

**2016 AP® COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS**

POLITICAL FREEDOM AND PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION, 2013		
	Great Britain	China
*Civil liberties	1	7
*Political rights	1	6
**Perception of corruption	76	40

* Freedom House scores range from 1–7; 1 = best, 7 = worst.

** Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index ranges from 0–100; 0 = highly corrupt, 100 = very clean.

Sources: Freedom House Freedom in the World 2013; Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index 2013

8. Corruption is a challenge faced by regimes that have different levels of civil liberties and political rights.
- (a) Based on the information in the table, describe the difference between the levels of perceived corruption in China and Great Britain.
 - (b) Based on the information in the table, describe the difference between the levels of political freedom in China and Great Britain.
 - (c) Explain how political freedoms affect the ability of democracies such as Great Britain to fight corruption.
 - (d) Describe one way that China is attempting to limit corruption.
 - (e) Describe one shared political reason why China and Great Britain seek to limit corruption. Describe one shared economic reason why China and Great Britain seek to limit corruption.

STOP

END OF EXAM

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Question 8

6 points

Part (a): 1 point

One point is earned for a correct description of the difference between levels of perceived corruption in China and Great Britain.

Acceptable descriptions may include:

- There is greater corruption in China.
- There is less corruption in Great Britain.

Part (b): 1 point

One point is earned for a correct description of the difference between levels of political freedom in China and Great Britain.

Acceptable descriptions may include:

- There is less political freedom in China.
- There is more political freedom in Great Britain.

Part (c): 1 point

One point is earned for a correct explanation of how political freedoms affect the ability of democracies such as Great Britain to fight corruption.

Acceptable explanations may include:

- Freedom of press allows people to criticize the government.
- Transparency highlights corruption within government.
- Elections allow policy makers to be removed.
- Freedom to assemble allows citizens to protest corruption.
- Fair trial rights can make it more difficult to prosecute corrupt officials.
- Question Time in parliament allows legislators to raise questions about corruption.

Part (d): 1 point

One point is earned for a correct description of one way that China is attempting to limit corruption.

Acceptable descriptions may include:

- There are campaigns to fight corruption.
- Oversight committees have been established to investigate corruption.
- Corrupt leaders have been removed or demoted.
- There has been public punishment of corrupt leaders, such as show trials.
- Village elections allow for greater accountability.
- There is training or education for cadres on corruption.
- Citizens can use mobile and online technology to report corrupt officials.
- Rules regulating gifts are more strictly enforced.

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Question 8 (continued)

Part (e): 2 points

One point is earned for a correct description of one shared political reason why China and Great Britain seek to limit corruption.

Acceptable descriptions may include:

- To increase political legitimacy
- To increase political efficacy
- To foster trust in government
- To foster greater accountability
- To solidify hold on power
- To limit antigovernment sentiment such as protests
- To improve international reputation

One point is earned for a correct description of one shared economic reason why China and Great Britain seek to limit corruption.

Acceptable descriptions may include:

- To prevent theft of government revenues
- To reassure trade and investment partners
- To project or protect economic stability
- To improve outlook for future economic growth

A score of zero (0) is earned for an attempted answer that earns no points or for an off-task answer.

A score of dash (—) is earned for a blank.