

Question 1: No Stimulus**7 points**

A (Point 1)	Define the concept of an independent state. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: - A1. The primary building block of the world political map. - A2. A sovereign country, sovereign state, or a political entity with its own independent government (governs itself autonomously and is not controlled by any other external power). - A3. A country with control over its own territory or laws, and/or a country that is recognized by other states.	1 point
B (Point 2)	Describe one purpose of supranational organizations. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: - B1. To address transnational or environmental challenges, and/or to create economies of scale, trade agreements, and/or military alliances. - B2. To align member states (countries) that have a common interest or objective (e.g., administrative, economic, environmental, military, strategic, peace, security). - B3. To create free trade zones, cartels, lending agencies, and/or research institutions. - B4. To reduce the operational cost of governance, regulation, tariffs, business operations, currency exchange, banking fees and/or legal expenses. - B5. To increase regional or organizational economic power, productivity (e.g., gross national product), and/or size of the available labor force.	1 point

C (Point 3)	Describe one global outcome of an increase in international trade. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: - C1. An increase in international trade allows countries to use comparative advantage and/or complementarity to specialize in the production of goods and/or services. - C2. Increase in globalization, free trade, trade agreements, interdependence, supranational organizations, and/or rising levels of international development. - C3. Outsourcing of jobs from countries with higher labor costs to countries with lower labor costs and/or increased competition between countries. - C4. Deindustrialization in more developed/core countries or regions. - C5. Improved or expanded infrastructure (e.g., port facilities, warehouses, roads, transportation networks). - C6. Increased pollution, use of natural resources, and/or environmental impacts. - C7. New manufacturing zones, free trade zones, special economic zones, and/or export processing zones. - C8. Changes in the economic sectors of national economies and/or changes in methods of production. - C9. Increased potential for supply chain problems (e.g., halted production, delayed shipment, tariffs, trade restrictions, labor shortages, quality control issues, technological integration, sustainability pressures, cost increases). - C10. Wider access to more diverse goods, services, technology, media, and/or ideas. - C11. Lower production costs and/or prices for consumers.	1 point
D (Point 4)	Explain how deindustrialization has affected the economy of core countries. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: - D1. Economies have shifted away from manufacturing toward services and technology as the main sources of economic production. - D2. The loss of manufacturing businesses and/or jobs resulted in widespread unemployment, economic decline, and/or less business investment. - D3. Deindustrialization has contributed to an international division of labor and/or an economic sector shift in which core countries have higher-paying jobs. - D4. Outsourcing, offshoring, and/or economic restructuring have led to a decline in jobs in core countries and an increase in jobs in newly industrialized countries (developing countries, semiperiphery). - D5. Core countries and/or cities have developed strategies designed to attract new businesses to replace those lost from deindustrialization (e.g., lower taxes for businesses that relocate).	1 point

E (Point 5)	Explain why international boundaries on land or at sea may lead to disputes over resources.	1 point
Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:		
- E1. Boundaries may be contested due to more than one country or company claiming ownership over a resource. - E2. Countries may disagree with international agreements that define the rights and responsibilities of countries (e.g., United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea [UNCLOS]). - E3. Political boundaries may be superimposed over resource areas claimed by different countries. - E4. Corporations, indigenous groups, and/or local communities may have competing claims to resources.		
F (Point 6)	Explain how supranational organizations such as the EU or ASEAN may challenge the sovereignty of member states.	1 point
Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:		
- F1. Supranational organizations implement international laws or policies that may result in limitations on the economic or political actions of individual member states. - F2. Supranational organizations may require participation in military alliances or impose changes in regional governance (e.g., border policies, currencies, trade regulations, environmental regulations, labor regulations, taxes, judicial systems) that replace or supersede existing systems of national government in member states.		
G (Point 7)	Explain how advances in communication technologies may affect state sovereignty.	1 point
Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:		
- G1. Advances in technology may affect state sovereignty by facilitating devolution, supranationalism, and/or democratization efforts that change the structure of the state or its system of governance. - G2. Advances in technology may affect state sovereignty by allowing people, social movements, and/or organizations (e.g., other governments, corporations) to communicate faster or more effectively, or to a larger audience, about political issues and/or social justice, leading to changes in law, government policy, strengthening of the state, and/or the devolution of the state. - G3. Advances in technology may affect state sovereignty by increasing the ability of a supranational organization to monitor what is occurring in member states (e.g., upholding agreements and enforcing regulations).		

Question 3: Two Stimuli 7 points

(A)	Describe the spatial pattern of the companies and institutions shown in the inset map.	1 point
Accept one of the following:		
- A1. Agglomeration of similar economic activities. - A2. Cluster or clustering of similar economic activities. - A3. The concentration of similar activities along transportation routes (e.g., rivers, arterial roads). - A4. There is a concentration of similar economic activities within a metropolitan area in Massachusetts.		
(B)	Describe the concept of a growth pole.	1 point
Accept one of the following:		
- B1. A location where research, development, and/or innovation (e.g., new product or process) generate new products and/or services. - B2. An institution (e.g., university, hospital, laboratory) where scientific discoveries, inventions, and/or innovations create new economic opportunities. - B3. An area where new businesses start up and/or businesses locate to participate in the emerging market and/or attract investment for a new product and/or service. - B4. An area where new businesses start up and/or businesses locate to access a specifically skilled or educated pool of labor. - B5. An area designated by a government to facilitate economic activity for a specific purpose.		

(C) Explain ONE way education infrastructure affects a region's potential for high-technology development. 1 point

Accept one of the following:

- C1. Graduates of educational institutions, who remain in the region throughout their careers, can promote regional economic development, create innovative products or services, and/or create a source of wealth for investment in the region's high-technology businesses.
- C2. Educational institutions can develop a labor force with specialized capabilities that make an area better suited to attract high-technology businesses and/or investors from outside of the region to open new facilities and/or move existing facilities or headquarters into the region.
- C3. Educational institutions can sponsor research for new high-technology products and/or services that can be put into production or operation, thus creating new value, investment, and/or employment for the region's economy.
- C4. Public investment in technical or specialized worker training, businesses, infrastructure, and/or equipment may divert funds away from investment in other community and social programs that support economic development.
- C5. Lack of educational infrastructure can negatively affect a region's potential for high-technology development because there may not be a highly educated workforce, a specialized labor force, and/or sponsored research for high-technology products or services.

(D) Explain how the pattern shown on the map resembles the galactic city model. 1 point

Accept one of the following:

- D1. The region has multiple development centers (e.g., edge cities, central business districts [CBDs], suburban CBDs), which are based on a specialized product or service.
- D2. The pattern of business development is decentralized or spread across the region in different locations.
- D3. The region has a circumferential, circular belt, or radial highway pattern associated with a galactic city's transportation landscape.
- D4. The region contains several highway intersections that serve as nodes for new business districts, central business districts, or development centers.

(E) Explain ONE way local economic changes may be a result of deindustrialization. 1 point

Accept one of the following:

- E1. Deindustrialization may cause the local economy to shift from a manufacturing or industry-based economy (secondary sector) to a service and/or technology-based economy (tertiary, quaternary, or quinary sector).
- E2. Outsourcing of manufacturing or industrial jobs to other countries can lead to a decline in local employment levels and/or an increase in the percentage of the workforce that is unemployed or receiving unemployment benefits.
- E3. Increased unemployment in the central business district (CBD), declining investment, and/or declining real estate values may result from the loss of manufacturing firms, jobs, and/or services that were once supported by the former industrial economy.
- E4. Increases in the local use of post-Fordist methods of production (e.g., highly specialized firms, just-in-time delivery supply chains, flexible production methods) by manufacturing firms can indicate a response to deindustrialization to make industrial production more efficient.
- E5. Gross national income (GNI) per capita in the area may decrease as local people lose employment in manufacturing and/or are unable to find similar-paying jobs in another economic sector.
- E6. Unemployment rates or underemployment may increase as local people lose employment in manufacturing and/or are unable to find similar-paying jobs in another economic sector.
- E7. Cities and communities may see decreased tax revenues due to higher unemployment and/or a decrease in population as people move away to search for jobs elsewhere (e.g., backwash effects, migration).

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- (F) Explain how the products and services listed in the table demonstrate that this economy has moved into the quaternary sector. 1 point

Accept one of the following:

- F1. The high-technology nature of the products and services listed demonstrates that the economy has moved into the quaternary sector.
- F2. The products and services rely on the knowledge and/or intellectual capabilities of the firms, institutions, and/or workforce that develop these advanced technologies.
- F3. The products and services are the outcomes of a highly educated, specialized, and/or creative class of employees who develop innovative solutions to consumer needs.
- F4. The products and services are dependent on the use of information technology for firms, institutions, and/or the workforce to be more productive, efficient, and/or cost-effective.

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- (G) The map focuses on a regional scale. Explain a possible limitation of drawing country scale conclusions from a regional scale map. 1 point

Accept one of the following:

- G1. Attempts to analyze research data from one scale of analysis to make claims about another scale of analysis may be inaccurate due to the change in scale's effect on spatial analysis.
- G2. Making research assumptions from map data at one scale of analysis to make claims about another scale of analysis may result in an incorrect calculation or an ecological fallacy due to the change in scale.
- G3. The region can be specialized in a sector or type of production that is different from the economic sectors or production types found in other regions of the country.
- G4. The region can have a long and continuing tradition of valuable or productive sectors that are very different from the changing mix of economic sectors that characterize the country's economy.

Total for question 3: 7 points