

Question 1: No Stimulus**7 points**

A (Point 1)	Describe one type of voluntary migration. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:	1 point
	- 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.	

B (Point 2)	Explain how migration may affect a city's economy. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:	1 point
	- 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).	
C (Point 3)	Describe one type of housing discrimination that may occur in urban areas. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:	1 point
	- 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).	

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 3: Two Stimuli**7 points****(A) Identify ONE city on the map that is both a metacity and a world city. 1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- A1. Beijing, Shanghai, or Tokyo

(B) Describe the spatial pattern of world cities shown on the map. 1 point

Accept one of the following:

- B1. World cities are located in North America, Europe, and/or Asia.
- B2. Most world cities are located in the Northern Hemisphere or the Eastern Hemisphere.
- B3. Many world cities are located on or near a coastline.
- B4. World cities are most densely clustered in Europe.
- B5. World cities are located in more economically developed areas.
- B6. There are no world cities in Africa, South America, northern Asia, and/or Australia.

(C) Compare the concept of a metacity with the concept of a world city. (Response must include both concepts in the comparison.) 1 point

Accept one of the following:

- C1. Metacities are determined by population size (over 20 million people), whereas world cities are determined by their importance (e.g., economic, cultural).
- C2. Most metacities are located in less developed countries, whereas most world cities are located in more developed countries.
- C3. Metacities have attained their status through rapid rural-to-urban migration and/or rapid urban growth, whereas world cities have attained status through their position as major centers in the global economy.
- C4. World cities function at the top of the world's urban hierarchy and/or drive globalization, whereas metacities primarily have national economic and/or cultural importance.

(D) Explain ONE reason why the cities shown on the table have higher city GDP per capita than the country GDP per capita. 1 point

Accept one of the following:

- D1. These cities are more economically productive than other parts of the country because they offer greater opportunities and/or more goods or services.
- D2. These cities function as centers of the service economy (e.g., tertiary, quaternary, quinary, technology) that generate more economic value or output.
- D3. Higher-income residents often cluster in these cities due to the services available and/or the increased variety of social opportunities (e.g., entertainment, sports, charitable organizations).
- D4. People in these cities are less likely to work in primary sector activities (e.g., agriculture, resource extraction) than people outside of cities.

(E) Explain ONE way population growth in a metacity may challenge environmental sustainability. 1 point

Accept one of the following:

- E1. By consuming natural resources (e.g., water, energy, forests) faster than they can be replaced, creating a larger ecological footprint, larger energy footprint, or larger carbon footprint.
- E2. By generating large amounts of waste and/or pollution (e.g., air pollution, water pollution, solid waste, sanitation waste), causing environmental degradation or contamination.
- E3. Population growth may cause local biodiversity loss, habitat loss, and/or pollution through land use change.
- E4. By increasing carbon emissions (e.g., through energy use, vehicular use, construction) and/or contributing to climate change, affecting local, regional, and/or global ecosystems.

(F) Explain ONE reason why migrants to metacities may have difficulty obtaining housing. 1 point

Accept one of the following:

- F1. Migrants may encounter high housing costs or may not be able to find vacancies due to high population densities.
- F2. Migrants may encounter high housing costs or may not be able to find vacancies due to a large or growing urban population.
- F3. Available land for new housing may be on the urban periphery, far from employment locations, schools, transit, and/or service centers.
- F4. Access to housing may be tightly controlled by a small number of owners or agents who set prices and/or discriminate against migrants.
- F5. Available land for new housing may be located in potentially hazardous areas, zones of disamenity, and/or inaccessible places.

(G) Using the data from the table, explain the relationship between a city's level of economic development and the city's percent population growth over time. 1 point

Accept one of the following:

- G1. Lower city GDP per capita (e.g., Cairo, Dhaka) corresponds with, or has an inverse relationship with, higher percentage population growth.
- G2. Higher city GDP per capita (e.g., New York City, Paris) corresponds with, or has an inverse relationship with, lower percentage population growth.
- G3. Lower city GDP per capita (e.g., Cairo, Dhaka) corresponds with a city that is in the early stages of the demographic transition model, when population growth is high.
- G4. Higher city GDP per capita (e.g., New York City, Paris) corresponds with a city that is in the later stages of the demographic transition model, when population growth is low or negative.
- G5. Cairo and/or Dhaka are metacities where higher population growth corresponds with, or has an inverse relationship with, lower city GDP per capita.
- G6. New York City and/or Paris are world cities where lower population growth corresponds with, or has an inverse relationship with, higher city GDP per capita.
- G7. For cities in the table, economic productivity may encourage population growth due to pull factors (e.g., employment opportunities, business opportunities, or investment opportunities).

Total for question 3: 7 points