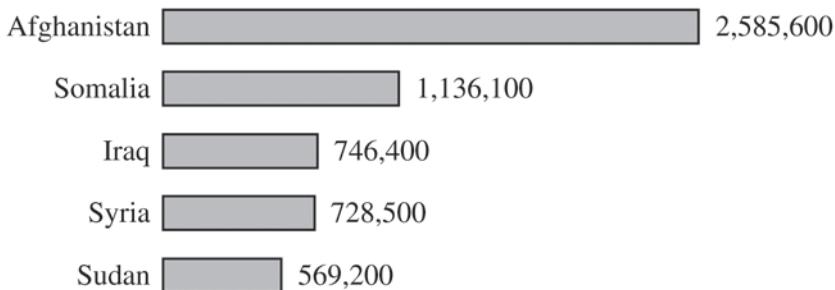


2015 AP® HUMAN GEOGRAPHY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

2. English is the most widely used language in the world, thus becoming the world's lingua franca.
- Define the term "lingua franca."
 - Identify and describe ONE historical factor that contributed to the worldwide use of English.
 - Identify and explain TWO examples that show how globalization is contributing to English becoming the world's lingua franca.
-

SELECTED REFUGEE POPULATIONS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 2012



Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

3. In recent years, the number of refugees has been increasing. However, most refugees come from just a few countries.
- Define the term "refugee."
 - Discuss ONE political, ONE social, and ONE environmental reason why refugees flee their country of origin.
 - Using the chart shown, select a country of origin; then identify and explain ONE reason why refugees have left the country.
 - Explain TWO economic impacts that refugees can have on a receiving country.

STOP

END OF EXAM

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Question 3

In recent years, the number of refugees has been increasing. However, most refugees come from just a few countries.

- A. Define the term “refugee.”
- B. Discuss ONE political, ONE social, and ONE environmental reason why refugees flee their country of origin.
- C. Using the chart shown, select a country of origin; then identify and explain ONE reason why refugees have left the country.
- D. Explain TWO economic impacts that refugees can have on a receiving country.

Part A: 1 point total

- 1. A person who flees, is displaced, or is forced to leave his or her home country.

Part B: 3 points total

Political:	1. fear for life during conflict or war 2. political persecution or political imprisonment (e.g., opposition to government; ideology opposes state) 3. forcibly evicted by government or military
Social:	1. religious persecution 2. ethnic/racial persecution (e.g., genocide) 3. rights or opportunities denied based on gender or sexuality
Environmental: (at country scale)	1. natural disaster (e.g., extended drought or flood, tsunami) 2. pollution or human-caused disasters 3. epidemic/disease (e.g., Ebola) 4. food insecurity/famine

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Question 3 (continued)

Part C: 2 points total

Country	ID (1 point)	Explanation (1 point)
Afghanistan	1. Conflict/War	Taliban vs. NATO (e.g., U.S.) or Taliban vs. Afghans (no points for USSR)
	2. Religious/Ethnic/ Gender Persecution	Taliban Wahhabis (e.g., Salafist) persecuting other Sunnis or Shiites/Pashtun dominance over other ethnic groups (e.g., Hazara, Uzbeks, Tajiks); rights or opportunities denied based on gender or sexuality
	3. Poverty	Food insecurity, lack of water, little infrastructure, education, or medical care
Somalia	1. Conflict/War	Between warlords; warlords or militants (e.g., Al-Shabaab) vs. UN-backed government
	2. Religious/Ethnic/ Gender Persecution	Militant Wahhabis (e.g., Salafist) persecuting other Sunnis, Animists or Christians; conflicts based on tribal differences; rights or opportunities denied based on gender or sexuality
	3. Poverty, Famine	Food insecurity, lack of water, little infrastructure, education, or medical care
Iraq	1. Conflict/War	U.S. invasion, flight or exclusion of Baathists, fearful U.S. collaborators
	2. Religious/Ethnic/ Gender Persecution	Sunni or ISIS vs. Shia, Muslim vs. non-Muslim (e.g., Christian, Jewish, Chaldean); Arabs vs. Kurds; rights or opportunities denied based on gender or sexuality
	3. Poverty	Food insecurity, failing infrastructure, education, or medical care
Syria	1. Conflict/War	Internal civil war between Baathist (e.g., Assad) and opposition Free Syrian Army, or ISIS
	2. Religious/Ethnic/ Gender Persecution	Sunni vs. Alawite or other Shia; Muslim vs. non-Muslim (e.g., Christian, Druze); Arabs vs. Kurds or other non-Arabs; rights or opportunities denied based on gender or sexuality
	3. Poverty, Drought	Food insecurity, lack of water, failing infrastructure, education, or medical care
Sudan	1. Conflict/War	Government forces or militias (e.g., Janjaweed) vs. minorities
	2. Religious/Ethnic/ Gender Persecution	Muslim vs. non-Muslim (e.g., Christian, Animist); Arabic African versus sub-Saharan African; tribal differences; rights or opportunities denied based on gender or sexuality
	3. Poverty, Famine	Food insecurity, lack of water, little infrastructure, education, or medical care

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Question 3 (continued)

Part D: 2 points total

- | |
|---|
| 1. adds to available low-wage labor pool |
| 2. competition with locals for limited jobs |
| 3. additional cost on receiving country to provide services (e.g., housing, food, education, health care) |
| 4. may result in higher taxes |
| 5. increased demand for goods and services (e.g., housing, food) that may result in price increases |
| 6. increased strain on natural resources (e.g., water, energy, forests) |
| 7. refugee camps financially depend on receiving country |
| 8. may pose costly security risks for receiving country |
| 9. refugees may provide skills and knowledge (e.g., some Iraqi doctors now work in Pakistan) |