

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
	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.	

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