

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
-----------------------	--	----------------

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

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
-----------------------	---	----------------

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
-----------------------	--	----------------

Question 2: One Stimulus**7 points**

- (A) Identify ONE neighborhood labeled on the map where two or more Asian ethnic groups reside. 1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- A1. Walnut, Cerritos, Chinatown, or Koreatown

- (B) Describe the spatial pattern of Chinese ethnic neighborhoods labeled on the map. 1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- B1. The neighborhoods are clustered inland and/or away from the coast.
- B2. The neighborhoods are clustered in the eastern or northeastern portion.
- B3. The neighborhoods are in areas east of the Los Angeles central business district (CBD).
- B4. The neighborhoods are aligned along an east-west axis.

- (C) Explain ONE way immigrants may choose to assimilate into their new place of residence. 1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- C1. Immigrants may adopt culture traits (e.g., language, food, clothing, religion, music, sport) of the majority population group.
- C2. Immigrants may change, hide, and/or abandon aspects of their own culture (e.g., language, food, clothing, religion, music, sport).
- C3. Immigrants may achieve entry into social and economic networks (e.g., schools, workplaces, business associations, attaining citizenship).
- C4. Immigrants may settle in non-ethnic neighborhoods rather than in ethnic neighborhoods and/or ethnic enclaves.

- (D) Explain ONE way immigrants may preserve their ethnic traditions in their new place of residence. 1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- D1. By engaging in placemaking using aspects of their traditional culture (e.g., architecture, toponyms, signage) to establish a sense of place.
- D2. By continuing to celebrate and/or practice their ethnic traditions (e.g., traditional holidays, ethnic or traditional food, native languages, traditional clothing).
- D3. By creating or engaging with local institutions that promote their culture (e.g., schools, arts centers, religious groups, language learning centers, business associations, markets, organizations).
- D4. By seeking legal or other formal recognition and/or adoption of their traditions by the majority population (e.g., language taught in schools, bilingual social services, recognition of holidays).
- D5. By encouraging social relationships and/or connecting with those who share the same ethnic traditions in different places (e.g., ethnic neighborhoods, enclaves, on social media, country of origin).

- (E) Describe ONE way that ethnic neighborhoods may contribute to a sense of place in large metropolitan areas such as Los Angeles. 1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- E1. Ethnic neighborhoods exhibit names (e.g., toponyms), signs, sounds (e.g., language, music), symbols (e.g., religious, cultural, political), art, architecture, and/or foods typical of that ethnicity.
- E2. Ethnic neighborhoods create a distinct cultural landscape that is different from surrounding areas.
- E3. Ethnic neighborhoods often contain distinctive cultural institutions (e.g., places of worship), traditions, celebrations, retail shopping, and/or restaurants.
- E4. People may form perceptions, mental maps, or emotional attachments to ethnic neighborhoods based on the distinct culture traits or cultural events in that area.

(F) Explain how the process of redistricting may be used to decrease an ethnic community's political power. 1 point

Accept one of the following:

- F1. Redistricting or gerrymandering may negatively affect ethnic groups if the districts are redrawn to minimize the number of ethnic group voters in that area.
- F2. Redistricting or gerrymandering may be used to reduce the representation and/or the political power of that community by dividing (e.g., cracking) an ethnic area into two or more voting districts.
- F3. Redistricting or gerrymandering may be used to limit the representation and/or political power of those ethnic groups and/or allow a greater number of surrounding districts the chance to be won by the party in power by combining (e.g., packing, stacking) two or more ethnic areas into one voting district.
- F4. Redistricting or gerrymandering could result in a candidate from the ethnic community being geographically eliminated from running in that district, reducing the community's representation.
- F5. Redistricting or gerrymandering may intentionally decrease voting access or participation because of the changing boundaries of the districts.

(G) Explain how the process of redistricting may be used to increase an ethnic community's political power. 1 point

Accept one of the following:

- G1. Redistricting or gerrymandering may be used to empower ethnic groups if the districts are redrawn to maximize the number of ethnic group voters in that area.
- G2. Redistricting or gerrymandering may be used to increase the ethnic group's representation and/or political power by dividing (e.g., cracking) a non-ethnic group majority area into two or more voting districts.
- G3. Redistricting or gerrymandering may be used to limit representation and/or political power of the non-ethnic majority by combining (e.g., packing, stacking) two or more majority group areas into one district.
- G4. Redistricting or gerrymandering may be used to increase ethnic communities' political power by creating and/or recognizing majority-minority districts.
- G5. Redistricting or gerrymandering may be used to better represent ethnic communities' interests and/or increase voter participation by aligning district boundaries with ethnic areas.

Total for question 2: 7 points