

FRQ Guidelines

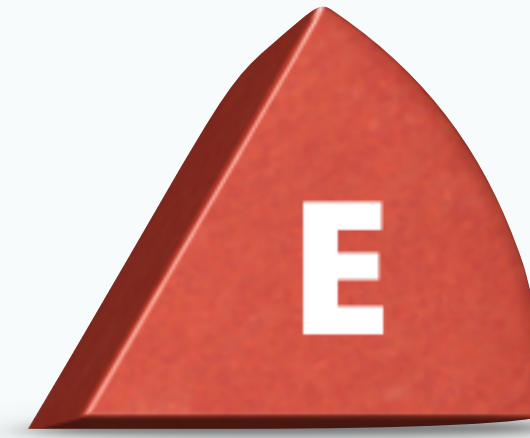
- 1. Write your answers in COMPLETE sentences.**
- 2. Do NOT REWRITE the question as part of your answer. Just answer the question.**
- 3. SKIP lines between each part (A, B, C, D, etc.)**
- 4. Write in Black PEN. (not applicable 2020)**
- 5. READ each part of each question carefully before you start 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



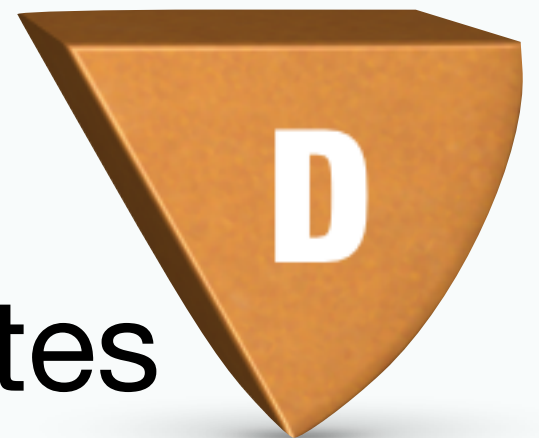
- Discrimination
- Empowerment
- Equality
- Jobs
- Traditional Roles

ECONOMIC



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

DEMOGRAPHIC



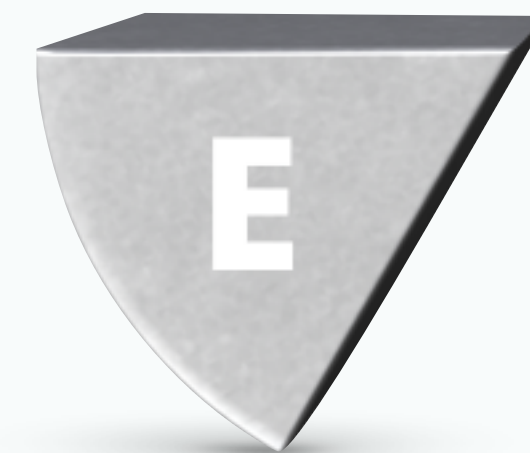
- Birth/Death Rates
- Densities
- Dependency Ratios
- Infant Mortality Rates
- Migration
- Total Populations

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

Photo 1



Photo 2



A. Compare the type of agriculture in Photo 1 with the type of agriculture in Photo 2.

B. Explain the economic differences between the chicken production in Photo 1 compared with the chicken production in Photo 2.

C. Explain an environmental impact for the chickens in Photo 1 compared to the chickens in Photo 2.

D. Describe the commodity chain associated with the type of agriculture in Photo 2.

E. Explain how Photo 1 is an example of small scale agriculture and Photo 2 is an an example of large scale agriculture.

F. Explain how the carrying capacity of the land is different for the two photos.

G. Explain the role of economies of scale has on the effectiveness of Photo 2.

Spatial Organization of Agriculture

Explain how economic forces influence agricultural practices.

- Large-scale commercial agricultural operations are replacing small family farms.**
- Complex commodity chains link production and consumption of agricultural products.**
- Technology has increased economies of scale in the agricultural sector and the carrying capacity of the land.**

- A. Compare the type of agriculture in Photo 1 with the type of agriculture in Photo 2.
- B. Explain the economic cost differences between Photo 1 compared with the chicken production in Photo 2.
- C. Explain an environmental impact for the chickens in Photo 1 compared to the chickens in Photo 2.
- D. Describe the commodity chain associated with the type of agriculture in Photo 2.
- E. Explain how Photo 1 is an example of small scale agriculture and Photo 2 is an an example of large scale agriculture.
- F. Explain how the carrying capacity of the land is different for the two photos.
- G. Explain the role of economies of scale has on the effectiveness of Photo 2.



- A. Small family-run farms - free range; large agribusiness farms.**
- B. Value-Added Free Range Chickens (natural or organic type farming); mass production, large scale egg and poultry production.**
- C. More land needed for #1, less impact on the land, natural; limited land needed, pollution from waste run off, more stress on the chickens.**
- D. Large corporations contract farmers to produce eggs and chickens, then the chickens are transported to processing plants, and then to the market stores.**
- E. Single farmers raising chickens for sale in more selective and upscale markets (more expensive); Farmers are part of a large corporate chain, e.g., Tyson, where they are responsible for one part of the commodity chain. In #2 photo the farmer does not raise the chickens, and the farmer does not process the chickens to be sold in grocery stores. In the small scale farms they raise the chickens, process the chickens, and sell them to grocery stores.**
- F. The small scale farm will use more land for their free range chickens, but they will not produce as many chickens as the large scale production that uses less land. The large scale is a more efficient use of the land and puts less stress on the carrying capacity of the land.**
- G. The farmer does not have to be responsible for all aspects of the production. With large corporations they can contract out the work in order to maximize their profit.**

GROWING



Planting and
harvesting crops



CONVERTING



Turning ingredients
into products



PACKAGING



Making packaging
materials



SHIPPING



Transporting
products to stores



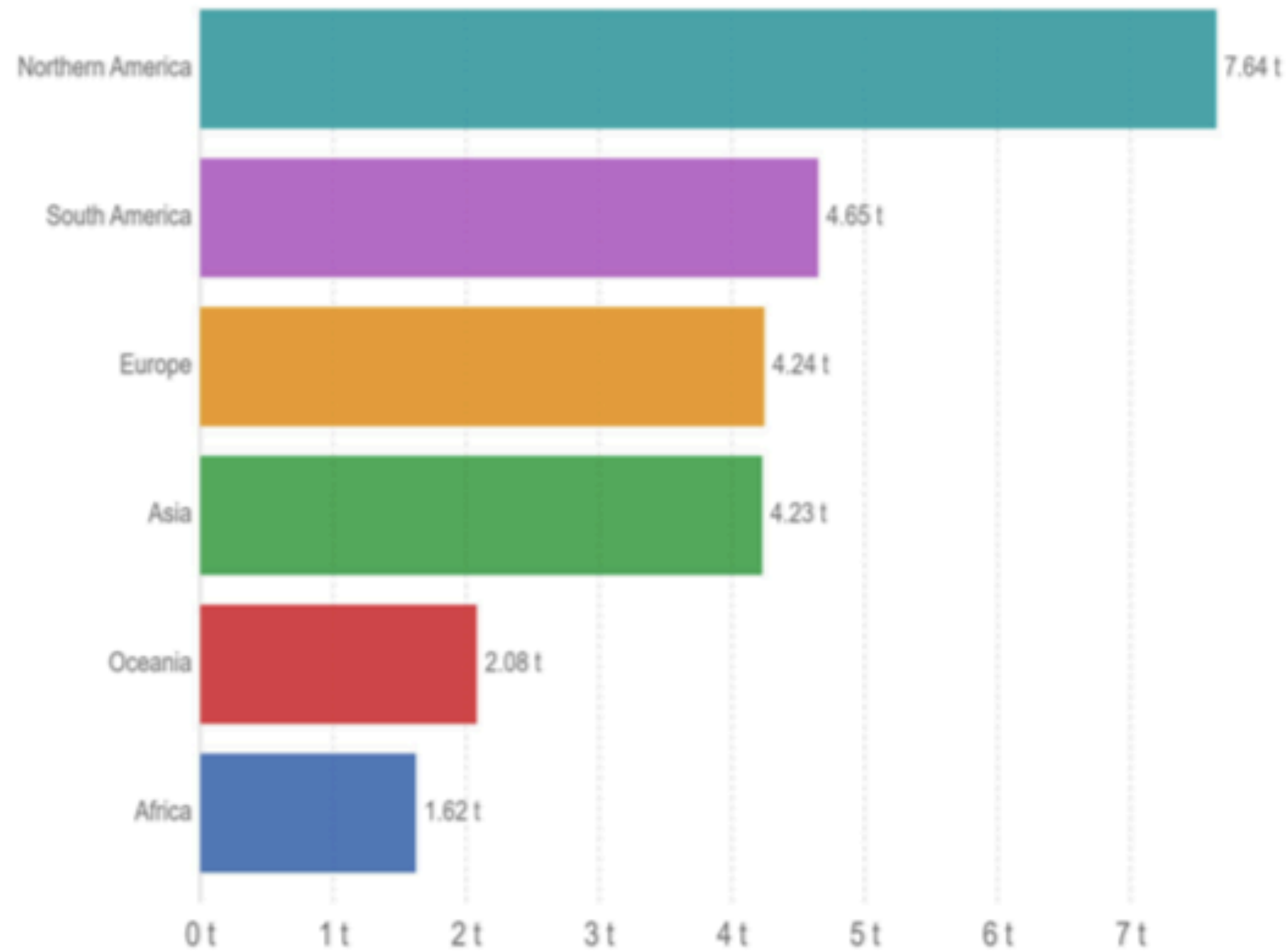
SELLING



Stocking &
promoting to sell

Cereal yield, 2018 **source A**

Cereal yields are measured in tonnes per hectare. Cereals include wheat, rice, maize, barley, oats, rye, millet, sorghum, buckwheat, and mixed grains.

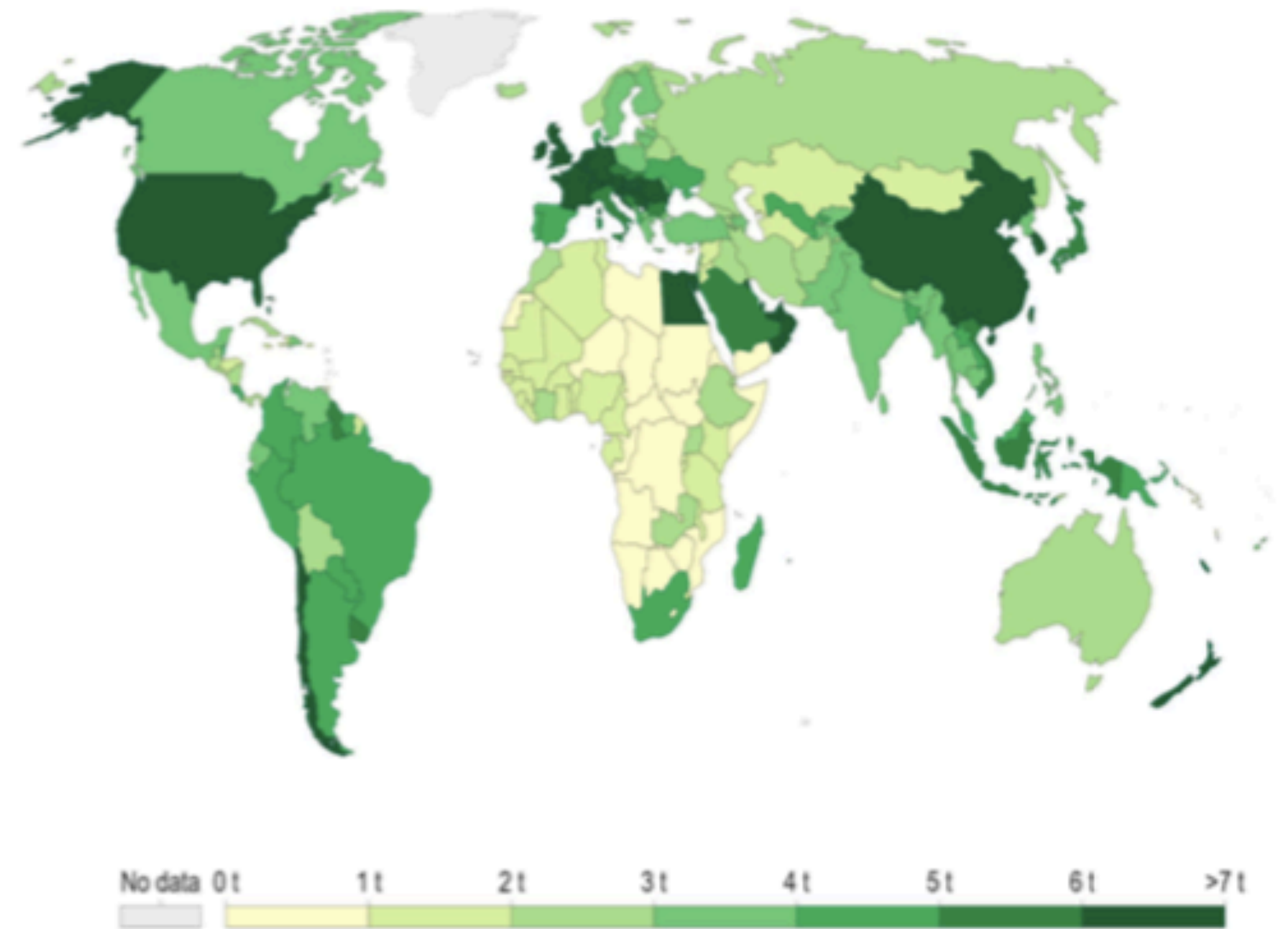


Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

OurWorldInData.org/crop-yields • CC BY

Cereal yield, 2018 **source B**

Cereal yields are measured in tonnes per hectare. Cereals include wheat, rice, maize, barley, oats, rye, millet, sorghum, buckwheat, and mixed grains.



Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

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