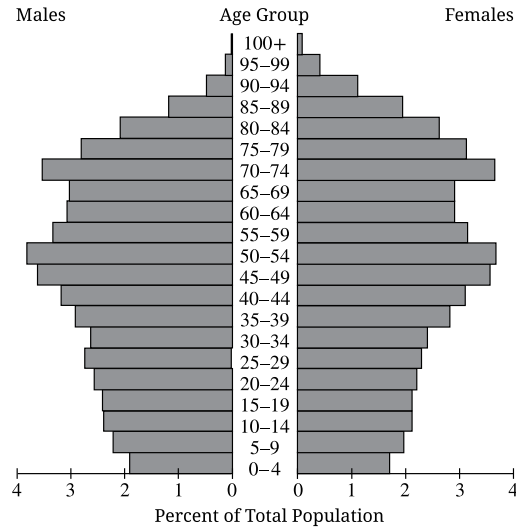


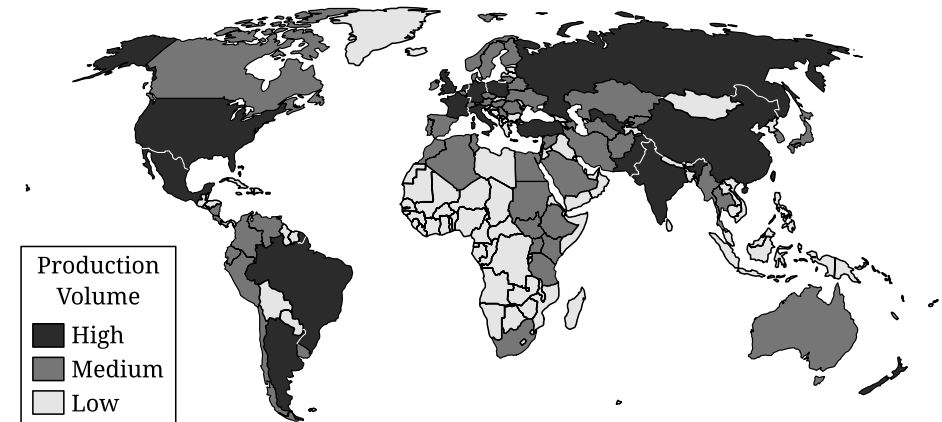
Japan Population Pyramid, 2021

Source: United States Census Bureau International Database

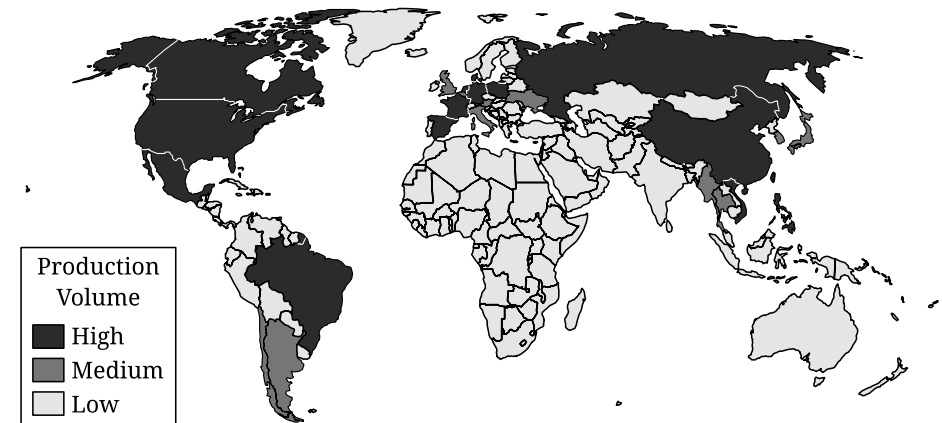
2. A population pyramid shows changes in population over time. A population pyramid breaks down the population by male and female and divides the population into five-year age groupings called cohorts.

Respond to parts A, B, C, D, E, F, and G.

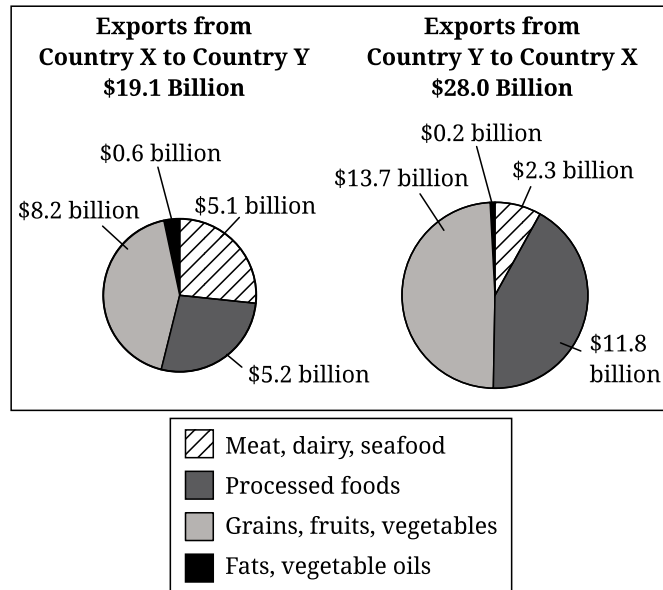
- Identify the recent trend in fertility shown in the population pyramid.
- Based on the data shown in the population pyramid, describe the ratio of males to females in the Japanese population age 80 and above.
- Describe one process that drives urbanization.
- Describe one factor that may lead to a decrease in total population within a more developed country.
- Explain how a country's population pyramid can be used to predict the future needs of the population.
- Explain why the population pyramid provides limited information about immigration to cities in Japan.
- Explain the degree to which a country's population growth rate may be affected by a pronatalist policy. (Response must indicate the degree [low, moderate, high] and provide an explanation.)

Map 1: Cow's Milk Production, 2018

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization

Map 2: Pork Production, 2018

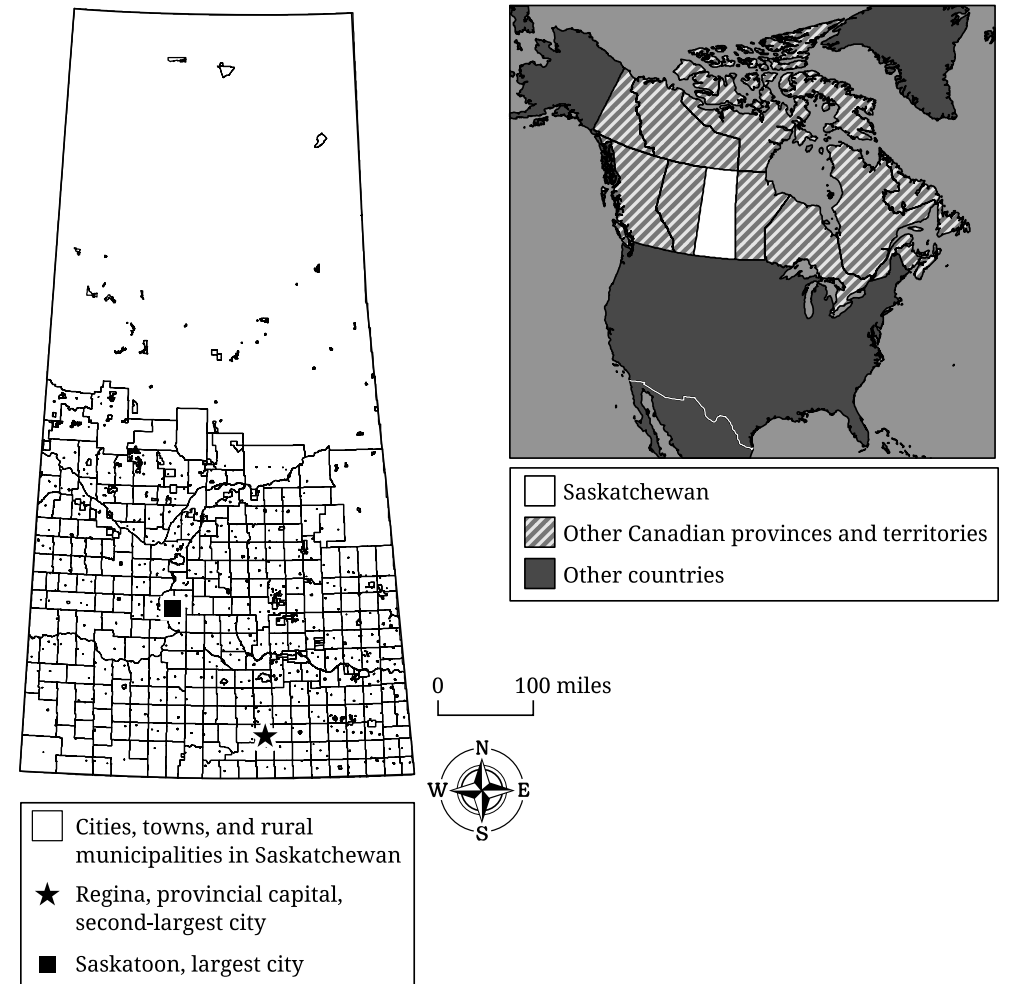
Source: Food and Agriculture Organization

Food Exports Between Country X and Country Y

2. Country X and Country Y have a long-established trade relationship in agricultural products. Country X is a developed country, and Country Y is a developing country.

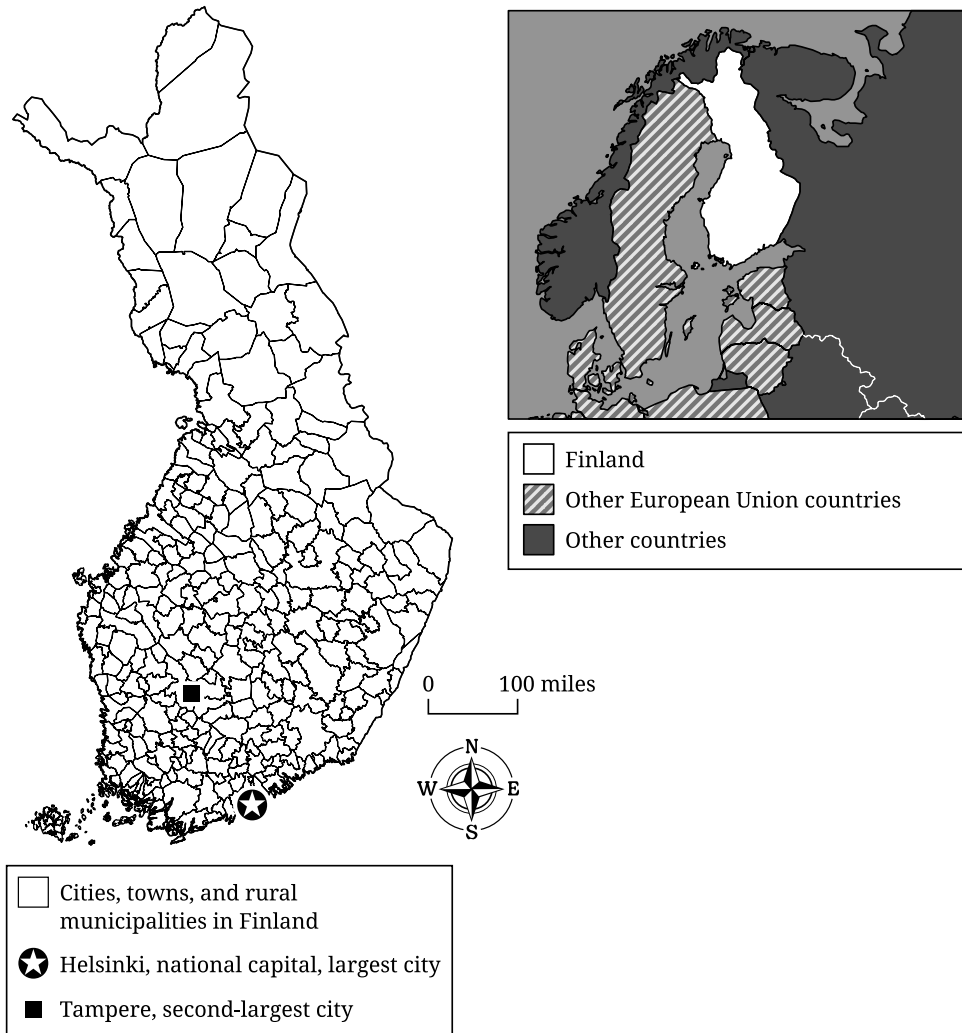
Respond to parts A, B, C, D, E, F, and G.

- Using the data in the charts, identify the largest food export category between the two countries.
- Using the data in the charts, describe the difference between the two countries in the meat, dairy, and seafood category.
- Define the concept of comparative advantage.
- Describe one effect of Green Revolution technologies on food supplies in developing countries.
- Explain how advances in agricultural technology may increase the carrying capacity of land.
- 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.)
- Explain how the charts provide limited information about economic development.

Map 1: Political Divisions in Saskatchewan, Canada

Source: Statistics Canada

Map 2: Political Divisions in Finland



Source: ESRI Data Partners

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

SECTION II

Time—1 hour and 15 minutes

3 Questions

Directions: You have 1 hour and 15 minutes to answer all three of the following questions. It is recommended that you spend approximately one-third of your time (25 minutes) on each question. It is suggested that you take up to 5 minutes of this time to plan and outline each answer. You may plan your answers in this orange booklet, but no credit will be given for anything written in this booklet. **You will only earn credit for what you write in the separate Free Response booklet.**

Question 1

1. The rate of natural increase (RNI), also known as the natural increase rate, helps geographers assess annual population growth or decline.
 - A. Define the concept of RNI.
 - B. Describe how a country may have a negative RNI.
 - C. Compare ONE difference between RNI and the total fertility rate as indicators of population change.
 - D. Explain ONE reason why RNI in urban areas may vary significantly from RNI in rural areas in the same country.
 - E. Explain why there are often differences in doubling times between less developed countries and more developed countries.
 - F. Explain ONE reason ethnonationalism might lead a government to promote pronatalist policies.
 - G. Explain the degree to which a unitary government may be more effective than a federal government in enforcing antinatalist policies.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.