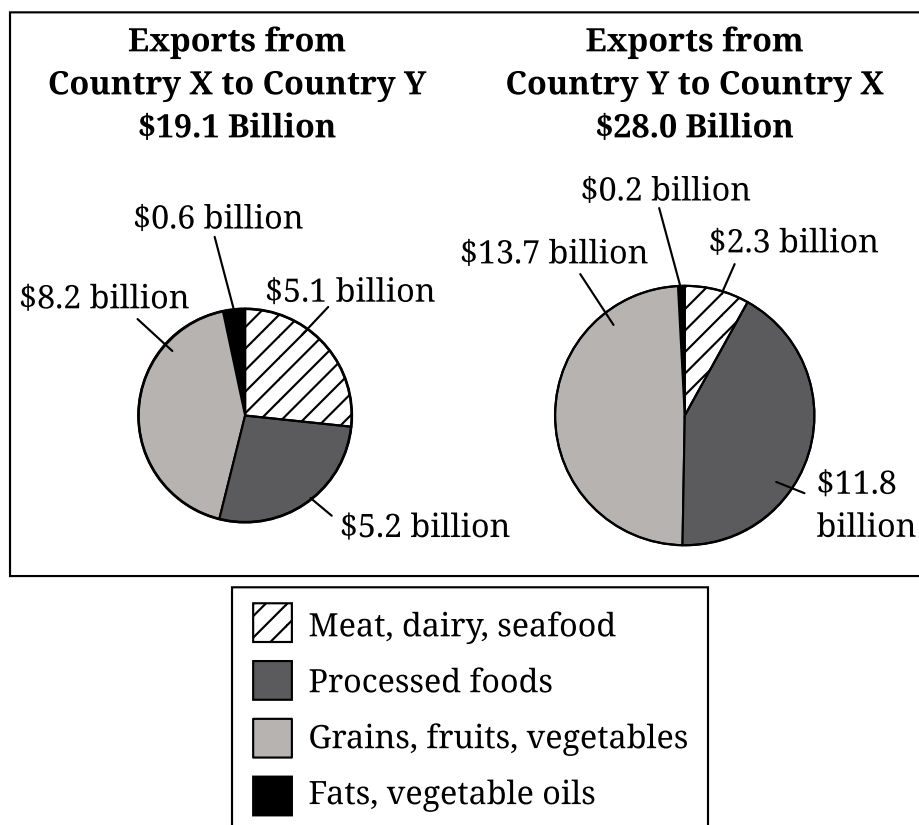


Food Exports Between Country X and Country Y

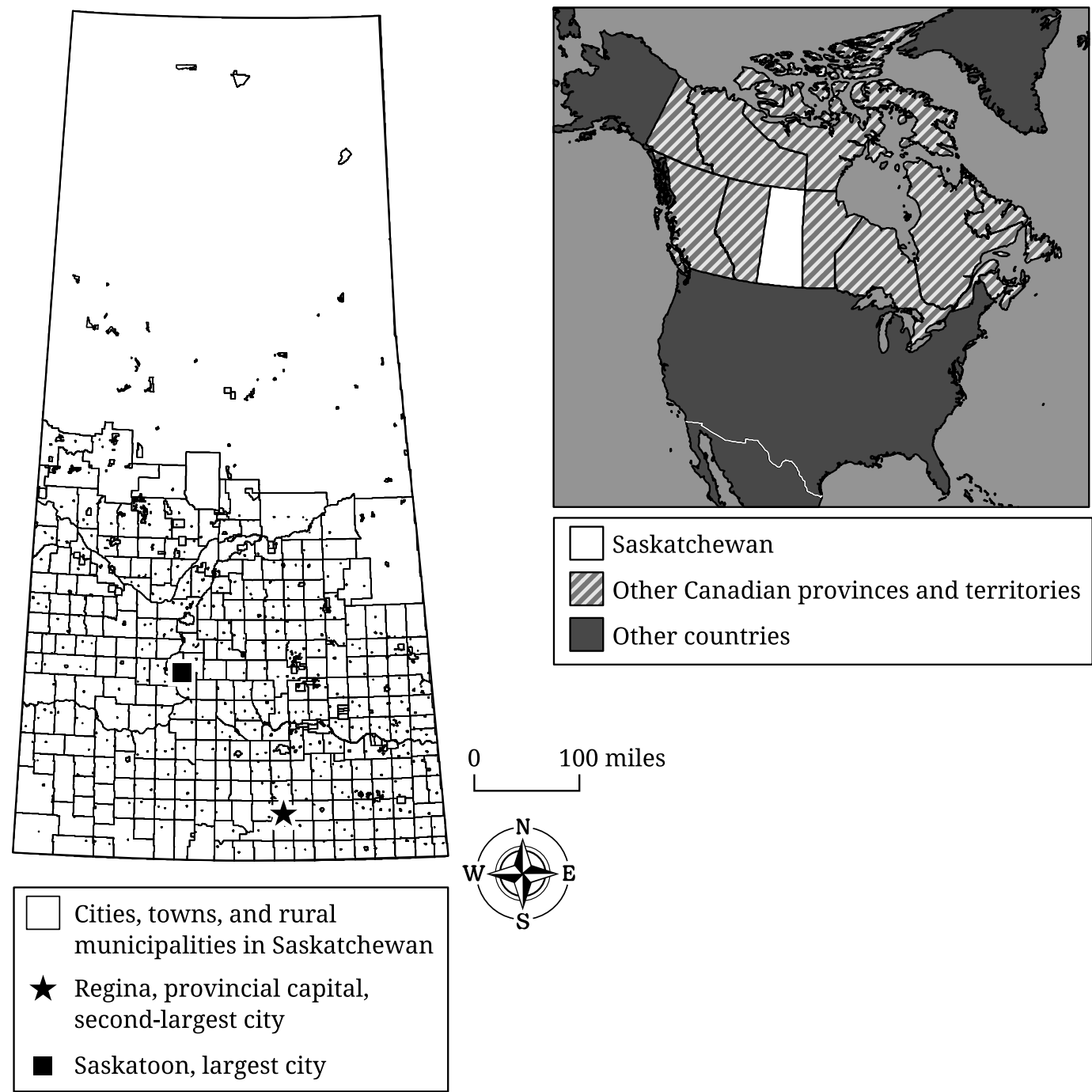


2. Country X and Country Y have a long-established trade relationship in agricultural products. Country X is a developed country, and Country Y is a developing country.

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

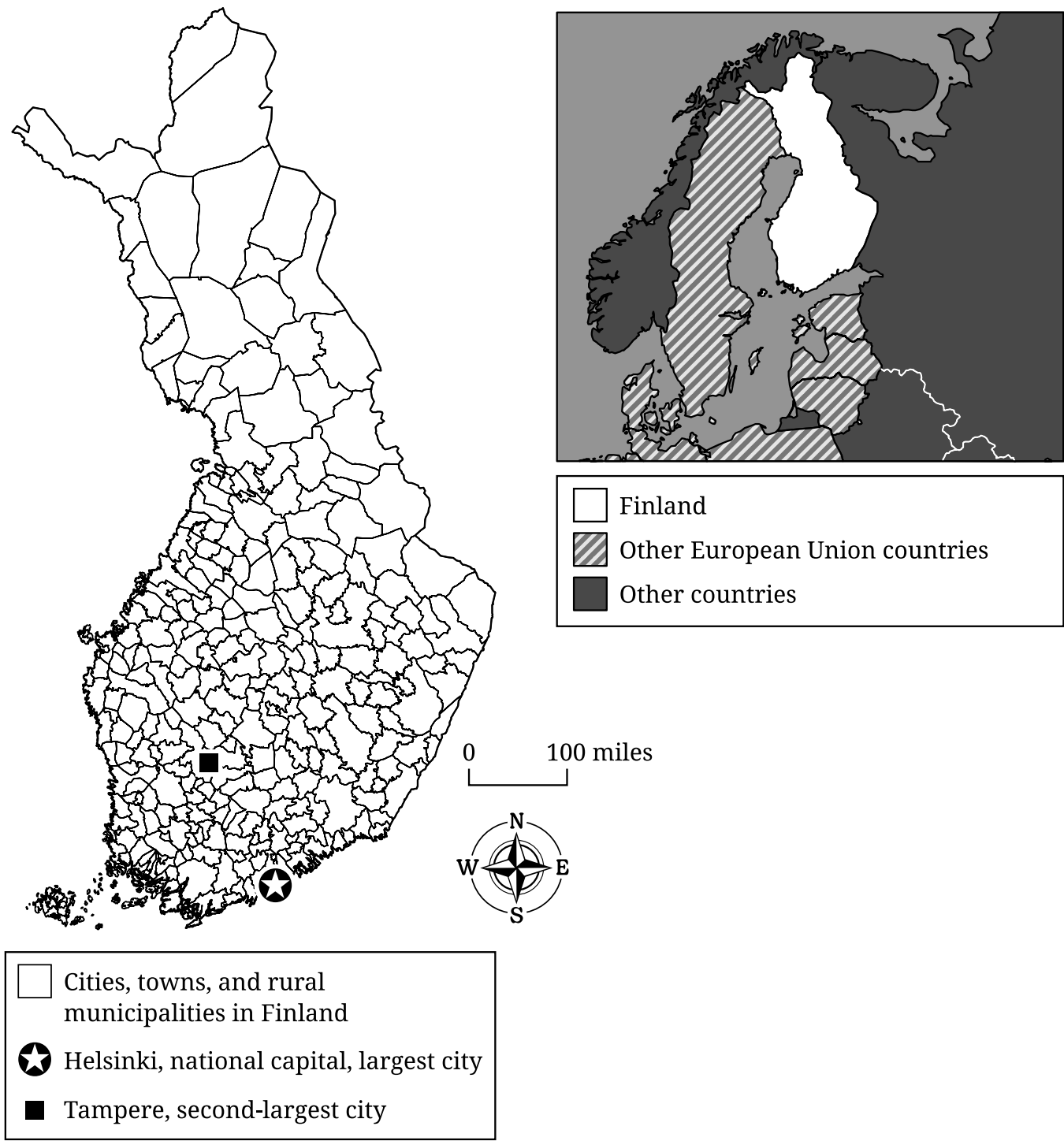
- Using the data in the charts, identify the largest food export category between the two countries.
- Using the data in the charts, describe the difference between the two countries in the meat, dairy, and seafood category.
- Define the concept of comparative advantage.
- Describe one effect of Green 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.

Map 1: Political Divisions in Saskatchewan, Canada



Source: Statistics Canada

Map 2: Political Divisions in Finland



Source: ESRI Data Partners

3. The two maps show political boundaries in Saskatchewan, Canada, and in Finland. Both Finland and Saskatchewan are home to populations of indigenous peoples with a significant amount of political autonomy. Finland is a member state of the European Union.

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

- A. Identify the scale of analysis used for Finland's political divisions in Map 2.
- B. Define geometric boundaries as shown in Map 1.
- C. Describe one function of internal boundaries.
- D. Explain how the spatial organization of a country such as Canada is affected by a federal system of governance.
- E. Explain how the supranational organization shown in Map 2 may limit the actions of Finland as a member state.
- F. Describe one characteristic of a cultural landscape that may reflect cultural beliefs and identities.
- G. Explain how communication technologies may affect the cultural patterns of indigenous languages.

STOP
END OF EXAM

Question 2: One Stimulus**7 points**

A (Point 1)	Using the data in the charts, identify the largest food export category between the two countries. Acceptable identification: • A1. Grains, fruits, vegetables.	1 point
B (Point 2)	Using the data in the charts, describe the difference between the two countries in the meat, dairy, and seafood category. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: • B1. The amount of exports or trade from Country X is larger. • B2. The amount of exports or trade from Country Y is smaller. • B3. Exports or trade from Country X is \$5.1 billion, while exports or trade from Country Y is \$2.3 billion. • B4. The amount of exports or trade from Country X is approximately twice as much as exports or trade from Country Y.	1 point
C (Point 3)	Define the concept of comparative advantage. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: • C1. Comparative advantage describes a situation in which an individual, business, or country can produce a good or service more efficiently and/or at a lower opportunity cost than another producer. • C2. Comparative advantage occurs when countries choose to specialize in producing goods or services that they can produce more efficiently, effectively, and/or that have a lower opportunity cost.	1 point
D (Point 4)	Describe one effect of Green Revolution technologies on food supplies in developing countries. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: • D1. Green Revolution technologies (e.g., high-yield seeds, increased use of chemicals, mechanized farming) increased food supplies. • D2. Green Revolution technologies increased the amount of farm production and/or the agricultural yield of food crops and/or animals. • D3. Pesticide use led to pesticide resistance in some species, decreasing food production. • D4. Irrigation and/or the use of mechanized equipment led to soil erosion and/or loss of soil fertility, decreasing food production. • D5. Monocropping, mechanization, and/or the decrease in smaller farms changed the types of food produced and/or affected food supplies.	1 point

E (Point 5)	Explain how advances in agricultural technology may increase the carrying capacity of land.	1 point
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Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- E1. Advances in agricultural chemicals (e.g., fertilizers, pesticides) may allow an area of land to produce more resources and support a larger population.
 - E2. Carrying capacity may increase through mechanization (e.g., tractors, vehicles, irrigation, processing equipment), which may allow an area of land to produce more resources and support a larger population.
 - E3. Carrying capacity may increase through the use of high-yield seeds, which may allow an area of land to produce more resources and support a larger population.
 - E4. Carrying capacity may increase if agricultural technology is used to bring areas with low population density into agricultural production leading to higher population density.
 - E5. Carrying capacity may increase through the use of agricultural technology (e.g., precision agriculture, GPS) that improves growing conditions or optimizes agricultural practices, leading to the production of more food and the ability to support a larger population.
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D (Point 4)	Explain how the spatial organization of a country such as Canada is affected by a federal system of governance. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: • D1. Federal systems of governance affect the spatial organization of a country by creating locally based, dispersed power centers (e.g., subnational state or provincial capitals). • D2. Countries with a federal system of governance are typically organized into subnational units (e.g., autonomous regions, semiautonomous regions) and/or have regional capitals that may help reduce centrifugal forces and/or limit ethnic separatism. • D3. Federal systems tend to divide large amounts of land area into subnational divisions that may be difficult to govern from a centralized or single capital. • D4. Federal systems tend to divide multicultural countries into subnational divisions based on cultural differences (e.g., ethnic, religious, and/or linguistic diversity) that may be difficult to govern from a centralized or single capital.	1 point
E (Point 5)	Explain how the supranational organization shown in Map 2 may limit the actions of Finland as a member state. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: • E1. The EU may enact international laws or policies that limit the economic actions of Finland or other member states (e.g., reducing or eliminating trade barriers, introducing a common currency, regulating industry). • E2. The EU may implement international laws or policies that limit the political actions of Finland or other member states (e.g., requiring common border policies, observing elections, sharing a common foreign policy). • E3. By joining the EU, Finland has agreed to allow the EU government to make laws and regulations on behalf of Finland and the other member states.	1 point
F (Point 6)	Describe one characteristic of a cultural landscape that may reflect cultural beliefs and identities. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: • F1. Art, music, toponyms, clothing, architecture, and/or evidence of sequent occupance may indicate elements of a culture or cultures. • F2. Religion, language, social institutions, and/or systems of governance may be based on a culture or cultures. • F3. Land use, land survey patterns, agriculture, resource use (e.g., hunting, fishing, crafts), and/or trade may indicate the practices of a culture or cultures. • F4. Foods, social interactions, holidays, and/or festivals are based on or have elements of a culture or cultures. • F5. Attitudes towards ethnicity or gender (e.g., the role of women in the workforce) may help shape the use of space in a given society.	1 point