

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

SECTION II

Time—1 hour and 15 minutes

3 Questions

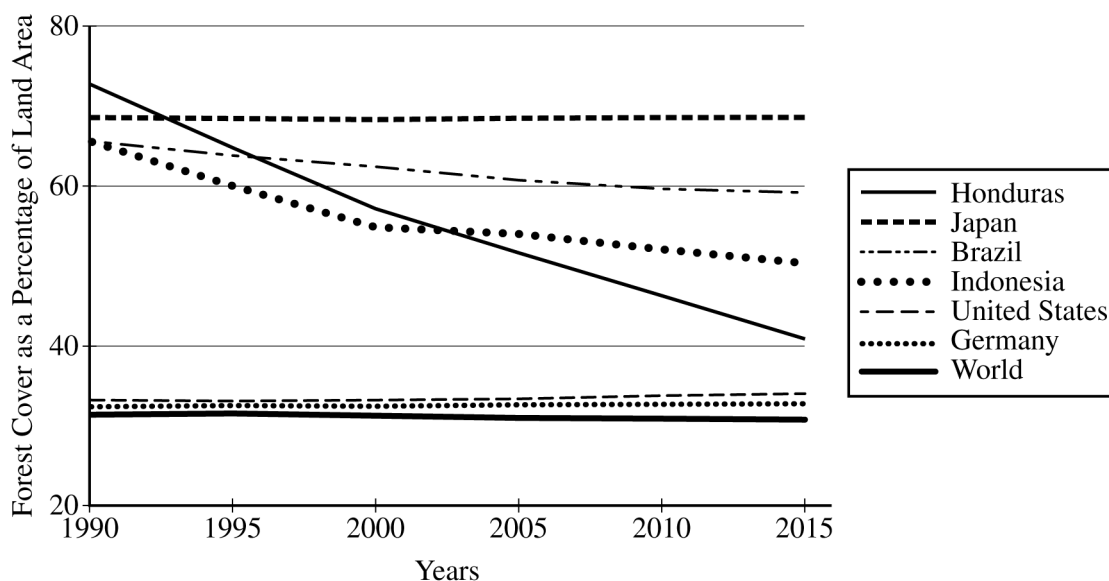
Directions: You have 1 hour and 15 minutes to answer all three of the following questions. It is recommended that you spend approximately one-third of your time (25 minutes) on each question. It is suggested that you take up to 5 minutes of this time to plan and outline each answer. You may plan your 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. Women's working conditions in formal and informal economies vary throughout the world.
 - A. Define the concept of the informal economy.
 - B. Describe ONE way that cultural attitudes or social norms may act as a barrier to women obtaining employment in the formal economy.
 - C. Describe ONE limitation of using the gross national income (GNI) per capita to analyze women's contributions to economic productivity in less developed countries.
 - D. Explain ONE relationship between women's economic empowerment and a decrease in the rate of natural increase in a more developed country.
 - E. Explain the likely outcome on rural to urban migration as women gain greater access to education.
 - F. Explain ONE likely obstacle for highly educated women who are employed in the formal economy.
 - G. Explain the degree to which granting microloans to individual women in less developed countries may be an effective strategy for economic development.

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

FOREST COVER AS A PERCENTAGE OF LAND AREA, 1990–2015

Source: World Bank

2. The graph shows forest cover as a percentage of total land area from 1990 through 2015 for selected countries and the world.
- Describe ONE reason a country's percentage of forest cover may change.
 - Using the data shown in the graph, compare the trends in forest cover change between more developed countries and less developed countries from 1990 through 2015.
 - Using the data shown in the graph, explain ONE reason for the global trend in forest cover over time.
 - Explain the degree to which Wallerstein's world system theory explains changes in the pattern of forest cover since 1990.
 - Explain what the data shown on the graph imply about sources of energy in less developed countries.
 - Explain how the global demand for ONE of the following commodities may be driving local changes in forest cover.
 - Palm oil
 - Soybeans
 - Beef
 - Explain ONE consequence of forest cover change for environmental sustainability in more developed 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 1: No Stimuli**7 points**

(A) Define the concept of the informal economy.**1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- A1. Untaxed, unregulated, and/or illegal economic activity usually not included in a country's gross national income (GNI).
- A2. Economic activity that governments neither regulate nor protect.
- A3. Economic activity that includes self-employed workers who operate unregistered or untaxed enterprises.
- A4. Economic activity that is non-monetized, intrafamilial, and/or is based on some form of interpersonal exchange (e.g., bartering, volunteering, domestic work, activities based on patronage).

(B) Describe ONE way that cultural attitudes or social norms may act as a barrier to women obtaining employment in the formal economy.**1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- B1. Because cultural attitudes or social norms may relegate or restrict women's activities to the home, formal employment for women outside of the home may be discouraged (e.g., caring for children, the elderly, and/or ill family members; gathering fuel, fodder, and/or water for household consumption; being expected to conform to family, marriage including child marriage and forced marriages; and fertility norms).
 - B2. Some cultures conform to traditional gender roles that discourage women from seeking paid and/or formal employment in certain employment fields or jobs above a certain station in society (e.g., allowed to be a teacher but not an administrator, allowed to be a nurse but not a physician).
 - B3. In some locations, harassment (e.g., verbal and/or physical harassment) or discrimination (e.g., misogynistic attitudes) in public spaces or in the workplace may discourage women from commuting to work, or restrictions on mobility and transportation may impede women's ability to get to the workplace.
 - B4. Cultural attitudes or social norms may disfavor or prohibit women from some employment in the formal economy because the work (e.g., "men's work") is viewed as too dangerous, difficult, or as for "men only" (e.g., military, policing, construction, skilled trades, transport).
 - B5. Cultural attitudes or social norms may lead patriarchal societies to seek to restrict women (e.g., mothers, sisters, daughters) to the home to protect them from potential harm or to control them.
 - B6. Informal work practiced by women that are illegal activities may be stigmatized by cultures and societies, creating barriers to legalization and incorporation of the work into the formal economy.
 - B7. Social expectations that limit women's access to education can leave them less qualified to obtain employment in many parts of the formal economy.
 - B8. Lack of empowerment of women due to exclusion from household and community decision-making, which in turn may limit women's participation in the formal economy.
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- (C)** Describe ONE limitation of using the gross national income (GNI) per capita to analyze women's contributions to economic productivity in less developed countries. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- C1. GNI per capita calculations do not include economic activity in the informal economy, much of which is performed by women.
- C2. GNI per capita calculations do not account for the differences between male and female contributions to economic productivity, thus failing to account for women's contributions.
- C3. GNI per capita calculations do not include unpaid domestic or agricultural labor, much of which is performed by women.
- C4. GNI per capita calculations do not account for volunteer work, which contributes to the economy, much of which is performed by women.
- C5. GNI per capita calculations do not include income distribution, so GNI does not account for income inequality between men and women (gender wage gap), with men typically earning more than women in many or most fields.
- C6. GNI per capita calculations fail to capture the fact that women can be highly productive economically, but overall, a country's economy measured by GNI per capita may not look productive or strong.

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- (D)** Explain ONE relationship between women's economic empowerment and a decrease in the rate of natural increase in a more developed country. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- D1. Declines in RNI may result from women's involvement in work outside the home taking precedence over domestic work such as raising children.
 - D2. Declines in RNI may reflect improved access to contraception and family planning, which allows women to choose to pursue paid employment if desired.
 - D3. Women who earn money may be empowered within the family structure to make decisions about their preferred family size, which could result in declining RNI.
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