6.3 Global Governance: Political and Economic: Test Pack

EDEXCEL 9PL0 · about 15 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer all questions. This is a topic practice pack for Component 3B Global Politics, not a full examination paper.

1 Define global governance in the context of political and economic relations between states.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 The UN was founded in 1945. State the principal peace and security responsibility of its Security Council and one function of its General Assembly.

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

3 NATO was founded in 1949. Identify its central security purpose and explain why membership does not make national armed forces a single world army.

(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)

4 Explain how the WTO can support trade cooperation and why the existence of agreed trade rules does not by itself prove that poorer members benefit equally.

(Total for Question 4 is 3 marks)

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5 In a fictional October 2026 classroom dataset, a country has 20 million residents at both dates. At the first date 8 million live below an unchanged real income poverty line; at the second, 6 million do. Calculate the fall in the poverty rate in percentage points. Explain one limitation of using this result alone to assess development. The data are invented for this exercise, not World Bank estimates.

(Total for Question 5 is 4 marks)

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6 Contrast a classical modernisation account of development, a neo-classical account and a structural or dependency account. Explain why the North-South divide should not be treated as a precise geographical boundary.

(Total for Question 6 is 4 marks)

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Mark scheme · 6.3 Global Governance: Political and Economic: Test Pack

Question 1

Global governance is the process of coordinating decisions and responses to global problems through states, institutions and non-state actors. Accept any equivalent definition of coordination or collective rule-making across borders; no fixed list of actors is required. **B1**

Answer: Global governance is the process of coordinating decisions and responses to global problems through states, institutions and non-state actors.

Question 2

The Security Council has primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. **B1**

The General Assembly provides a forum for member states to debate issues and make recommendations; accept another accurate Assembly function. **B1**

Answer: The Security Council has primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. The General Assembly provides a forum for member states to debate issues and make recommendations.

Question 3

NATO is a military alliance for collective defence of its members. **B1**

Member states retain national political authority over their forces; an alliance is not a sovereign world government. Accept another accurate explanation of the limits of alliance authority over national forces. **B1**

Answer: NATO is a military alliance for collective defence of its members. Member states retain national political authority over their forces; an alliance is not a sovereign world government.

Question 4

Identifies one valid WTO mechanism for trade cooperation, such as negotiated tariff reductions, agreed trade rules, dispute settlement or technical assistance; accept another accurate mechanism. **B1**

Explains how the chosen mechanism supports cooperation: for example, negotiated tariff reductions improve market access and encourage reciprocal cooperation, rules increase predictability, or dispute settlement provides a route to challenge alleged breaches. Credit any accurate explanation of the chosen mechanism. **B1**

Explains one reason common rules need not yield equal gains, such as unequal bargaining strength, capacity to pursue disputes, infrastructure or productive capacity constraining exports; accept another valid reason. **B1**

Answer: The WTO provides a framework of agreed trade rules and dispute settlement. Rules can make trade more predictable and provide a route to challenge alleged breaches. Members differ in bargaining strength and capacity to use opportunities or pursue disputes, so common rules do not establish equal gains.

Question 5

Uses the common population denominator to convert both poverty counts into rates, or computes the change in counts as a share of population. **M1**

A fall of 10 percentage points, oe; method may be implied. The intermediate rates are 40% and 30%, but a correct direct calculation of the percentage-point fall also earns both calculation marks. **A1**

Identifies a relevant limitation, such as income alone omitting health, or lack of causal evidence. **B1**

Explains why that limitation prevents a complete assessment of development or attribution to governance. **B1**

Answer: First poverty rate: 8/20 x 100 = 40%; second: 6/20 x 100 = 30%; fall = 10 percentage points. An income line alone misses dimensions such as health, schooling or unequal access to services; alternatively, the change alone cannot establish that a loan programme caused the fall.

Question 6

Accurately characterises classical modernisation, for example transformation through stages towards a productive industrial economy; accept another accurate account distinguishing it from the other approaches. **B1**

Accurately characterises the neo-classical approach, for example markets and competition or reduced obstacles to investment and trade; accept another accurate contrasting account. **B1**

Accurately characterises a structural OR dependency account, for example unequal economic relationships constraining development. A world-systems account using core, semi-periphery and periphery is also valid but is not required; no need to cover all these approaches. **B1**

Explains why the North-South divide is not a precise geographical boundary, for example because it groups states by broad inequalities of wealth and power rather than exact latitude. Credit another valid explanation, including a correctly explained geographical exception; within-state inequality is a possible illustration, not a requirement. **B1**

Answer: A classical modernisation account emphasises stages of transformation towards a more productive industrial economy. A neo-classical account stresses markets, competition and reduced obstacles to investment and trade. Structural and dependency approaches emphasise unequal economic relationships; world-systems theory distinguishes core, semi-periphery and periphery. North and South describe broad inequalities of wealth and power, not an exact latitude: income and deprivation also vary within states.

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