Exercise walk-through

# 4.1
# HL networks, power and risks: supported rehearsal

International Baccalaureate · IB Diploma · Geography · HL

# Power, places and networks

- **Globalisation** is the growing connection between places through four kinds of **flow** :
- A **global network** has **nodes** (cities and ports) and **links** (shipping lanes, flight routes, undersea cables).
- A place with many links, such as Shanghai, Singapore or London, gains more trade, more investment and more power.
- A poorly connected place, such as a landlocked country with weak roads, finds it hard to join in.

$$\frac{0.06}{2.00} \times 100 = 3\%$$

# Human development and diversity

- **Protectionism** : tariffs and quotas to protect local jobs.
- **Fairtrade** : a guaranteed minimum price for about 2 million farmers and workers.
- **Civil society** campaigns, such as protests against factory working conditions.
- Indigenous groups protecting their land, language and knowledge.

# Key terms (2)

- **Human Development Index (HDI)**: a measure of development that combines health, education and income on a scale from 0 to 1.
- **Glocalisation**: adapting a global product to local tastes and culture.
- **Chokepoint**: a narrow point on a route, such as a canal or strait, where a blockage can stop a large share of trade.
- **Resilience**: the ability of a system or a place to recover from a shock.

# Exercises 2.1·2.2

**2.1** Name the four global flows with one example of each. [2]



**2.2** Explain what a node and a link are in a global network, and why network position is power. [2]



# Exercises 2.1·2.2

**2.1** Name the four global flows with one example of each. [2]



**2.1** Goods (container trade in manufactures); capital (foreign direct investment); information (data through submarine cables); people (migration, tourism) – two flows with examples for 1 mark each (2).

**2.2** Explain what a node and a link are in a global network, and why network position is power. [2]

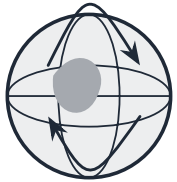


**2.2** A node is a hub in the network (a command city such as London or Singapore); a link is the route connecting nodes (a trade lane, cable, air corridor) (1). Well-connected nodes compound advantage – firms cluster where flows meet – while poorly connected places pay the distance penalty, so position is power (1).

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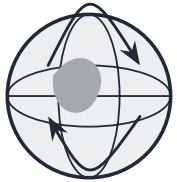
# Exercise 2.3

**2.3** Distinguish the core from the periphery in the core–periphery model by function, with one example pair. [2]



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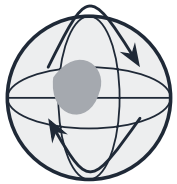
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**2.3** The core owns command functions – research, branding, finance (a design office in a core city); the periphery supplies materials and low-cost labour (mines, assembly plants) (2 for the contrast with an example pair).

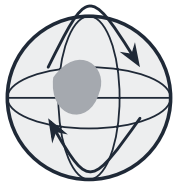
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**2.4** State the three dimensions of the HDI and why GNI per head alone is an incomplete guide. [2]



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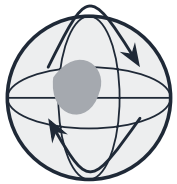
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**2.4** Health (life expectancy), schooling (expected and mean years) and income (GNI per head) (1). GNI alone misses distribution and non-income wellbeing: two countries with equal income can differ in health and education, which is exactly what the HDI separates out (1).

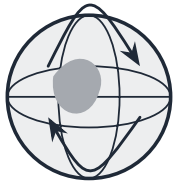
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**2.5** Homogenisation: global brands and media spread the same products everywhere (the same coffee chain on five continents) (1). Glocalisation: the global is adapted to the local (menus and formats re-shaped for local tastes; global sport broadcast with local commentary culture) (1).

# Exercise 3.1

**3.1** *(Analyse style.)* A TNC closes a design office in a core city and outsources routine coding to a semi-periphery country, keeping branding and research at headquarters. Analyse this decision using the core–periphery model and one counter-flow. [6]



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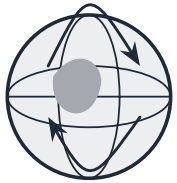
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**3.1** Core–periphery reading: headquarters keeps the high-value command functions (branding, research) in the core, while routine, standardised coding – low bargaining power, high substitutability – is relocated to the semi-periphery where costs are lower (2). The move follows the TNC's global division of labour, and the semi-periphery gains employment and skills (2). Counter-flow: the flows are not all core-directed – remittances to low- and middle-income countries exceed their FDI receipts, and emerging-economy TNCs invest outward, so the semi-periphery country may itself host outward investors and bargain over terms (2).

# Exercise 3.2

**3.2** *(Risks style.)* Explain how a single chokepoint (a canal, a strait, a chip plant) becomes a global risk, and name one resilience state-scale measure and one network-scale measure. [4]



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**3.2** A chokepoint concentrates flow: when one canal, strait or chip plant closes, the networks built around it transmit the stoppage outward – delayed ships, starved factories, rising prices far from the event (2). State-scale resilience: diversify suppliers and hold strategic stockpiles (2). Network-scale resilience: build redundancy – alternative routes, multiple sourcing, rerouted capacity (accept any accurate pair; 1 mark for each measure clearly at its scale).

# Exercise 3.3

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**3.3** Global problems cross borders: climate, pandemics and financial contagion ignore sovereignty, so unilateral state action cannot secure outcomes (1). Global governance supplies the shared rules and coordination – the UN system, WTO trade rules, climate treaties – with civil society holding actors to account (1). The 17 SDGs are the shared scoreboard for 2015–2030, premised on collective action: development and climate are jointly pursued or jointly lost (1).

Local review guidance: analyse = unpack the mechanism with the model, then add the complication; (R1 3.2) name each resilience measure AT its scale; (R1 3.3) the answer is relational – states cannot do it alone by definition of the risks. Authored classroom guidance.