a-level exam questions & answers:

global systems & global governance (section a) >

6-mark assorted questions (AO3)

References:

Need help? Check out our ultimate guide to A-Level Geography!

Access All The Mark Schemes Directly Here!

This document is available both as a pdf and editable word document – from the global systems & global governance topic page - which can be printed.

what are ao3 only 6-mark questions?

At A-Level, you are likely to receive two types of 6 Mark Questions, involving one or multiple figures. Questions which require you to exclusively use and analyse these figures AND NO ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE are AO3 only.

They will be referred to as 'analyse the data presented in figure xyz.'

Think of them as the kind of question a Non-Geographer could do relatively well in simply by observing and noting trends, patterns, anomalies etc. from the figures…

writing tips & tricks:

On AO3 only questions, you simply need to follow the OHLAD strategy (point out an overview from the figure trends – data highs – lows – anomalies – data manipulation) where applicable based on the data to garner 6 marks in total.

DO NOT ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN ANY OF THESE OBSERVATIONS!!

What is important to do, which differentiates the good from best candidates is taking data presented where available and altering / manipulating it effectively to further your point.

want to know more about how to answer 6-mark questions (and all the others for that matter) more effectively? have a look at our geography portal ULTIMATE GUIDE TO A-LEVEL GEOGRAPHY booklet here or by scanning the qr code to the right. It has loads of helpful information – and there's even one

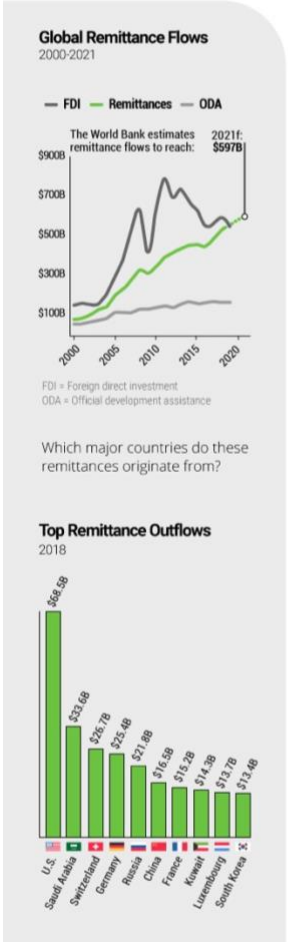
V1.4, last updated 28.1.22

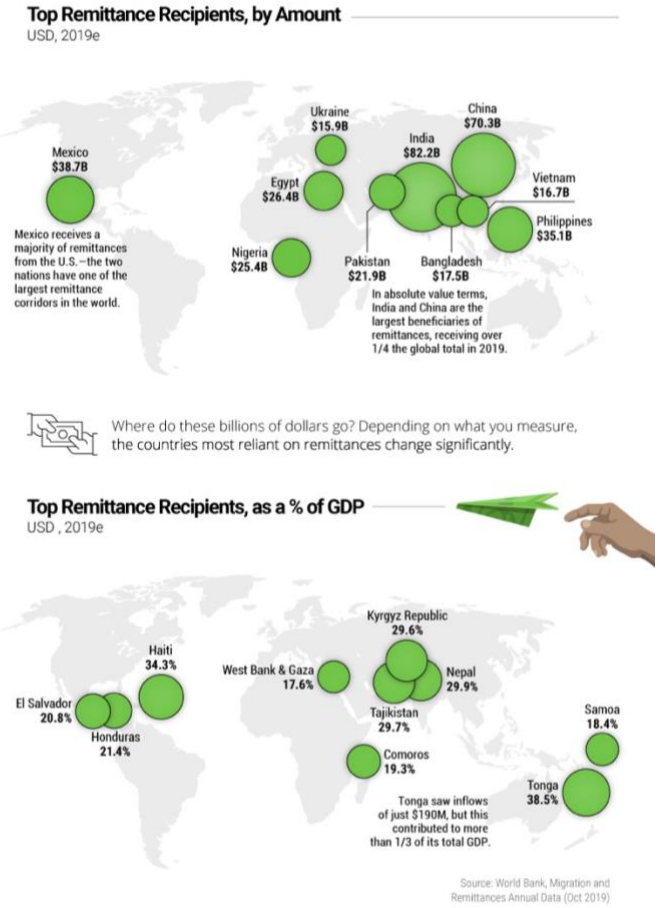
1) Analyse the data on remittances presented in Figure 2.

[6 Marks]

Global Systems & Global Governance >> 3.2.1.1 >> Globalisation & Flows Of Capital and Labour

Figure 2 > shows various data about remittance payments made on a global scale in 2019. Outflows occur from countries where workers are active to their home countries. ©*VisualCapitalist*





2) Complete Figure 1c and analyse the temperature variations in Figures 1a, b and c.

[6 Marks]

Global Systems & Global Governance >> 3.2.1.5 >> The Global Common Of Antarctica

AQA

^ i'm an A-Level past paper question

Figure 1a

Year	Mean July temperature (°C)
1976	–11.8
1980	–16.0
1984	–6.4
1988	–5.4
1992	–10.4
1996	–5.7
2000	–3.8
2004	–4.8
2008	–4.7
2012	–3.9
2016	–8.5

Figure 1b

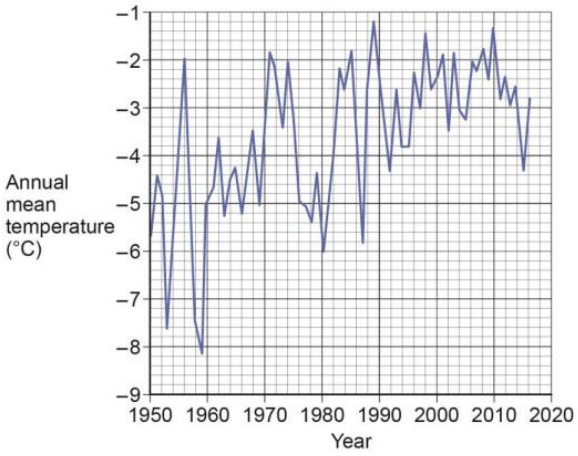


Figure 1a shows the mean July temperatures at Faraday, a research station in Antarctica, between 1976 and 2016. **Figure 1b** is a graph showing the annual mean temperature at Faraday between 1950 and 2016. **Figure 1c** shows the mean July temperatures in rank order and the formula for calculating inter-quartile range.

Figure 1c

Position	Mean July temperature (°C)
1	–3.8
2	–3.9
3	–4.7
4	–4.8
5	–5.4
6	–5.7
7	–6.4
8	–8.5
9	–10.4
10	–11.8
11	–16.0

Inter-quartile range:

Upper-quartile (UQ) = $\frac{n+1}{4}$ th position = _____ °C

Lower-quartile (LQ) = $\frac{3(n+1)}{4}$ th position = _____ °C

Inter-quartile range (IQR) = _____

IQR is the difference between UQ and LQ

This question features an unusual style of 6-marker… If you are unsure about how to do this, have a look at the a-level exam strategy page, with info on numeracy skills in geography. Essentially, here you need to use a calculator to complete the figure 1c, and write in the empty boxes what your answers were. There are 2 marks available, so the remaining 4 marks are to do what you normally would and analyse the data together in brief. Remember – at no point do you need to explain your findings nor show calculations in the numeracy part as the question doesn't say '…and your own knowledge…'

> please write your written analysis on the lines below

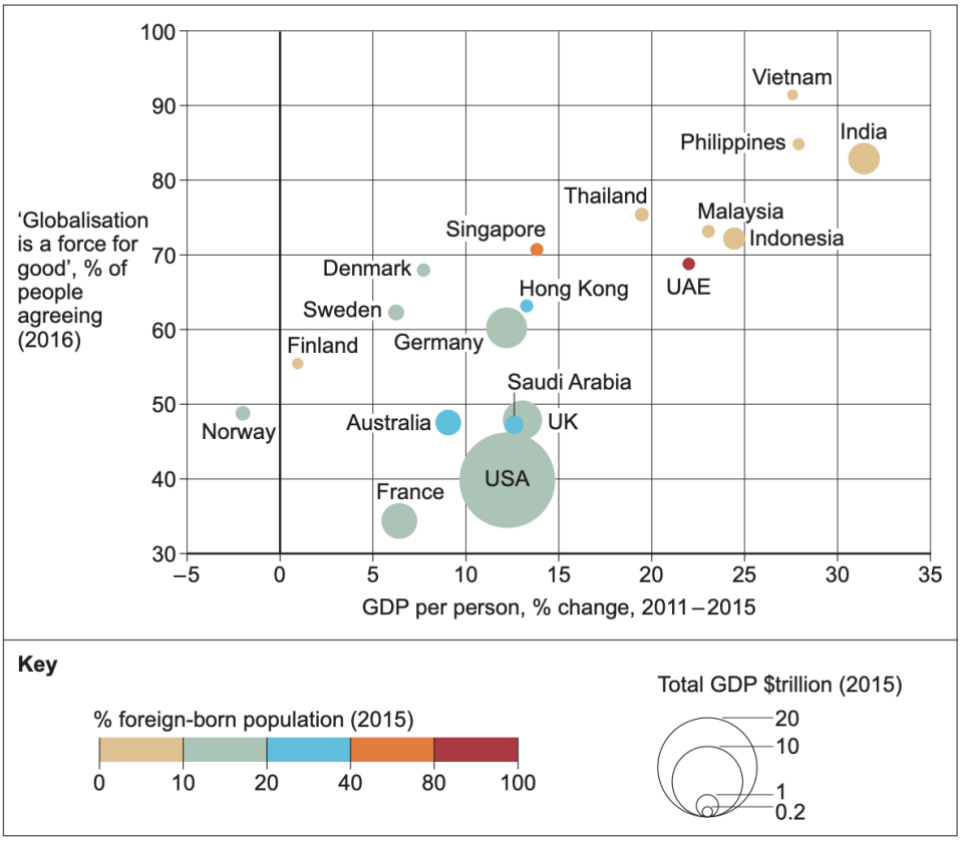
[4 marks for this section]

3) Analyse the data shown in Figure 3.

[6 Marks]

Global Systems & Global Governance >> 3.2.1.6 >> Globalisation Critique

Figure 3 > shows the relationship between the change in gross domestic product (GDP) per person and attitudes towards globalisation for selected countries. Information is also provided on total GDP and the percentage of foreign born population in those countries.



a-level exam questions & answers:
global systems & global governance (section a) >
mark scheme | 6-mark assorted questions (AO3)

version stage v1.1, last updated 28.1.22
5.10.21, © Luke Pearson & AQA | geographyportal.co.uk

Q.:	Sp. Ref.:	Information For Markers:	B'down:	Marks:
1	3.2.1.1	**Analyse the data on remittances presented in Figure 2** **AO3 –** There are various ways of approaching answering this question, with four subsets of data to analyse. A good way is to try where possible to link these datasets to one another where possible, for example, by referencing one and then comparing it with another, as is illustrated below. **Mark scheme** **Level 2** (4–6 marks) AO3 – Clear analysis of the quantitative evidence provided, which makes appropriate use of data in support. Clear connection(s) between different aspects of the data and evidence. **Level 1** (1–3 marks) AO3 – Basic analysis of the quantitative evidence provided, which makes limited use of data and evidence in support. Basic connection(s) between different aspects of the data and evidence. **Notes for answers** • Global remittance flows between 2000-2021 have a very steady positive trend (especially when compared to volatile FDA), growing from just under $100Bn in 2000, to around $500Bn in 2019, and estimated to reach $597Bn by 2021. This shows around a 125% growth year-on-year. • Most outflows come from HIC nations, with the USA leading at $68.5Bn in 2018, over 15% of global remittances and more than twice the next highest outflow nation, Saudi Arabia, at $33.6Bn. The only nations appearing in top 10 outflows which aren't HICs are Russia ($21.8Bn) and China ($16.5Bn). • China is the only country which is both a top outflow and inflow nation, receiving the second highest total at $70.3 Bn in 2019. Together with India, the highest receiver, they both make up over ¼ of global remittance inflows.	AO3= 6	6

		• There are no HIC nations in the top 10 remittance inflow nations, and a majority (6/10) are located in Asia. There are no top 10 nations located in South America. • However, once percentage of GDP is factored in, smaller LIC nations lead, with the remittances comprising an unnaturally high nearly 40% of the GDP of Tonga, and over 1/3 of Haiti. There is a cluster in central Asia, with Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Nepal all having just shy of 30% of their economies comprised by remittances. • Accept mention to FDI and ODA from top left graph ONLY if cross-references to remittances on the same graph, otherwise no credit available.		
2	3.2. 1.2 AQA	**Complete Figure 1c and analyse the temperature variations shown in Figures 1a, b and c.** AO3 – Analysis of climatic statistics to examine variations in the features of climate in Antarctica. Mark scheme 1 mark for completing the LQ and UQ correctly. 1 mark for calculating the IQR. Accept a negative number. No requirement to put degrees C. 4 marks for analysing the temperature variation in written form. **Notes for answers** Interquartile Range: Upper-quartile UQ = $\frac{n+1}{4}$ th position = **-4.7 °C** Lower quartile LQ = $\frac{3(n+1)}{4}$ th position = **-10.4°C** Interquartile Range = **5.7°C** This question requires analysis of temperature variation between 1950 and 2016. They should use both figures for maximum marks. For maximum marks there should also be use of specific data. No credit for straight descriptive lifts. **AO3 –** • Temperatures obviously fluctuate in both figures (1). • From the lowest temperature in 1959 of -8.2oC to the highest in 1989 of -1.2oC (1).	2 mks numerical skills 4 mks AO3	

		• There is a higher degree of variation in the mean July (winter) temperatures than the annual mean (1). • The overall range in July temperatures is 12.2oC and it is approximately 7.1oC for annual temperatures (1). • Once the anomalies are removed the IQR shows that actually there is much less variation in July temperatures of only 5.7oC, compared to annual temperatures (1). • Overall trends in figure 1b suggest that temperatures are increasing at Faraday and over time the amount of variation is decreasing (1). • Between 2006 and 2016 the range was about 3 oC whereas between 1950 and 1960 it was more than double than that (1). • Further evidence of this trend of increasing temperatures is provided by the fact in 1a the 4 warmest July temperatures		
3	3.2.1.6 AQA	**Analyse the data shown in Figure 3** **AO3 –** Analysis of the graph to show relationships between attitudes towards globalisation, change in GDP, total GDP and the percentage foreign-born population. **Mark scheme** **Level 2** (4–6 marks) AO3 – Clear analysis of the quantitative evidence provided, which makes appropriate use of data in support. Clear connection(s) between different aspects of the data and evidence. **Level 1** (1–3 marks) AO3 – Basic analysis of the quantitative evidence provided, which makes limited use of data and evidence in support. Basic connection(s) between different aspects of the data and evidence. **Notes for answers** This question requires analysis of attitudes towards globalisation in the countries shown in figure 1. They should consider the connections between attitude and change in GDP and may also consider the connections with overall GDP and / or percentage of the foreign-born population. **AO3** • Generally, there is a positive correlation between a positive attitude and greater increase in GDP, for example, more than double the percentage of people agree globalisation is positive in India than France, and India has about 26% greater change in GDP. • At times the relationship is less clear, for example the UAE and Denmark have a similar % of people who agree yet Denmark's change in GDP is about 14.5% less. This	AO3=6	6

		is also true for Norway and Britain where again a similar % of people agree globalisation is positive, but Norway saw a -2% change compared to Britain with a +13% change. • There also appears to be a connection between overall GDP and a positive attitude towards globalisation in that countries with lower GDPs tend to have a more positive attitude, for example the US has by far the largest GDP and the second lowest % of people agreeing whereas the highest % agreeing is Vietnam which has a very small GDP. • It is also clear that countries with the lowest % of foreign-born populations also tend to be more positive towards globalisation. So the 6 highest countries in terms of agreeing with globalisation (above 70%) all have <10% foreign born populations. Although Finland, the only other country with <10% has only 55% of people in agreement with the statement. • Credit any other valid analysis.		