

# FRQ Guidelines

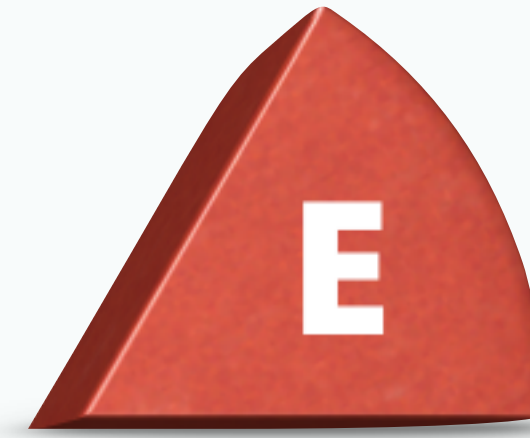
- 1. Write your answers in COMPLETE sentences.**
- 2. Do NOT REWRITE the question as part of your answer. Just answer the question.**
- 3. SKIP lines between each part (A, B, C, D, etc.)**
- 4. Write in Black PEN. (not applicable 2020)**
- 5. READ each part of each question carefully before you start your answer. BE SURE you know what the question is asking you to answer.**
- 6. Use your NOTES sparingly so you do not run out of time. (only for 2020)**

## **WOMEN / GENDER**



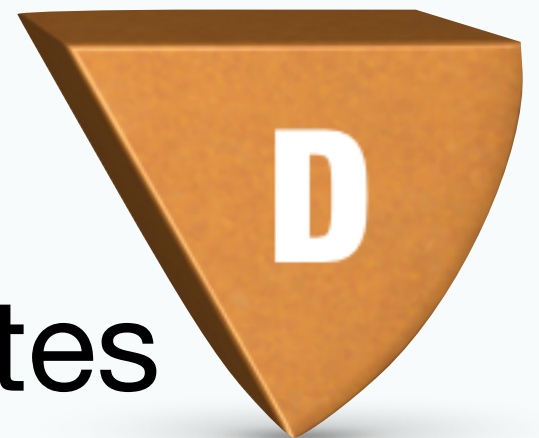
- Discrimination
- Empowerment
- Equality
- Jobs
- Traditional Roles

## **ECONOMIC**



- Development
- Jobs
- Remittances
- Sectors of Economy
- Standard of Living
- Wealth / Poverty

## **DEMOGRAPHIC**



- Birth/Death Rates
- Densities
- Dependency Ratios
- Infant Mortality Rates
- Migration
- Total Populations

## **GOVERNMENT / POLITICS**



- Citizenship
- Laws and Regulations
- Types of Governments
- Wars / Conflicts
- Zoning

## **ENVIRONMENT**



- Climate
- Natural Disasters
- Pollution
- Sanitation
- Topography
- Vegetation

## **SOCIAL**



- Beliefs
- Cultures
- Education
- Ethnicities / Races
- Languages
- Religions



- A. Describe the difference between GMO soybeans and Non-GMO soybeans.**
- B. Explain the difference between the type of farms producing the Asgrow soybeans compared to the types of farms producing the Laura's soybeans.**
- C. Explain one advantage of a GMO soybean crop over a non-GMO soybean crop.**
- D. Explain why Laura's Soybeans advertises its soybeans as being Non-GMO.**
- E. Explain which of the photos is more closely related to the organic farming movement.**
- F. Explain which photo is more likely to address food insecurity in the world.**
- G. Explain why some countries, especially in Europe, have outlawed or severely limited the use and sale of GMO foods.**
- H. Explain why companies who produce GMO foods may not want their foods labeled as being a GMO food product.**



# Challenges of Contemporary Agriculture

Explain challenges and debates related to the changing nature of contemporary agriculture and food-production practices.

- 1. Agricultural innovations such as biotechnology, genetically modified organisms, and aquaculture have been accompanied by debates over sustainability, soil and water usage, reductions in biodiversity, and extensive fertilizer and pesticide use.**
2. Patterns of food production and consumption are influenced by movements relating to individual food choice, such as urban farming, community-supported agriculture (CSA), organic farming, value-added specialty crops, fair trade, local-food movements, and dietary shifts.
3. Challenges of feeding a global population include lack of food access, as in cases of food insecurity and food deserts; problems with distribution systems; adverse weather; and land use lost to suburbanization.
4. The location of food-processing facilities and markets, economies of scale, distribution systems, and government policies all have economic effects on food-production practices.

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- A. GMO's are genetically modified; non-GMO's are NOT genetically altered.**
- B. Larger - Corporate Owned; Smaller - Family Owned.**
- C. Larger Yields, Protected from insects, weather, or disease, reliable, etc.**
- D. Appeals to people who may believe GMO's are harmful or unnatural.**
- E. Laura's Soybeans because organic farming does not use genetically modifications.**
- F. Asgrow will mostly likely produce larger and more reliable yields, thus producing more food for people who need it.**
- G. The long-term impacts and health issues associated with GMO's is not known. It is possible the GMO's could be dangerous to one's health.**
- H. Some people and countries have stereotypes of GMO's being unsafe or unproven to be healthy. If no one knows it is GMO's then they may be more likely to buy the product.**



**Vox**



**Genetically  
modified food,  
explained**

# Roasted coffee exports

