Question 2

WORLD CITIES, RANKED IN THE GLOBAL CITIES INDEX, 2017

Rank	Score	City
1	63.2	New York City
2	62.9	London
3	53.2	Paris
4	47.4	Tokyo
5	44.7	Hong Kong
6	39.1	Singapore
7	38.3	Chicago
8	38.1	Los Angeles
9	37.0	Beijing
10	34.4	Washington, D.C.

Score Breakdown	Percent of Score
Business activity	30%
Human capital	30%
Information exchange	15%
Cultural experience	15%
Political engagement	10%

Source: A.T. Kearney

2. The data table shows the relative rankings of 10 world cities, as reported in the global cities index. The global cities index is scored using the criteria shown, where each category is weighted as to its importance to the overall score.

A. Describe the world city concept in the context of globalization.

B. Explain the importance of world cities as nodes in the hierarchical diffusion of a globalized culture.

C. Explain ONE way the Internet may interrupt the hierarchical diffusion of a globalized culture.

D. Explain ONE difference between world cities and metacities.

E. Using the data in the table, explain ONE limitation of the world city classification system in reflecting current patterns of global urban development.

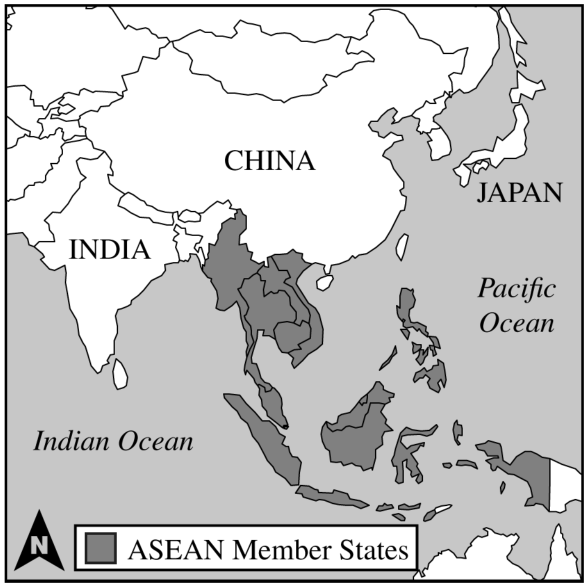
F. Using the data in the table and the scoring criteria, explain ONE reason for the difference in scores between London and Washington, D.C.

G. Explain ONE way economic linkages among world cities may create risks during global financial crises.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

Question 3

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN)



Source: ASEAN and Natural Earth GIS

ECONOMIC DATA FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES AND SUPRANATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Country	Population (2017)	Gross Domestic Product (2017, in United States dollars)	Ten-Year Gross Domestic Product Growth (2008 to 2017)
China	1,409 million	$12.2 trillion	245%
India	1,339 million	$2.6 trillion	117%
ASEAN countries combined	636 million	$2.8 trillion	106%
Brazil	209 million	$2.0 trillion	47%
United States	324 million	$19.3 trillion	34%
Japan	127 million	$4.8 trillion	8%
European Union countries combined	512 million	$17.2 trillion	−3%

Source: World Bank, United Nations Statistics Division, EUROSTAT

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

(F)	Explain ONE way in which small-scale dairy farms can specialize to compete with large-scale dairies.	**1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- F1. By producing and/or selling value-added dairy products (e.g., cheeses, butter, ice cream, yogurt, kefir, liquid cream, clotted cream).
- F2. By engaging in organic dairy farming—production of dairy products and animal feed without the use of synthetic or industrially produced pesticides, fertilizers, antibiotics, and/or growth hormones (e.g., rBST, rBGH).
- F3. By marketing and selling their dairy products as locally raised or as a way of supporting the local community (e.g., farm-to-table, eat-local movements).
- F4. By producing and/or selling grass-fed dairy products or pasture-raised dairy products.
- F5. By selling non-homogenized milk for real farm taste.
- F6. By raising heirloom varieties of animals, different species (e.g., goats or sheep for milk products) or heirloom dairy products (e.g., buttermilk, sour milk) that command high prices.
- F7. By selling non-pasteurized milk or raw milk and raw milk dairy products (e.g., soft cheeses) to appease epicurean or specific health-issue-conscious consumers (allergens) that command high prices.
- F8. By guaranteeing and publicizing humane treatment for dairy animals.
- F9. By providing home delivery of dairy products and related items (e.g., eggs, bakery goods).
- F10. By engaging in agritourism.

Question 2: One Stimulus — 7 points

(A) Describe the world city concept in the context of globalization. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- A1. World cities are engines of globalization because they are the principal nodes in the transnational exchange of either capital, knowledge, or culture.

(B) Explain the importance of world cities as nodes in the hierarchical diffusion of a globalized culture. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- B1. World cities contain many of the world's leading and most influential cultural and educational institutions, so they have central importance in attracting talent and disseminating culture and knowledge.
- B2. World cities' leading financial status means there is a lot of capital to invest in and disseminate culture.
- B3. World cities attract cultural icons because of their importance in the production and dissemination of culture (e.g., actors, singers, artists).
- B4. World cities' ethnic mix and cosmopolitan culture leads to a great diversity of cuisines and fashion.
- B5. World cities use their status to attract international sporting events and other major global cultural events which disseminates cultural ideas (e.g., through tourists, athletes, spectators, sponsors).
- B6. World cities diffuse their own national cultures at a global scale while also diffusing international cultures to the countries in which they are located.

(C) Explain ONE way the Internet may interrupt the hierarchical diffusion of a globalized culture. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- C1. As the Internet becomes universally available, it makes remote education, remote cultural activities, and news available to people everywhere instantaneously, so globalized culture no longer diffuses hierarchically (also contagious diffusion).
- C2. The network connectivity of the Internet means that cultural phenomena (e.g., music, fashion) can originate anywhere and be accessible anywhere else instantaneously, without the need for hierarchical diffusion.
- C3. As the Internet improves free online tools for language translation, culture can be transmitted quickly and without barriers, eliminating the need for hierarchical diffusion through universities and other specialized institutions.
- C4. As the Internet becomes universally available, some countries' governments have established firewalls and/or censored the Internet within their country to prevent the diffusion of globalized culture.

(G)	Explain ONE way economic linkages among world cities may create risks during global financial crises. Accept one of the following: • G1. World cities' close financial linkages mean that economic shocks (e.g., stock market crashes) in one location can be felt rapidly in other locations. • G2. Transnational financial services firms have locations in several world cities, so economic damage during a crisis spreads easily between these locations. • G3. Concentration of global transportation nodes (major international airports) in world cities means pandemics can spread quickly between these cities through air travel, disrupting economic activity (e.g., in New York City). • G4. Terrorist attacks focused on the financial centers of world cities (e.g., New York City, London) can result in closure of stock markets and cessation of economic activity, which spreads rapidly to negatively affect other world cities.	**1 point**
	Total for question 2	**7 points**