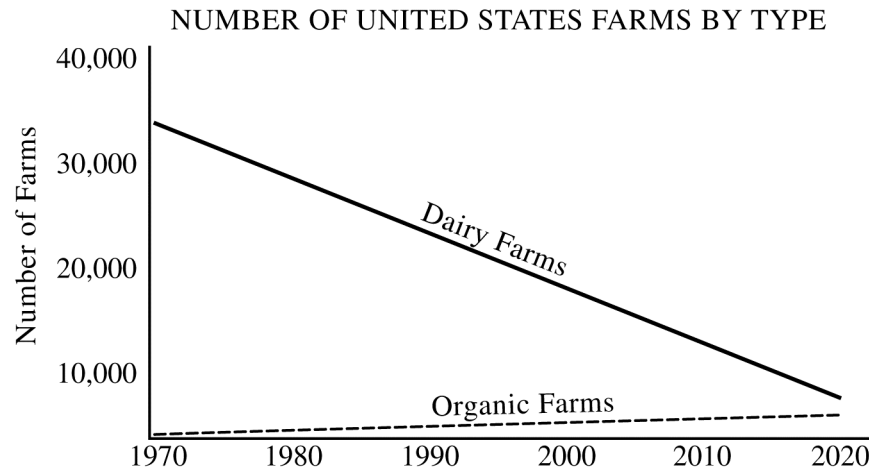


2009 AP[®] HUMAN GEOGRAPHY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

2. A large proportion of urban residents in the megacities of the periphery of the world system live in squatter settlements.
- A. Describe a typical location of squatter settlements within urban areas of megacities on the global periphery.
 - B. Describe two factors that contribute to the formation of squatter settlements.
 - C. Give a detailed account of THREE consequences of the rapid growth of squatter settlements. The three consequences you discuss may be social, economic, political or environmental.
-



3. Agriculture in the United States has changed significantly in the past few decades. With respect to the past, present, and projected trends in agriculture shown in the diagram above, answer the following:
- A. First identify and then explain TWO factors contributing to the steady decline in the number of dairy farms since 1970.
 - B. First identify and then explain TWO factors contributing to the increase in the number of organic farms since 1970.

STOP

END OF EXAM

AP[®] HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

2009 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 2

A large proportion of urban residents in the megacities of the periphery of the world system live in squatter settlements.

Part A (1 point)

Describe a typical location of squatter settlements within urban areas of megacities on the global periphery.

- Edge of city
- Elsewhere in the built area other than the edge (with explanation)
- Vacant or undesirable land, such as steep hillsides, floodplains, dumps/landfills, cemeteries, close to industries
- Land with unclear title

Part B (2 points)

Describe two factors that contribute to the formation of squatter settlements.

- Large-scale rural-to-urban migration
- Poverty (with elaboration)
- Lack of enough affordable housing (public/private)
- Lack of, or failure to enforce, land use policy (government or private)
- NOT immigration, unless clearly talking about rural-to-urban migration
- NOT refugees

Part C (3 points)

Give a detailed account of THREE consequences of the rapid growth of squatter settlements. The three consequences you discuss may be social, economic, political, or environmental.

- Unhealthy living conditions leading to high morbidity and/or mortality rates in squatter settlements
- Increase in crime
- Development of gangs or other nonlegal authority systems that use force to impose their rules
- Development of political action and/or political unrest
- Increased water pollution resulting from lack of sanitation facilities and refuse collection
- Increased soil erosion on hillsides as existing vegetation is removed
- Decreased air quality resulting from fires used for cooking and heating in settlements
- Deforestation
- Visual pollution
- Increase in the availability of cheap labor
- Increased risk of disasters, such as fires, industrial accidents, mudslides, flooding
- Strain on the already inadequate infrastructure—such as water, electricity, education, sewer, and fire protection—resulting in an increased burden on existing taxpayers