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| **IBDP Geography – Global Interactions – Question Spotting & Potential Questions 2023** |

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| **Unit 4 – Power, Places & Networks** | | | |
| **Syllabus Point** | **Questions already asked** | **Date** | **Potential Question** |
| 1. **Global Interactions & Global Power - KEY CONCEPT - ​How global power and influence varies spatially** | | | |
| Globalization **indices** showing how countries participate in global interactions |  |  |  |
| Global **superpowers** and their economic, geopolitical and cultural influence  **• Detailed examples of at least two actual or potential global superpowers** | (b) Discuss the challenges and opportunities that global superpowers create for other countries. [16]  Analyse how powerful countries are able to sustain their global influence over time. [12] | May 2021  Nov 2022 | Using examples, analyse ways in which global superpowers have exerted influence on different places. [12] |
| **Powerful organizations** and global groups:  • G7/8, G20 and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) groups  • Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries’ (OPEC) influence over energy policies  • **global lending institutions**, including the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and New Development Bank (NDB) | 2. (a) Analyse how the actions of two global groups or organizations have resulted in  countries being more interconnected. [12]  1(b) Discuss ways in which global financial flows can be affected by the actions of governments. [16] | May 2021  Nov 2020 | Using examples, analyse ways in which global groups or organizations control the flows of money and energy to different places. [12]  Analyse how powerful organizations are able to sustain their global influence over time. [12] |
| **Synthesis, evaluation and skills opportunities**  **​**  **How wealthy and powerful places exist at varying scales, and how the global map is complex and subject to change** | | | |
| 1. **Global Networks & Flows - KEY CONCEPT - ​How different places become interconnected by global interactions** | | | |
| Global trade in **materials, manufactured goods and services** |  |  | Analyse the relative importance of different networks and flows in connecting countries (12) |
| An overview of international **aid, loans and debt relief** | 1(b) Discuss ways in which global financial flows can be affected by the actions of governments. [16]  Using examples, explain how two types of financial flow connect different places together. [12] | Nov 2020  May 2022 |
| **International remittances** from economic migrants | 1(b) Discuss ways in which global financial flows can be affected by the actions of governments. [16]  Using examples, explain how two types of financial flow connect different places together. [12] | Nov 2020  May 2022 |
| **illegal flows**, such as trafficked people, counterfeit goods and narcotics | 3(b) Discuss how different businesses and societies have been affected by the growth of global supply chains. [16] | May 2021 |
| **Foreign Direct Investment** (FDI) and **outsourcing** by transnational corporations (TNCs), and ways in which this networks places and markets  • **Two contrasting detailed examples of TNCs and their global strategies and supply chains** | (b) Discuss the opportunities and challenges that global interactions create for different transnational corporations (TNCs). [16]  3(b) Discuss how different businesses and societies have been affected by the growth of global supply chains. [16] | Nov 2019  May 2021 | Using examples, analyse ways in which contrasting TNCs implement their global strategies and supply chains. [12] |
| **Synthesis, evaluation and skills opportunities**  **​**  **The relative importance of different flows, and the suitability of different methods for graphically representing flows and interactions** | | | |
| 1. **Human and physical influences on global interactions - KEY CONCEPT - ​How political, technological and physical processes influence global interactions** | | | |
| **Political factors** that affect global interactions:  • multi-governmental organisations **(MGOs)** and free trade zones  • **economic migration** controls and rules | 1(b) Discuss ways in which global financial flows can be affected by the actions of governments. [16]  **2.** (a) Using examples, analyse ways in which international economic migration has been affected by political decision making. [12] | Nov 2020  Nov 2021 | Using examples, analyse ways in which multi governmental organisations (MGOs) and free trade zones influence the flow of people and trade between places. [12] |
| Our **“shrinking world”** and the forces driving technological innovation:  • changing global data flow patterns and trends  • transport developments over time  • patterns and trends in communication infrastructure and use | ?? |  | Using examples, analyse how the concept of the “shrinking world” has accelerated globalization. [12]  Using examples, analyse how the improved speed and capacity of transportation has accelerated globalization. [12]  Using examples, analyse how developments in communication infrastructure have accelerated globalization. [12] |
| The influence of the **physical environment on global interactions:**  • natural resource availability  • the potentially limiting effect of geographic isolation, at varying scales | 1 (b) “Physical geography is the main reason why some places are less connected than others.” Discuss this statement. [16]  2(b) “Physical factors are the main reason why cultural diversity varies from place to place.” Discuss this statement. [16]  (a) Analyse how interactions between places can be affected by the physical environment. [12] | May 2019  Nov 2020 | Explain how the physical environment can influence the level of interactions between different places. [12] |
| **Synthesis, evaluation and skills opportunities**  **How processes that influence spatial interactions are interlinked in complex ways that accelerate globalization** | | | |
| **Unit 5 - Human Development & Diversity** | | | |
| **Syllabus Point** | **Question already asked** | **Date** | **Potential Question** |
| 1. **Development Opportunities - KEY CONCEPT - ​Ways of supporting the processes of human development** | | | |
| The multidimensional process of human development and ways to measure it:  • **UN Sustainable Development Goals** criteria  • **validity and reliability** of development indicators and indices, including the human development index (HDI) and gender inequality index (GII)  • **empowering women and indigenous or minority groups** | 1(b) Discuss the relationships between globalisation and human development [16]  2 (a) Analyse the validity and reliability of two indicators of human development [12]  1 (a) Using examples, analyse ways in which global interactions can lead to improved gender equality. [12]  (a) Explain the strengths of the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals as a way of supporting the human development process. [12) | May 2019  May 2019  Nov 2019  May 2022 | Using examples, analyse ways in which global interactions can lead to the empowerment of women and minority groups. [12] |
| **Detailed illustrative examples of affirmative action to close the development gap**  The importance of **social entrepreneurship approaches** for human development:  • the work of microfinance organizations and their networks  • alternative trading networks such as “**Fairtrade”**  • **TNC corporate social responsibility** frameworks and global agreements | 1 (a) Explain how microfinance organizations and alternative trading networks can help communities to develop. [12] | May 2021 | Explain how TNC corporate social responsibility and global agreements can help to support human development in different communities. [12] |
| **Synthesis, evaluation and skills opportunities**  **How actions to support human development involve spatial interactions from local to global scales** | | | |
| 1. **Changing Identities & Cultures - KEY CONCEPT - ​How global interactions bring cultural influences and changes to places** | | | |
| The **global spectrum of cultural traits**, ethnicities and identities, and ways in which the spectrum of diversity is **widening or narrowing at different scales** | 1 (a) Analyse the ways in which cultural traits are spread from place to place [12]  Analyse reasons why glocalization has become an increasingly important strategy for many transnational corporations (TNCs). [12  **3.** (a) Using examples, analyse the links between cultural diversity and cultural hybridity. [12] | May 2019  Nov 2021 | Using examples, analyse the links between branded commodities and cultural changes in the built environment. [12]  Using examples, analyse how global interactions may lead to a **narrowing** of cultural diversity in different places. [12]  Using examples, analyse how global interactions may lead to a widening of cultural diversity in different places. [12] |
| the diffusion of **cultural traits**, and **cultural imperialism** |
| **glocalization** of branded commodities, and cultural hybridity |
| cultural landscape changes in the **built environment** |
| How **diasporas** influence cultural diversity and identity at both global and local scales  **• Case study of a global diaspora population and its cultures(s)** | 2 (a) Using examples, analyse the influence of **diaspora** populations on the cultural **identity** of different places. [12] | Nov 2019 | Using examples, analyse the influence of diaspora populations on the cultural **diversity** of different places. [12] |
| **Synthesis, evaluation and skills opportunities**  **Differing evidence and perspectives on how diversity is changing at local, national and global scales** | | | |
| 1. **Local Responses to Global Interactions - KEY CONCEPT - The varying power of local places and actors to resist or accept change** | | | |
| **Local and civil society resistance** to global interactions:  • **rejection of globalized production,** including campaigns against TNCs and in favour of local sourcing of food and goods by citizens  • rise of **anti-immigration movements** | (b) Discuss the opportunities and challenges that global interactions create for different transnational corporations (TNCs). [16]  1. (a) Analyse reasons for the recent and widespread rise of anti‐immigration movements. [12] | Nov 2019  Nov 2020 | Analyse the reasons for the widespread rejection of globalized production in favour of local sourcing by citizens [12] |
| **Geopolitical constraints** on global interactions:  • **government and militia controls** on personal freedoms to participate in global interactions  • **national trade restrictions**, including protectionism and resource nationalism | 3 (a) Analyse the reasons why people’s freedom to participate in global interactions varies from place to place. [12]  **1.** (a) Using examples, analyse the reasons why some national governments introduce trade restrictions. [12] | Nov 2019  Nov 2021 | Using examples, analyse the reasons why some national governments & militia attempt to control personal freedoms to participate in global interactions. [12] |
| The role of civil society in **promoting international-mindedness and participating in global interactions**, including social media use and campaigning for internet freedom  • **Two detailed examples of places where restricted freedoms have been challenged** | 2(b) Discuss ways in which communications technology can help and hinder human development processes. [16]  Analyse ways in which civil society organizations have influenced people’s views on different types of global interactions. [12 | Nov 2019  Nov 2022 | Using examples, analyse how civil societies challenge the restriction of personal freedoms in different places [12] |
| **​**  **Synthesis, evaluation and skills opportunities**  **How acceptance of, or resistance to, global interactions takes different forms and occurs at different scales** | | | |
| **Unit 6 – Global Resilience** | | | |
| **Syllabus Point** | **Question already asked** | **Date** | **Potential Question** |
| 1. **Geopolitical and economic risks​ - KEY CONCEPT - ​ How technological and globalizing processes create new geopolitical and economic risks for individuals and societies** | | | |
| **Threats** to individuals and businesses:  • hacking, identity theft and the implications of surveillance for personal freedoms  • political, economic and physical risks to global supply chain flows | 2(b) Discuss ways in which communications technology can help and hinder human development processes. [16]  b) Discuss the local and global challenges that are being created by new communications technologies. [16] | Nov 2019  Nov 2021 | Using examples, analyse the increasing threats to individuals and businesses from technological developments. [12]  Using examples, analyse the risks to global supply chains by geopolitical instability. [12] |
| **New and emerging threats** to the political and economic sovereignty of states:  • profit repatriation and tax avoidance by TNCs and wealthy individuals  • disruptive technological innovations, such as drones and 3D printing | b) Discuss the local and global challenges that are being created by new communications technologies. [16]  (b) Discuss the opportunities and challenges that global interactions create for different transnational corporations (TNCs). [16]  2(b) Discuss ways in which communications technology can help and hinder human development processes. [16]  “New technologies solve more global problems than they create.”  To what extent do you agree with this statement? [16] | Nov 2021  Nov 2019  Nov 2019  May 2022 | Analyse reasons for new and emerging threats to the political and economic sovereignty of states. [12] |
| The correlation between increased **globalization and renewed nationalism**  **• Two detailed examples to illustrate geopolitical tension/conflict** | 3 (a) Using examples, analyse the links between globalisation and the rise of nationalism in some countries. [12] | May 2019 | Using examples, analyse the links between globalisation and geopolitical tension in some countries. [12] |
| **​Synthesis, evaluation and skills opportunities**  **How the advantages of globalization must be weighed against heightened possibilities of new geopolitical and economic risks** | | | |
| 1. **Environmental Risks - KEY CONCEPT - ​ How global interactions create environmental risks for particular places and people** | | | |
| ​**Transboundary pollution** (TBP) affecting a large area/more than one country  • **One TBP case study including the consequences and possible responses** | 3. (a) Analyse the scale and severity of the challenges created by transboundary pollution (TBP). [12] | Nov 2020 | Examine the spatial pattern of environmental impacts associated with TBP. [12]  Examine the responses of stakeholders to the impacts associated with one TBP event. [12] |
| **Environmental impacts** of global flows at varying scales:  • **localized pollution**, including impacts along shipping lanes  • c**arbon footprints** for global flows of food, goods and people | **3.** (a) Analyse ways in which global trade flows can affect the size of national carbon footprints. [12] | May 2021 | Analyse ways in which global trade flows can cause localized pollution in different places. [12] |
| **Environmental issues** linked with the global shift of industry:  • polluting manufacturing industries  • food production systems for global agribusiness | 3 (b) Examine the spatial pattern of environmental impacts associated with different global flows. [16] | May 2019 | Analyse ways in which global shift of industry can cause environmental issues in different places. [12]  Analyse ways in which the globalization of food production systems has caused environmental issues in different places. [12] |
| ​**Synthesis, evaluation and skills opportunities**  **How global interactions affect the physical environment by varying degrees at different scales** | | | |
| 1. **Local and global resilience - KEY CONCEPT - New and emerging possibilities for managing global risks** | | | |
| **The success of international civil society** organizations in attempting to raise awareness about, and find solutions for, environmental and social risks associated with global interactions  **• Detailed examples of one environmental and one social civil society organization action** | 3(b) “The negative environmental impacts of globalization are beginning to lessen.” Discuss this statement. [16]  Analyse ways in which civil society organizations have influenced people’s views  on **different types of global interactions**. [12 | Nov 2019 | Using examples, analyse how civil society organizations attempt to reduce **environmental** risks caused by global interactions. [12]  Using examples, analyse how civil society organizations attempt to reduce **social** risks caused by global interactions. [12] |
| **Strategies to build resilience**:  • re-shoring of economic activity by TNCs  • use of crowd-sourcing technologies to build resilience by government and civil society  • **new technologies for the management** of global flows of data and people, including cybersecurity and e-passports | (b) Discuss the opportunities and challenges that global interactions create for different transnational corporations (TNCs). [16]  “New technologies solve more global problems than they create.”  To what extent do you agree with this statement? [16]  2 (a) Explain how two new technologies can be used to manage risks created by global flows of data and/or people. [12] | Nov 2019  Nov 2020 | Explain how re-shoring by TNCs can be used to build resilience by governments. [12]  Explain how crowd-sourcing technologies can be used to build resilience by government and civil society. [12] |
| ​**Synthesis, evaluation and skills opportunities**  **​**  **How perspectives vary on the severity of different risks and priorities for action** | | | |
| ***The MASSIVE questions! – Linking Units 1-6*** | | | |
| 3(b) Discuss **the economic challenges** that global interactions have created for **different countries and communities**. [16] – November 2020 | | | |
| 3(b) “**Cultural changes** caused by globalization have **affected urban and rural places equally**.” Discuss this statement. [16] – May 2021 | | | |
| 3(b) “**The largest transnational corporations** (TNCs) have **greater global power than national governments**.” Discuss this statement. [16] – Nov 2021 | | | |
| 2(b) “The **economic gains** associated with global development outweigh any **cultural losses**.” Discuss this statement. [16] – Nov 2021 | | | |
| 1(b) “The **environmental costs** of global economic growth **outweigh the social gains**.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? [16) – May 2022 | | | |
| 1(b) “The **global interactions** that matter most are increasingly **happening online**.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? [16) | | | |
| 2(b) “Access to **technology** is the best way for societies to manage the most **serious environmental challenges** the world is facing.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? [16] | | | |
| 3(b) “All countries will eventually lose their distinctive identity and sovereignty as a result of globalization.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? [16 | | | |