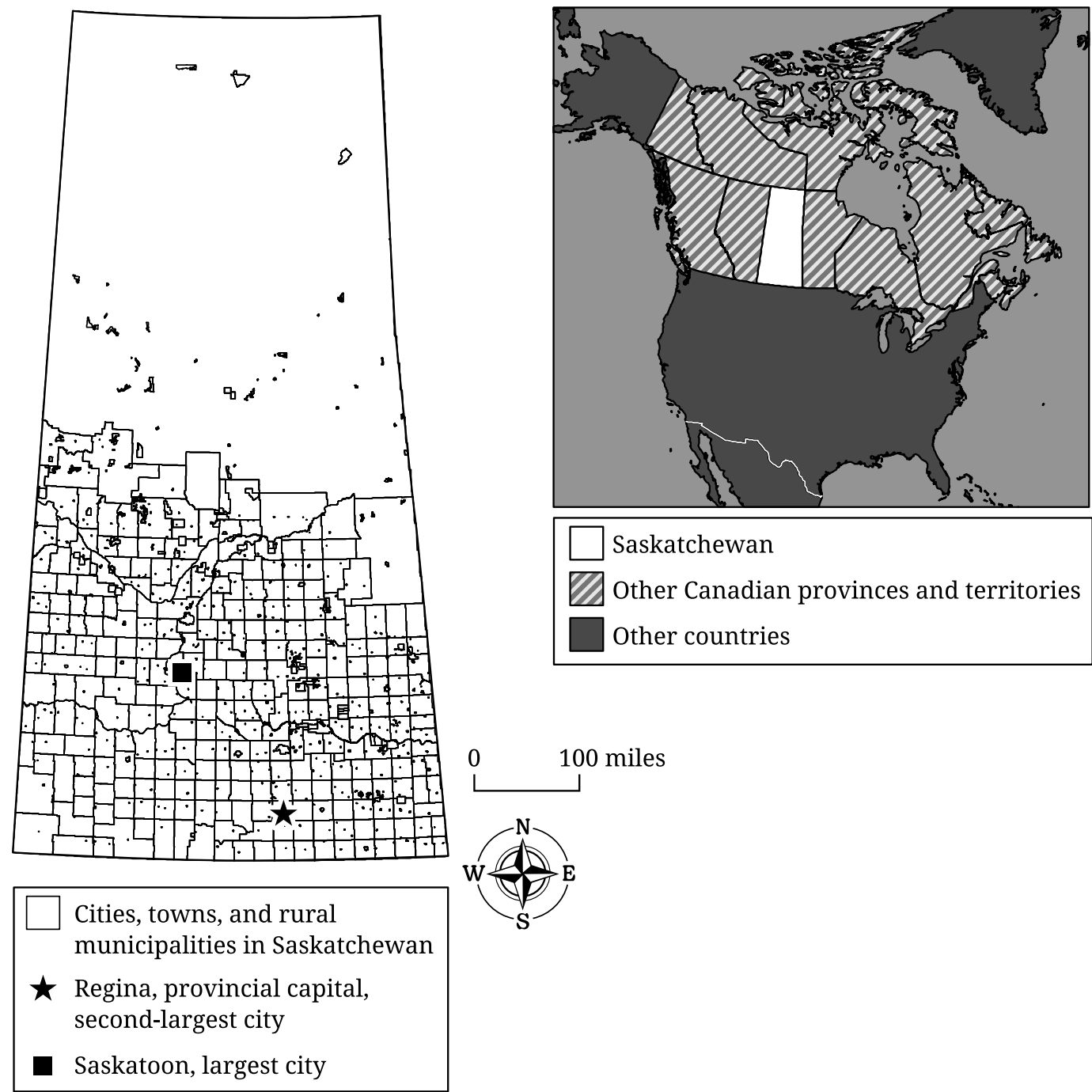
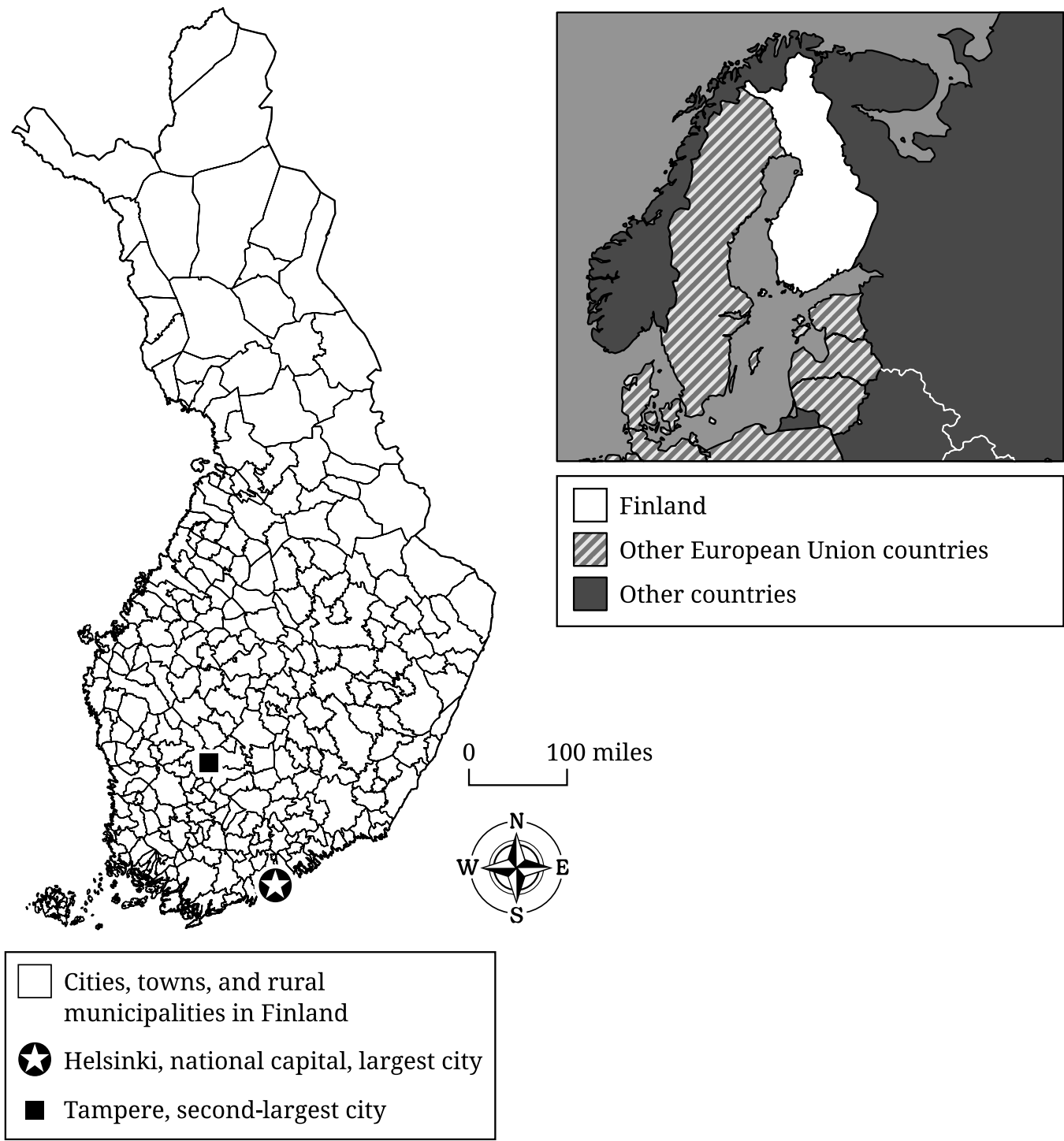


Map 1: Political Divisions in Saskatchewan, Canada



Source: Statistics Canada

Map 2: Political Divisions in Finland



Source: ESRI Data Partners

D (Point 4)	Explain how a city's infrastructure affects society. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: • D1. Patterns of social development and/or societies are affected by a city's infrastructure (e.g., transportation, communications, energy, housing, industry) because the location and/or quality of infrastructure influence quality of life (e.g., access to health care, levels of education, quality of life, standards of living). • D2. High-quality city infrastructure (e.g., housing, transportation, communications, schools, commercial buildings) may improve residents' quality of life by improving access to goods, services, and/or places of employment. • D3. High-quality city infrastructure (e.g., public utilities, health care) may improve residents' quality of life by improving public health and sanitation. • D4. Insufficient city infrastructure may inhibit social development by creating challenges such as lack of housing, lack of public utilities, pollution, and/or inadequate sanitation.	1 point
E (Point 5)	Describe one challenge to sustainability in urban areas. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: • E1. Expanding areas of suburban sprawl, insufficient sanitation systems, climate change causing local environmental effects, pollution affecting air and/or water, the large ecological footprint of cities, and/or inefficient energy use. • E2. Any environmental and/or economic condition that may limit the long-term or continuous use of a resource or type of land use. • E3. Rapid urbanization can increase the demand for resources (e.g., water, food, energy), strain infrastructure, reduce green spaces, lead to housing shortages, and/or proliferate informal settlements. • E4. Public health challenges (e.g., sanitation, the availability of clean water) can challenge urban sustainability. • E5. Aging or inadequate infrastructure can challenge urban sustainability. • E6. Ineffective urban governance or planning may challenge urban sustainability.	1 point