

Q1c: Which IMPACT/CONSEQUENCE/CAUSE/BENEFIT is the most damaging/beneficial/important

Link back to question. (Eg: Due to the *ageing population*... hence the *ageing population*...)

1M Stating

1M Justification

1M Link

Strongest answers provide a clear explanation for the cause/consequence/benefit and give multiple pieces of evidence to support the judgement.

- has greatest impact
- affects most people
- creates most suffering
- has multiple negative consequences
- creates a vicious circle or spiral of harm
- affects other aspects of life in society
- reflects migrant opinion
- reflects UN opinion
- other reasonable response

Q1d: Explain why... is a GLOBAL/NATIONAL/LOCAL/PERSONAL

6M Clearly reasoned, credible, and structured explanation of importance. The global/local/national/personal dimension is explicit.

2 DEVELOPED + 1 UNDERDEVELOPED

GLOBAL:

- Economy (Global trade, foreign market)
- Global issues such as climate change (as there is increased spending on... there is decreased spending on aid for other global issues...)
- MNCs and global firms (Impacts firms which wish to globalise as they would not find the right markets to compete in, and thus would inhibit their growth)

- International travel
- Water contamination and shortage/Food insecurity
- Global inequality
- Supports UN priorities/sustainable goals.
- Affects employment opportunities worldwide.
- Helps improve economic development.
- Supports sustainable policies.
- Improves the environment.
- Responds to climate change.
- Reduces inequality between different groups/countries.

LOCAL:

- Actioned at town/city/state/province level
- Creation of local jobs, more local businesses
- Productivity of labour and mental health of the population
- Disease / epidemics
- Standard of living of people increases/decreases

NATIONAL:

- Governmental / Nationwide
- Overall productivity of labour
- Climate change nationally (Eg: Countries near the water / coastal countries more prone to climate change's adverse effects)
- Competitiveness in international market
- Disease / epidemics

PERSONAL

- Hindrance to personal life / social life
- Health effect

- (Families) falling into poverty
-

Q2a - Strengths and weaknesses of the argument

2 STRENGTHS + 2 WEAKNESSES

Quote from the source

6M Clearly reasoned, credible and structured evaluation; usually two (or more) developed points clearly linked to the issue, with some other undeveloped points; or a wide range (four or more) of undeveloped points. Evaluation is clearly focused on the reasoning and/or evidence, its strengths and weaknesses and the way it is used to support the claim.

<u>Strengths</u>	<u>Weaknesses</u>
Source/ Expert opinion	Assertion/ emotional appeal
Logical flow	Little/no facts, data, statistics / Speculation
Recent / Up to date	Counter arguments not mentioned
Language used	Bias/ own value judgements

Q2b - Testing the claim

8M Clearly reasoned, credible and structured explanation of a range of ways to test the claim. The response usually contains three (or more) developed points and may contain some undeveloped points. The response is clearly and explicitly related to testing the claim.

Ensure the tests link back to the source/question/theme. (Eg.. Testimony from expert in relevant field/ facts and data published by relevant industry)

4 DEVELOPED POINTS

<u>TYPE</u> (I would get...)	<u>SOURCE</u> (...FROM...)	<u>METHOD</u> (...BY...)
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Public perspective/ Local attitudes	Members of the public (Workers, students, locals, people in 'poverty')	Conducting social surveys
Testimony	Expert	Interview
Facts, statistics and data	Published by national org / ministries / departments	Archives and libraries
Case studies	Research reports published by international bodies (UN)	Searching on the internet through web searches

Q3a/b/c - Identify a ..., Explain why it is a... (5M)

Fact: Undisputed truth, can be verified and backed up by statistics and data.

Opinion: View or judgment formed about something which may not be reflective of everyone/true for all, not necessarily based on fact or knowledge, may not be true.

Value Judgement: An opinion formed based on a person's values/beliefs/moral compass. It is a view on what is good/bad, right/wrong, important/not important. Not necessarily based on fact or knowledge, may not be true for all.

Prediction: Forecast/Statement made about a future event based on current trends, may not happen.

Vested Interest: A personal stake or involvement by someone for monetary/personal gain. An ulterior motive is always involved.

Bias: An inclination or prejudice for or against someone/something. Not necessarily true. One sided

Q3c/d- Which argument is more convincing

15M Clear, credible and well-supported points about which argument is more convincing. Coherent, structured evaluation of both arguments with clear comparison. The response contains three (or more) developed evaluative points and may include some undeveloped points. Material from the sources is used as evidence to support the evaluation; clear reference to the evidence and/or arguments in the source e.g. quotation/summary of ideas. A clear judgement is reached.

Responses at the highest levels contained well-supported, clearly explained judgements about the arguments with a clear assessment of each statement; this included a coherent, structured evaluation of how well the argument worked with a range of evaluative points. These responses were usually balanced with a clear conclusion. The statements were also quoted explicitly and material from the statements was used directly in the response as the evidence to support the candidate's opinion.

PROVIDE

4 POINTS **FOR** (WITH THE OPPOSING ARGUMENT'S WEAKNESS)

1 **FOR OF OPPOSING ARGUMENT**

1 **COUNTER** FOR OWN ARGUMENT

CONCLUSION

East Coast Park Terrain

ECPT

E- Evidences and Expert (opinion)

C- Content (Facts, data, logic, balanced)

P- Purpose (Bias, no motives and vested interests)

T- Tone (Clear, calm, composed, NOT assertive)

Strength of reasoning:

- Logic.
- Structure.
- Balance.
- Claims.

Use of language:

- Tone – emotive, exaggerated, precise.
- Clarity.

Evidence:

- Range of information and depth.
- Relevance.
- Sufficiency – sample.
- Source – media; internet.
- Date – how recent.
- Different types of information – fact, opinion, value, anecdote.
- Testimony – from experience and expert.

Sources of bias

- Local interest.
- Economic.
- Personal values.
- Experience.

Possible consequences of the ideas presented

Acceptability of their values to others

- how likely other people are to agree with their perspective/view.

Q4- THE 24 MARKER.

24M Clear, well supported and credible reasoning about the recommended course of action. Different arguments and perspectives are clearly considered. The response contains a wide range of clearly reasoned points and/or evidence to support the views expressed, with four (or more) developed points, and some undeveloped points. The response is well-structured and a clear judgement is reached.

Responses at the highest levels tended to have well-supported, logical reasoning and make clear judgements. A clear, balanced assessment or conclusion was also reached. These responses linked the argument back to the issue of raising achievement. Make references to the source.

1. **WAYS** to implement proposed solution
2. **LOCAL** perspective/impact
3. **NATIONAL** perspective/impact

4. **GLOBAL** perspective/impact
5. **SCALE OF IMPACT** (Long lasting, a lot of people, many demographics/range of impact)
6. **COMPARISON** with other solutions
7. **BARRIERS TO CHANGE**
8. **CONCLUSION**

Points that can be talked about: Economic growth, employment opportunities, GDP, innovation, cost, time frame, vested interests, conflicts in interest

NLB is **Good** for **ClassWork**

NLBGCW

National, **L**ocal, **B**arriers, **G**lobal, **C**omparisons, **W**ays to implement

Structure of a 24 mark answer

2 types:

1. 3 solutions presented, best one
2. Do you agree with a given statement?

TYPE 1	TYPE 2
You must mention: 1. State the best solution 2. Methods of implementing this solution 3. Reasons why this is a good solution 4. Why the other solutions are not feasible 5. Barriers to change	You must mention: 1. Your opinion 2. Support your opinion 1. Local impact of your opinion 2. National impact of your opinion 3. Global impact of your opinion 3. Suggest a course of action 4. Problems with your opinion; barriers to change 5. Potential other arguments + rebuttal

Type 1:

ON '22, P12

A government wants to reduce the impact of electricity production on the environment. The following actions are being considered:

- Encourage people to live simpler lifestyles that use less electricity.
- Develop cleaner more sustainable ways to produce electricity.
- Increase the price of electricity so that people use less.

Which one of these actions would you recommend to the government, and why?

Type 2:

ON '22, P13

‘People should not migrate to find work because of the effects on their families.’

Do you agree with this statement? In your answer, you should:

- state your opinion
- give reasons and evidence to support your opinion
- use the material in the sources and/or any of your own ideas
- consider different arguments and perspectives

Answer - Type 2

In different regions of the world, millions of migrants work to find work or better living conditions. However, to what extent is migration feasible considering the potential impacts it could have on family life?

I strongly believe that migration should be encouraged and is important for a well-rounded economy, increased socioeconomic development, and securing a better future.

Firstly, migration is crucial for an economy. As stated in Source 3, migrant workers have been shown to boost productivity and thus make a positive impact on local economies, acting as a catalyst for their growth. Migrant workers are essential for the economy as they can take up jobs that require specific skills that many locals may not possess, and could be willing to work for comparatively lower wages due to foreign exchange rates. This allows the economy to increase its productive potential and grow in the international market, making it more competitive globally.

Secondly, migration can have a positive socioeconomic impact on society back at the migrant's home. Migrants can support their families back home by sending money, which, as mentioned in Source 2, would lead to an improved standard of living and better healthcare and educational facilities. Moreover, this would drive up aggregate demand back in their home countries, which can be useful as it would drive the local economy and continue to improve economic development back home. Better healthcare and literacy would shape the way for more productive labour, thus helping developing economies grow. This has a large national scale of impact.

Moreover, migrants could, in turn, have a positive impact on their families. By sending money home and letting their children and families get educated, they can help break the cycle of poverty and train their children to take up higher-paying jobs in the future, which can lead to the future generation being more well off than the previous. This has a long-lasting impact on the family, which has now been given the opportunity to grow.

Unfortunately, around the world, it is not easy for migrants to be away from their families considering the problems with communication. For instance, as suggested by sources 2 and 4, children may have to grow up with one parent and the burden of the household work may fall onto a single parent. Moreover, as expressed by Niza in Source 4, it is often hard to communicate especially after being tied up in work, which could even be perhaps due to unfavourable working hours and time zones.

However, I find that these barriers can easily be overcome. For instance, by imposing stricter legislation and laws which protect the rights of migrant workers with unfavourable working hours, and by promoting holidays during festive seasons, migrants would be able to remain in contact with their families more often.

Moreover, in the rising age of technology and mobile phones, communication has never been easier. Migrants can still rest in contact with their families online, via a multitude of platforms that are now available.

To conclude, people should be encouraged to migrate to find work so that they can provide for their families and secure a future, promote socioeconomic development back home, and be the backbone of the local economy to which they have migrated. By promoting holidays and in the age of technology, resting in contact with family is relatively easier. The benefits of migration for their families clearly outweigh the drawbacks.

[https://papers.gceguide.com/Cambridge%20IGCSE/Global%20Perspectives%20\(0457\)/](https://papers.gceguide.com/Cambridge%20IGCSE/Global%20Perspectives%20(0457)/)

*(ALL OF THIS WAS COPY PASTED FROM MARK SCHEMES FROM 2019 ONWARDS)

*(don't attempt to memorize the answers; use them as reference)

1c

- the number of people affected
- the range of impact e.g. number of countries affected
- the depth of impact e.g. how much difference will be made to life / the economy
- the timescale for making a difference
- Costs
- Has the greatest impact.
- Affects most people.
- Ethically or morally most justifiable.
- Has multiple positive consequences for productivity.
- Creates a spiral of virtue.
- degree of impact, e.g. gaining skills has further effects on lives
- number of people affected, e.g. improving understanding helps relationships between many people across several countries
- significance of the benefit
- link to wider changes
- Helps the company meet goals and targets.
- Increases profits.
- Affects other aspects of life for young people and society.
- Increases personal well-being.
- Increases self-esteem.
- Helps with personal friendships and social life.

- Affects other aspects of life for people.
- Reflects public opinion.
- Research findings suggest.

2a

Strengths:

- uses many examples
- Uses expert source – UN worker.
- Uses first-hand, personal experience.
- Recent – up to date.
- Powerful, emotive use of language.
- Newspaper/media material gives credibility/authenticity
- Says he is important and gives his name.
- Clear structure.
- Reasonable tone.
- Range of evidence
- Expert testimony with the ability to know.
- The strong tone of language – passionate
- clear argument and easy to follow
- uses a source as evidence
- ethical/moral argument clear
- counterarguments used
- empathy shown.
- Refers to television programmes.
- Identifies an expert.
- Uses a source as evidence – television.
- Uses expert sources from reputable organisations.

- Reports positively
- Uses first-hand, personal experience.
- Recent – up to date.
- looks at the global picture
- emotional aspect at the end

Weaknesses:

- few facts and statistics to back up the claim
- source not referenced
- potential newspaper bias
- author unknown – difficult to verify knowledge claims
- The emotive tone of language.
- no specific examples
- does not quote different types of experience
- does not back up suggestions
- Some assertion.
- Some appeal to emotion.
- Little factual/statistical evidence.
- seems to have an old-fashioned view
- Does not acknowledge counterarguments.
- Small sample/case study – may not be representative of others.
- Suggestions are general.
- At times, tells people what to do.
- Too confident.
- Does not mention how he deals with problems, only positive points included
- Some anecdotal evidence.
- Citation incomplete.

- Not much detail.
- biased tone – some exaggeration
- examples are vague
- Not much detail.
- Not always logical.
- General comments at the beginning.
- No reference to other ways we pollute the world.
- Use of questioning.
- No examples of other countries or their food.
- not very passionate
- little authority
- author unknown
- no personal experience apparent
- Other reasonable response

2b

2019

Possible types of information:

- compare statistics/information on migrants and economic impact
- data from government or pressure groups
- research reports
- expert testimony
- individual testimony or personal experience
- data from universities
- interview and survey data

- documentary evidence
- other relevant response.

Possible sources of information:

- national and local governments and their departments
- international organisations, e.g. UN, EU, WTO, ILO
- experts in migration and economics
- research reports
- pressure groups, charities and NGOs
- media and the internet
- other relevant response.

Possible methods:

- review of secondary sources/literature/research/documents
- interview relevant experts, e.g. business leaders, economists
- internet search
- questionnaires
- surveys
- other relevant response.

2021

Possible types of information:

- Compare statistics/information on preferred working patterns.
- Data from employers.
- Statistics/information on attitudes of people
- Individual testimony or personal experience.
- Other relevant responses.

- Compare statistics/information on perceptions of crime.
- Data from police, courts, governments and international organisations.
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Possible sources of information:

- National and local governments and their departments.
- International organisations, e.g. United Nations; ILO.
- Experts in employment/business.
- Research reports.
- Media and the internet.
- Other relevant responses.

Possible methods:

- Review of secondary sources/literature/research/documents.
- Interview relevant experts, and managers.
- Internet search.
- Questionnaires.
- Surveys.
- Other relevant responses.

3c

A fact is a statement which is true or accurate and can be verified.

A vested interest is a strong personal interest in something because you could get an advantage from it, for example financial.

A value judgement is a view or belief about what is important/moral/ethical; A value judgement is a statement based upon ethical or moral principles about what is right or wrong or important.

Bias is a tendency or prejudice for or against something; an attitude of strong like or dislike; an unbalanced approach not prepared to consider counterarguments or other points of view.

Opinion is a personal judgement of an issue, usually based on values/ethics or culture.

Prediction is a plausible fact or opinion given about the future; that hasn't happened yet.

3d

Strength of reasoning:

- Logic.
- Structure.
- Balance.
- Claims.

Use of language:

- Tone – emotive, exaggerated, precise.
- Clarity.

Evidence:

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