**Geography IB Mock Exams 2019**

You will sit 2x exam papers (sample papers attached with email)

1. **Combined exam paper 1&2 – 2hours**

**Topics:**

* Leisure, Sport and Tourism (p1)
* Changing Population (p2)
* Global Climate (p2)
* Global Resource Consumption and Security (p2)
1. **Paper 3 – 1 hour**

All topics - Global Interactions:

* Power, Places and Networks
* Human Development and Diversity
* Global Risks and Resilience

**Paper 1 - Leisure Sport and Tourism Objectives/Case Studies**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Geographic inquiry**  | **Geographic knowledge and understanding**  |
| **1. Changing leisure patterns**  |
| How human development **processes** give rise to leisure activities  | The growth and changing purpose of leisure time for societies in different geographic and developmental contexts The categorization of touristic activities (cost, duration, destination) and sporting activities (cost, popularity, site) The link between economic development and participation in leisure activities • *Detailed examples to illustrate recent changes in participation for two or more societies at contrasting stages of development –* ***CASE STUDIES: Changes in participation in leisure – CHINA, USA, SUDAN***Factors affecting personal participation in sports and tourism, including affluence, gender, stage in lifecycle, personality, place of residence  |
| **2. Tourism and sport at the local and national scale**  |
| How physical and human factors shape **places** into sites of leisure  | Human and physical factors explaining the growth of rural and urban tourism hotspots including the role of primary and secondary touristic resources Variations in sphere of influence for different kinds of sporting and touristic facility, including neighbourhood parks and gyms, city stadiums and national parks Factors affecting the geography of a national sports league, including the location of its hierarchy of teams and the distribution of supporters *Case study of* ***one*** *national sports league –* ***CASE STUDY THE ENGLISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE***Large-scale sporting, musical, cultural or religious festivals as temporary sites of leisure and their associated costs and benefits *Case study of* ***one*** *festival in a rural location, its site factors and geographic impacts –* ***CASE STUDY GLASTONBURY FESTIVAL, UK*** |
| **3. Tourism and sport at the international scale**  |
| **Geographic inquiry**  | **Geographic knowledge and understanding** page46image874576 |
| The varying **power** of different countries to participate in global tourism and sport  | Niche national tourism strategies with a global sphere of influence, including adventure tourism, movie location tourism and heritage tourism The role of TNCs in expanding international tourism destinations, including the costs and benefits of TNC involvement for different stakeholders Costs and benefits of tourism as a national development strategy, including economic and social/cultural effects Political, economic and cultural factors affecting the hosting of international sporting events, including Olympics and football World Cup events - *Case study of costs and benefits for* ***one*** *country hosting an international event –* ***CASE STUDY OF EITHER THE LONDON 2012 OLYMPIC GAMES OR RIO DE JANEIRO 2016 OLYMPIC GAMES*** |
| **4. Managing tourism and sport for the future**  |
| Future **possibilities** for management of, and participation in, tourism and sport at varying scales  | The consequences of unsustainable touristic growth in rural and urban tourism hotspots, including the concept of carrying capacity and possible management options to increase site resilience The concept of sustainable tourism, including the growth of ecotourism - ***One*** *case study of sustainable tourism in one low-income country –* ***CASE STUDY OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM IN COSTA RICA (incl. eco-tourism)***Factors influencing future international tourism, including greater use of social media, international security and diaspora growth The growing importance of political and cultural influences on international sport participation, including international agreements, inclusion via changing gender roles and the growing importance of the Paralympics  |

Paper 2 - Unit 1: Changing population

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Geographic inquiry** page51image1701200 | **Geographic knowledge and understanding** page51image3006448 |
| **1. Population and economic development patterns**  |
| How population varies between **places**  | Physical and human factors affecting population distribution at the global scale Global patterns and classification of economic development: * low-income countries
* middle-income countries and emerging economies
* high-income countries

Population distribution and economic development at the national scale, including voluntary internal migration, core-periphery patterns and megacity growth -*Two detailed and contrasting examples of uneven population distribution* ***– CASE STUDIES OF POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN CHINA AND THE USA*** |
| **2. Changing populations and places** |
| **Geographic inquiry** page52image3795648 | **Geographic knowledge and understanding** page52image5073360 |
| **Processes** of population change and their effect on people and places  | Population change and demographic transition over time, including natural increase, fertility rate, life expectancy, population structure and dependency ratios ***Detailed examples of two or more contrasting countries – E.G. CHINA, SINGAPORE, KERALA (INDIA), JAPAN***The consequences of megacity growth for individuals and societies *•* ***One*** *case study of a contemporary megacity experiencing rapid growth The causes and consequences of forced migration and internal displacement* ***– CASE STUDY MUMBAI***• *Detailed examples of two or more forced movements, to include environmental and political push factors, and consequences for people and places -* ***CASE STUDIES KIRIBATI/TUVALU (PACIFIC ISLANDS) AND SYRIAN REFUGEE CRISIS***  |
| **3. Challenges and opportunities**  |
| Population **possibilities** and **power** over the decision-making process  | Global and regional/continental trends in family size, sex ratios, and ageing/greying Policies associated with managing population change, focusing on: * policies related to ageing societies
* pro-natalist or anti-natalist policies
* gender equality policies and anti-trafficking policies

The demographic dividend and the ways in which population could be considered a resource when contemplating possible futures - *One case study of a country benefiting from a demographic* ***dividend******– ONE CASE STUDY E.G. THAILAND, INDIA OR SOUTH KOREA*** |

Paper 2 - Unit 2: Global climate—vulnerability and resilience

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Geographic inquiry**  | **Geographic knowledge and understanding** page53image3748640 |
| **1. Causes of global climate change**  |
| How natural and human **processes** affect the global energy balance  | The atmospheric system, including the natural greenhouse effect and energy balance (incoming shortwave radiation and outgoing longwave radiation) Changes in the global energy balance, and the role of feedback loops, resulting from: * solar radiation variations, including global dimming due to volcanic eruptions
* terrestrial albedo changes and feedback loops
* methane gas release and feedback loops

The enhanced greenhouse effect and international variations in greenhouse gas sources and emissions, in relation to economic development, globalization and trade  |
| **2. Consequences of global climate change**  |
| The effects of global climate change on **places,** societies and environmental systems  | Climate change and the hydrosphere, atmosphere and biosphere, including: * water stored in ice and oceans, and changing sea levels
* carbon stored in ice, oceans and the biosphere
* incidence and severity of extreme weather events, including drought
* spatial changes in biomes, habitats and animal migration patterns
* changes to agriculture, including crop yields, limits of cultivation, soil erosion

Impacts of climate change on people and places, including health hazards, migration and ocean transport routes  |
| **3. Responding to global climate change**  |
| **Geographic inquiry**  | **Geographic knowledge and understanding** page54image5085904 |
| **Possibilities** for responding to climate change and **power** over the decision-making process  | Disparities in exposure to climate change risk and vulnerability, including variations in people’s location, wealth, social differences (age, gender, education), risk perception - *Detailed examples of* ***two*** *or more societies with contrasting vulnerability –* ***CASE STUDIES – E.G. KIRIBATI, LONDON (UK), BANGLADESH ETC*** Government-led adaptation and mitigation strategies for global climate change: * global geopolitical efforts, recognizing that the source/s of greenhouse gas emissions may be spatially distant from the countries most impacted
* carbon emissions offsetting and trading
* technology, including geo-engineering

Civil society and corporate strategies to address global climate change - *Case study of the response to climate change in* ***one*** *country focusing on the actions of non-governmental stakeholders –* ***CASE STUDY NON GOVERNMENTAL (CIVIL SOCIETY) AND CORPORATE ACTION USA – Greenpeace, Ben & Jerry’s, Tesla*** |

Paper 2 - Unit 3: Global resource consumption and security

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Geographic inquiry**  | **Geographic knowledge and understanding** page54image3007680 |
| **1. Global trends in consumption**  |
| How global development **processes** affect resource availability and consumption  | Global and regional/continental progress towards poverty reduction, including the growth of the “new global middle class” Measuring trends in resource consumption, including individual, national and global ecological footprints An overview of global patterns and trends in the availability and consumption of: * water, including embedded water in food and manufactured goods
* land/food, including changing diets in middle-income countries
* energy, including the relative and changing importance of hydrocarbons, nuclear power, renewables, new sources of modern energy
 |

|  |
| --- |
| **2. Impacts of changing trends in resource consumption**  |
| **Geographic inquiry**  | **Geographic knowledge and understanding** page55image5078512 |
| How pressure on resources affects the future security of **places**  | The water–food–energy “nexus” and how its complex interactions affect: * national water security, including access to safe water
* national food security, including food availability
* national energy security, including energy pathways and geopolitical issues The implications of global climate change for the water–food–energy nexus
* *Detailed examples of two countries with contrasting levels of resource security –* ***CASE STUDIES – CANADA AND INDIA***

The disposal and recycling of consumer items, including international flows of waste **– *CASE STUDIES E-WASTE IN GHANA /CHINA PLASTIC RECYCLING***  |
| **3. Resource stewardship** |
| **Possibilities** for managing resources sustainably and **power** over the decision-making process  | Divergent thinking about population and resource consumption trends: * pessimistic views, including neo-Malthusian views
* optimistic views, including Boserup
* balanced views, including resource stewardship

Resource stewardship strategies, including: * the value of the circular economy as a systems approach for effective cycling of materials and energy
* the role of the UN Sustainable Development Goals and progress made toward meeting them
 |

**HL ONLY PAPER 3**

Paper 3 - Unit 4: Power, places and networks

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Geographic inquiry**  | **Geographic knowledge and understanding** page56image5072800 |
| **1. Global interactions and global power**  |
| 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* ***– CASE STUDIES CHINA AND THE USA***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)
 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Geographic inquiry**  | **Geographic knowledge and understanding** page57image5077168 |
| **2. Global networks and flows**  |
| How different **places** become interconnected by global interactions  | An overview of contemporary global networks and flows: * global trade in materials, manufactured goods and services
* an overview of international aid, loans and debt relief
* international remittances from economic migrants
* illegal flows, such as trafficked people, counterfeit goods and narcotics

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 –* ***CASE STUDIES APPLE AND MCDONALDS***  |
| **3. Human and physical influences on global interactions**  |
| How political, technological and physical **processes** influence global interactions page57image3781088 | Political factors that affect global interactions: * multi-governmental organizations (MGOs) and free trade zones
* economic migration controls and rulesOur “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 The influence of the physical environment on global interactions:
* natural resource availability
* the potentially limiting effect of geographic isolation, at varying scales
 |

Paper 3 - Unit 5: Human development and diversity

|  |
| --- |
| **1. Development Opportunities** |
| 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
* *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 |
| **2. Changing identities and cultures**  |
| 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 The effects of global interactions on cultural diversity in different places: * 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)* ***CASE STUDY CHINESE OR INDIAN DISPORA GROWTH (Kognity)*** |
| **3. Local responses to global interactions**  |
| 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

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 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* ***– CASE STUDIES OF ‘GREAT FIRE’ CHINA (campaign for removing restrictions on internet freedom) and ARAB SPRING (uprisings/attempted political reforms of dictatorships in North Africa/Middle East e.g. Egypt, Libya, Syria etc).*** |



Paper 3 - Unit 6: Global risks and resilience

|  |
| --- |
| **1. Geopolitical and economic risks**  |
| 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

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
	+ The correlation between increased globalization and renewed nationalism/tribalization

• *Two detailed examples to illustrate geopolitical tension/conflict*  ***- CASE STUDIES E.G. BREXIT (UK-EU), USA-CENTRAL AMERICA (Anti-immigration), UK/USA & RUSSIA – Cyberwarfare, Use of drones in conflict situations (E.G. USA-Pakistan) etc*** |
| **2. Environmental risks** |
| 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* ***– CASE STUDY of transboundary pollution – Fukushima Nuclear Accident Japan 2011***Environmental impacts of global flows at varying scales: * localized pollution, including impacts along shipping lanes
* carbon footprints for global flows of food, goods and people Environmental issues linked with the global shift of industry:
* polluting manufacturing industries
* food production systems for global agribusiness
 |
| **3. Local and global resilience**  |
| 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* ***– CASE STUDY WWF PLASTIC POLLUTION (ENV) AND SURVIVAL INTERNATIONAL (Protecting indigenous communities e.g. the Jarawa).***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
 |