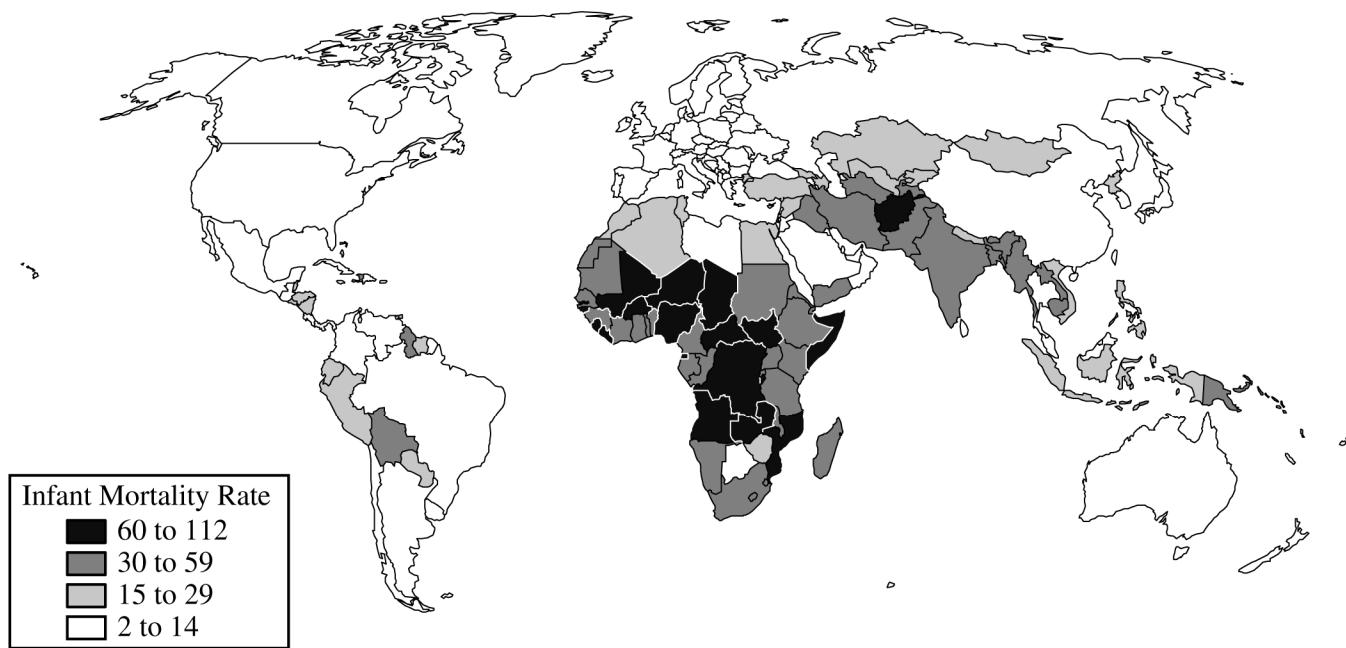


2019 AP® HUMAN GEOGRAPHY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

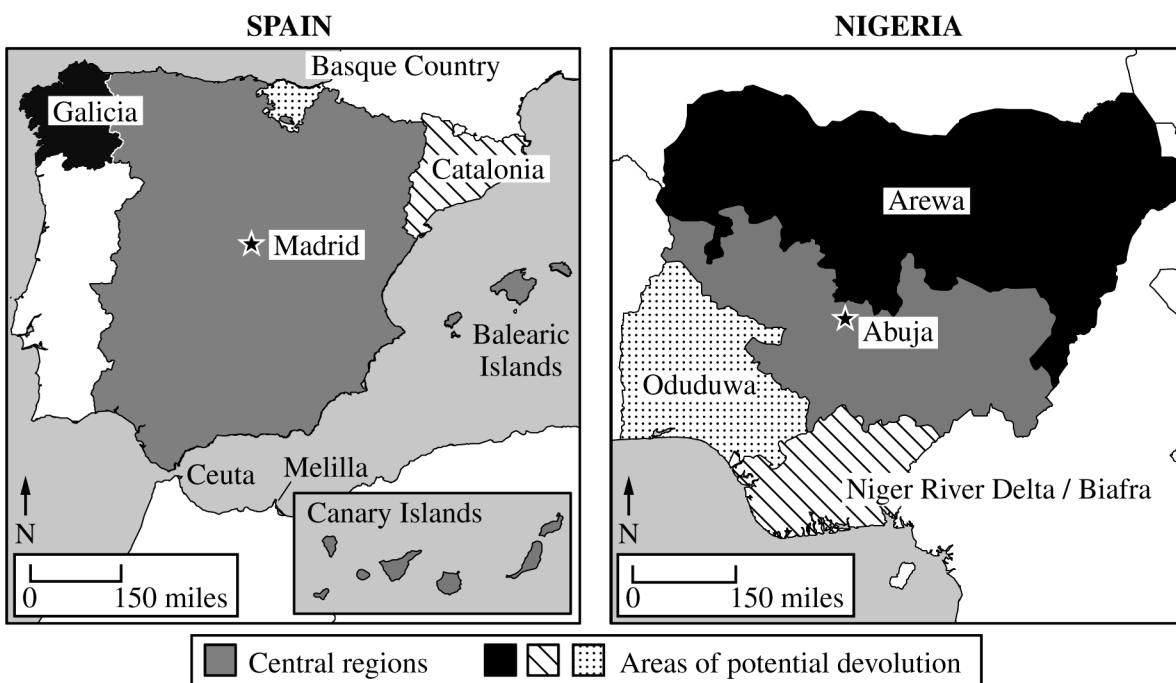
INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 2016



2. Infant mortality varies widely around the world and is affected by complex real-world characteristics. The infant mortality rate is a key demographic indicator that can be used to assess social, economic, and other conditions at multiple geographic scales.
- Identify the predominant ranges of the infant mortality rate found in South Asia and in western Europe.
 - Describe TWO economic reasons for the level of infant mortality rates in western Europe.
 - Identify and explain a specific way in which each of the following TWO United Nations Sustainable Development Goals are intended to affect infant mortality rates in a rural community in South Asia.
 - Quality education
 - Clean water and sanitation

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AREAS OF POTENTIAL DEVOLUTION IN SPAIN AND NIGERIA



3. The number of states in the world has grown to approximately 200. The creation of new countries has been possible as a result of devolutionary forces. Countries such as Spain and Nigeria face devolutionary pressures.
- Define devolution.
 - Describe how each of the following forces contributes to devolutionary pressures within a country.
 - Cultural diversity
 - Regional economic differences
 - Physical geography and territorial size
 - Identify and explain ONE political impact resulting from devolutionary pressures related to cultural differences in either Spain or Nigeria.

STOP

END OF EXAM

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Question 2

7 Points: 1 + 2 + (2 + 2)

A. Identify the predominant ranges of the infant mortality rate found in South Asia and western Europe.

Must identify both for 1 point.

South Asia: 30–59 and western Europe: 2–14

B. Describe TWO economic reasons for the level of the infant mortality rates in western Europe.

(2 points: 1 point for each description, which must move beyond a simple word or phrase to receive the point.)

B1.	Universal health care or affordable health care provides access to health care for the mother and infant in prenatal stages and/or in the first year of life
	B1A. Mothers and infants have access to health care workers
	B1B. Sufficient health facilities for mothers and infants
B2.	Higher standard of living
	B2A. Provide greater access to consistent and sufficient healthy foods
	B2B. Provide for better sanitation and hygiene (sanitation infrastructure)
B3.	Post-industrial economies allow for increased care for infants
	B3A. Parental leave
	B3B. Access to childcare providers
B4.	Developed economies allow for more investment in health care
	B4A. Higher incomes mean people can afford to pay for other services that improve health and well-being
	B4B. Strong social welfare programs mean that parents get more information or training about taking care of the new baby
	B4C. Strong social welfare programs mean that infants receive sufficient food
B5.	Education improves lives
	B5A. Reduces adolescent fertility
	B5B. More knowledge of child care and nutrition
	B5C. Women have fewer children, leading to better infant and child health

C. Identify and explain a specific way in which each of the following TWO United Nations Sustainable Development Goals are intended to affect infant mortality rates in a rural community in South Asia.

(4 points: [1 identification + 1 explanation] + [1 identification + 1 explanation]). See table on the next page.

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Question 2 (continued)

UN SDG	Identification	Explanation of Intended Positive Impact on IMR
Quality education (2 points)	C1. Improves lives C2. Increases access to health care services	A. Knowledge of nutrition, family planning, prenatal and infant care, vaccination leading to healthier babies B. Knowledge of diseases (e.g., HIV/AIDS, malaria) and prevention lessens likelihood of infant deaths
	C3. Creates more well-trained medical workers (e.g., midwives, home health care providers, nurses, doctors)	A. Support for mothers and new babies before, during, and after childbirth B. A lower incidence of infant mortality will result in lower fertility rates, as parents realize that their successful, healthy children will not require them to have more babies to replace children who might have previously died in infancy or childhood.
	C4. Increases skills for employment	A. Decent jobs reduce poverty and hunger by providing economic opportunities (e.g., infant care, better housing, improved diet) and reduced IMRs B. Women who work tend to have fewer children, leading to better infant and child health C. More access to skills and opportunities, which creates wealth and leads to lower IMR
	C5. Improves standard of living	A. Afford better health care, which decreases IMR B. Afford better facilities, infrastructure, and/or institutions, which decreases IMR
	C6. Removes barriers to girls' education	A. Not having to work to pay or support brothers' education B. Remove cultural practices favoring education for boys over girls C. Decrease the number of activities for girls that take them away from education (e.g., water gathering)
	C7. Promotes peace and nonviolence	A. Efforts to end domestic violence (safety of mother and infant) B. Less war decreases chances for high IMRs
	C8. Improves access to safe and affordable drinking water C9. Creates better sanitation and hygiene C10. Reduces water scarcity C11. Improves sustainable water management	A. Reduced opportunity cost of time and energy spent on collecting water may allow girls to go to school and work, leading to reduced fertility rate B. Reduction in disease (e.g., diarrhea, infections) leading to lower IMRs C. Improved health of mother leading to lower IMR D. Drought afflicts some of the world's poorest countries worsening hunger and malnutrition among infants E. Appropriate management of water resources can increase the availability of food for women and infants, thus lowering the IMR F. Application of technology, such as irrigation, can increase agricultural productivity and may increase food availability for that community