Question 1

According to Alfred Weber’s theory of industrial location, three factors determine the location of a manufacturing plant: the location of raw materials, the location of the market, and transportation costs.

Part A (2 points)

Using an example of a specific industry other than the one portrayed on the map above, explain under what conditions an industry would locate near the market.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples of appropriate industries (1 point)</th>
<th>Explanation (1 point)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soft-drink bottling</td>
<td>Weight/bulk are gained in processing/manufacturing; therefore the industry locates close to the market in order to minimize transportation costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread products</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The industry identified must match the explanation.

Part B (2 points)

Using an example of a specific industry other than the one portrayed on the map above, explain under what conditions an industry would locate near raw materials.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples of appropriate industries (1 point)</th>
<th>Explanation (1 point)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper smelting</td>
<td>Weight/bulk are lost in processing/manufacturing; therefore the industry locates close to the source of raw materials in order to minimize transportation costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumber products used for paper or furniture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The industry identified must match the explanation.

Part C (2 points)

Using the map above and Weberian theory, explain the geography of ethanol plants in the United States.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor for plant location (1 point)</th>
<th>Explanation (1 point)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plants are located close to the key raw material of corn in order to minimize transportation costs.</td>
<td>Ethanol is a weight-/bulk-losing industry. Corn is bulky; thus plants are built close to the supply of raw material in order to minimize transportation costs and maximize profit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: “Explain” in this case should mean “tell why.” The explanation should be linked to Weber’s theory and discuss the weight-loss situation, or the second point is not awarded.
Question 2

Since 1950 many states have faced challenges in developing a strong national identity.

Part A (4 points)

Using contemporary examples, explain how each of the following has contributed to the development of national identity and the strengthening of a state.

1. Economic development
2. Relocation of a state’s capital (since 1950)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples of states (1 point)</th>
<th>Explanation of factor (1 point)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A1. Economic development</strong> (to strengthen national identity and the state)</td>
<td>China, Japan, Mexico, South Africa, South Korea, United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A2. Relocation of political state’s capital</strong> (to strengthen national identity and the state)</td>
<td>Brazil, Nigeria, Pakistan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Strong economy creates jobs, supports a sense of well-being, and supports confidence in leadership and loyalty to the state — all lead to unity.
- Economic prosperity tends to mask ethnic divisions.
- National pride reinforces national identity.
- Centralized capital that breaks ties with colonial past is intended to overcome regional imbalance and strengthen the state; OR
- May strengthen historic focus on the interior; OR
- May focus on poorly developed interior/resource frontier; OR
- May return to a historically symbolic location.

Part B (4 points)

Using contemporary examples, explain how each of the following may detract from the development of national identity and weaken a state.

1. Ethnicity
2. Transportation infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples of states (1 point)</th>
<th>Explanation of factor (1 point)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>B1. Ethnicity</strong> (to weaken national identity and the state)</td>
<td>Belgium, Canada, Russia/USSR, Yugoslavia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B2. Transportation infrastructure</strong> (to weaken national identity and the state)</td>
<td>Chile, Democratic Republic of the Congo, India, Russia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Ethnic tension erodes loyalty to the state.
- Tension between ethnic groups can lead to balkanization, separatism, devolution, regionalism, sectionalism, ethnonationalism.
- Placement of political boundaries without regard to traditional ethnic territories can lead to fissure between ethnic groups who lose or gain territory. Ethnic strife defeats any attempts at nationalism.
- Immigration causes cultural change.
- Poor transportation infrastructure contributes to isolation and a sense of separation.
- Friction of distance, e.g., topography/other barriers.
- Size or shape of a state may hinder development of transportation infrastructure.
- Colonial legacy affects transportation networks.
Question 2 (continued)

Notes

- The example must be a politically independent state (e.g., United States, United Kingdom), not a political subdivision (e.g., Arizona, Northern Ireland).
- Race does not equal ethnicity.
- Appropriate state + wrong explanation = 1 point; wrong state or no state + correct explanation = 1 point; appropriate state + correct explanation = 2 points.
The population pyramids above represent two countries at different stages of the demographic transition and economic development.

**Part A (2 points)**

Explain the demographic characteristics of each country above with respect to the demographic transition model.

**Country A**
- Must mention Stage 2 (second or early expanding stage) AND elaborate briefly about its characteristics, such as high birth rate, falling death rate, youthful population, developing country.
- It is not acceptable to suggest Stages 1 or 3 for Country A.

**Country B**
- Must mention Stage 4 (fourth, final, or low stationary stage) AND elaborate briefly about its characteristics, such as low birth rate, low death rate, aging population, developed country.
- It is acceptable to mention a possible Stage 5 (fifth stage) for Country B.

**Part B (2 points)**

Discuss ONE positive impact of EACH country’s population structure on its economic development.

**Country A (1 point)**
- Expanding or large workforce
- Youthful population, which can spark creativity, receptivity to change, etc.
- Less need for immigrant labor
- Less need for elder social safety net (e.g., Social Security)

**Country B (1 point)**
- Educated (skilled, experienced, etc.) workforce
- Low youth dependency ratio
- More women in the compensated workforce
- Tendency to spend discretionary income on needs other than education
- Might need immigrant labor, which would allow citizens to take higher-order jobs

**Part C (2 points)**

Discuss ONE negative impact of EACH country’s population structure on its economic development.

**Country A (1 point)**
- High youth dependency ratio
- Strain on resources, the environment or society owing to rapid population growth
- Low literacy rate for women
- Fewer women in the compensated workforce
Country B (1 point)
- High elder dependency ratio
- Possible future labor shortage
- Greater need to fund elder social safety net (e.g., Social Security)