Exercise walk-through

4.3
HL: Global risks and resilience

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

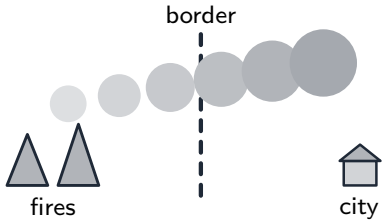
- **Protectionism** : tariffs and quotas to protect local jobs.
- **Fairtrade** : a guaranteed minimum price for about 2 million farmers and workers.
- **Civil society** campaigns, such as protests against factory working conditions.
- Indigenous groups protecting their land, language and knowledge.

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.

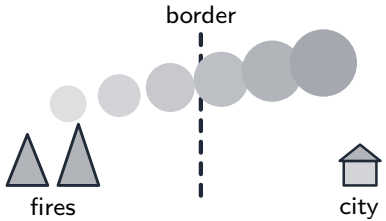
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2.1 Define **transboundary pollution**, and give **one** example. [2]



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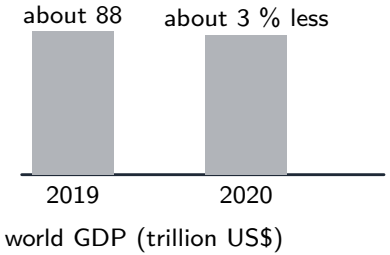


2.1

pollution that starts in one country and crosses a border to harm another; e.g. smoke from forest fires in Indonesia (2015) covering Singapore and Malaysia / acid rain / river pollution flowing downstream

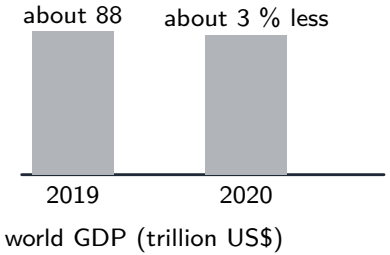
Exercise 2.2

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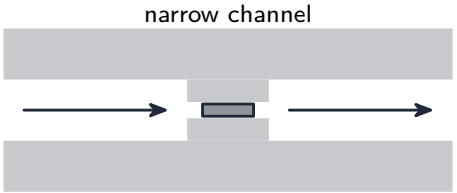


2.2

$0.03 \times 88 \approx \mathbf{2.6}$ trillion dollars; factories, flights and supply chains link countries, so closures in one place stopped production and trade in others

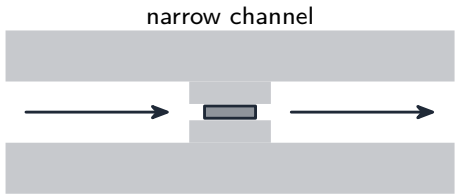
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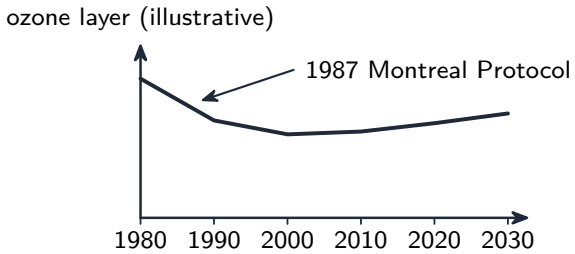


2.3

a narrow point on a major route through which a large share of trade must pass; e.g. the Suez Canal (blocked for six days in 2021) / the Strait of Malacca / the Strait of Hormuz

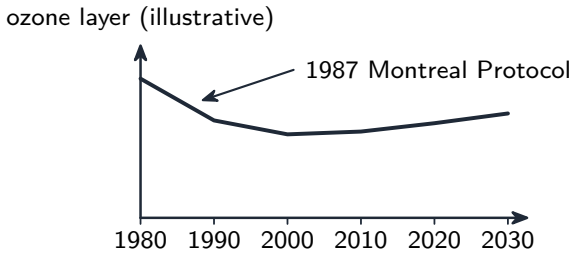
Exercise 2.4

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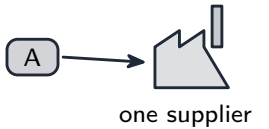


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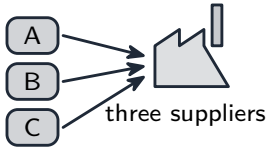
almost every country agreed to phase out the gases (CFCs) that damage the ozone layer; there were substitutes, so the cost of change was low; measurements show the ozone layer is slowly recovering, so the risk of harm from UV radiation is falling

Exercise 2.5

2.5 Explain **two** ways a country can make its supply chains more resilient. [4]



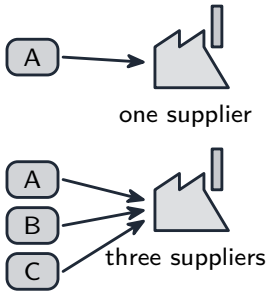
one supplier



three suppliers

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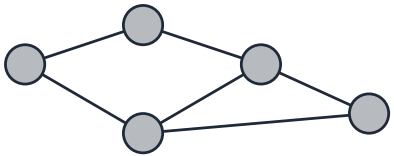


2.5

any two, explained: buy from several suppliers in different countries, so one disaster or blocked route does not stop production; keep stockpiles of key goods, e.g. medicines, chips, grain, to cover a short shock; make more key goods at home or nearby, so long, fragile routes are less important; map the supply chain, so weak points are found before a crisis

Exercise 3.1

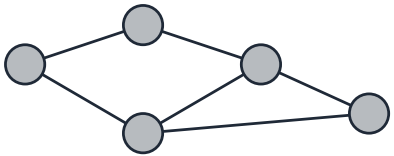
3.1 *(Paper 3, part (b).)* "Greater global interconnection increases risk more than it builds resilience." Evaluate this statement. [16]



shocks and support

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shocks and support

3.1

Mark with the markbands: [13-16] a sustained argument, detailed examples at more than one scale, the concepts of the guide (power, places, processes, possibilities) used, a balanced and well-supported judgement; [9-12] a clear argument with examples and some evaluation; [5-8] relevant knowledge, mostly description, a weak judgement; [1-4] little that is relevant. Points that may be included: increases risk: COVID-19 spread along flight routes and cut world GDP by about 3 % in 2020; the 2008 crisis started in the US housing market and spread to banks everywhere; chokepoints: the Suez Canal blockage (2021) delayed trade worldwide for weeks; transboundary pollution: Indonesian fire smoke

Full solution on next slide

Full solution 3.1

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