

Exercise walk-through

4.1

HL networks, power and risks: supported rehearsal

International Baccalaureate · IB Diploma · Geography · HL

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The method

Method — Worked example

A network diagram should trace flows and locate dependencies, not merely show connected dots. A powerful node may control access or value; connectedness does not ensure equal benefit. Compare local and global effects on specified stakeholders.

Task: two suppliers use one port; one has reserves and an alternative route, the other has one buyer and no reserve. Evaluate a closure.

Both face disruption, but alternatives and buffers can make duration and costs unequal.

Map goods, payments and decisions, then compare short-term income, employment and longer-term bargaining. Do not treat the same connection as equal resilience.

Method — Worked example

A network diagram should trace flows and locate dependencies, not merely show connected dots.

Original source / task evidence

Task: two suppliers use one port; one has reserves and an alternative route, the other has one buyer and no reserve. Evaluate a closure.

Separate what is stated from the interpretation.
HL networks, power and risks

Original classroom evidence panel for HL networks, power and risks

Exercises 2.1·3.1

2.1 For the worked case, identify the evidence and a conclusion it can support. Explain one material limit. [3]

3.1 Rerouting protects a large buyer but raises costs for suppliers and emissions. Evaluate at two scales. Give a reasoned answer, evidence or method, and a relevant qualification.[3]

Exercises 2.1-3.1

2.1 For the worked case, identify the evidence and a conclusion it can support. Explain one material limit. [3]

2.1 Both face disruption, but alternatives and buffers can make duration and costs unequal. Map goods, payments and decisions, then compare short-term income, employment and longer-term bargaining. Do not treat the same connection as equal resilience. Authored points for identifying relevant evidence, explaining a supported inference and a material limit.

3.1 Rerouting protects a large buyer but raises costs for suppliers and emissions. Evaluate at two scales. Give a reasoned answer, evidence or method, and a relevant qualification.[3]

3.1 At firm scale, rerouting can protect production and employment. At supplier and wider environmental scales, costs and emissions may rise unequally. Compare alternatives, duration, bargaining power and buffers, then justify which trade-offs matter under the stated conditions. Authored points for a relevant judgement, reason tied to the case and justified qualification or method. Accept a supported alternative.