

Point Total: 7 (A= 1pt, B= 4pt, C= 2pt)

FRQ Grading Rubric:

FRQ 1~

- A. Describe what kinds of information geographers use to map food deserts.**
- **Identifying low income areas**
 - **Population densities (physiological) - When there is not a lot of arable land available to a person, the amount of healthy food that is produced by that land is consumed faster than it can be produced.**
 - **Life expectancies- the shorter a country's life expectancy is, the more likely the population has less access to a healthy variety of food.**
 - **Location (distances to grocery stores and healthy restaurants)**
 - **Infrastructure/transportation**
- B. Identify and explain TWO reasons that food deserts exist in urban areas within developed countries.**
- **Poor areas (uneven distribution of wealth)**
 - **Location/climate (physical features)**
 - **Limited grocery stores nearby with healthy foods**
 - **Transportation troubles (lack of infrastructure/public transportation)**
- C. Identify and explain ONE impact of living in a food desert.**
- **High Cholesterol**
 - **Malnutrition**
 - **Higher medical bills (forced to receive nutrient supplements to stay healthy)**
 - **Having to walk farther**
 - **Heart Disease**
 - **Diseases in general that cause a low average life expectancy**
 - **Gaining weight**

2019 FRQ

A(1 Point)

30-59 in South Asia
2-14 in Western Europe

B(2 Points)

Higher GDP	Industrialization
High income	contraceptives
High development rates	Economic focus
Quaternary jobs	Women at work

C(4 points)

Quality education

Identify	Explain
More education about the use of contraceptives	Reduces the number of children born so more resources can go to each infant
People can use education to get better jobs	Less children being born to work in agriculture, so more resources can go to each infant
Women can learn more about maternal health	Can use knowledge to keep their children healthy

Clean water and sanitation

Identify	Explain
Less risk for waterborne diseases	Clean water has a smaller risk of diseases that can kill infants (infants are more susceptible to these diseases as well)

3. Devolution

A. Definition of devolution -1 point

The transition of power from the central government to regional governments in a state

B. Descriptions of forces- 3 points total

Cultural Diversity- 1 pt

- linguistic and religious differences
- ethnic conflicts
- racism
- folk cultures

Regional Economic Differences- 1 pt

- types of economic activities
- wealth concentration (self-sufficiencies)

Physical Geography and Territorial Size- 1 pt

- physical barriers--mountains, rivers, and deserts
- amounts of arable land given to regions
- overall size of regions

C. Identify and explain ONE political impact resulting from devolutionary pressures related to cultural differences in either Spain or Nigeria

~Nigeria

- Arewa
 - Wealth and natural resources imbalance and cultural diversity
- Oduduwa
 - Ethnic Diversity: Yoruba tribe trying to break off from Nigeria
- Niger River Delta/Biafra
 - Ethnic, Cultural, and Economic diversity resulted in Civil War with

Nigeria

- Physical geography devolution because of location of capital

~ Spain

- Catalonia
 - Wealth concentration (self-sufficiencies)
- Galicia
 - Portugal extending borders
- Basque
 - Own language
 - Establishing new official languages

- Balearic Islands
- Canary Islands