

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. 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.	1 point
F (Point 6)	Explain how supranational organizations such as the EU or ASEAN may challenge the sovereignty of member states. 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.	1 point
G (Point 7)	Explain how advances in communication technologies may affect state sovereignty. 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).	1 point

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. 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.	1 point
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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

Question 2: One Stimulus**7 points**

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- (A)** Using the data categories shown in the table, identify ONE indicator that is used to calculate HDI scores. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- A1. Life expectancy is one indicator.
- A2. GNI per capita is one indicator.
- A3. Mean (or average) years of schooling is one indicator.

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- (B)** Using a different indicator than the one identified in part A, explain why Brazil's HDI score is higher than that of Afghanistan. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- B1. Brazil has a higher ranking than Afghanistan because it has a higher life expectancy (no point if paired with a point for A1).
 - B2. Brazil has a higher ranking than Afghanistan because it has a higher GNI per capita, produces higher-value goods and services per person, and/or Brazil has a more productive economy per person (no point if paired with a point for A2).
 - B3. Brazil has a higher ranking than Afghanistan because it has a greater mean (or average) number of years of schooling for adults and/or children (no point if paired with a point for A3).
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- (C) The UN and many countries have promoted sustainability principles. Describe ONE specific way that sustainability goals can respond to economic challenges. 1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- C1. Programs and policies to reduce poverty (e.g., improve access to the flow of remittances, microloans, social safety nets) and/or increase jobs. (Sustainable Development Goals [SDG] 1, 8, 16)
- C2. Improvements in the quality of the environment (e.g., environmental protection measures, increasing biodiversity, reducing pollution) may improve the health of the labor force. (SDG 14, 15)
- C3. Investments in environmental technology (e.g., clean water, sanitation, and/or hygiene) and/or infrastructure (transportation, electricity). (SDG 6, 9)
- C4. By shifting from fossil fuels to solar and wind-generated electricity, a country can generate new employment in the secondary and/or tertiary sectors (e.g., construction, manufacturing, engineering). (SDG 7, 13)
- C5. Improvements in nutrition and/or agricultural production and/or reductions in food insecurity can improve the health of the workforce and/or increase economic productivity. (SDG 2)
- C6. Investing in improving health care can result in a healthier and/or more productive workforce and/or lower population growth. (SDG 3)
- C7. Investing in education can improve the overall quality of the workforce. (SDG 4, 5)
- C8. Reducing inequalities such as gender discrimination and/or other forms of discrimination (e.g., discrimination based on race, ethnicity, ability, age). (SDG 5, 10)
- C9. Reducing conflict, war, and violence frees up resources to invest in other areas of a country's economy and/or can lead to increases in the country's trading partners. (SDG 16)
- C10. Programs and policies that create partnerships among governments, and/or the private sector can often lead to more investment in industry. (SDG 17)

Responses do not need to cite the SDG number.

(D) Explain ONE reason why increasing women's access to education is likely to affect a country's total fertility rate. 1 point

Accept one of the following:

- D1. Women with increased access to education spend more time in school and/or have more job opportunities (e.g., higher-paying jobs), which tends to result in delayed age of marriage and/or smaller family sizes.
- D2. Women with increased access to education tend to have more information regarding health care and family planning, and/or the ability to afford family planning, resulting in smaller family sizes.
- D3. Women with higher levels of education tend to migrate to urban areas where residents may have less time, space, and/or need for children as a source of familial labor (as compared to rural areas).
- D4. Women with higher levels of education tend to have higher levels of political empowerment and may choose to have fewer children due to their position or role in society (e.g., equality with men, holding political office, business ownership), and/or nondomestic role in the household.

(E) SDG 8 is to "promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all." Explain ONE way a country's development of ecotourism might affect economic growth. 1 point

Accept one of the following:

- E1. A country that has moved to ecotourism would see an increase in jobs or expansion in the service sector of the economy.
 - E2. Ecotourism often results in better-paying, salaried jobs.
 - E3. Ecotourism may result in an increase in tourism revenue, foreign currency, and/or tax revenues.
 - E4. Ecotourism may result in new job opportunities and/or higher-paying jobs in rural areas that lack such opportunities (e.g., communities in or adjacent to national parks or conservation areas).
 - E5. A country whose government may spend money on ecotourism infrastructure projects may negatively affect the overall economy because it diverts resources from other types of infrastructure investments (e.g., education, health care).
 - E6. Ecotourism can result in low-paying jobs and/or informal economy sector jobs that do not contribute positively to the overall economy of a country.
 - E7. Transnational corporations may invest in ecotourism in a country, while sending the profits back to their headquarters, depriving the country of that income.
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- (F) Using data from the table, explain how access to clean-burning fuels for people's homes relates to the life expectancy of a country's population. 1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- F1. The high air pollution mortality rate shown in Afghanistan (211 per 100,000 people) is connected to the low percentage of the population's access to clean-burning fuels (only 32%) contributing to a lower life expectancy (61).
- F2. Exposure to air pollution may cause diseases and/or health issues among people with weakened immune systems and deaths (fatalities) from these diseases, which may result in high mortality rates and/or shorter life expectancies as seen in the data for Afghanistan.
- F3. The life expectancy in Brazil (69) is slightly higher than Afghanistan (61) and/or lower than Finland (81) and may be related to the high number of the country that has access to clean burning fuels (Brazil with 96%).
- F4. The low air pollution mortality rate and/or longer life expectancy (81) shown in Finland is connected to the fact that all (100%) of the population has access to clean-burning fuels.

Responses must indicate a country or a specific statistic from the table.

- (G) Explain how ONE of the countries in the table would be classified according to Rostow's stages of economic growth. 1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- G1. Afghanistan is in Stage 1 (traditional society) or 2 (transitional stage/preconditions for take-off), or lower stages, because it has one or more of the following characteristics: high percentage of labor force in agriculture, low GNI per capita, low HDI ranking, and/or its economy is mainly focused on farming and natural resource extraction.
- G2. Brazil is in Stage 3 (take-off) or 4 (drive to maturity), or middle stages, because it has one or more of the following characteristics: low agricultural employment, high income disparity, a weak social welfare system, a diversified economy that increasingly focuses on services, and/or an industrial economy that exports natural resources, processed agricultural goods, vehicles, and other manufactured products.
- G3. Finland is in Stage 4 (drive to maturity) or 5 (high mass consumption), or higher stages, because it has one or more of the following characteristics: a high GNI per capita, a high HDI ranking and/or a strong social welfare system, a postindustrial economy, and/or Finland's economy is focused on services and technology.

Total for question 2: 7 points