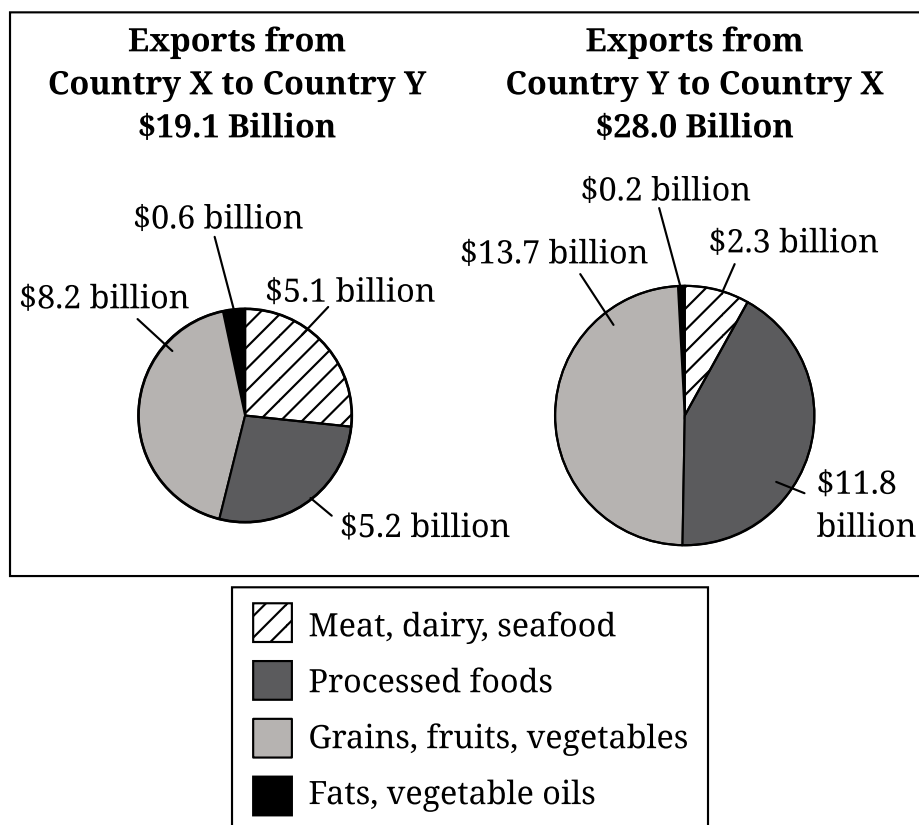


- 1.** Migration contributes to significant population growth and change in urban landscapes. As populations increase, urban areas face economic, social, and environmental challenges.

Respond to parts A, B, C, D, E, F, and G.

- A.** Describe one type of voluntary migration.
- B.** Explain how migration may affect a city's economy.
- C.** Describe one type of housing discrimination that may occur in urban areas.
- D.** Explain how a city's infrastructure affects society.
- E.** Describe one challenge to sustainability in urban areas.
- F.** Explain how urban design initiatives are intended to affect cities.
- G.** Explain why urban design initiatives may be criticized.

Food Exports Between Country X and Country Y



2. Country X and Country Y have a long-established trade relationship in agricultural products. Country X is a developed country, and Country Y is a developing country.

Respond to parts A, B, C, D, E, F, and G.

- Using the data in the charts, identify the largest food export category between the two countries.
- Using the data in the charts, describe the difference between the two countries in the meat, dairy, and seafood category.
- Define the concept of comparative advantage.
- Describe one effect of Green Revolution technologies on food supplies in developing countries.
- Explain how advances in agricultural technology may increase the carrying capacity of land.
- Explain the degree to which the economies of Country X and Country Y are interdependent. (Response must indicate the degree [low, moderate, high] and provide an explanation.)
- Explain how the charts provide limited information about economic development.

Question 1: No Stimulus**7 points**

A (Point 1)	Describe one type of voluntary migration. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: • A1. Transnational (external) migration is the movement of people across international borders to another country. • A2. Transhumance is a seasonal or cyclical movement of people and livestock along traditional migratory routes, trade routes, and/or pathways between different climate or ecological zones. • A3. Internal migration is the movement of people within the borders of their home country. • A4. Chain migration is the movement of people who have followed other people (e.g., family members) to a particular location. • A5. Step migration is the movement of people along a set or series of intermediate stops or stages toward a final destination. • A6. Rural-to-urban migration and/or the movement of pastoral, country, farming, agrarian, mining, fishing, and/or forest peoples to cities or metropolitan areas. • A7. Labor migration is the movement of people for the purpose of work, wages, education opportunities, employment opportunities (e.g., guest workers), and/or technological skills (e.g., brain drain). • A8. Family migration is the movement of people to connect or reunify family members who have been separated.	1 point
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B (Point 2)	Explain how migration may affect a city's economy. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: • B1. Migrants may contribute to economic development by expanding the size, capabilities, and/or productivity of a city's labor force. • B2. Migrants may start new businesses, expand existing businesses, and/or invest in existing businesses, resulting in local economic development, growth, and/or multiplier effects. • B3. Migrants may increase a city's tax base (e.g., sales, income, property taxes) used to fund governments, resulting in additional funds for infrastructure (e.g., transportation, sanitation) and/or social programs (e.g., education, health care). • B4. Migrants may purchase, rent, or invest in housing or commercial space, resulting in a more valuable real estate market. • B5. Migrants may contribute to the ethnic or cultural makeup of the city, resulting in a more diverse workforce, improved availability of goods or services, or ethnic neighborhoods that develop new business (e.g., food, tourism). • B6. Migrants moving away from a city may reduce the size and capabilities of that city's economy, reduce the size of its labor force, decrease the local tax base, and/or decrease local investment in business, housing, or real estate. • B7. Governments may allocate funding to services for migrants (e.g., health care, education).	1 point
C (Point 3)	Describe one type of housing discrimination that may occur in urban areas. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: • C1. Redlining is a discriminatory practice in which providers (e.g., lenders, insurers) deny services or impose unfair terms on people in specific neighborhoods. • C2. Blockbusting is a discriminatory housing practice in which realtors persuade homeowners to sell their homes cheaply because people of a specific race or ethnicity of people are moving to the neighborhood. • C3. Urban areas may lack affordable housing, leaving lower-income residents with limited housing options and/or potentially leading to de facto segregation (e.g., zoning rules, regional planning initiatives, urban design initiatives).	1 point