

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

F (Point 6)	Explain how urban design initiatives are intended to affect cities. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: • F1. The initiatives (e.g., zoning practices, mixed land use, walkability, transportation-oriented development, smart-growth policies, New Urbanism) are intended to reduce sprawl, improve walkability, accessibility, and/or transportation. • F2. The initiatives are intended to improve or diversify housing options, improve livability, and/or promote sustainable options (e.g., land or resource use, combined living and workspace). • F3. Socially, urban design initiatives are intended to improve public spaces (e.g., create parks, plazas, recreational areas), boost inclusivity (e.g., ensure accessibility), and/or enhance public health (e.g., reduce pollution) in cities. • F4. Environmentally, implementing green building materials, renewable energy sources, and/or urban greenery can minimize environmental impact in cities. • F5. Economically, by improving infrastructure (e.g., transportation, housing, public services, open space), urban planning, and/or zoning, cities can attract investment, create jobs, foster sustainable communities, and/or improve accessibility or mobility. • F6. Culturally, urban design initiatives can incorporate the preservation of historical sites or cultural landmarks, design spaces for public art, cultural events, and/or community gatherings, fostering a sense of place, identity, and/or community.	1 point
G (Point 7)	Explain why urban design initiatives may be criticized. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: • G1. Criticism might arise because initiatives may negatively affect the local population through increased housing costs (e.g., the cost of new construction, land speculation) and/or by resulting in possible de facto segregation (e.g., limited low-income housing options). • G2. Urban design initiatives may reduce or eliminate land that could be used for housing development and/or for the development of institutions (e.g., schools, health care) or amenities (e.g., parks, play areas). • G3. Urban design initiatives may attract outside visitors or vehicles that increase traffic or congestion or increase the cost of goods and services in the local area. • G4. Urban design initiatives could be expensive to implement and/or could cost the city money that could be used in other ways. • G5. Urban design initiatives may result in the potential loss of historical or place character. • G6. Urban design initiatives may be seen as ineffective due to cost, lack of impact on the local economy, and/or lack of improvement in quality of life.	1 point

F (Point 6)	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.) Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: Statement of a moderate or high degree AND - F1. Country X and Country Y are highly interdependent due to the billions of dollars of agricultural trade occurring between the two. - F2. Both countries are dependent upon one or more export commodities traded with each other (exports, imports) and/or agriculture is used as an economic strategy for both countries. - F3. Trade in agricultural goods between Country X and Country Y is part of the global supply chain and/or part of the global food distribution network that links producers and consumers. OR Statement of a moderate or low degree AND - F4. The amount of trade between the two countries for agriculture may be small in comparison to the trade in other sectors (e.g., manufacturing, services). - F5. The agricultural trade data in the charts do not provide enough information to demonstrate interdependence because agriculture is only a portion of the total amount of trade (of all goods and services).	1 point
G (Point 7)	Explain how the charts provide limited information about economic development. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: - G1. The charts provide data for only one sector of the economy and/or do not include other measures of social and/or economic development (e.g., GDP, GNP, GNI per capita, sectoral structure, population data). - G2. Export data indicate the production of goods for international trade but not the production of goods for the domestic economy. - G3. Export data do not include non-food products (e.g., cotton) which contribute to economic development. - G4. The charts do not have a temporal or spatial dimension (e.g., a year, timeframe, variation by different areas) which is essential for understanding trends or making comparisons (e.g., uneven development). - G5. The charts show that Country Y has higher agricultural exports than Country X, but the charts do not show that Country X has a more developed economy.	1 point

Question 3: Two Stimuli**7 points**

A (Point 1)	Identify the scale of analysis used for Finland’s political divisions in Map 2. Acceptable identification: A1. Local scale (e.g., city, town, rural municipality) or subnational scale.	1 point
B (Point 2)	Define geometric boundaries as shown in Map 1. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: - B1. Border lines on a map (two-dimensional plane) that are straight, angled, and/or curved to form a geometric shape (e.g., straight line, square, rectangle, circle, other polygons). - B2. A boundary or border drawn based on lines of latitude and longitude, a grid system, and/or a township and range system (baselines and meridians). - B3. Boundary lines drawn without regard to the physical or cultural landscape.	1 point
C (Point 3)	Describe one function of internal boundaries. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: - C1. Internal boundaries define the limits of sovereignty or government control between one subnational region and another. - C2. Internal boundaries delimit or unify different types of subnational regions (e.g., voting districts, states, provinces, territories, special administrative regions, autonomous zones). - C3. Internal boundaries can unify or separate distinct ethnic, cultural, or national groups. - C4. Internal boundaries can delineate, divide, or fragment zones of public infrastructure and/or local government (e.g., water districts, school districts, voting districts). - C5. Internal boundaries can reflect, preserve, or reduce cultural, linguistic, or historical identities. - C6. Internal boundaries can prevent, resolve, or exacerbate conflicts. - C7. Internal boundaries can facilitate or hinder the collection or analysis of data. - C8. Internal boundaries can facilitate or hinder the management, protection, or distribution of natural resources or ecosystems.	1 point