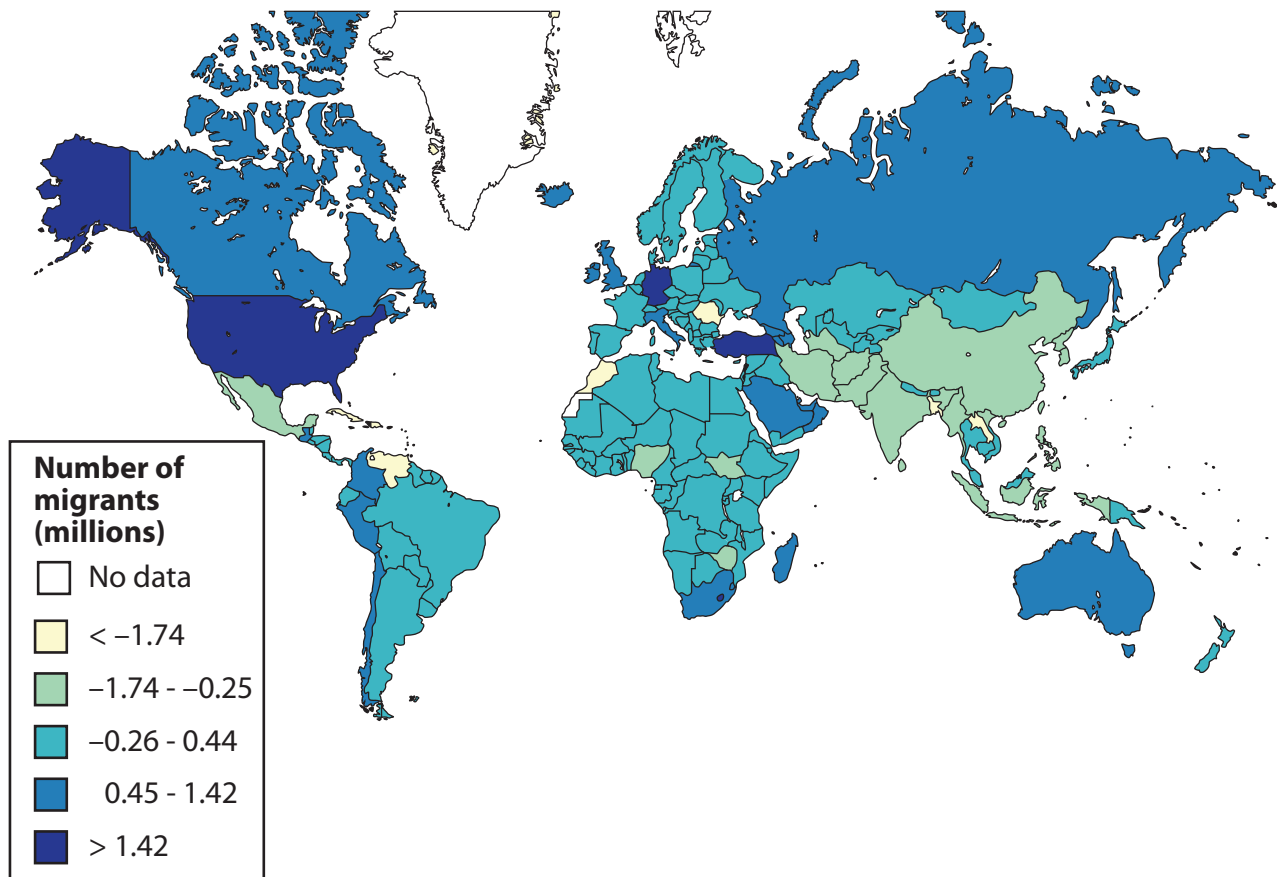


Figure 8b

Global map of net migration, 2017

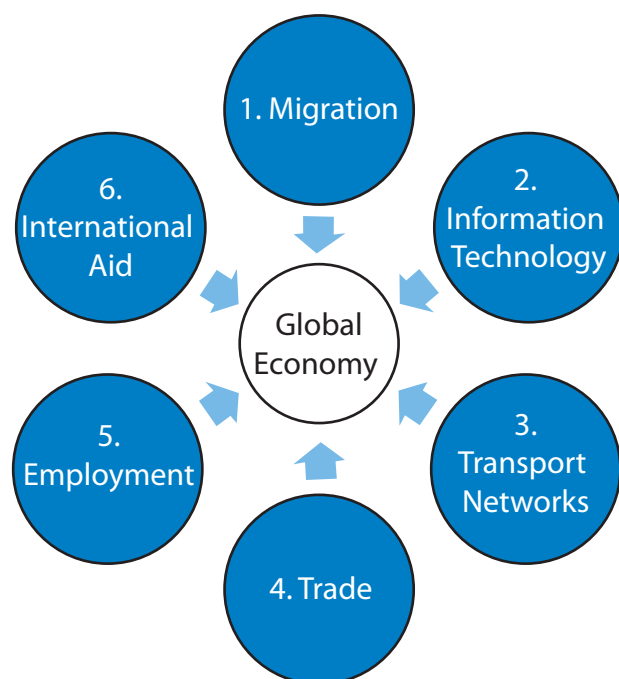


Figure 8c

Selected factors affecting the global economy in rank order

8 Globalisation and migration

(a) (i) Identify the correct word to complete the sentence below:

The ... was established to promote free trade and fair trade between countries.

(1)

- ☐ A International Monetary Fund
- ☐ B Oxfam
- ☐ C World Bank
- ☐ D World Trade Organisation

(ii) Identify **one** advantage of transnational corporations (TNCs) for host countries.

(1)

- ☐ A exploitation of workers
- ☐ B infrastructure development
- ☐ C profits leak out of the country
- ☐ D environmental damage

(b) (i) Define the term **commodity chain**.

(1)

(ii) Study Figure 8a in the Resource Booklet.

Identify the country with the highest and lowest percentage of the population who do **not** use the internet.

(2)

Highest

.....

Lowest

.....

(iii) Suggest **two** possible reasons for the pattern shown in Figure 8a.

(4)

1

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

(c) Explain **two** reasons why trade is important for the global economy.

(4)

1

.....

.....

.....

2



(d) Study Figure 8b in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Calculate the range in the number of refugees.

You must show all your workings in the space below.

Give your answer to one decimal place.

(2)

(ii) Compare the trends for refugees and internally displaced persons between 2015–2019.

(2)

(e) Study Figure 8c in the Resource Booklet.

Assess strategies for making tourism more sustainable.

(6)

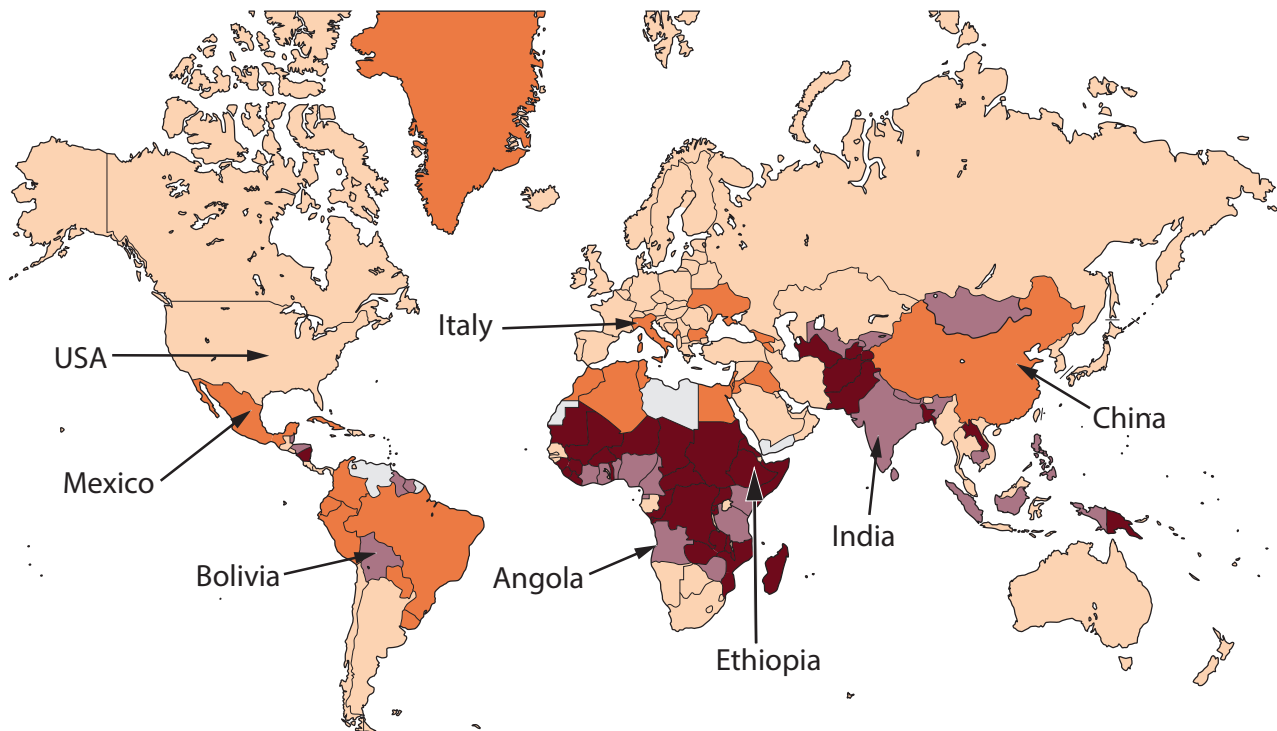


(f) Discuss the view

'The benefits of globalisation outweigh the drawbacks.'

Use Figures 8a and 8c from the Resource Booklet, and your own knowledge and understanding to support your answer.

(12)



Key: Percentage (%) of population not using the internet

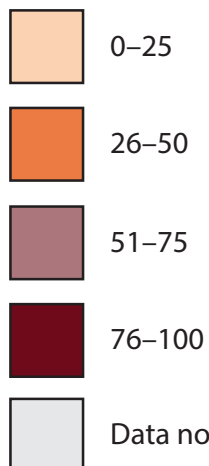
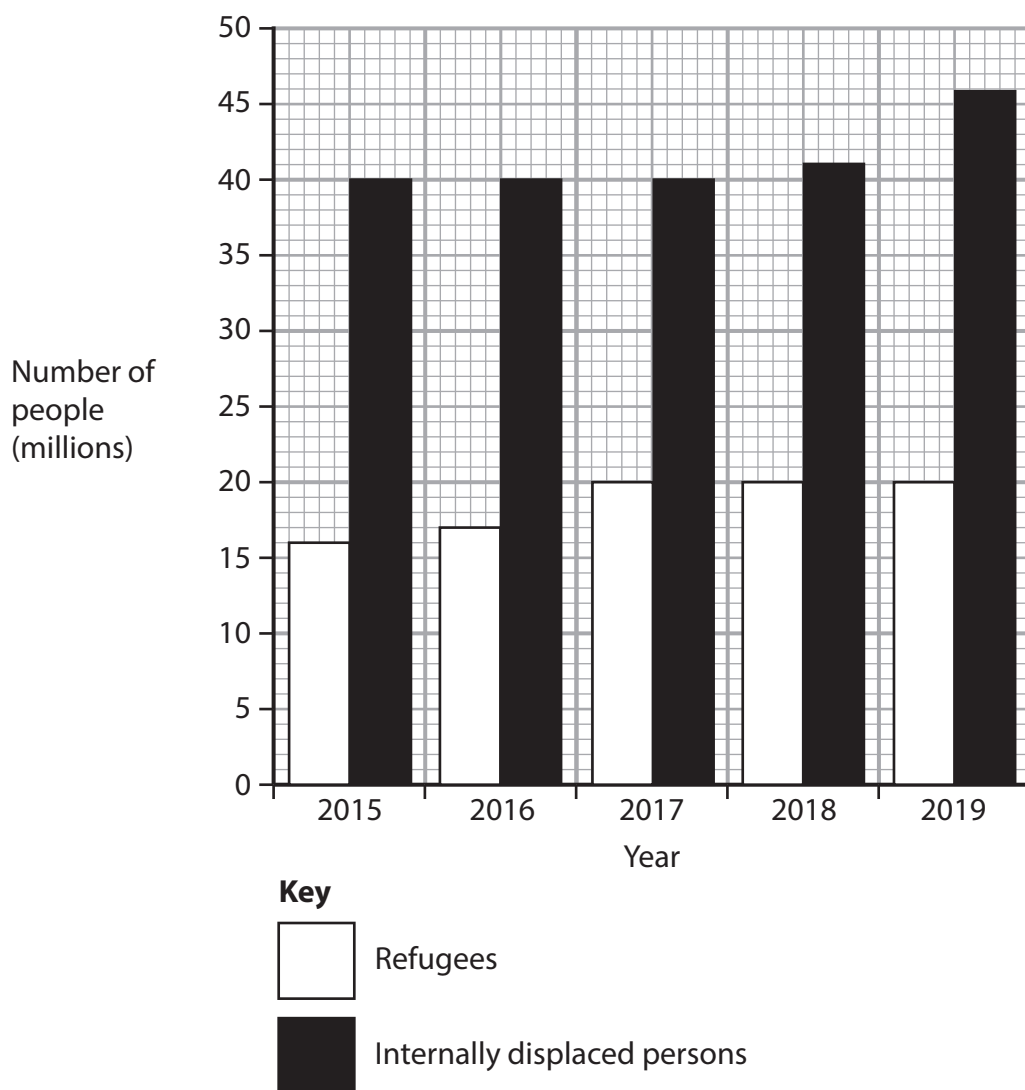


Figure 8a

Percentage of the population not using the internet (2019)

**Figure 8b****Number of refugees and internally displaced persons, 2015–2019**

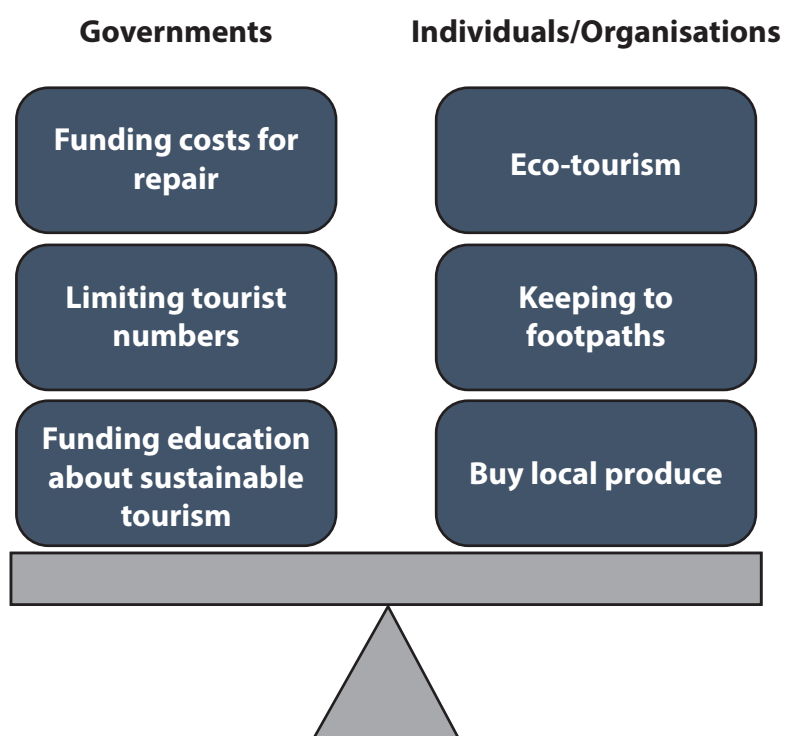


Figure 8c

Selected strategies to support sustainable tourism

8 Globalisation and migration

(a) (i) Identify the correct word to complete the sentence below.

The World Bank provides low cost loans in developing countries to try and reduce

(1)

- ☐ **A** life expectancy
- ☐ **B** income
- ☐ **C** poverty
- ☐ **D** exports

(ii) Identify **one** disadvantage of transnational corporations (TNCs) for host countries.

(1)

- ☐ **A** attract other businesses
- ☐ **B** provide job opportunities for residents
- ☐ **C** potential for exploitation of local workers
- ☐ **D** improved transport links

(b) (i) Define the term **voluntary migration**.

(1)

.....

.....

(ii) Study Figure 8a in the Resource Booklet.

Identify the countries labelled in Figure 8a with the highest and lowest number of international migrants.

(2)

Highest

.....

Lowest

.....

(iii) Suggest **two** possible reasons for the pattern shown in Figure 8a.

(4)

1

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

(c) Explain **two** ways geopolitical relationships can affect trade.

(4)

1

.....

.....

.....

2



(d) Study Figure 8b in the Resource Booklet.

- (i) Calculate the percentage change for the number of international tourist arrivals between 1990 and 2018.

You must show all your workings in the space below.

Give your answer to one decimal place.

(2)

..... %

- (ii) Describe the trend in the number of tourists shown in Figure 8b.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(e) Study Figure 8c in the Resource Booklet.

Assess the impacts of the growth of global tourism.

(6)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

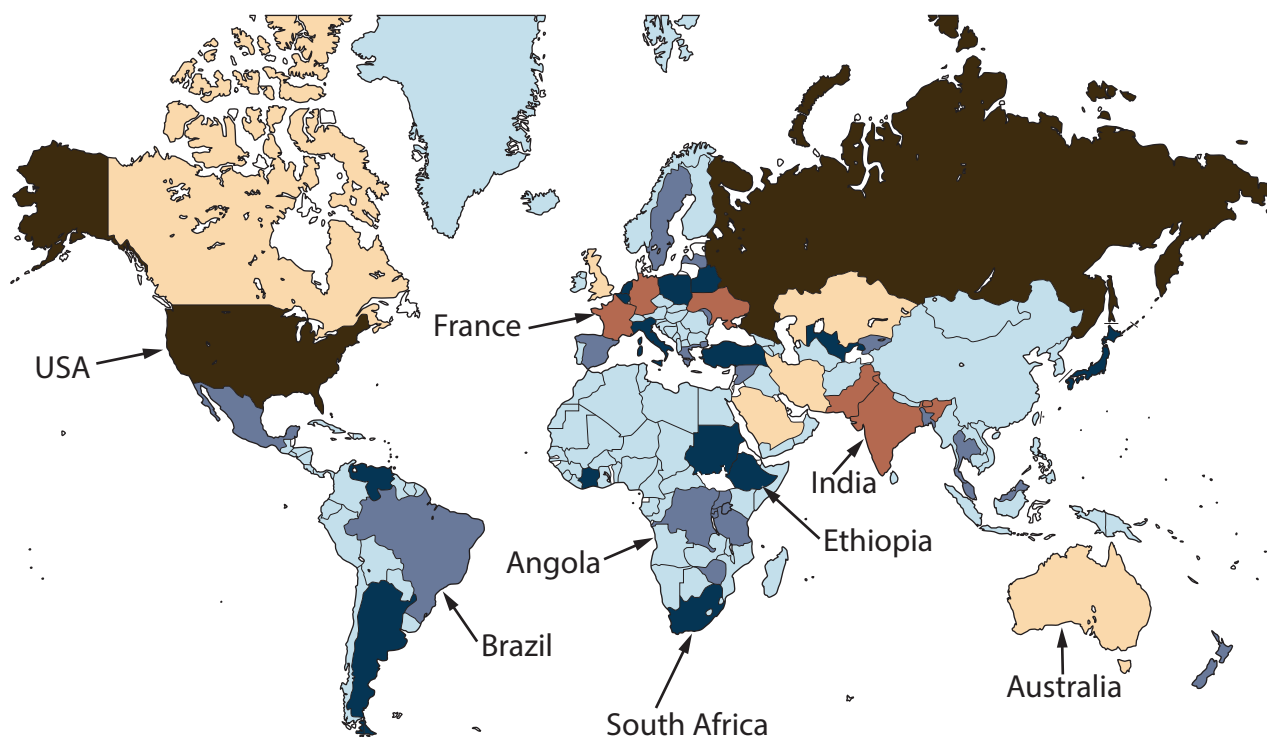
(f) Discuss the view

'Sustainable tourism is impossible to achieve because of the large numbers of tourists.'

Use Figures 8b and 8c from the Resource Booklet, and your own knowledge and understanding to support your answer.

(12)





Key: Number of international migrants

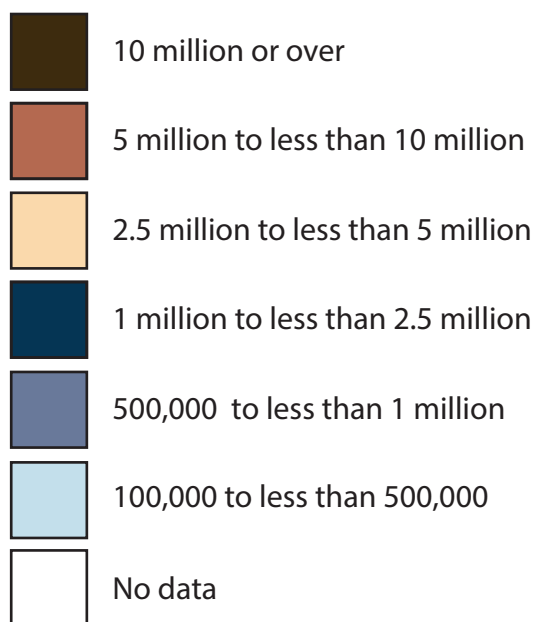
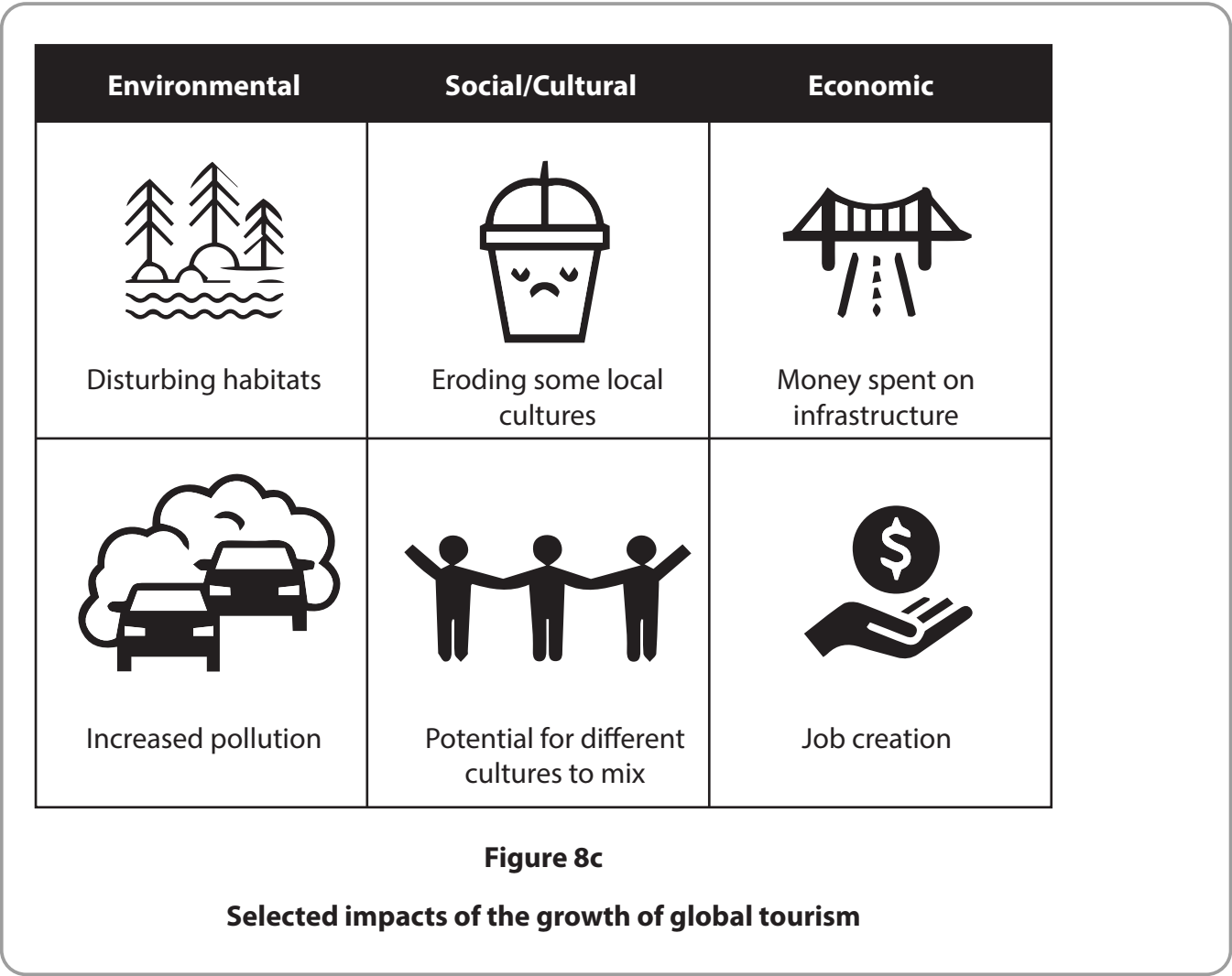


Figure 8a

The number of international migrants, 2019



8 Globalisation and migration

(a) (i) Identify an example of voluntary migration.

(1)

- ☐ **A** moving to another country for work
- ☐ **B** moving to another country to escape poverty
- ☐ **C** moving to another country due to war
- ☐ **D** moving to another country due to exploitation

(ii) Identify a push factor for migration.

(1)

- ☐ **A** job opportunities
- ☐ **B** shortage of jobs
- ☐ **C** better services
- ☐ **D** better education

(b) State **one** reason why a government might want to encourage tourism.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(c) (i) Study Figure 8a in the Resource Booklet.

Identify the labelled country with the highest percentage of GDP from tourism.

(1)

(ii) Compare the patterns shown for Asia and for South America.

(2)

(iii) Suggest **one** possible impact of the global pattern shown.

(2)

(iv) Explain why the data shown in Figure 8a might be a good indicator of a global economy.

(2)

(d) Name **two** global institutions that can influence the global economy.

(2)

1

2



(e) Explain **two** impacts of migration on destination countries.

(4)

- 1
- 2

(f) Study Figure 8b in the Resource Booklet.

Assess the role of TNCs in globalisation.

Refer to the resource in your answer.

(6)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(g) Discuss the view:

“The advantages of globalisation outweigh the disadvantages.”

Use Figures 8a and 8b from the Resource Booklet, and your own knowledge and understanding to support your answer.

Refer to the resources in your answer.

(12)

.....

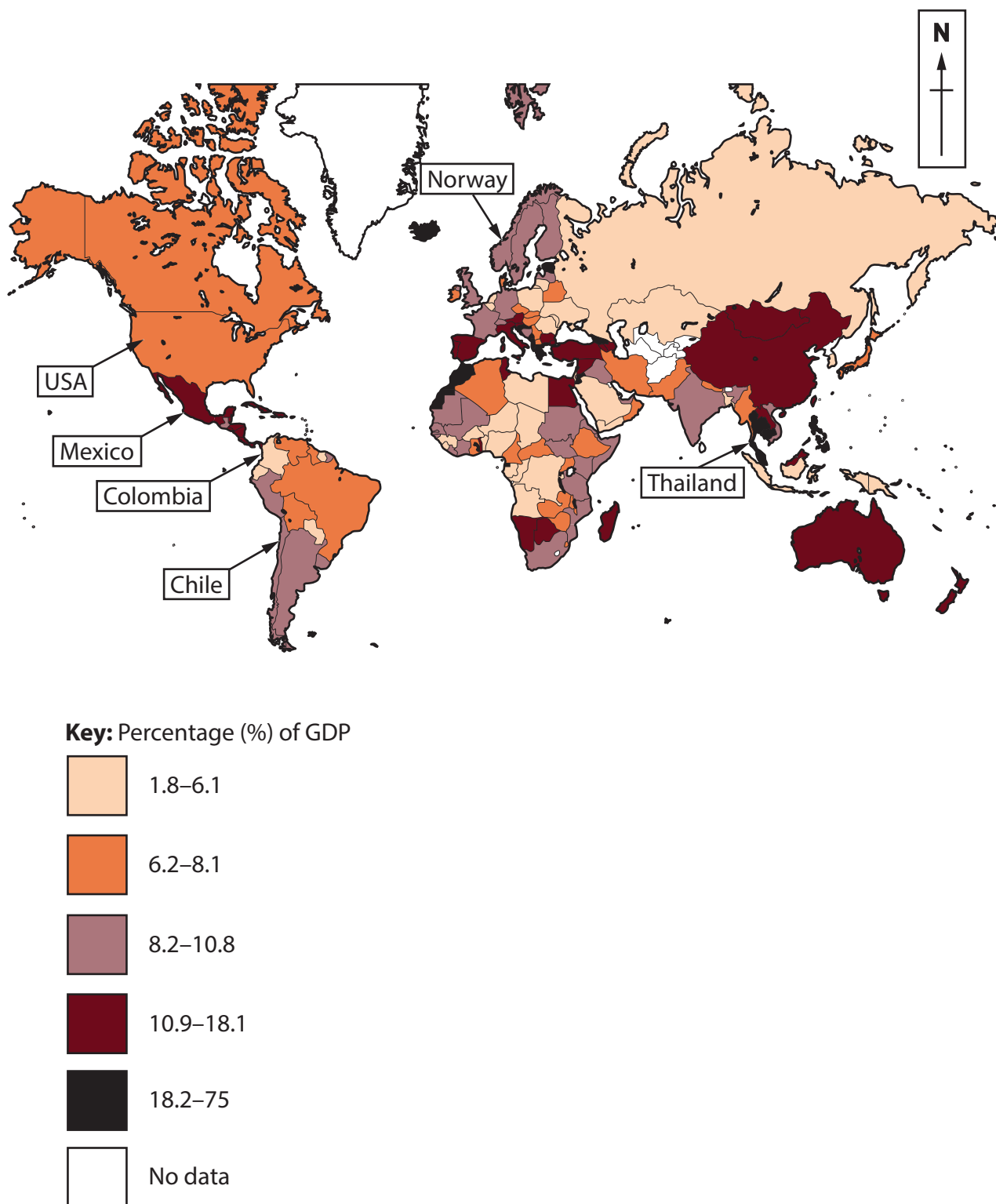
.....

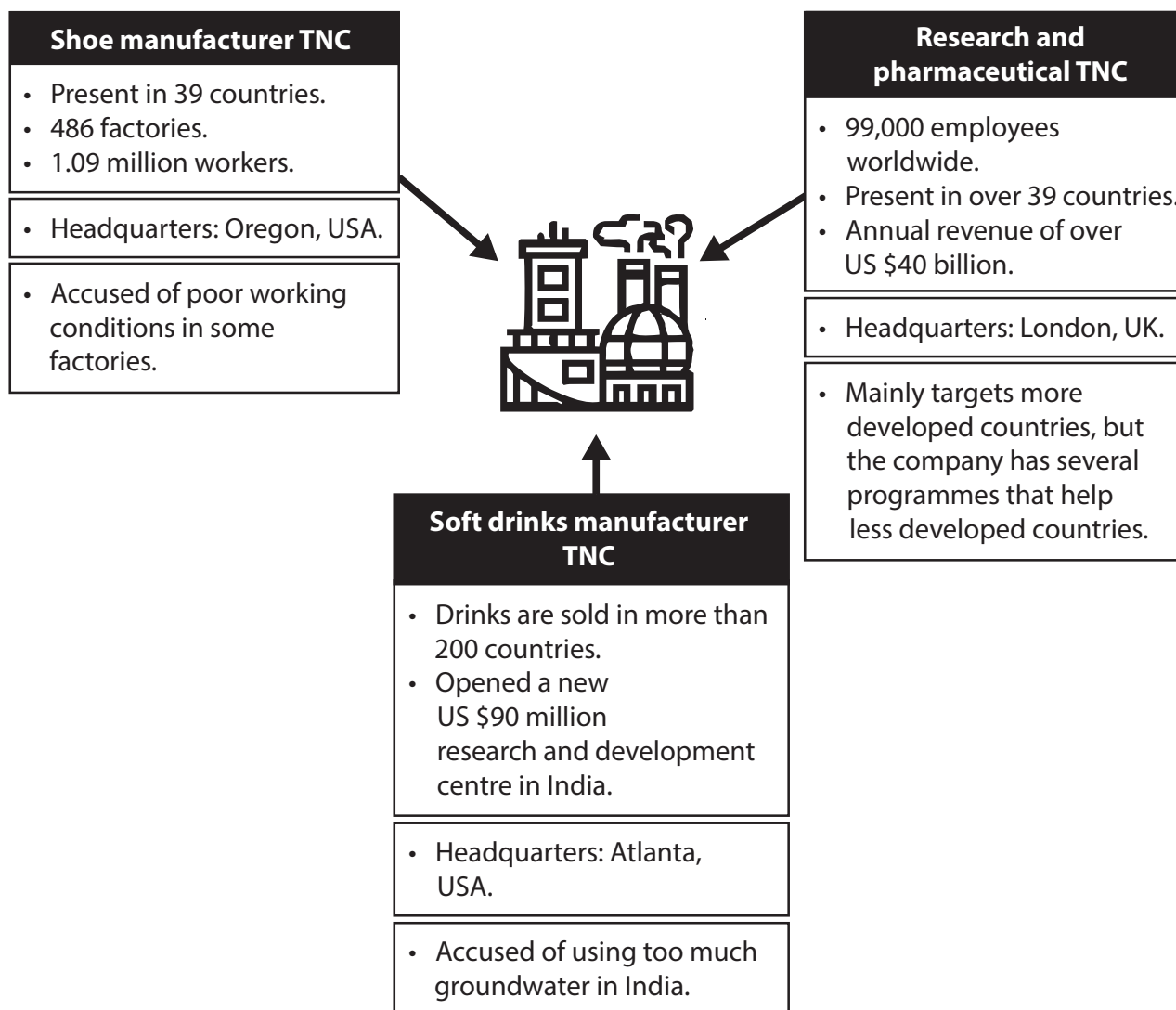
.....

.....

.....



**Figure 8a****Map of tourism as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 2019**

**Figure 8b****Information about three transnational corporations (TNCs)**

8 Globalisation and migration

(a) (i) Identify an example of forced migration.

(1)

- ☐ **A** moving to another country for work
- ☐ **B** moving to another country to study
- ☐ **C** moving to another country due to war
- ☐ **D** moving to another country to be with family

(ii) Identify a pull factor for migration.

(1)

- ☐ **A** more job opportunities
- ☐ **B** more unemployment
- ☐ **C** lack of services
- ☐ **D** lack of housing

(b) State **one** reason why a government might want to encourage sustainable tourism.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(c) (i) Study Figure 8a in the Resource Booklet.

Identify the labelled country with the highest level of foreign direct investment.

(1)

.....

(ii) Compare the pattern for North America and Africa shown in Figure 8a.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(iii) Suggest **one** reason for the pattern shown in Figure 8a.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(iv) Explain why the data shown in Figure 8a might **not** be a good indicator of the global economy.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(d) State **two** ways countries manage migration.

(2)

1

2

(e) Explain **two** impacts of international migration on the countries migrants have left (donor countries).

(4)

1

.....

.....

.....

2



(f) Study Figure 8b in the Resource Booklet.

Assess the impacts of TNCs.

Refer to the resource in your answer.

(6)

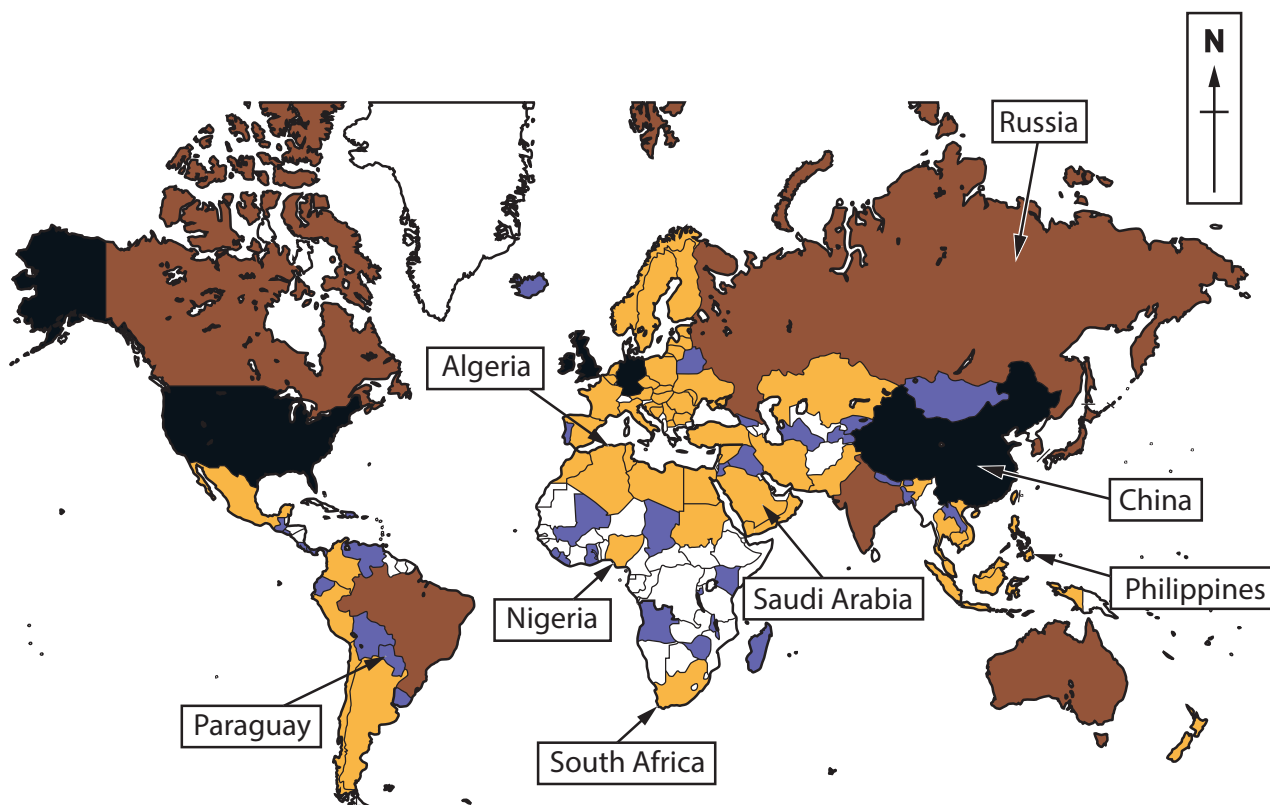
(g) Discuss the view:

“Advances in technology have been the most important factor driving the global economy.”

Use Figures 8a and 8b from the Resource Booklet, and your own knowledge and understanding to support your answer.

Refer to the resources in your answer.

(12)



Key: Foreign direct investment (millions of US\$) received

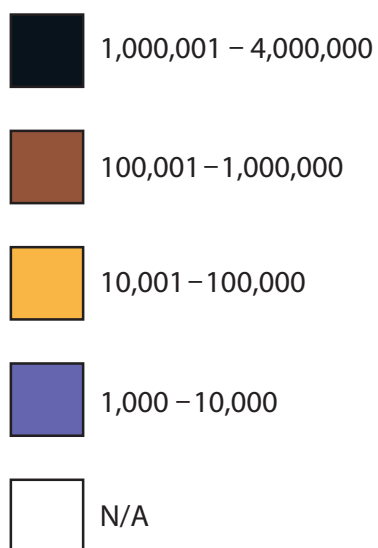


Figure 8a

Global foreign direct investment (FDI), 2019

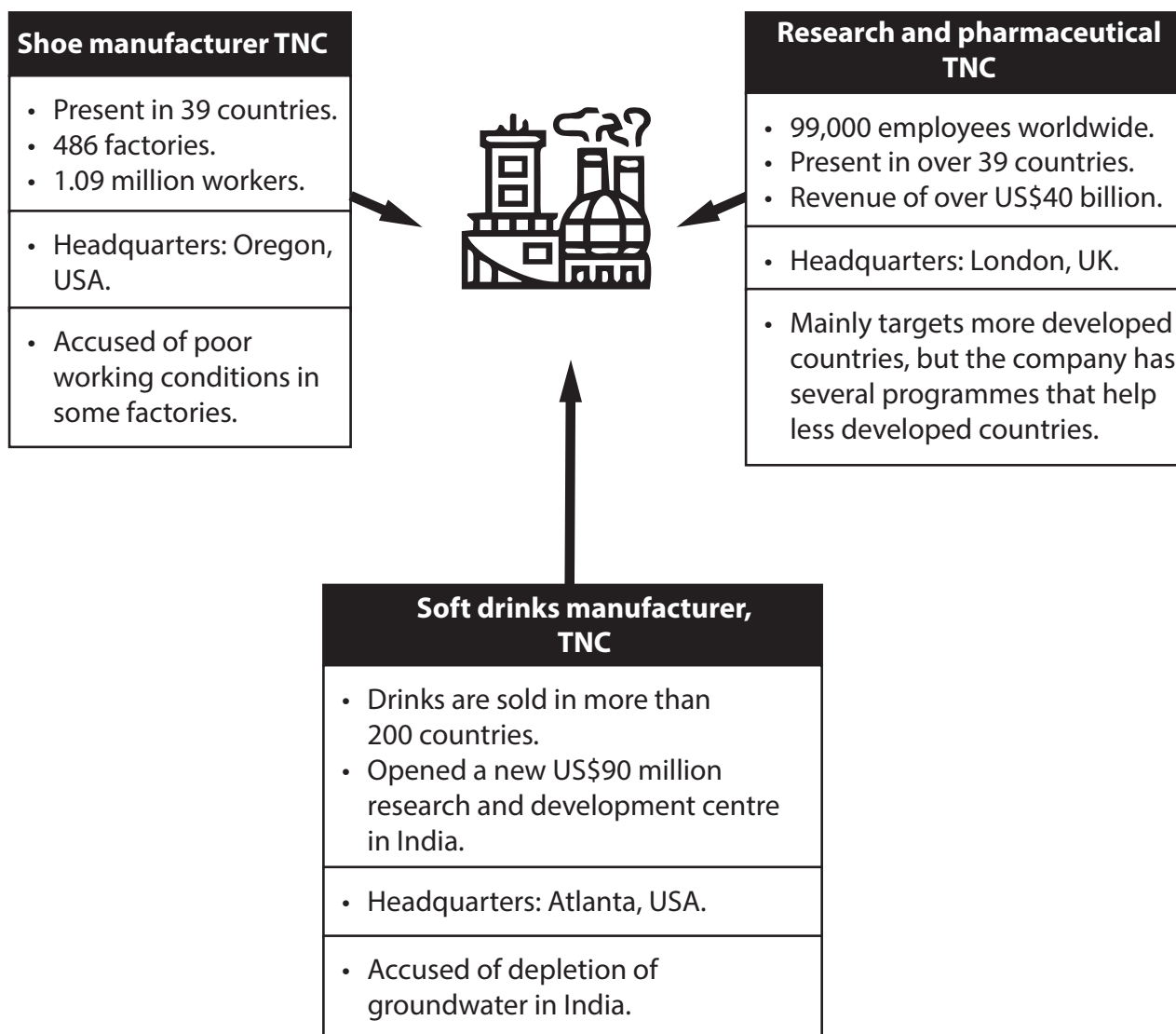


Figure 8b

Information about three transnational corporations (TNCs)

8 Globalisation and migration(a) (i) Identify **one** reason for the growth of mass tourism.

(1)

- ☐ **A** more carbon emissions
- ☐ **B** more disposable income
- ☐ **C** more informal jobs
- ☐ **D** more renewable energy

(ii) Identify **one** strategy designed to make tourism more sustainable.

(1)

- ☐ **A** Employing local people at tourist resorts
- ☐ **B** Importing products for tourists
- ☐ **C** Removing restrictions on tourist numbers
- ☐ **D** Building new large hotels for tourists

(b) State **two** factors that can affect geopolitical relationships between countries.

(2)

1

2

(c) (i) Study Figure 8a in the Resource Booklet

Identify the country with the highest value of trade as a percentage of GDP.

(1)

.....

(ii) Compare the pattern shown for South America and Africa.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(iii) Suggest **one** reason for the pattern shown in Figure 8a.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(iv) Explain why the data shown in Figure 8a would be useful for understanding globalisation.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(d) State **two** push factors for migration.

(2)

1

2

(e) Explain **two** approaches to managing migration.

(4)

1

.....

.....

.....

2



(f) Study Figure 8b in the Resource Booklet.

Assess the role of international institutions in creating a more globalised economy.

(6)

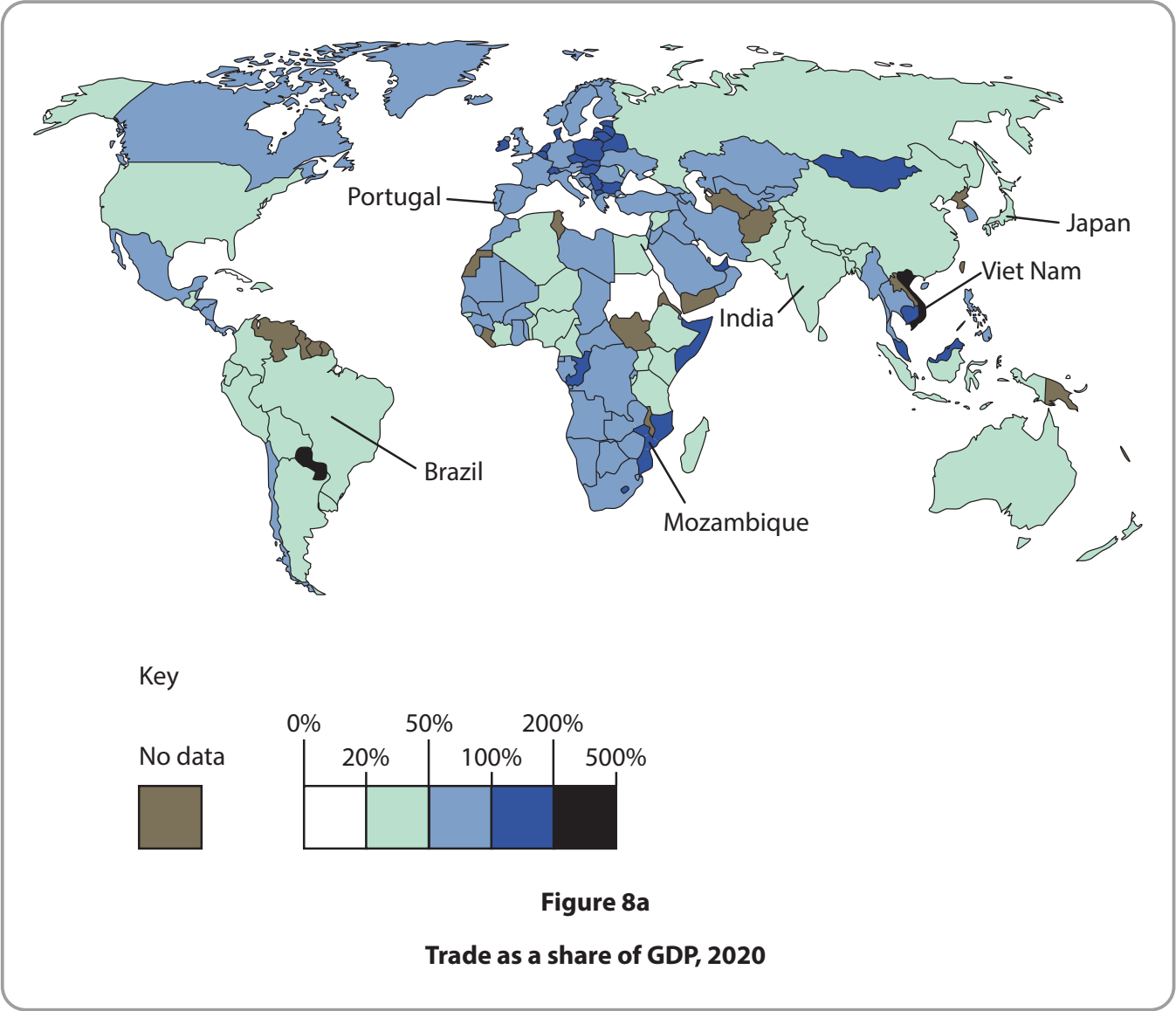
(g) Discuss the view:

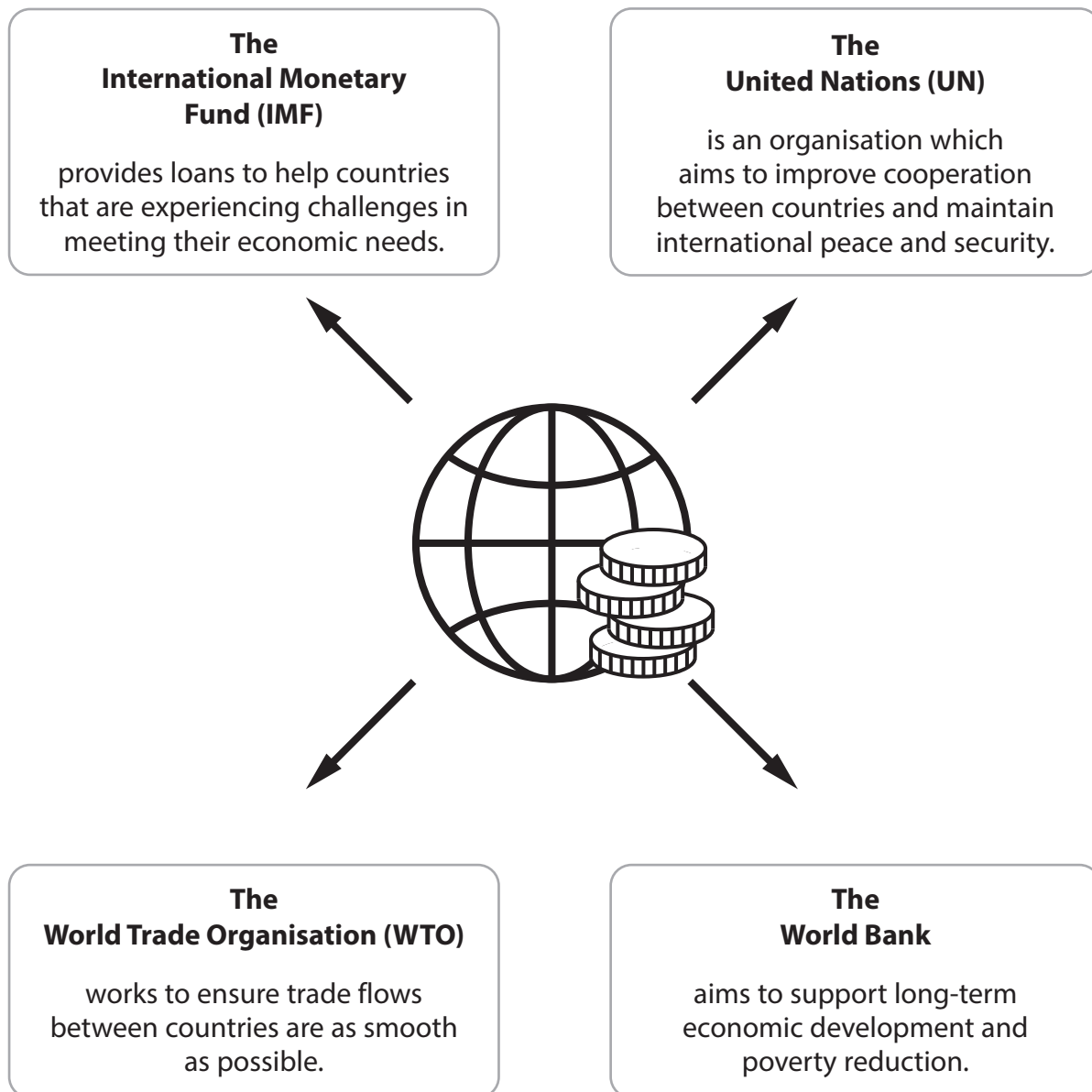
“One of the greatest benefits of globalisation is economic growth”.

Use **Figures 8a and 8b** from the Resource Booklet, and your own knowledge and understanding to support your answer.

Refer to the resources in your answer.

(12)



**Figure 8b****Infographic about international institutions**

8 Globalisation and migration

(a) (i) Identify the best definition of voluntary migration.

(1)

- ☐ **A** people are forced to move away
- ☐ **B** people have the choice to move location
- ☐ **C** people move due to natural disasters
- ☐ **D** people have to move due to climate change

(ii) Identify **one** pull factor for rural-urban migration.

(1)

- ☐ **A** availability of employment
- ☐ **B** availability of expensive land
- ☐ **C** lack of access to clean air
- ☐ **D** lack of access to healthcare services

(iii) State **one** strategy used by countries to manage migration.

(1)

(b) (i) Study Figure 8a in the Resource Booklet.

Identify the labelled countries with the highest levels of positive and negative net migration, 2017–2021.

(2)

Highest positive net migration

Highest negative net migration



(ii) Suggest **two** reasons for the pattern shown in Figure 8a.

(4)

1

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

(c) Explain **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of mass tourism.

(4)

Advantage

.....

.....

.....

.....

Disadvantage

.....

.....

.....

.....



(d) (i) Study Figure 8b in the Resource Booklet.

Calculate the range in development aid for Somalia, 1999–2019.

You **must** show all your workings in the spaces below.

(2)

..... US\$

(ii) Describe a trend shown.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(e) Study Figure 8c in the Resource Booklet.

Assess the role of trade blocs in the creation of a more globalised economy.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(6)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(f) Discuss the view:

"Trade has been the greatest driver of the global economy."

Use Figures 8b and 8c from the Resource Booklet, and your own knowledge and understanding to support your answer.

You **must** refer to the resources in your answer.

(12)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

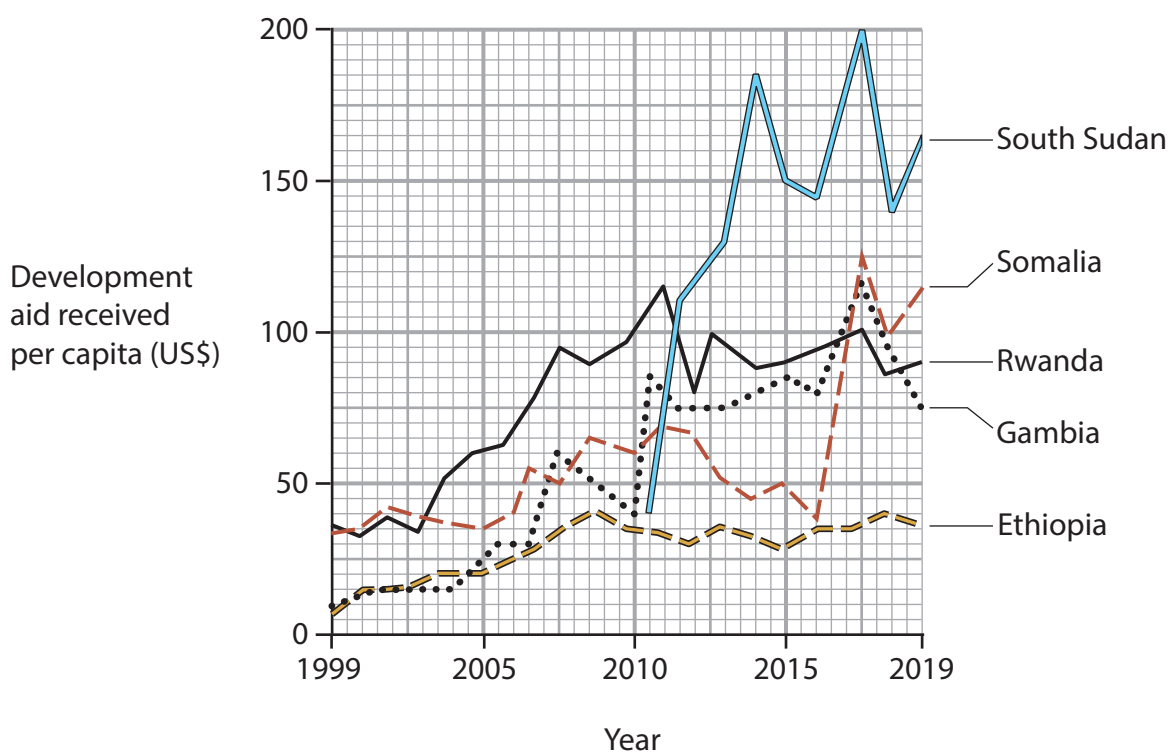
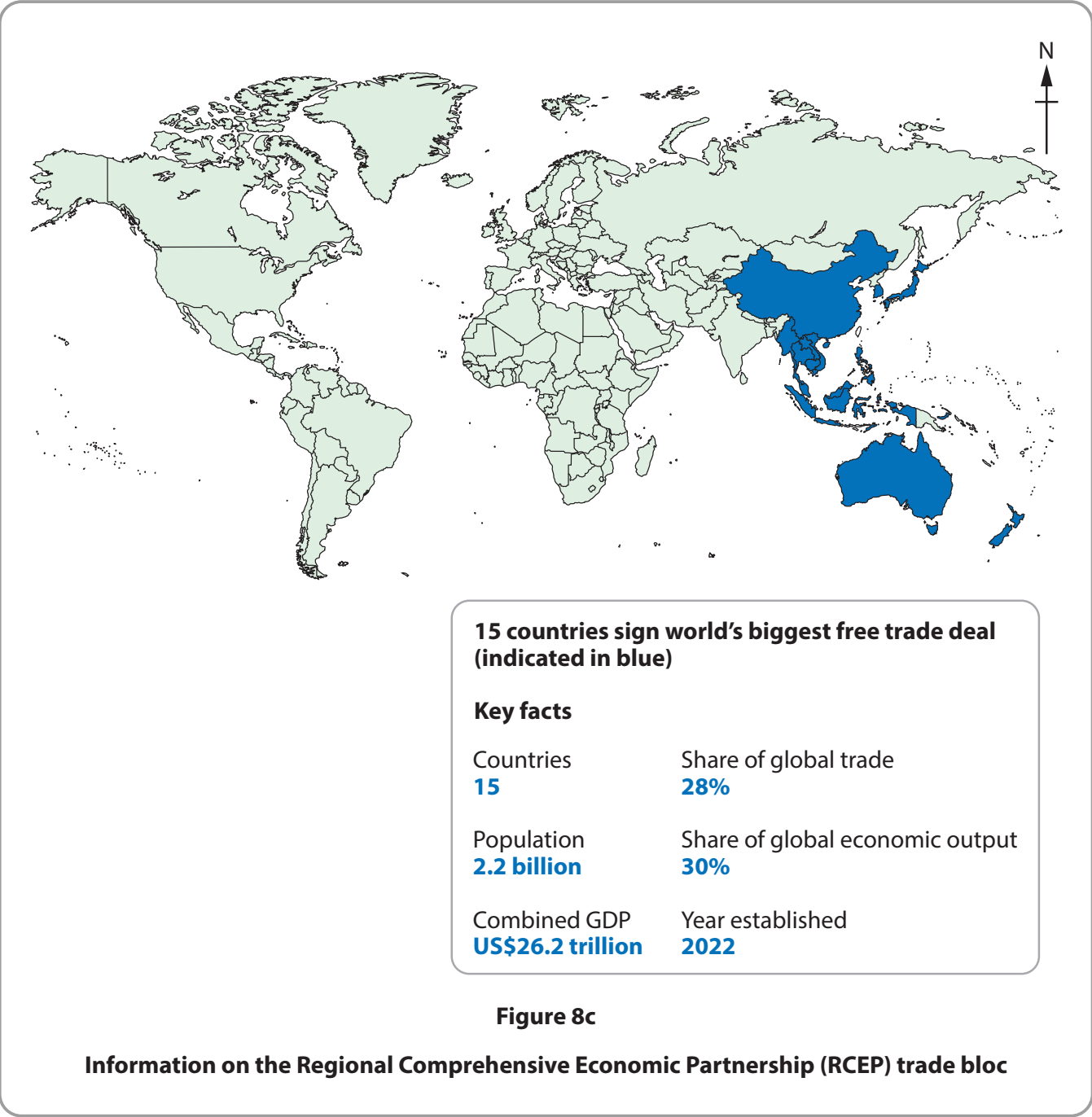


Figure 8b

Development aid received per capita for selected countries, 1999–2019



8 Globalisation and migration

(a) (i) Identify **one** factor that has encouraged growth of mass tourism.

(1)

- ☐ **A** access to more forests
- ☐ **B** availability of jobs
- ☐ **C** faster transport
- ☐ **D** increased exports

(ii) Identify the best strategy to make tourism more sustainable.

(1)

- ☐ **A** increasing the number of flights
- ☐ **B** increasing international investment
- ☐ **C** limiting information on the tourist sites
- ☐ **D** limiting numbers of tourists

(iii) State **one** environmental impact of tourism.

(1)

(b) (i) Study Figure 8a in the Resource Booklet.

Identify the labelled countries with the highest and lowest value of exported goods and services.

(2)

Highest

Lowest

(ii) Suggest **two** reasons for the pattern shown in Figure 8a.

(4)

1

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

(c) Explain how geopolitical relationships between countries can affect trade and tourism.

(4)

Trade

.....

.....

.....

.....

Tourism

.....

.....

.....

.....



(d) (i) Study Figure 8b in the Resource Booklet.

Calculate the range in male migration between 2010 and 2020.

You **must** show all your workings in the space below.

(2)

..... millions

(ii) Describe a trend shown.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(e) Study Figure 8c in the Resource Booklet.

Assess the factors that have contributed to a more globalised economy.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(6)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(f) Discuss the view:

“The impacts of globalisation are greater for economies rather than people.”

Use Figures 8b and 8c from the Resource Booklet, and your own knowledge and understanding to support your answer.

You **must** refer to the resources in your answer.

(12)

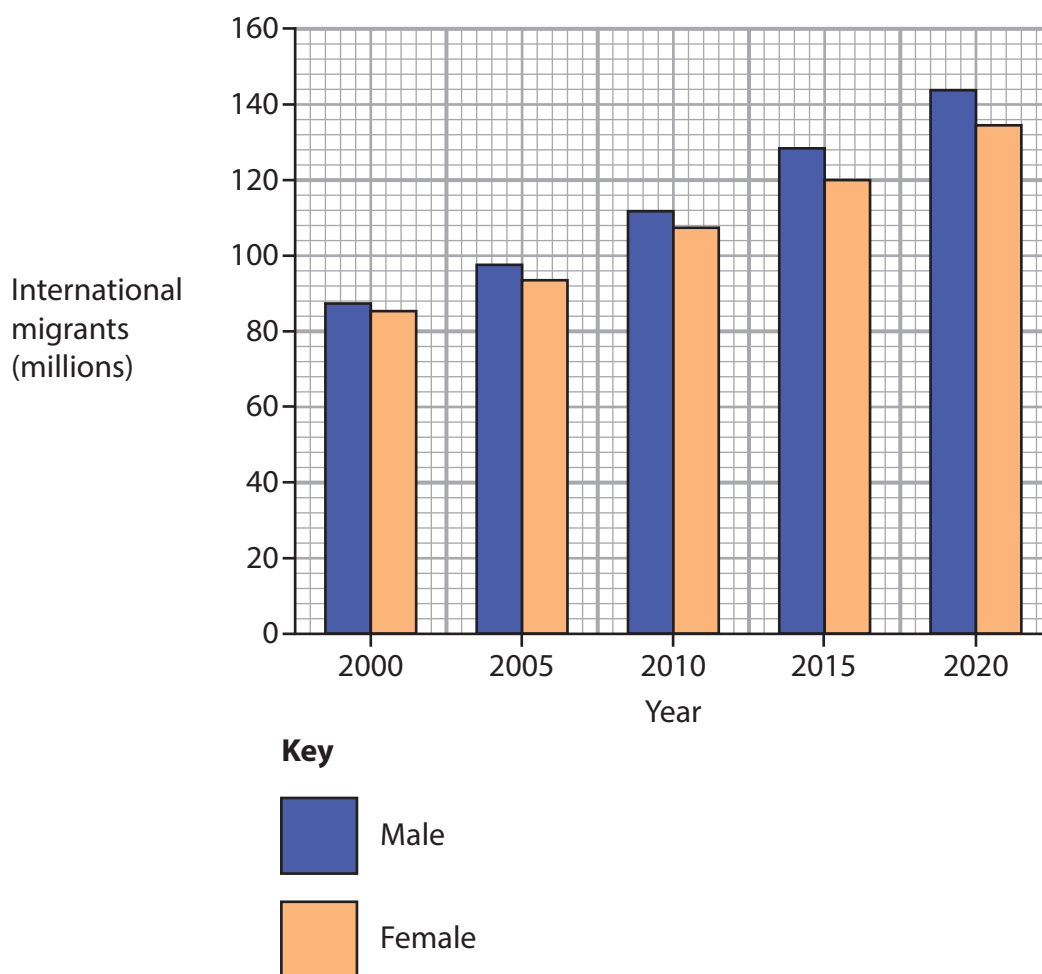


Figure 8b

Global international migration, 2000–2020



	Trade
	Transnational corporations (TNCs)
	Modern transport
	Information and communication technology
	Trade blocs
	Availability of labour

Figure 8c
Factors affecting the global economy

8 Globalisation and migration

(a) (i) Identify **one** feature of all transnational corporations (TNCs).

(1)

- ☐ **A** creates few jobs
- ☐ **B** high wages for all workers
- ☐ **C** low demand on local resources
- ☐ **D** operates in many countries

(ii) Identify **one** benefit a country can gain from hosting a transnational corporation (TNC).

(1)

- ☐ **A** can attract further investment
- ☐ **B** can cause water pollution
- ☐ **C** exploitation of local workers
- ☐ **D** profits often go back to country of origin

(b) (i) State **one** positive impact of migration on host (destination) countries.

(1)

(ii) Study Figure 8a in the Resource Booklet.

Identify the **two** provinces with the highest internal migration between provinces.

(2)

- 1
- 2



(iii) Suggest **two** reasons for the pattern shown in Figure 8a.

(4)

1

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

(c) Explain **two** ways geopolitical relationships between countries can affect trade.

(4)

1

.....

.....

.....

2



(d) (i) Study Figure 8b in the Resource Booklet.

Calculate the mean carbon emissions from international tourism in 2016.

You **must** show all your workings in the spaces below.

(2)

(ii) Describe a trend shown in Figure 8b.

(2)

(e) Study Figure 8c in the Resource Booklet.

Assess the factors that have led to increased tourism.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(6)



(f) Discuss the view:

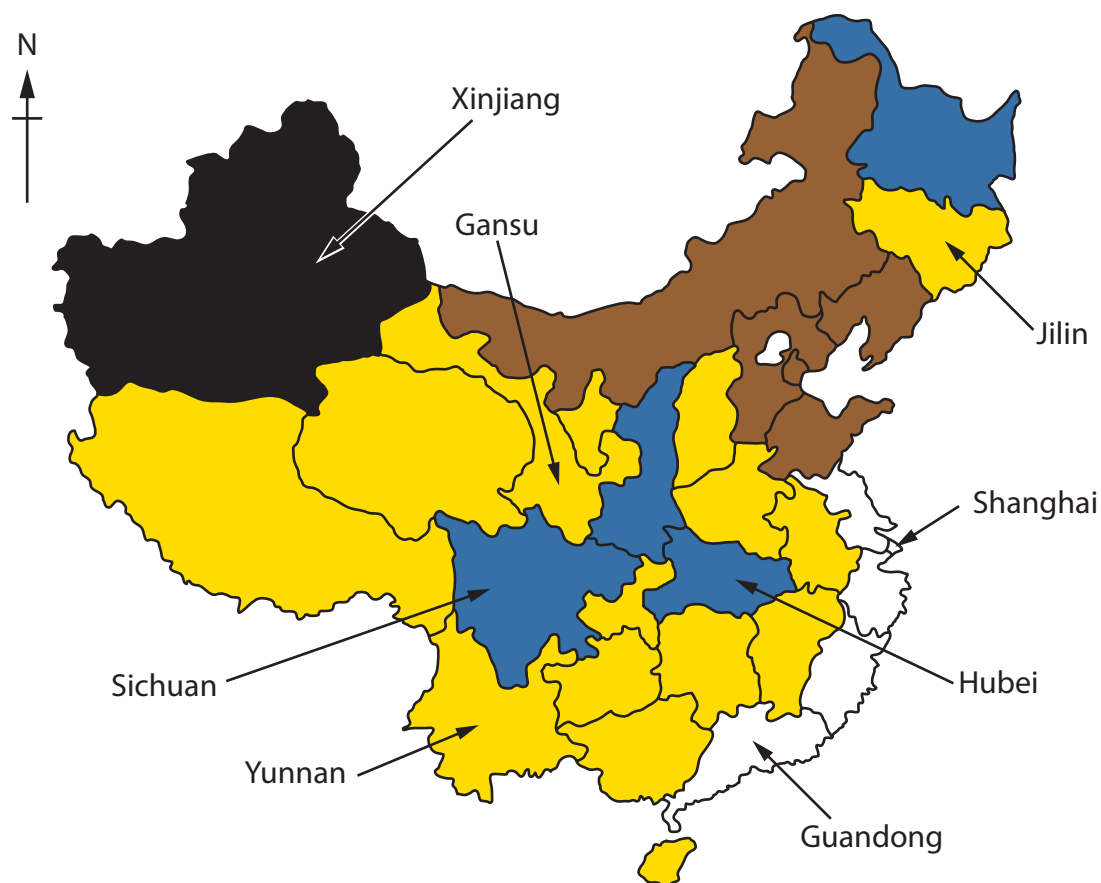
“The positive impacts of tourism outweigh the impacts on the environment.”

Use Figures 8b and 8c from the Resource Booklet, and your own knowledge and understanding to support your answer.

You **must** refer to the resources in your answer.

(12)





Key: Total internal migration between provinces (millions)

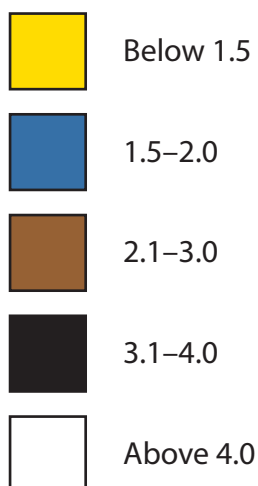


Figure 8a
Internal migration patterns in China, 2017

	International (million tonnes of CO ₂)		Domestic (million tonnes of CO ₂)	
	2016	2030	2016	2030
Air	397	616	282	376
Rail	4	3	16	39
Bus	1	1	55	60
Car	56	45	559	627

Figure 8b

**Carbon emissions from domestic and international tourism in 2016
and projections for 2030**

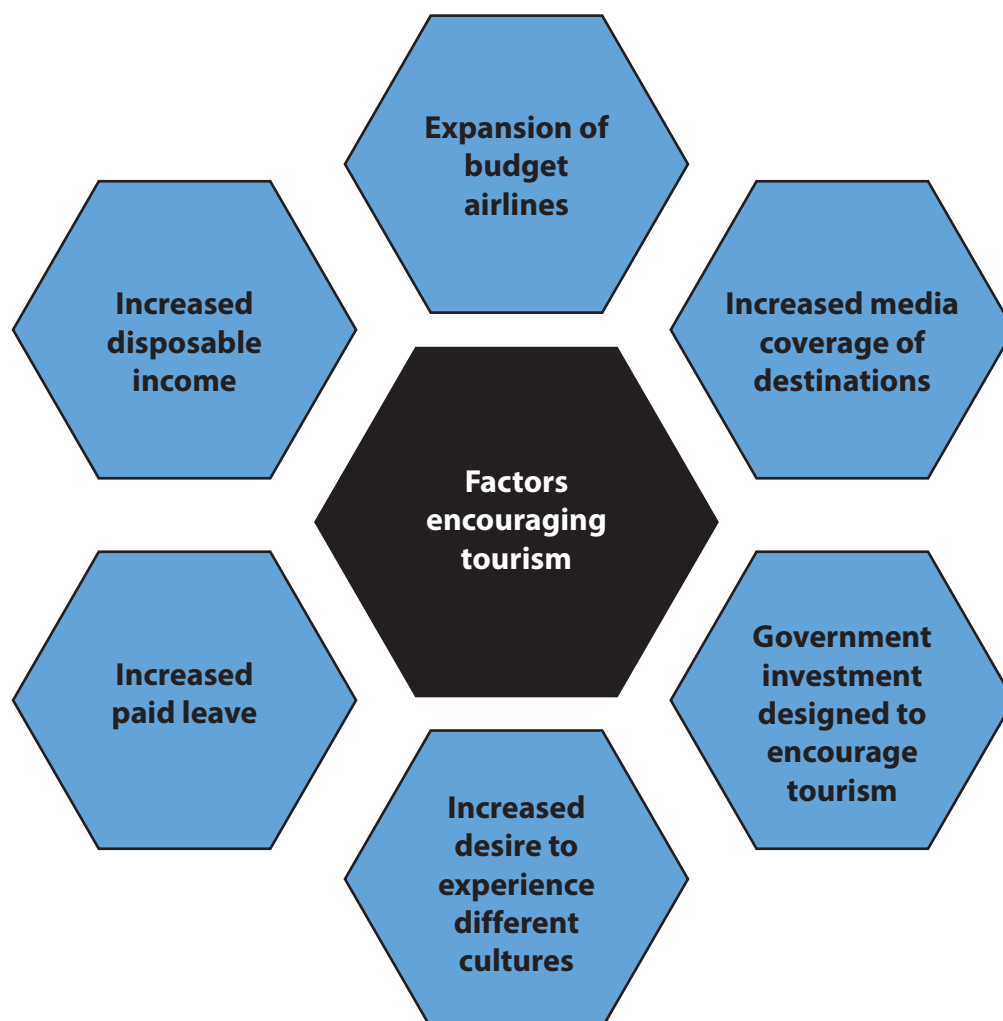


Figure 8c

Selected factors that have encouraged increased tourism

8 Globalisation and migration

(a) (i) Identify **one** push factor for migration.

(1)

- ☐ **A** conflict forces people to move
- ☐ **B** good air quality near homes
- ☐ **C** people have the choice to move location
- ☐ **D** places have jobs with higher wages

(ii) Identify **one** type of voluntary migration.

(1)

- ☐ **A** being a climate refugee
- ☐ **B** due to natural disaster
- ☐ **C** to avoid areas of conflict
- ☐ **D** to gain access to education

(iii) State **two** impacts of rural-urban migration.

(2)

1

2

(b) (i) Study Figure 8a in the Resource Booklet.

Identify **one** labelled country with the highest level of positive net migration.

(1)

.....

(ii) Describe the pattern of net migration for Europe.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

- (iii) Suggest **one** possible impact of the pattern shown for host (destination) countries.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

- (iv) Suggest **one** reason Figure 8a may be useful for understanding the global economy.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

- (c) State **two** reasons for the growth of mass tourism.

(2)

1

2

- (d) Explain **two** economic impacts of mass tourism.

(4)

1

.....

.....

.....

2



(e) Study Figure 8b in the Resource Booklet.

Assess the impacts of transnational corporations (TNCs).

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(6)

(f) Discuss the view:

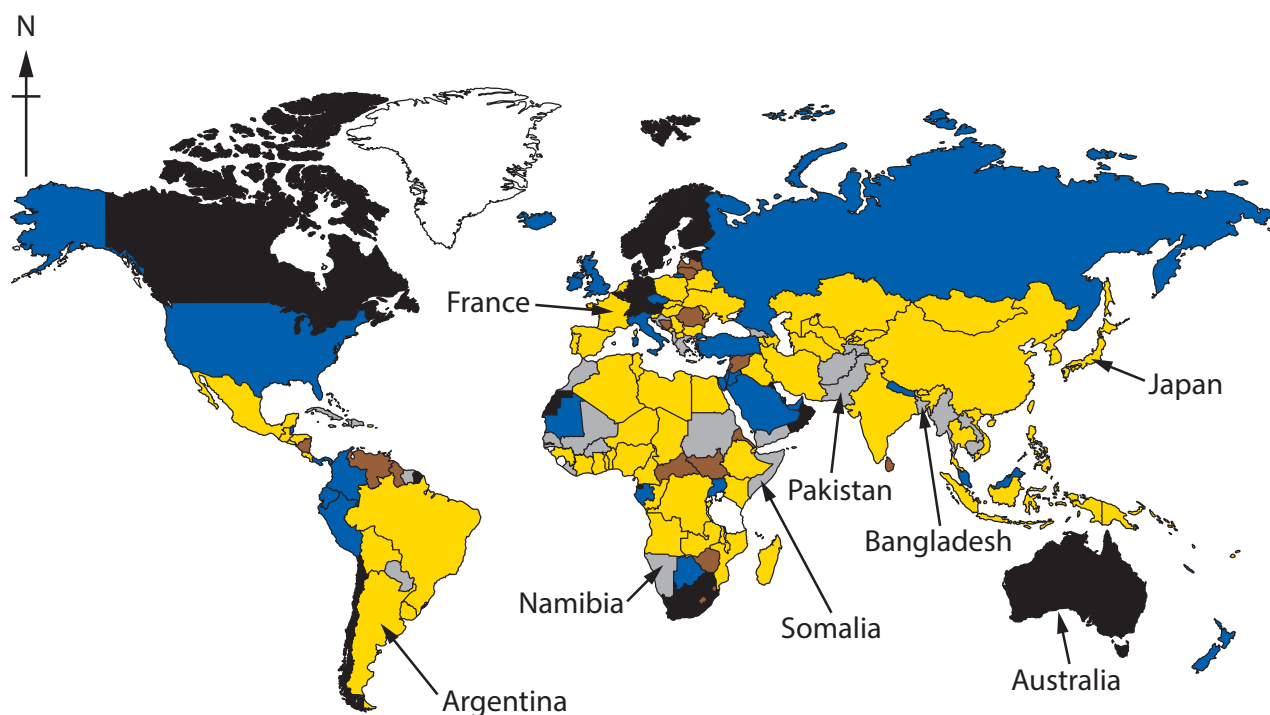
“Transnational corporations (TNCs) are one of the most important factors for the growth of the global economy.”

Use Figures 8a and 8b from the Resource Booklet, and your own knowledge and understanding to support your answer.

You **must** refer to the resources in your answer.

(12)





Key: Net annual migration (per 1,000 people)

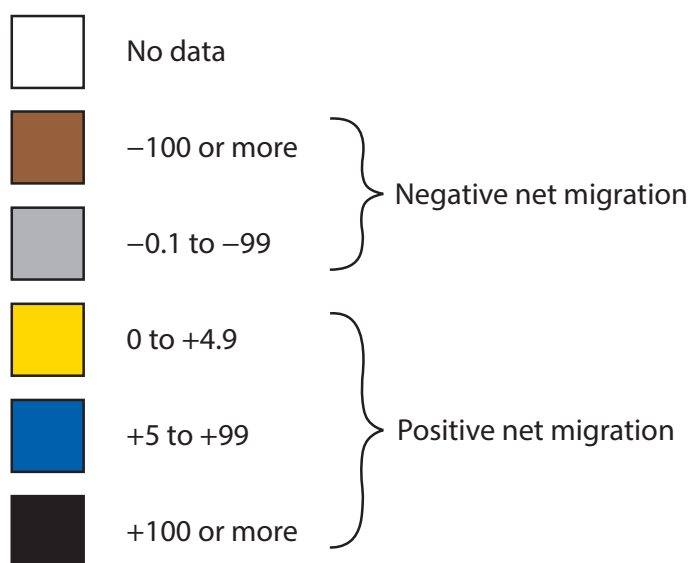
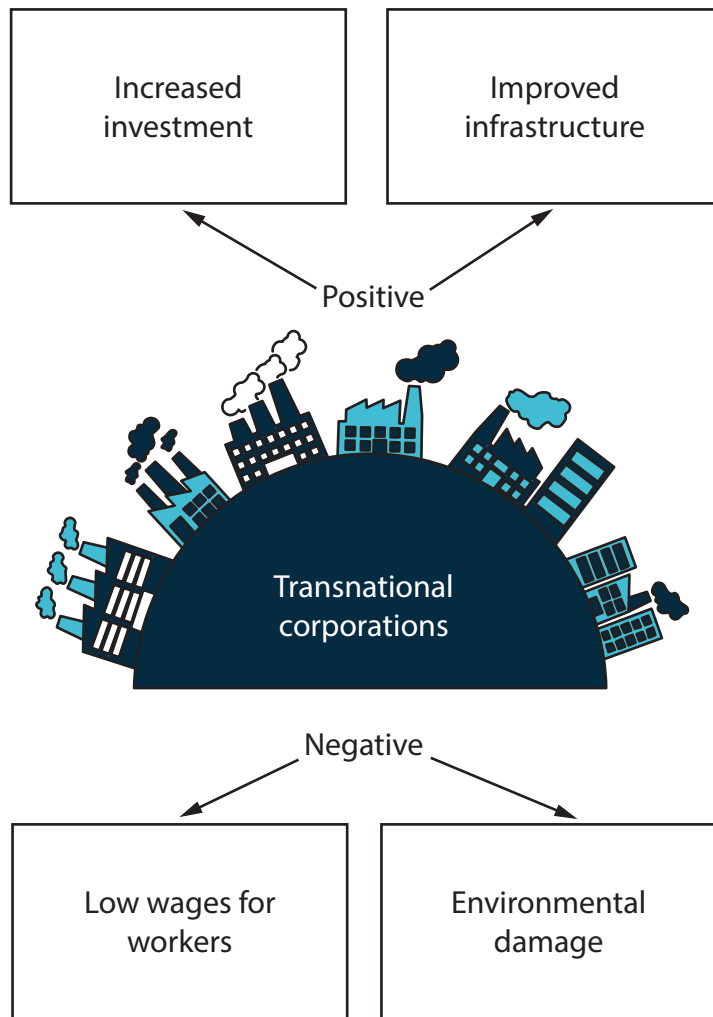


Figure 8a

Net annual migration per 1000 population, 2020

**Figure 8b****Selected impacts of transnational corporations (TNCs)**

8 Globalisation and migration(a) (i) Identify **one** reason for the growth of mass tourism.

(1)

- ☐ **A** development of trade restrictions
- ☐ **B** increased government investment in tourism
- ☐ **C** local opposition to transnational corporations
- ☐ **D** reduced disposable household income

(ii) Identify **one** positive impact of mass tourism.

(1)

- ☐ **A** employment opportunities
- ☐ **B** environmental damage
- ☐ **C** loss of local culture
- ☐ **D** overdependence on tourism

(iii) State **two** actions taken to reduce the environmental impacts of tourism.

(2)

1

.....

2

.....

(b) Study Figure 8a in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Identify **one** labelled country with the highest total number of emigrants.

(1)

.....

(ii) Describe the pattern of emigration for Asia.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....



(iii) Suggest **one** possible impact of the emigration pattern shown for donor countries.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(iv) Suggest **one** reason why this emigration pattern is an important factor for the growth of the global economy.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(c) State **two** push factors for migration.

(2)

1

.....

2

.....

(d) Explain **two** economic benefits of globalisation.

(4)

1

.....

.....

.....

2



(e) Study Figure 8b in the Resource Booklet.

Assess the role of global institutions, such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), in affecting global trade.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(6)

(f) Discuss the view:

“Foreign investment is one of the greatest drivers of the global economy.”

Use Figures 8a and 8b from the Resource Booklet, and your own knowledge and understanding to support your answer.

You **must** refer to the resources in your answer.

(12)

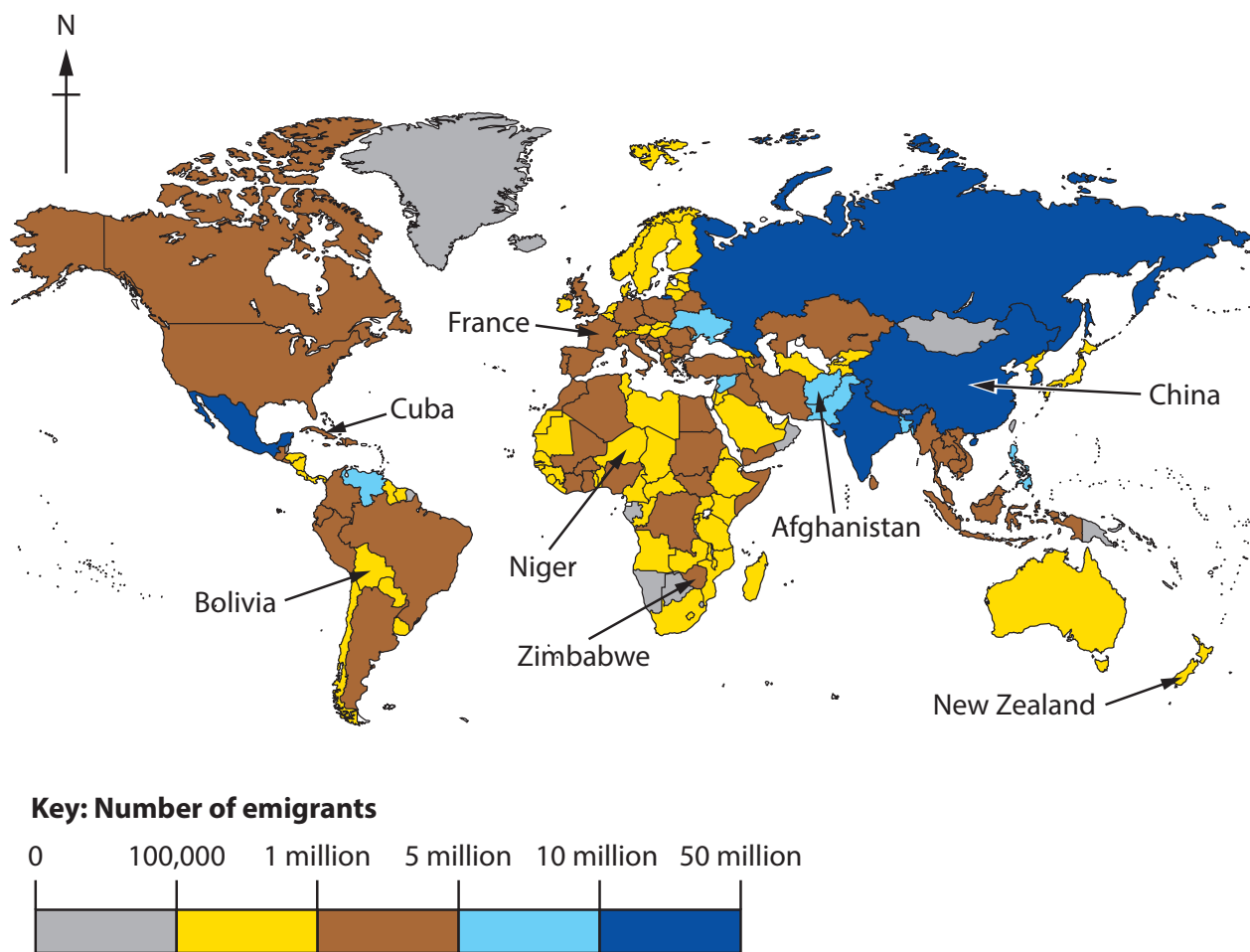


Figure 8a

Total number of emigrants per donor country, 2020

Note: a donor country is where people emigrate from

Fact file

World Trade Organization (WTO)

Location: Geneva, Switzerland

Established: 1 January 1995

Members: 164 countries since 2016

Functions:

- Managing WTO agreements
- Forum for trade negotiations
- Handling trade disputes
- Monitoring national trade policies
- Assistance and training for developing countries
- Cooperation with other international organisations.

Figure 8b

World Trade Organization (WTO) fact file

MARK SCHEMES

official Pearson Edexcel mark schemes



8(a)(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
8(a)(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)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)	AO1 (1 mark) Award 1 mark for any of the following: • The reasons why people leave a particular area (1) • Negative factors / influences causing people to move away from a particular area (1). Accept any other reasonable interpretation.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(c)(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
8(c)(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)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(d)	AO1 (2 marks) / AO2 (2 marks) 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: • 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). Accept any other appropriate response.	(4)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(e)(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
8(e)(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)

Question number	Indicative content	
8(f)	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 • 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. AO4 • 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	• 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)
--	--	---

Question number	Indicative content
8 (g)	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 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	
	- 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)

Question number	Answer	Mark

8(a)(i)	AO1 (1 mark) C technology C is the correct answer as the other options are not main factors linked to the rise of the global economy.	(1)
----------------	--	------------

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(a)(ii)	AO1 (1 mark) D World Trade Organisation D is the correct answer as the other options are the incorrect abbreviations.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)(i)	AO1 (1 mark) • Involves capital / money flows from one country to another (1). • Investment made by a firm / company / TNC / individual in one country into business interests located in another country (1). • Investment from one country into another country (1) Accept any other appropriate response.	(1)

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

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)(iii)	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.	

	• In the north hemisphere there is generally high globalisation (1) as there has been government trade policy promoting adoption of technology (1). • In much of Africa there is low globalisation index (1) since there is often low levels of technology penetration (1). • Place such as south Africa have high globalisation (1) due to their access by port / is on the coast (1). • Norway has a high level of globalisation (1) as there are very low levels of political interference and corruption (1). Accept any other appropriate response. Note: Pattern can refer to individual countries, data from key or regions, e.g. Europe, EU etc.	(4)
--	--	-----

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(c)	AO1 (2 marks) / AO2 (2 marks) Award 1 mark (AO1) for identification of an impact and a further mark (AO2) for an explanation of the reason, up to a maximum of 2 marks per idea: • More efficient market operation (1) so this means increased trade and money in economies (1). • Increased competition between producers (1) so consumers and business can get goods and services from any place / country, given the right price. (1). • More wealth equity throughout the world (1) as many people have created low-cost start-ups thanks to the global market-place (1). • Knock-on effects may be increased global security (1) as many government agencies now work alongside each other from different countries. (1). • Cultural exchange (1) with better communication technology people / families are able to more easily keep in touch (1) Accept any other appropriate response.	(4)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(d)(i)	A04 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for a correct answer and one mark for working: Spain = 12.7 (1) and Italy = 3.0 (1) or working out with similar numbers, i.e. understands idea of difference / subtraction (highest and lowest values). Numbers may be in millions as well. Range = 9.7 (1) or 9 900 000 (1) Allow 9.5 – 9.9 (or in millions) Note units not required.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(d)(ii)	A03 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for the identification of a pattern and 1 mark for further detail through description or use of supporting data from the resource, up to a maximum of 2 marks. • There is considerable variation in holiday visits across all countries (1) with Spain topping the list and Malta at the bottom (1). • Spain has more than twice the holiday visits compared to the next highest which is France (1) whereas Malta is the lowest (1). • Visiting friends and relatives shows less variation across countries (1), Irish Republic is highest and France is similarly high (1). • Business visits are a low proportion of all visit types (1) compared to holiday for example (1). Accept any other appropriate response. Note: candidates can compare 'Holiday' visit data with other visits as part of development.	(2)

Question number	Indicative content
8(e)	A03 (3 marks)/A04 (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

- The most important factors are likely to be technology and the media. But the effects of these will vary spatially and will depend on the geo-political arrangements in that country / region.
- Longer term more disposable income and longer holiday time are important as nations become both more developed and more populous – therefore the scale of this one is large.
- Range of holiday times may be more localise din some makers and some places, but with increased globalisation, 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 mass tourism.
- There could be some factors that in some regions are local or cultural which are not on this list and should not be overlooked.

AO4

- Figure 8c shows a range of different causes which are all possible drivers of global mass tourism.
- 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	• 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)



Question number	Indicative content
8 (f)	A02 (4 marks), A03 (4 marks), A04 (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: A02 • The term 'sustainable' can be defined in a range of ways, often to suit different arguments • There are arrange of impacts of tourism, some negative and some positive affecting people and their economies. • Many coastal resorts and cities which are tourism hotspots will be threatened by rising sea levels caused by climate change; local biodiversity could be threatened by animals migrating because they cannot adapt to the changing climate of their current habitat. A03 • A main cause of impact of tourism is overcrowding and disturbance. However, different groups of people have different opinions about which strategy is the best/most effective – so this is complex to manage. • The challenge of global management 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 placers will have different approaches to sustainability. • Attempts to mitigate against increased air travel for example, for example through carbon taxes and pricing, can vary significantly for different places (judgements will depend on case studies).

Question number	Indicative content	
	- Globalisation and movement of people is very strongly linked to mass and international tourism. In the future as people become more connected, then tourism will increase globally. - Tourism impacts can vary spatially and temporally, which means that management solutions often have to be tailored locally or regionally, so the global aspect is difficult. - The development of alternative income streams for people (if tourism is reduced) may reduce some effects, but the development of each type of strategy has its own advantages and disadvantages. AO4 - Figure 8a shows red "not-spots" of central Africa and parts of the Middle East and SE Asia - Figure 8a shows that Europe, N America and Australia for example have high scores of globalisation. - Figure 8b Shows there is considerable variation in holiday visits across all countries - Figure 8b Spain has more than twice the holiday visits compared to the next highest which is France (1) whereas Malta is the lowest (1). - Figure 8c shows a range of different causes which are all possible drivers of global mass tourism. - 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)



Question number	Indicative content	
		• 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)

Question number	Answer	Mark
-----------------	--------	------

8(a)(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
8(a)(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)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)(i)	AO1 (1 mark) • Tourism that involves tens of thousands of people going to the same resort often at the same time of year (1). • The act of visiting a leisure destination with large amounts of people at one time (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)(ii)	AO3 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for any of the following, up to a maximum of 2 marks. • Highest = Australia (1) • Lowest = India (1)	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)(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 2marks per idea. • High rates of trade in place like Australia due to the government promoting overseas trade (1) therefore increasing productivity per person (1). • Trade is linked (correlated) to economic growth (1) so places which are more developed and wealthier will have more trade per capita (1). • Frictionless borders, e.g. much of Europe (1) so that workers and their family can freely move for work which increases (directly or indirectly) trade per capita (1). • Low levels of political interference and corruption (1) means it's a good place for businesses to trade therefore increasing trade per capita (1). • Relatively low population, but high trade (1) means that the figure per capita, e.g. Australia is relatively high (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(4)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(c)	AO1 (2 marks) / AO2 (2 marks) Award 1 mark (AO1) for identification of effect and a further mark (AO2) for an explanation of the reason, up to a maximum of 2 marks per idea. - Deforestation and clearance of land for tourism development (1) means that there is a reduction in local wildlife biodiversity (1). - Air pollution associated with travel and transport (1) means that more tourism travel has a negative impact of the environment and air quality (1). - Increased numbers of tourist places demand in areas for valuable water resources (1) which may have negative impacts on local agriculture or ecosystems (1). - Knock-on effects may be increased global awareness for a “mega event”, e.g. royal wedding (1) encouraging more visits and greater congestion / overcrowding in the area. (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(4)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(d)(i)	AO4 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for a correct answer and one mark for working: Total = 320 (accept $290 - 350$) / 5 Mean = 64.0 (accept $60 - 70$) (1)	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(d)(ii)	A03 (2 marks) 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. • There is considerable increase over time (1) but not always at a steady rate (1). • Generally, it has increased rapidly (1) but the rate of increase is steepest between 2012 and 2015 (1). • The slowest rate of increase was between 1995 and 2005 (1), since then it has increased exponentially (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question number	Indicative content
8(e)	A03 (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: A03 • 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. AO4 • 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	- 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)



Question number	Indicative content
8 (f)	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.

Question number	Indicative content	
	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. (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) - 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)

Question number	Answer	Mark
-----------------	--------	------



8(a)(i)	AO1 (1 mark) C dealing with the rules of trade between nations The answer cannot be A, B or D as these are not roles of the WTO.	(1)
----------------	---	------------

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(a)(ii)	AO1 (1 mark) A International Monetary Fund The answer cannot be B, C or D as these are not the correct meanings for the term IMF.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)(i)	AO1 (1 mark) Award 1 mark for the correct definition of forced migration. • movements of refugees and internally displaced people e.g. those displaced by conflicts (1). • people displaced by natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine, or development projects (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)(ii)	AO3 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for any of the following, up to a maximum of 2 marks. • B – South Africa • C – China	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)(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 2marks per idea. • High rates of net loss, e.g. Central Africa (1) due to government corruption and resulting low quality of life (1). • High rates of net loss, e.g. Central Africa and S America (1) due to environmental hazards and linked climate change problems. (1). • High levels of net gain, e.g. USA, Canada, Australia and NW Europe (1) due to higher wage levels compared to home country (1). • Frictionless borders, e.g. much of Europe (1) so that workers and their family can freely move for work (1). • Low levels of political interference and corruption (1) means it's a good place for overseas businesses to trade (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(4)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(c)	AO1 (2 marks) / AO2 (2 marks) Award 1 mark (AO1) for identification of effect and a further mark (AO2) for an explanation of the reason, up to a maximum of 2 marks per idea: - Local job creation in the tourism and hospitality sector (1) so this means increased trade and money flows in local economies (1). - Job creation in associated industries, e.g. travel and transport (1) further supporting the national economy and tax base (1). - Educating visitors (1) as many people have created low-cost start-ups thanks to the global marketplace (1). - Knock-on effects may be increased global awareness for a “mega event”, e.g. royal wedding (1) encouraging more visits and greater spending in the area (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(4)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(d)(i)	AO4 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for a correct answer and one mark for working: 2000 = 475 and 2017 = 1340 (1) Range = 865 (1)	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(d)(ii)	AO3 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for the identification of a pattern and 1 mark for further detail through description or use of supporting data from the resource, up to a maximum of 2 marks. • There is considerable increase over time (1) but not always at a steady rate, e.g. 2009 when there was a drop (1). • Generally, it has increased (1) but some years e.g. 2008-2009 have seen a decrease (939 to 851) (1). • In the last few years the rate of increase has slowed (1), especially between 2014 and 2016 (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question number	Indicative content
8(e)	A03 (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: A03 • The most important costs for people are likely to be lower wages, but this is a benefit, not a cost to some industries. • Some costs are difficult to quantify, e.g. loss of jobs and may be due to technology rather than off-shoring employment. • Causal factors are often interlinked and there can be a chain of events that lead to problems of globalisation. • Globalisation costs will vary temporally as well as spatially and trader barriers for example could have significant impacts on the nature of the different costs. • There could be some costs that are in some regions are local or cultural which are not on 8c and should not be overlooked. AO4 • Figure 8c shows a range of costs resulting from globalisation. • Figure 8c suggests that some costs of globalisation can be ranked as more important than others. • Figure 8c shows lowering of wages in most important. • Figure 8c shows exporting of pollution ranked as least important.

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)

Question number	Indicative content
8 (f)	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 • Globalisation can be thought of as process by which businesses or other organizations develop international influence or start operating on an international scale. • Globalisation can also be considered as the degree of connectivity (people, money, resources etc) between countries and regions. • International migration is the movement of people across state or country boundaries and where they stay in the host nation for a minimum amount of time. • The number of international migrants has increased significantly between 1990 and 2019, with growth accelerating since 2005. AO3 • Globalisation is a complex set of ideas driven by processes and flows. • Migration is an important driver of the process since people carry with them, skills, ideas and resources that facilitate change. • It is difficult to defines costs and benefits, just as it is winners and losers in the context of globalisation. • An alternative argument is that is it governments and trade agreements that have facilitated globalisation allow more frictionless trade between places and regions.

Question number	Indicative content	
	AO4 - Figure 8a shows the world is experiencing a range of migration patterns, some positive (net gains), other negative (net losses). - Figure 8a shows that some places, e.g. India have neutral migration, or migrant that is roughly balanced. - Figure 8c shows a range of costs resulting from globalisation. - Figure 8c suggests there the costs of globalisation can be ranked in order of importance.	
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)

Question number	Answer	Mark

8(a)(i)	AO1 (1 mark) B - Transnational Corporation (1) A, C and D are all incorrect as they are not correct meanings for TNC.	(1)
----------------	--	------------

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(a)(ii)	AO1 (2 marks) Award 2 marks for a suitable explanation. • Migration of people who have no choice but to move (1) due to war/famine/conflict (1). • Movement of refugees (1) displaced by circumstances in home country (1). Accept any other appropriate response. Do not accept people who are forced to migrate.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(a)(iii)	AO1 (1 mark) A - Poor employment opportunities (1) B, C and D are incorrect as they are not push factors for rural-urban migration.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)(i)	AO3 (1 mark) Europe (1).	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)(ii)	AO4 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for the comparison using Figure 8a and a further mark for additional development, up to a maximum of 2 marks per idea. • Internet use is much lower in Africa than in the Americas (1) and this trend remains throughout the time period. (1) • The number of internet users in the Americas has been increasing at a slightly faster rate than in Africa (1) 36-68% in the Americas and 2-22% in Africa. (1) • While they are both increasing, Africa did not increase its pace of growth until around 2009 (1) whereas in the Americas it has generally been at a faster rate. (1) Accept any other appropriate response. Use of data is not required to obtain marks.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)(iii)	AO2 (2 marks) Award 1 mark (AO2) for identification of an advantage and a further mark (AO2) for development up to a maximum of 2 marks. • The world can become more interconnected (1) which can facilitate greater global trade. (1) • People can have access to more information (1) which can facilitate the transfer of knowledge between places. (1) • People can keep in touch with members of family who live abroad (1) which can improve emotional wellbeing (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)(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. • Access to the internet does not necessarily mean more people will be involved in trade (1) and contribute to a growing global economy. (1) • Internet users may not be engaged in economic activities (1) the use may be more focused on individual needs. (1) • The data does not display variations within regions of access to the internet (1) which is likely to be much more variable. (1) • Governments can control the use of the internet (1) so limited use might not reflect the state of the economy. (1) Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(c)	AO1 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for each pull factor, up to a maximum of 2 marks. • Higher wages. (1) • Better job opportunities. (1) • Better access to educational facilities. (1) • Better quality of life. (1) Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(d)	AO1 (2 marks) / AO2 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for initial explanation of an approach and an additional 1 mark for development through further explanation or exemplification. Maximum of 2 marks for each approach. Developed: • Education facilities for visitors (1) to educate people about the importance of minimising damage to the local environment. (1) • Increased restrictions on areas that tourists can access (1) to reduce the potential for environmental damage. (1) Developing/Emerging: • Charging tourists a tax of \$250 day per person (1) to act as a way to limit the number of tourists (1). • Establishing reserves (1) to protect some areas from damage from high numbers of tourists (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(4)

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
8(e)	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 the following. A03 • There is an uneven pattern of global international migration, which has led to some countries acting as	

		the host to more migrants than others, while others act more as donor countries. • High levels of international migrants can place pressures on host countries in terms of housing, employment opportunities, and other resources. • If international migrants are skilled, they can benefit host countries by providing a skilled labour force. • Some countries have chosen to restrict or exclude migrants due to the potential impacts. • Migration can lead to greater cultural diversity which can increase the provision of different services. A04 • Figure 8b shows how some countries have a larger percentage of their population as international migrants which has implications for host countries. • Figure 8b shows how Canada and Australia have positive net migration which is high compared to others. • Figure 8b shows how much of Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa have relatively high level of migrants leaving countries.	(6)
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 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	4–6	• 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) • Uses geographical skills to obtain information that supports some aspects of the argument. (A04)	

Question number	Indicative content
8(f)	A02 (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 access to technology has fuelled processes of globalisation as more people have access to both national and global markets, encouraging trade and in growth of the global economy. - As a country develops, it develops greater capacity in technology, of which internet use is one aspect. - The global economy has been supported by the rise in increased rail and cargo transportation options, including the use of shipping containers, and by aeroplanes. - Information technologies in particular have been seen to contribute to increased ease of communication and trade with other countries. AO3 - The rise of the global economy has been fuelled by many different factors including trade, foreign investment, improvements in transport. Technology is an important element of these, but alongside all the other factors. - Developing relationships within economic blocs (EU, ASEAN etc) has increased trade and economic relationships which have in turn contributed to a growing global economy. Without these trade relationships in place, the benefit of the technological advancements would not be felt as much. AO4 - Figure 8a shows increases in the number of people who have access to the internet in several global regions, as an indicator of increased technology use. - Figure 8a shows that Europe and the Americas have a higher proportion of the population who have access to the internet while Africa, Arab states and Asia Pacific have much lower levels, although the difference is reducing.

		Figure 8c indicates a series of factors that can affect the rise of the global economy: information and communications technology, transport, trade agreements, foreign investment, labour, migration.
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 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. (AO4)
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. (AO4)

Question number	Answer	Mark
-----------------	--------	------



8(a)(i)	AO1 (1 mark) D Tourism that considers all its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts.	(1)
----------------	--	------------

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(a)(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
8(a)(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)

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



Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)(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
8(b)(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
8(b)(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)
--	--	-----

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(c)	A01 (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)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(d)	A01 (2 marks) / A02 (2 marks) 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. For example: • 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). Accept any other appropriate response.	(4)

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
8(e)	A03 (3 marks)/A04 (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 the following.	

	A03 • 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. A04 • 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	• 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	4–6	• 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) • Uses geographical skills to obtain information that supports some aspects of the argument. (A04)

Question number	Indicative content	
8(f)	A02 (4 marks)/A03 (4 marks) /A04 (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. A03 - 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. 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.	
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 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. (AO4)
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. (AO4)

Question number	Answer	Mark
-----------------	--------	------

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8(a)(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
8(a)(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)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8(b)(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
8(b)(ii)	A03 (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
8(b)(iii)	A02 (2 marks) / A03 (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 2marks 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)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8(c)	AO1 (2 marks) / AO2 (2 marks) Award 1 mark (AO1) for identification of a possible reason and a further mark (AO2) for an explanation of the reason, up to a maximum of 2 marks per idea: • Trade blocs such as the European Union (EU) can encourage free trade between members (1) which means more trade is likely to take place (1). • Increasing trade between countries can increase economic development (1) and reduce inequality (1). • Increased volume of trade can lead to better political relationships between countries (1) and sharing of different cultures (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8(d)(i)	AO4 (2 marks) 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	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8(d)(ii)	AO3 (2 marks) 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. • 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). Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question Number	Indicative content
8(e)	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 • There are a range of strategies that can be used to support more sustainable tourism, with different strategies being driven by different stakeholders in both developed and developing/emerging countries. • The scale of activity to support sustainable tourism will be different. Governments have the capacity to support large scale programmes and initiatives, as well as develop regulations to protect areas that are at risk from damage through tourism. • Individuals and organisation are more likely to operate at a small scale, focusing on particular initiatives and places to support sustainable development. • The strategies will have a range of impacts depending on their scale and duration. • The Inca site and tourist attraction Machu Picchu limits the number of visitors to 2,500 a day, due to damage from the amount of people visiting. While the Peruvian government have developed materials to increase awareness of other sites in the country to try and reduce pressure on Machu Pichu. • Sustainable tourism requires more than investment, but willingness from tourists to protect the environment they are visiting. Education support this, but it requires tourists to stick to rules, such as keeping to the footpaths. AO4 • Figure 8c shows a range of strategies used to make tourism more sustainable. • Figure 8c suggests that there are different stakeholders involved in creating sustainable tourism: governments, individuals and organisations. • Figure 8c suggests that governments can fund costs for repair, limit tourist number and fund education about sustainable tourism.

	Figure 8c suggest that individuals/organisations can engage in sustainable tourism, keep to footpaths and buy local produce.
--	--

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)

Question Number	Indicative content
8 (f)	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 • 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. AO3 • 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. AO4

Question Number	Indicative content	
	- 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	- 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)

8(a)(i)	A01 (1 mark) C Poverty (1) The answer cannot be A, B, or D as these are incorrect as the World Bank does not try to reduce A (life expectancy), B(income), or D (exports).	(1)
----------------	---	------------

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(a)(ii)	A01 (1 mark) C Potential for exploitation of local workers (1) The answer cannot be A, C or D as these are all advantages.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)(i)	A01 (1 mark) Accept 1 mark for suitable definition. When people choose to move to inside a country or to emigrate to another country (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)(ii)	A03 (2 marks)	

	Award 1 mark for any of the following, up to a maximum of 2 marks. • Highest = USA • Lowest = Angola	(2)
--	--	------------

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)(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 number of international migrants in countries such as the USA and Canada due to high standards of living there (1) which increases people desire to move there (1). • Low levels of international migrants in many areas of the developing world as these are areas where more people are likely to leave (1) in search of higher paid jobs (1). • There may be low levels of international migrants in a country due to the level of conflict taking place (1) meaning countries nearby would be likely to have higher levels of migrants (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(4)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(c)	AO1 (2 marks) / AO2 (2 marks) Award 1 mark (AO1) for identification of suitable way and a further mark (AO2) for an explanation, up to a maximum of 2 marks per idea: • Positive geopolitical relationships such as those within trade blocks like the European Union mean there can be	

	higher volumes of trade (1) as there are mechanisms in place to reduce tariffs etc (1). - Trade between countries can decline where geopolitical conflicts arise (1) for example where trade sanctions/restrictions are put in place due to the actions of another country (1). - Development of relationship between China and African countries through investment (1) can lead to trade of natural resources (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(4)
--	--	------------

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(d)(i)	AO4 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for a correct answer and one mark for working: 1990 = 0.44 2018 = 1.4 Percentage change = 218.2% increase (1) Allow figures for 1990 0.44-0.46. If 0.45. Percentage change = 211.1 If 0.46. Percentage change = 204.3	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(d)(ii)	AO3 (2 marks) 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. There has been exponential growth in the number of international tourists from 1950 (1) with particularly steep rises from the 1980s (1).	

	The largest number of international tourists throughout the time period have been to Europe (1) rising from around 200 million in 1980 to 700 million by 2018 (1).	(2)
	Accept any other appropriate response.	

Question number	Indicative content
8(e)	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 - There are a range of positive and negative impacts of global tourism, and these will vary by location due to the pattern of tourist activity. - Environmental impacts of tourism are largely negative including disturbing and, in some cases, destroying habitats (e.g. coral reefs), increasing air pollution, both in the places visited, but also in the transportation methods to get there. Tourism is thought to contribute 8% of the world's greenhouse gas emissions. - For some places there are conflicts between tourism providing opportunities for cultures to mix, but also tourism leading to erosion of local cultures, e.g. through introduction of global food brands rather than local cuisine. - Some may argue the economic benefits, investment in services and infrastructure, or creation of jobs for example can benefit local residents and may outweigh some of the costs. - Figure 8c presents some of the impacts of global tourism, but there are others not considered, including the role of tourism in

		fostering economic development or pressure on local amenities such as water. AO4 • Figure 8c shows a range of impacts from the growth of global tourism. • Figure 8c shows these factors can be categorised as environmental, social/cultural, and economic. • Figure 8c indicates that there are both positive and negative impacts from the growth of global tourism.
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)

Question number	Indicative content
8 (f)	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 • Sustainable tourism involves trying to minimise the negative impacts of tourism (including environmental, economic and social). • There are various strategies to support sustainable tourism, for example, ecotourism. Ecotourism involves smaller number of tourists than associated with mass tourism and tries to educate people about the sites they are visiting, minimise their impact on the environment and rely on greater involvement of local people. • Mass tourism has been fuelled by advances in affordable international transport and rising disposable incomes in many countries. This has created over 1.5 billion international tourists a year, and billions more tourists within each country. AO3 • Strategies for sustainable tourism vary depending on location and can operate at a variety of scales.

Question number	Indicative content	
	- Ecotourism examples are often small scale focusing on specific environments or communities, although there are examples of national ecotourism approaches e.g. Bhutan which limits the number of tourists and implements additional charges for visitors. - Many sustainable tourism initiatives rely on smaller number of tourists rather than larger numbers e.g. conservation tourism in a rainforest. - Mass tourism continues to expand, the international tourist industry expands by about 4% per year, and so to be more sustainable more and larger initiatives are needed. AO4 - Figure 8b shows the rapid increase in the number of international tourists from 1950. - Figure 8b shows how from 1950-2018 visitor from Europe dominate the international tourist population. - Figure 8b shows how the proportion of international tourists has risen significantly from the Asia & Pacific and the Americas, particularly from the mid-2000s. - Figure 8c shows a range of impacts from the growth of global tourism. - Figure 8c shows how factors that can affect global tourism can be categorised as environmental, social/cultural, and economic. - Figure 8c indicates that there are both positive and negative impacts from the growth of global tourism.	
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)

Question number	Indicative content	
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)

Question number	Answer	Mark

8(a)(i)	AO1 (1 mark) A moving to another country due to work (1) The answer cannot be B, C or D as these are all examples of forced migration.	(1)
----------------	---	------------

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(a)(ii)	AO1 (1 mark) B – shortage of jobs (1) The answer cannot be A, C or D as these are all pull factors.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)	AO1 (2 marks) Award one mark for a suitable reason, and a further mark for development. - To create jobs in the tourist sector (1) which can support economic development (1). - To generate revenue (1) which can be used to address the imbalance of trade (1). - Developing service economy (1) to provide alternative income from primary/secondary sectors (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(c)(i)	AO3 (1 mark) Award 1 mark for: Highest = Thailand (1)	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(c)(ii)	AO4 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for comparative statement, and a further mark for development, up to a maximum of 2 marks per idea. - There are more countries in Asia with a higher percentage of GDP from tourism than in South America (1). Most countries in South America are between 6.1-10.8% of GDP (1). - Asia has a greater variation of GDPs from tourism than South America (1). South East Asia has several countries with 18.1-75% of GDP from tourism (1). Credit answers that refer to GDP rather than % of GDP from tourism. Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(c)(iii)	AO2 (2 marks) Award 1 mark (AO1) for identification of suitable impact and a further mark (AO2) for an explanation of the impact, up to a maximum of 2 marks. - Country may become dependent on tourism (1) which means people are vulnerable to changes in the tourist sector (1). - Mass tourism may cause damage to local areas (1) for example leaving litter or causing harm to wildlife (1). - Increase in greenhouse gas emissions (1) due to high levels of international tourism (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(c)(iv)	A02 (1 mark) / A03 (1 mark) Award 1 mark a suitable reason, and a further mark for explanation or development. - The data shows high levels of GDP from tourism in some countries (1) which suggests increased disposable income (1). - There are few countries with high levels of GDP from tourism (1) suggesting movement of people within the global economy (1).	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(d)	A01 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for each global institution. - International Monetary Fund (IMF) (1) - World Bank (1). - World Trade Organisation (WTO) (1) - United Nations (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(e)	A01 (2 marks) / A02 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for each impact, and a further mark for development or explanation, up to a maximum of 2 marks for each point. - Migration can provide countries with the skilled workers it needs (1) so a destination country is able to generate a higher GDP (1). - Where large number of people migrate this can create a burden on destination countries (1) leading to shortages in housing or jobs (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(4)

Question number	Indicative content	
8(f)	A03 (3 marks)/A04 (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: A03 • Transnational corporations (TNCs) are present in multiple countries so facilitate communication, movement of goods, people and revenue between countries. • TNCs can be involved in the spread of culture for example McDonalds is one of the largest fast-food chain TNCs with over 34,000 restaurants in 119 countries and in doing so has spread fast food culture across the globe. • The presence of TNCs in a host country can attract additional inward investment from other TNCs so can facilitate further international links driving globalisation. • Some TNCs locate parts of their company (e.g. manufacturing) in developing countries where wages are lower. This can encourage the movement of manufacturing away from developed countries into a greater range of countries fuelling globalisation through the expansion of supply chains. • Globalisation is also fostered through economic development, advances in technology and transport but ultimately these are factors that affect the operation of TNCs too. A04 • Figure 8b shows how some TNCs have a large global footprint in terms of the number of countries they are present in. • Figure 8b shows how TNCs have the potential to impact a large number of people through employment, and the sale of goods and services in different countries. • Figure 8b shows how the headquarters for TNCs are often in developed countries (USA and UK in Figure 8c). • Figure 8b indicates that there are negative impacts of TNC activity and that the overall benefits may not be global.	
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)

Question number	Indicative content
8 (g)	A02 (4 marks), A03 (4 marks), A04 (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: A02 - Globalisation is the process of increasing integration of national markets into a single global system. - Globalisation can lead to greater economic and social integration of countries and people which can support greater international collaboration through international organisations as well as businesses. - Being involved in the global economy can lead to job creation, the opportunity to earn a living and improve quality of life for many people, as well as economic development for the country more broadly. A03 - The benefits of globalisation can include: - Building trade links with other countries - Job creation and more formal job opportunities (and more skilled jobs) - Development of infrastructure - Foreign exchange increase through exports - Investment in new technologies. - The disadvantages of globalisation include: - The profit driven nature of enterprises in the global economy (e.g. TNCs) - Profits from TNCs often do not benefit host countries as much as they are sent back to where the headquarters is based. - There is the potential for exploitation of workers - It can lead to exploitation of the environment - New jobs may not always be given to local people but may lead to greater migration of workers from developed countries to support TNC development. - The impacts of globalisation are uneven with much of the economic benefit being centred in developed countries, often where TNC headquarters are located, but with more disadvantages experienced by developing/emerging countries. A04 - Figure 8a shows how tourism is an important component of GDP for many countries across the globe.



Question number	Indicative content	
	- Figure 8a shows how tourism represents a significant component of GDP for countries such as Thailand, Iceland, Morocco and Greece. - Figure 8a shows how tourism can be an important component of both developed and developing/emerging country economies. - Figure 8b shows how TNC have the potential to have a positive impact through creation of large number of jobs across the world. - Figure 8b shows how the headquarters of TNCs tend to be in developed countries (UK and USA). - Figure 8b shows how TNCs have the potential to have negative impacts, through poor working conditions of workers and causing environmental damage.	
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) - 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)

Question number	Answer	Mark
-----------------	--------	------



8(a)(i)	AO1 (1 mark) C moving to another country due to war (1) The answer cannot be A, B or D as these are all examples of voluntary migration.	(1)
----------------	---	------------

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(a)(ii)	AO1 (1 mark) A – more job opportunities (1) The answer cannot be B, C or D as these are all push factors.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)	AO1 (2 marks) Award one mark for a suitable reason and a further mark for development. - To create jobs in the tourist sector (1) which can support economic development but without damaging the environment (1). - To limit the number of tourists (1) which can reduce damage from mass tourism (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(c)(i)	AO3 (1 mark) Award 1 mark for: China (1)	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(c)(ii)	AO4 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for comparative statement, and a further mark for development or use of relevant data, up to a maximum of 2 marks per idea. - There are more countries in North America with a higher amount of foreign direct investment than in Africa(1). There are no countries in Africa with FDI in the highest bracket shown (1). - There is information on FDI for most of North America, whereas there are many countries in Africa with no data (1), particularly most countries in the centre of Africa (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(c)(iii)	AO2 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for identification of suitable reason and a further mark for an explanation of the impact, up to a maximum of 2 marks. - More developed countries tend to have higher levels of FDI (1) as they have advanced economies which attract investment (1). - Countries with high levels of FDI may have governments which have policies to support FDI (1) e.g. the UK had a Global Entrepreneur Programme to attract FDI. - Countries with a highly skilled workforce may have higher FDI (1) because business and organisations want to invest where they have the workers to create their products or deliver their services (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(c)(iv)	A02 (1 mark) / A03 (1 mark) Award 1 mark for a suitable reason, and a further mark for explanation or development. - The data only shows the contribution of FDI (1) which is only a portion of the economy rather than the trade relationships established (1). - There are many countries without any data (1) and therefore does not show a global picture as many of the countries without any data are embedded into the global economy (1).	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(d)	A01 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for each way provided up to a maximum of marks. - Visas (1) - Quota systems (1) - Requirement of certain qualifications (1) - Border controls (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(e)	A01 (2 marks) / A02 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for each suitable impact, and a further mark for development, up to a maximum of 2 marks per idea. Answers may focus on different types of migration (voluntary, forced, temporary). - Migration can lead to a loss of skilled workers (1) so a donor country may experience higher levels of employment opportunities (1). - Where migrants send money home as remittances (1) this can improve the quality of life for some people who are back in the donor countries (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(4)

Question number	Indicative content	
8(f)	A03 (3 marks)/A04 (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: A03 • Transnational corporations (TNCs) are present in multiple countries so facilitate communication, production and movement of goods, people and revenue between countries. • TNCs can be involved in the spread of culture in host countries for example McDonalds is one of the largest fast-food chain TNCs with over 34,000 restaurants in 119 countries and in doing so has spread fast food culture across the globe. • The presence of TNCs in a host country can attract additional inward investment from other TNCs so can facilitate further international links driving globalisation. • Some TNCs locate parts of their company (e.g. manufacturing) in developing countries where wages are lower. This can encourage the movement of manufacturing away from developed countries into a greater range of countries fuelling globalisation through the expansion of supply chains, and contributing the global shift of industry. • TNCs can support globalisation as they can support economic development in different countries through introduction of advances in technology and transport. • TNCs can also have negative impacts, damaging environments and exploiting local workers. • It is possible for the positive economic impacts of TNCs to be limited where a significant proportion of profits are sent back to countries where the headquarters are based. A04 • Figure 8b shows how some TNCs have a large global footprint in terms of the number of countries they are present in. • Figure 8b shows how TNCs have the potential to impact a large number of people through employment, and the sale of goods and services in different countries. • Figure 8b shows how the headquarters for TNCs are often in developed countries (USA and UK). • Figure 8b indicates that there are negative impacts of TNC activity and that the overall benefits may not be global.	
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)

Question number	Indicative content
8 (g)	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 - Globalisation and the global economy has been driven by a number of factors including trade, foreign investment, aid, labour, modern transport and information technology. - Trade blocs have been established to facilitated trade relationships between groups of countries, such blocs have led to wider agreements which can also involve the movement of people (for example the European Union). - Advances in technology such as telecommunications and the internet have facilitated rapid growth of global trade (but also contributed to a global shift). - In 2019 global trade value exported throughout the world was around US\$19 trillion (up from US\$ 6.45 trillion in 2000). - According to the United Nations there were 272 million international migrants in 2019 (an increase of 51 million since 2010). International migrants represent about 3.5% of the world

Question number	Indicative content	
	population, and three out of every four international migrants are of working age (20-64 years). AO3 - Global institutions such as the WTO, IMF have been instrumental in shaping trading and political relationships between countries. The WTO focuses on promoting free trade, and the IMF focuses on supporting a system of international payments. The World Bank has been involved in providing loans and development programmes to many countries. - The movement of people has been an important component of driving the global economy, because many workers move for study and work. Many countries rely on skilled workers moving to support their economies. AO4 - Figure 8a shows how there is an uneven pattern of FDI across the globe. Europe and North America have a lot of countries with high levels of FDI, while Africa, Asia, and South America have a much higher variation in FDI levels. - Figure 8a shows how there is an incomplete picture of international trade and economic activity by looking just at FDI as much of Africa does not have any available data. - Figure 8b shows how TNC have the potential to have a positive impact through creation of large number of jobs across the world. - Figure 8b shows how the headquarters of TNCs tend to be in developed countries (UK and USA). - Figure 8b shows how TNCs have the potential to have impacts, through poor working conditions of workers and causing environmental damage.	
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



Question number	Indicative content	
		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)

Question number	Answer	Mark
-----------------	--------	------



8(a)(i)	AO1 (1 mark) B More disposable income. (1) The answer cannot be A, C or D as these are not reasons for the growth of mass tourism.	(1)
----------------	--	------------

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(a)(ii)	AO1 (1 mark) A Employing local people at tourist resorts (1) The answer cannot be B, C or D as these are not strategies which would encourage more sustainable tourism.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)	AO1 (2 marks) Award one mark for a suitable factor. • Trade (restrictions/agreements) (1) • Conflict/war (1) • Energy prices (1) • International agreements (1) • Natural disasters (1) • Uncertainty about land ownership (1) Do not accept 'land availability'. Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(c)(i)	AO3 (1 mark) Award 1 mark for: • Highest = Viet Nam (1)	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(c)(ii)	AO4 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for initial point of difference identified, and a further mark for development, up to a maximum of 2 marks per idea. • There is much greater variation in the percentage of trade as a share of GDP in Africa than in South America (1) with some countries such as Sudan having less than 20% compared to Mozambique as high as 500% (1). • The majority of countries in South America have 2050% compared to Africa where the majority are 50100% (1) There are no countries in South America with more than 100% (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(c)(iii)	AO2 (2 marks) Award 1 mark (AO1) for identification of suitable impact and a further mark (AO2) for an explanation of the impact, up to a maximum of 2 marks. • Different levels of economic development (1) may lead to type of trade such as industrial exports being more important for some economies than others (1). • International relations/interconnectedness (1) may affect the amount of imports and exports that a country can be engaged in (1). • High availability of primary resources (1) leading to high exports (1). • Historical ties (1) that have been maintained as trade links (1). • Access to trading blocs (1) which encourage/prevent trade (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(c)(iv)	A02 (1 mark) / A03 (1 mark) Award 1 mark a suitable reason, and a further mark for explanation or development. - The data shows that nearly all countries have a significant percentage of their GDP as trade (1) which indicates they are engaged in a lot of imports and exports (1). - Trade is an important element of globalisation processes (1) and this map shows that for some countries this is an extremely high proportion of their GDP (1).	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(d)	A01 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for each suitable push factor. - Poor job opportunities (1) - Lack of healthcare (1) - Lack of education facilities (1) - Conflict/war (1) - Poor quality of life (1). - Famine/food shortage (1) Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(e)	A01 (2 marks) / A02 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for each approach, and a further mark for development or explanation, up to a maximum of 2 marks for each point. - Strict immigration laws like in Australia (1) ensure people migrating to the country have the right skills that are needed in the country (1) - Physical borders and crossing points (1) restrict the movement of people into the country, as seen in the USA/Mexico border (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(4)

Question number	Indicative content	
8(f)	A03 (3 marks)/A04 (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: A03 • International institutions play an important role in a global economy. • The actions of these international institutions can affect geopolitical relationships. Sometimes it creates issues of different levels of power in the global economy. For example if a country requires an IMF loan it then creates a dependence for that country on others. Or if the WTO places restrictions on certain countries this can lead to some reductions in the global economy. Although it is the goal of the WTO to reduce trade barriers through negotiations with respective countries, and if successful could lead to greater trade. • The World Bank supports countries to achieve sustainable growth through investment as well as providing advisory services to businesses and governments. • The IMF has three core objectives: to support more international monetary cooperation, encourage trade, and discourage policies that would harm prosperity. • In addition to international institutions as shown in Figure 8b there are processes which can create a more globalised economy, such as the role of trading blocs like the North American Free Trade Agreement or the EU. A04 • Figure 8b shows information about four global institutions that are involved in global affairs. • Figure 8b shows how different international institutions have different roles, from those that are designed to focus on ensuring smooth trading systems (WTO) to those that are designed to promote peace (UN). • Figure 8b shows how many of these institutions are designed to tackle issues of economic challenges such as financial stability or poverty (IMF/WB).	
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)

Question number	Indicative content
8 (g)	A02 (4 marks), A03 (4 marks), A04 (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: A02 - Globalisation is the process of increasing integration of national markets into a single global system. - Globalisation can lead to greater economic and social integration of countries and people which can support greater international collaboration through international organisations as well as businesses. - Global GDP has grown from US\$34.7 trillion in 1980 to \$108 trillion by 2020 demonstrating that significant economic growth has taken place globally. A03 The benefits of globalisation can include: - Building trade links with other countries - Job creation and more formal job opportunities (and more skilled jobs) - Development of infrastructure - Foreign exchange increase through exports

	○ Investment in new technologies. • The disadvantages of globalisation include: ○ The profit driven nature of enterprises in the global economy (e.g. TNCs) ○ Profits from TNCs often do not benefit host countries as much as they are sent back to where the headquarters is based. ○ There is the potential for exploitation of workers. ○ It can lead to exploitation of the environment. ○ New jobs may not always be given to local people but may lead to greater migration of workers from developed countries to support TNC development. • It should also be recognised that the benefits and disadvantages that relate to globalisation are often uneven with much of the economic benefit being centred in developed countries, often where TNC headquarters are located, but with more disadvantages experienced by developing/emerging countries. AO4 • Figure 8a shows how there is significant global variation in the dependence on trade as a percentage of GDP. • Figure 8a shows how the majority of Europe trade represents 100-200% as a share of GDP, whereas in South America the percentage is much lower from 50-100%. • Figure 8a shows in Africa and Asia there is significant variability in trade as a share of GDP. • Figure 8b shows information about four global institutions that are involved in global affairs. • Figure 8b shows how different international institutions have different roles, from those that are designed to focus on ensuring smooth trading systems (WTO) to those that are designed to promote peace (UN). • Figure 8b shows how many of these institutions are designed to tackle issues of economic challenges such as financial stability or poverty (IMF/WB).	
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)
Question number	Indicative content	

		• 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) • 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)

Question number	Answer	Mark
-----------------	--------	------

8(a)(i)	AO1 (1 mark) B people have the choice to move location. (1) The answer cannot be A, C or D as these are not reasons for the definitions of voluntary migration, they are all examples of forced migration.	(1)
----------------	---	------------

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(a)(ii)	AO1 (1 mark) A availability of employment (1) The answer cannot be B, C or D as these are not pull factors for rural-urban migration. B is a reason for building on the rural-urban fringe, C and D are push factors.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(a)(iii)	AO1 (1 mark) Award one mark for a suitable strategy: • Quotas (1) • Visas (1) • Immigration regulations (1) • Permits for seasonal workers (1) • Points based system (1) • Border control (1) • Deportation (1) • Trade blocs (1) • Passports (1) Accept any other appropriate response.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)(i)	AO3 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for: • Highest positive net migration: Iceland • Highest negative net migration: Oman	(2)



Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)(ii)	AO2/AO3 (4 marks) Award 1 mark for the pattern, and a further mark for development with reference to the resource, up to a maximum of 2 marks per idea. Do not double credit mirrored reasons. • High levels of negative net migration in South Asia (0-4.9) (1) due to a globalised world in which international migration is commonplace (1). • Some high levels of negative net migration in Central Africa (1) due to poverty/desire for jobs with higher income (1). • Positive net migration in North America (1) due to desire for higher paid jobs/better quality of life (1). • More positive net migration in HICs than LICs (1) due to higher availability of jobs (1). Accept any other appropriate response. Accept a pattern to be a reference to more than one country.	(4)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(c)	AO1/AO2 (4 marks) Award 1 mark (AO1) for identification of suitable advantage and disadvantage and a further mark (AO2) for an explanation of the impact, up to a maximum of 2 marks. Advantages: • Increased employment opportunities (1) which can support increased household incomes (1). • Increased spending in the local areas (1) can boost the local economy (1). • Increased investment in infrastructure and services to cater for tourists (1) which can attract further investment and businesses (1). • Sharing of different cultures (1) leading to increased awareness of languages/traditions (1). • Positive multiplier effect (1) leading to greater investment in the area (1). Disadvantages: • Can put pressure on services (1) which can reduce availability of services for residents (1). • Can create environmental damage in some areas due to high numbers of tourists (1) which can reduce biodiversity (1). • Increased carbon emissions (1) due to lots of air travel (1).	(4)



	- Economy become reliant on tourism (1) which makes the economy vulnerable to events that reduce tourism (1). - Erosion of local cultures (1) due to influence of western brands (1). Accept any other appropriate response. Do not credit pollution on its own.	
--	---	--

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(d)(i)	A04 (2 marks) Award 1 mark a suitable correct method and 1 mark for correct answer. 125-35 (1) Accept 33-35 =90 (1) Accept responses in the range of 92-90	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(d)(ii)	A03 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for a suitable trend identified, and a further mark for description which could include the use of data. - The development aid received by Ethiopia gradually increases (1), rising from around \$5 to nearly \$50 by 2019 (1). - The development aid received by Rwanda increases significantly (1) but fluctuated between 2010-2015 (1). - Development aid increased for all countries shown (1) with the highest growth experienced by South Sudan 2010-2019 (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question number	Indicative content
8(e)	A03 (3 marks)/A04 (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 • Trade blocs play an important role in facilitating international relations between countries, in particular supporting trade. • The EU and NAFTA are some examples of trade blocs which have facilitated a large volume of trade/movement of people. • More recently African Continental Free Trade Area that now includes 54 countries and is designed to support trade between African nations. • There are other factors that supporting the creation of a more globalised economy. The actions of these international institutions such as the world bank and IMF as they try to reduce barriers to trade and support the development of different economies. • Where support is given to developing and emerging economies which can then lead to more integration into the global economy. Or the World Trade Organisation can place restrictions on some countries which can lead to some countries being more isolated from the global economy than others. • Transnational Corporations (TNCS) are another key factor in driving a globalised economy as they often have operations in different countries and are often linked to foreign direct investment (FDI). AO4 • Figure 8c shows information about the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership free trade deal. • Figure 8c shows how this trade deal has the potential to impact a population of 2.2. billion. • Figure 8c shows how the countries involved in this free trade deal share 28% of global trade/30% of global economic output.	
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)

Question number	Indicative content
8(f)	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 growth of the global economy has been driven by a range of factors including trade and investment but also aid, labour, improvements in transportation and developments in technology. • World trade volume (as measured by exports and imports) is around 45 times higher than in 1950, and trade values have increased by almost 400 times according to the World Trade Organisation. • Increases in trade have been made possible by creation of trade links and trade blocs between countries which has facilitated greater international trade. AO3 • Relationships between countries through trade agreements and trade blocs have increased some trade routes but have restricted others. Regional trade blocs such as ASEAN promote growth in the region but don't necessarily lead to increased global trade. Although increased economies in this region will contribute to the global economy overall. • Growth has been facilitated by advances in technology (such as the internet) which have increased productivity and reduced trade barriers and costs. It allows not only TNCs but also small and medium-sized enterprises to participate in the global economy. • The internet has revolutionized various aspects that can affect the global economy it has transformed how people communicate, reduced the need for transport, supported mass marketing and allowed for increased interactions. • Many countries have been supported by various forms of economic aid (such as loans from the IMF which aim to support sustainable growth). For many countries these have been an important measure to ensure growth in the economy. AO4 • Figure 8b shows how development aid received in selected African countries has increased since 1999.

Question number	Indicative content	
	- Figure 8b shows how for some countries the level of Development aid received per capita has increased significantly, for example in South Sudan this has increased from \$40 to \$160 by 2019. - Figure 8b shows how some countries have had a consistently rising amount of development aid from 1999-2019. - Figure 8c shows information about the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership free trade deal. - Figure 8c shows how this trade deal has the potential to impact a population of 2.2. billion. - Figure 8c shows how the countries involved in this free trade deal share 28% of global trade/30% of global economic output.	
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) - 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)

Question number	Answer	Mark
-----------------	--------	------



8(a)(i)	AO1 (1 mark) C faster transport. The answer cannot be A, B or D as these are not factors that have encouraged the growth of mass tourism. A & B (impact of mass tourism), D (related to trade not tourism).	(1)
----------------	--	------------

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(a)(ii)	AO1 (1 mark) D limiting numbers of tourists (1) The answer cannot be A, B or C as these are not strategies designed to make tourism more sustainable.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(a)(iii)	AO1 (1 mark) Award 1 mark for a suitable environmental impact. • Litter/land pollution (1) • Air pollution (1) • Water pollution (1) • Soil erosion (1) • Damage to wildlife habitats (1) • Destroys coral reefs (1) • Deforestation (1) • Increased carbon emissions/increased greenhouse gases/climate change (1) Accept any other appropriate response. Do not accept pollution on its own.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b) (ii)	A03 (2 marks) Award 1 mark each of the following answers in this order. • Highest: China (1) • Lowest: Chad (1)	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)(ii)	A02/A03 (4 marks) Award 1 mark for pattern identified, and a further mark for explanation of the reason, up to a maximum of 2 marks per idea. • There are very few countries with less than \$5billion of exports of goods and services (1) this is likely due to the nature of the globalised economy (1). • North America and Europe have the most countries with higher values of exports (1) likely to be due to the advanced economies where goods and particularly services are likely to be of higher value (1). • Africa tends to have many countries with \$50 billion and below (1) because many of the exports here will be natural resources which do not have as much value as processed goods (1). • Landlocked countries such as Chad have lower exports (1) due to more expensive costs of transport/lack of access to the coast (1). • High levels in Europe (US\$100.1+billion) (1) due to trade agreements reducing costs of exports (1). • Many countries in Africa have relatively low value (US\$5.1-10) (1) due to low value of natural resources exported (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(4)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(c)	A01/A02 (4 marks) Award 1 mark for each way identified, and a further mark for an explanation or development, up to a maximum of 2 marks for each. Trade: • Trade can be increased through trade blocs (1) as these promote relationships between member countries/often reduce trade barriers/tariffs (1). • Historical relationships such as former colonies (1) lead to continued patterns of trade for resources (1). • Where there are shared languages (1) this makes trade deals easier to negotiate (1). Tourism: • Where there are positive relationships between countries through trade tourism may be encouraged (1) and an increase in travel routes (1). • Preferable visa schemes/lack of visas (1) encouraging/discouraging tourism to particular countries (1). • Conflict zones (1) discourages travel to particular countries (due to safety) (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(4)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(d)(i)	A04 2 marks Award 1 mark for the correct method, and 1 mark for the correct answer. 144-112 (1) Higher number – lower number 32 (1) Accept answers using figures to lead to 29-35	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(d)(ii)	A02 (1 mark) / A03 1 mark Award 1 mark for identification fo a trend, and further mark for further description which could include the use of data, up to a maximum of 2 marks. • Increase in overall number of migrants (1) with males continuing to be higher than female across the years shown (1). • Both male and female migrants have increased since 2000 (1) by about a quarter (1). • Consistent more male migrants (1) with greatest difference in 2020 (1). • Increased in both migrants (1) but males always slightly higher (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question number	Indicative content
8(e)	A03 (3 marks)/A04 (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: A03 • In 2021, the global trade value of goods exported throughout the world was approximately US\$ 23 trillion up from around US\$6 trillion in 2000. This indicates the size of the growth of the global economy. • Indicators of the global economy are usually considered in economic terms provided by trade between different countries. • TNCs are often considered facilitators of the global economy because their supply chains are often global with operations in many different countries. • A key facilitator of the growth of the global economy has been the ease with which trade can take place, which has been driven by the internet (and smart phone use), as well as developments in modern transport to facilitate the faster movement of goods and people.

	A04 - Figure 8c shows there 6 factors that can affect the global economy. - Figure 8c shows how there are a range of potential factors that can affect engagement with, and development of, the global economy. - Figure 8c shows how the global economy is affected by technology, trade as well as people.	
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)

Question number	Indicative content
8(f)	A02 (4 marks), A03 (4 marks), A04 (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: A02 • Globalisation is the process of increased integration across different countries around the world. • Globalization has led to the increase trade of good and services. The pattern of trade is uneven depending on resources and services available. This is also influenced by geopolitical relations between countries, and activities trade blocs. • Globalization has led to the shifts in some part of supply chain processes from developed to developing/emerging countries. This increases investment in these areas, and can lead to greater employment. A03 • While primarily an economic process, it also can impact different cultures and global interaction increases. • The growth of the global economy may be measured in terms of trade, but its processes are driven by the people that do the work. • The organisations/businesses that drive the global economy are driven by its labour force. Some of these people move around the world for work. • While more integration in the global economy may bring greater investment, jobs and services, it also has impacts on the local cultures. • In the modern day the internet has facilitated communication between people around the world. This not only provides people with information about different aspects of the global economy necessary to understand how to increase trade, but also provides exposure to different global cultures. A04 • Figure 8b shows how there has an increased in international migration from around 165 million in 2000 to around 280 million in 2020. • Figure 8b shows how there are usually more male international migrants than females.

Question number	Indicative content	
	- Figure 8b shows that the proportion of male international migrants has risen slightly since 2000. - Figure 8c shows there 6 factors that can affect the global economy. - Figure 8c shows how there are a range of potential factors that can affect engagement with, and development of, the global economy. - Figure 8c shows how the global economy is affected by technology, trade as well as people.	
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) - 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)

Question number	Answer	Mark
-----------------	--------	------



8(a)(i)	AO1 (1 mark) D operates in many countries (1) The answer cannot be A, B or C as these are not features of transnational corporations (TNCs).	(1)
----------------	--	------------

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(a)(ii)	AO1 (1 mark) A can attract further investment (1) The answer cannot be B, C or D as they are all disadvantages of hosting transnational corporations (TNCs).	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)(i)	AO1 (1 mark) Award one mark for a suitable positive impact: • Greater pool of skilled labour (1). • Larger workforce (1) • Diversify local cultures (1). • Potential for greater productivity (1) Accept any other appropriate response.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)(ii)	AO3 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for each of the following: • Guandong (1) • Shanghai (1)	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)(iii)	AO2/AO3 (4 marks) Award 1 mark for initial reason, and a further mark for development with reference to the resource, up to a maximum of 2 marks per idea. • High levels of internal migration to the coast/Shanghai and Guandong (1) which is where there may be more ports (1). • Less migration to provinces that are not near international borders or coastlines (1) as this is not likely to be where many of the megacities are located (1). • There may be a higher concentration of jobs on coastal cities (1) which would lead to the increased to the higher number of migrants along nearly all coastal provinces (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(4)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(c)	AO1/AO2 (4 marks) Award 1 mark (AO1) for identification of suitable way and a further mark (AO2) for an explanation of the impact, up to a maximum of 2 marks. • Positive relationships can lead to the establishment of trade blocs (1) which can increase trade of goods due to preferable tariffs (1). • Breakdown in relationships can interrupt trade (1) for example conflict can lead to embargoes (1). • Countries with similar experiences can often work together in international groups such as BRICS (1) which can work towards increased trade between member countries (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(4)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(d)(i)	A04 (2 marks) Award 1 mark a suitable correct answer and 1 mark for correct method. $397 + 4 + 1 + 56 / 4$ OR $458/4$ (1) $114.5 / 115$ (1)	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(d)(ii)	A03 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for a suitable trend identified, and a further mark for description which could include the use of data. • An expected rise of carbon emissions (1) with a rise of over 200 Mt of CO₂ (1). • Rise expected in domestic and international travel across all methods (1) except cars which is expected to decline by around 9 Mt of CO₂ (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question number	Indicative content
8(e)	A03 (3 marks)/A04 (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: A03 • There are a range of economic and social factors that have led to increased tourism. • Economic factors include increased disposable incomes and the ability to access international travel due to greater availability of international flights and the growth of budget airlines. • Globalisation, and increased access to the internet/technology has led to greater awareness of more distant locations and this is reinforced the idea of travelling to more distant locations.

		- An increase in tourism in a particular area can also lead to a positive multiplier effect related to jobs, facilities and investment which can in turn lead to further increases in tourism. AO4 - Figure 8c shows how there a range of factors at different scales that have contributed to increased tourism. - Figure 8c shows how increased disposable income, increased paid leave from work increased media coverage of international destinations, expansion of budget airlines, increased desire to experience different cultures and government investment have lead to increased tourism. - Figure 8c shows how most of the factors are economic in nature, except the nature of media coverage and desire to experience different cultures.
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)

Question number	Indicative content
8 (f)	A02 (4 marks), A03 (4 marks), A04 (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: A02 • Tourism has contributed around US\$5.8 trillion in 2022 (up by 1 trillion since (2020), and the sectors share of the global economy has risen from 5.3% to 6.1%. • The tourism industry provides nearly 320 million jobs globally, but is expected to support an additional 126 million jobs in the next 10 years. • Tourism has many negative aspects including soil erosion, increased pollution and habitat loss. A03 • While there are many economic benefits associated with increased tourism there are a range of disadvantages: ◦ Environmental impacts include increased carbon emissions associated with greater travel, increased air/land pollution associated with tourist activities. Tourists, particularly where mass tourism is involved it can lead to habitat damage leading to an impact on food chains and biodiversity. ◦ Social impacts can include erosion of local cultures due to increased presence of tourists and trying to cater for their consumer trends. A04 • Figure 8b shows how there are expected increases in international and domestic tourism between 2016 and 2030. • Figure 8b shows how there is expected increase in all transportation modes except cars. There is an expected decrease in emissions from cars for international travel, but an increase in domestic car emissions from 559 to 626 Mt CO₂. • Figure 8c shows how there a range of factors at different scales that have contributed to increased tourism. • Figure 8c shows how increased disposable income, increased paid leave from work increased media coverage of international destinations, expansion of budget airlines, increased desire to experience different cultures and government investment have lead to increased tourism.

Question number	Indicative content	
	Figure 8c shows how most of the factors are economic in nature, except the nature of media coverage and desire to experience different cultures.	
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) - 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)

Question number	Answer	Mark
-----------------	--------	------



8(a)(i)	AO1 (1 mark) A conflict forces people to move (1) The answer cannot be B, C or D as these are not push factors for migration.	(1)
----------------	--	------------

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(a)(ii)	AO1 (1 mark) D to gain access to education (1) The answer cannot be A B or C as these are not types of voluntary migration.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(a)(iii)	AO1 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for each suitable impact provided. • Loss of labour in rural areas (1) • Urbanisation/growth of urban areas/urban sprawl (1) • Decline of rural areas (1) • Pressure on services (e.g. healthcare/education) in urban areas (1) • Lack of affordable housing in urban areas / homelessness (1). • Increase informal economy (1) • Lack of jobs/unemployment/more employment (1) • Increase demand for resources (e.g. water, electricity, utilities, energy) • More crime (1) • More congestion/traffic increase (1) • Increased population (density)/overcrowding (1) Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b) (i)	AO3 (1 mark) Award 1 mark for: • Australia (1)	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)(ii)	AO2/AO3 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for identification of a pattern shown on the resource, and a further mark for a reason for this pattern, up to a maximum of 2 marks per idea. • Most of Europe is in positive net migration (1) with the highest net migration rates being experienced in Scandinavia and Eastern Europe (1). • Southern Europe has relatively low net migration growth (1) while Northern Europe has higher rates of growth around +100/1000(1). • Europe has positive net migration (1) Richer countries have the highest amount of positive net migration (1) Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)(iii)	AO2/AO3 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for identification of a pattern shown on the resource, and a further mark for possible impact of this pattern, up to a maximum of 2 marks per idea. • Some countries such as Canada (and Australia) have high levels of net migration growth (1) which may lead to pressure on services/competition for jobs (1). • Regions with high positive net migration like the UK (1) may experience brain gain for highly skilled workers to come to work as doctors/dentists/vets (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)(iv)	AO2/AO3 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for identification reason and a further mark extension or development, up to a maximum of 2 marks per idea.	

	• It demonstrates a global movement of people (1) which indicates that movement of workers which is important for the growth of the global economy (1). • It shows how some countries are desirable for people to move to (1) demonstrating how some people have the freedom to move around the world (1). • Places with positive net migration (1) have best employment opportunities (1) • Places with negative net migration (1) have least employment opportunities/high unemployment (1) Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)
--	--	------------

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(c)	AO2 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for each suitable reason. • Increased disposable income (1) • Expanded air networks/ improved transport (1) • Increased cheap/budget airlines (1) • Increased awareness of different locations /information from media (1) • Improvements in communications (1) • (More purpose-built tourist) resorts (1) • Tourism as an economic strategy (1) • Package holidays (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(d)	A01(2 marks)/AO2 (2 mark) Award 1 mark for a relevant economic impact, and further mark for further description or development, up to a maximum of 2 marks. • Increased opportunities for jobs in tourist industry such as hotel workers (1) which can improved household incomes/disposable income (1). • Increase GDP (1) as tourists spend money on goods/food/souvenirs (1) • (Import) leakage (1) as countries need to import goods/food/beverages to satisfy foreign tourist market costing the country money (1) • (Export) leakage (1) workers are paid into foreign bank accounts/maintain their property in their home country and do not invest in the host country's economy (1) Accept any other appropriate response.	(4)

Question number	Indicative content	
8(e)	A03 (3 marks)/A04 (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: A03 - Transnational corporations (TNCs) are present in multiple countries so facilitate communication, movement of goods, people and revenue between countries. - TNCs can be involved in the spread of culture for example McDonalds is one of the largest fast-food chain TNCs with over 34,000 restaurants in 119 countries and in doing so has spread fast food culture across the globe. - The presence of TNCs in a host country can attract additional inward investment from other TNCs so can facilitate further international links driving globalisation. - Some TNCs locate parts of their company (e.g. manufacturing) in developing countries where wages are lower. This can encourage the movement of manufacturing away from developed countries into a greater range of countries fuelling globalisation through the expansion of supply chains. - Globalisation is also fostered through economic development, advances in technology and transport but ultimately these are factors that affect the operation of TNCs too. A04 - Figure 8b indicates there can be positive and negative impacts of TNCs. - Figure 8b indicates that positive impacts can include increased investments and improved infrastructure. - Figure 8b indicates how there can be negative impacts such as low wages for workers and environmental damage.	
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. (A03) - Uses some geographical skills to obtain information with limited relevance and accuracy, which supports few aspects of the argument. (A04)
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)
--	--	---

•

Question number	Indicative content
8 (f)	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 growth of the global economy has been driven by a range of factors including trade, foreign investment, aid, labour, modern transport and information technologies. • Global trade of goods was around US\$24.9 trillion, and services around US\$6.8 trillion in 2022. • The level of trade and investment countries are involved in varies, and some countries rely on international aid (through IMF loans or similar) or international aid to support their economies. In 2022 around US\$ 22.3 billion of international aid was provided globally. • Transnational corporations are businesses that have global networks, and in doing so involve the employment of people and trade of goods around the world. AO3 • TNCs are an important component of the global economy as they facilitate investment in different areas, the employment of people and the growth of economies. • The global economy is also driven by the movement of people who are moving to where there is work available, and often in search of more highly skilled work. It is these movements that enable companies like TNCs to operate. • The modern global economy is dependent on communications such as the internet, and the growth of these communications has facilitated greater trade beyond traditional TNC networks. AO4 • Figure 8a shows how there is significant variation in global net migration rates. Even within continents such as Africa and South America there are a mix of countries with net migration gain and loss.

Question number	Indicative content	
	- Figure 8a shows how Central America, Northern Africa and much of Asia have a slight net migration loss (around 0-2.5 per 1,000). - Figure 8a shows how developed countries such as USA, Canada and Australia have high levels of net migration gain (between 2.5-10 per 1,000) - Figure 8b indicates there can be positive and negative impacts of TNCs. - Figure 8b indicates that positive impacts can include increased investments and improved infrastructure. - Figure 8b indicates how there can be negative impacts such as low wages for workers and environmental damage.	
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) - 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)

Question number	Answer	Mark
-----------------	--------	------



8(a)(i)	AO1 (1 mark)	
----------------	---------------------	--

	B increased government investment in tourism (1) The answer cannot be A, C or D as these are not reasons for the growth of mass tourism.	(1)
--	---	------------

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(a)(ii)	AO1 (1 mark) A employment opportunities (1) The answer cannot be B, C or D as these are not positive impacts of mass tourism.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(a)(iii)	AO1 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for each suitable action. - Restricting the number of tourists (1) - Tourist taxes (1) - Employing local people (1) - Using local materials (1) - Ecotourism (1) - Educating tourists/awareness campaigns (1) Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b) (i)	AO3 (1 mark) Award 1 mark for: China (1)	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)(ii)	AO2/AO3 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for identification of a pattern shown on the resource, and a further mark for a description or use of data, up to a maximum of 2 marks per idea. - Asia has many countries with a high number of emigrants (1) such as Afghanistan with 5-10 million. - Central Asia has a lower number of emigrants (1) for example Mongolia with up to 100,000 (1). - Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)(iii)	AO2/AO3 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for identification of a pattern shown on the resource, and a further mark for a reason for this pattern or use of data, up to a maximum of 2 marks per idea. • High numbers of emigrants from regions such as Asia (1) can lead to labour shortages (1). • High numbers of emigrants from countries such as India (1) may lead to significant remittances sent home (1). • People set up business with features of their home country (1) leading to cultural exchange (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)(iv)	AO2/AO3 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for an initial reason and a further mark extension or development, up to a maximum of 2 marks per idea. • It demonstrates a global movement of people (1) which indicates that movement of workers is important for the growth of the global economy (1). • It shows how some countries are desirable for people to move to (1) demonstrating how some people have the freedom to move around the world (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(c)	AO2 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for each suitable push factor. • Lack of employment opportunities (1).	

	• Lack of access to high quality education (1). • Poverty (1) • Low paid work (1) • Conflict (1) • Discrimination (1) • Natural Hazards (1) Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)
--	--	------------

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(d)	A01(2 marks)/A02 (2 mark) Award 1 mark for identification of an economic benefit, and further mark for explanation, up to a maximum of 2 marks. • Greater integration of economies (1) which means that more trade can take place increasing global trade levels (1). • Countries linked through global supply chains (1) which can increase jobs in many areas of the world (1). • Increased trade levels (1) which can lead to greater foreign direct investment (1). • Increase trade levels (1) means more income for the country (1) • The sharing of technology (1) leads to industrial growth. (1) • Travel is more accessible and affordable, (1) which means more tourists spend money in the local economy (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(4)

Question number	Indicative content
8(e)	A03 (3 marks)/A04 (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: A03 • The World Trade Organisation was established in 1995 and was signed by 123 countries. Membership of the WTO has grown to 164 by 2024. • The WTO aimed to improve the welfare of people around the world but was designed to progressively reduce obstacles to trade.

	Although in some cases WTO rules support trade barriers (e.g. to protect the environment). • The WTO is involved in activities which it claims can: cut living costs and raise living standards; settle disputes and reduce trade tensions; stimulate economic growth and employment; cut the cost of doing business internationally; encourage good governance; help countries develop; support the environment and health; and contribute to peace stability. • WTO has been accused of being unfair to some countries (particularly developing countries). • Members do not always agree on new trade rules which could restrict some parts of the global economy. AO4 • Figure 8b shows how the WTO has been operating since 1995. • Figure 8b shows how there are a large number of countries involved in the WTO (164). • Figure 8b shows how the WTO has a range of functions from managing trade agreements to monitoring national trade policies.	
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)

Question number	Indicative content
8 (f)	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.

Question number	Indicative content
	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 growth of the global economy has been driven by a range of factors including trade, foreign investment, aid, labour, modern transport and information technologies. • Global trade of goods was around US\$24.9 trillion, and services around US\$ 6.8 trillion in 2022. • The level of trade and investment countries are involved in varies, and some countries rely on international aid (through IMF loans or similar) or international aid to support their economies. In 2022 around US\$ 22.3 billion of international aid was provided globally. • Transnational corporations are businesses that have global networks, and in doing so involve the employment of people and trade of goods around the world. • World Trade Organisation (WTO) is an international organisation that regulates international trade between countries. It coordinates trade negotiations, resolves disputes and oversees the implementation of trade agreements. By 2024 there are 164 member states which represent over 98% of global trade. The WTO is just one of several international trade blocs. • The growth of the global economy has been driven by a range of factors including trade, foreign investment, aid, labour, modern transport and information technologies. • Global trade of goods was around US\$24.9 trillion, and services around US\$ 6.8 trillion in 2022. AO3 • The global economy is also driven by the movement of people who are moving to where there is work available, and often in search of more highly skilled work. It is these movements that enable companies like TNCs to operate. • The WTO has been shown to increase trade and reduce barriers by facilitating a range of trade agreements, this has more widely been linked by the UN as reducing global inequality. • TNCs are an important component of the global economy as they facilitate investment in different areas, the employment of people and the growth of economies. • The modern global economy is dependent on communications such as the internet, and the growth of these communications has facilitated greater trade beyond traditional TNC networks. AO4 • Figure 8a shows how there is significant variation in the numbers of emigrants. • Figure 8 shows how much of Asia has high number of emigrants compared to Africa and South America. • Figure 8 a shows how Africa has many countries with less than 5 million emigrants.

Question number	Indicative content	
	- Figure 8b shows how the WTO has been operating since 1995. - Figure 8b shows how there are a large number of countries involved in the WTO (164). - Figure 8 b shows how the WTO has a range of function from administering trade agreements to monitoring national trade policies.	
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) - 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)

Question number	Answer	Mark
-----------------	--------	------

