

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

SECTION II

Time—1 hour and 15 minutes

3 Questions

Directions: You have 1 hour and 15 minutes to answer all three of the following questions. It is recommended that you spend approximately one-third of your time (25 minutes) on each question. It is suggested that you take up to 5 minutes of this time to plan and outline each answer. You may plan your answers in this orange booklet, but no credit will be given for anything written in this booklet. **You will only earn credit for what you write in the separate Free Response booklet.**

Question 1

1. Changes in agricultural production and food processing have greatly influenced the contemporary geography of the world's more developed countries.
 - A. Describe ONE way that labor costs influence the location of food processing facilities in more developed countries.
 - B. Describe ONE way that the development of large-scale commercial agriculture has affected the use of agricultural technology in the United States and Canada.
 - C. Explain how the development of large-scale commercial agriculture has led to the agglomeration of food processing facilities in towns and rural areas of the United States and Canada.
 - D. Explain a strength of using the concept of complex commodity chains to understand the production and consumption of ONE of the following:
 - orange juice
 - hamburger
 - E. Explain ONE way that government policies banning genetically modified organisms may favor small family farms over large-scale commercial agriculture.
 - F. Explain why farms in countries such as Italy, France, Spain, or Portugal often require seasonal agricultural workers from other countries.
 - G. Explain the degree to which migration or border policies in the European Union affect the movement of agricultural laborers among its member countries.

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 2

URBANIZATION INDICATORS FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES

Country	Percent Urban Population	Annual Urban Population Growth Rate	Percent of Urban Population with Safe Drinking Water	Percent of Urban Population with Access to Electricity	Percent of Rural Population with Access to Electricity	Percent of Urban Population Living in Squatter Settlements
Afghanistan	25%	3%	78%	98%	79%	63%
Australia	86%	2%	99%	100%	100%	0%
Bangladesh	36%	3%	45%	94%	69%	55%
Germany	77%	< 1%	100%	100%	100%	0%
Vietnam	35%	3%	99%	100%	100%	27%

Source: World Bank, United Nations Development Programme

2. Urbanization is associated with economic development. On average, living standards are higher in urban areas than in rural areas. However, there are many differences among the world's cities.
- Using numerical data to support your answer, identify the least urbanized country in the table shown.
 - Using the data shown in the table, explain ONE difference in urbanization patterns between Australia and Bangladesh.
 - Describe ONE common characteristic of the built environment of squatter settlements in developing countries.
 - Explain ONE positive health effect likely to result from improved access to electricity in urban areas.
 - Explain ONE reason why individuals in less developed countries are likely to move to cities, contributing to the global trend of rural to urban migration.
 - Explain ONE likely effect of rural to urban migration on the economy of a developing country.
 - Explain a limitation of the data shown in the table in illustrating challenges to urban sustainability.

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 1: No Stimuli**7 points**

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- (A)** Describe ONE way that labor costs influence the location of food processing facilities in more developed countries. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- A1. Food processing companies may locate in places (e.g., rural areas, small towns, small cities, areas of high unemployment, areas without unions) where labor costs are lower.
- A2. Food processing companies may prefer not to locate in places where labor costs are higher (e.g., urban areas, areas with higher payroll taxes, areas with strong union presence).
- A3. Food processing facilities may locate in places where they have access to workers who may be paid below market rates, at minimum wage, and/or with few benefits (e.g., migrant labor, female labor).

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- (B)** Describe ONE way that the development of large-scale commercial agriculture has affected the use of agricultural technology in the United States and Canada. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- B1. The development of large-scale commercial agriculture has led to size and/or cost increases in machinery (e.g., irrigation systems, tractors, combines).
 - B2. The development of large-scale commercial agriculture has driven efficiency increases in farm management and production with agricultural software (e.g., GPS systems or drones in precision agriculture, software for feed processing).
 - B3. The development of large-scale commercial agriculture has led to increasing use of biotechnology, such as genetic modification of crops and animals for diverse purposes (e.g., to increase yields, to improve pest resistance, to change taste and/or appearance).
 - B4. The development of large-scale commercial agriculture has led to increases in efficiency of farm management and production systems (e.g., in nutrition, feeding, pesticides, environmental management, control of pollution).
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| (C) | Explain how the development of large-scale commercial agriculture has led to the agglomeration of food processing facilities in towns and rural areas of the United States and Canada. | 1 point |
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Accept one of the following:

- C1. Food processing facilities that process grains, vegetables, and/or meat into food and/or fuel agglomerate in rural areas or towns in grain-growing areas to reduce costs associated with transportation, to take advantage of shared infrastructure, and/or to draw from a lower-paid labor pool than in urban areas.
- C2. Food-processing facilities that process perishable products (e.g., dairy, fruit) tend to locate in rural areas or towns in close proximity to urban areas to be close to consumers and/or limit food spoilage.

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| (D) | Explain a strength of using the concept of complex commodity chains to understand the production and consumption of ONE of the following: | 1 point |
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- orange juice
- hamburger

Accept one of the following:

- D1. Complex commodity chain analysis helps to understand the entire process of orange farming, harvesting, processing, packaging, shipping, and/or distribution of orange juice, or the husbandry, raising, feed production, transportation, slaughter, processing, packaging, and/or distribution of hamburger and/or beef.
 - D2. Complex commodity chain analysis helps producers maximize their profits by understanding costs and profits associated with processing, distribution, marketing, and/or retailing leading to the consumption of orange juice or hamburger.
 - D3. Complex commodity chain analysis helps distributors maximize profits by understanding costs and benefits associated with the entire commodity chain of orange juice or hamburger from production to consumption.
 - D4. Complex commodity chain analysis helps marketers better promote orange juice or hamburgers to national or regional consumers based on understanding the entire production to consumption process, from grower to consumer.
 - D5. Complex commodity chain analysis helps elucidate the entire process of production and consumption of orange juice or hamburger and all the related social and environmental costs and/or effects; this, in turn, may help effect change in the commodity chain to promote sustainability.
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