

## **2007 AP<sup>®</sup> HUMAN GEOGRAPHY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS**

2. At the same time that English is solidifying its role as the world's premier lingua franca, lesser-used minority languages (such as Welsh, Basque, and Inuktitut) are undergoing revival.

Discuss three distinct factors promoting the revival of minority languages in the face of globalization.

---

3. Economic restructuring is transforming the world economy.
- A. Define and discuss the key features of the new international division of labor (also known as global division of labor).
  - B. Explain an impact of the new international division of labor on the socioeconomic structure of the United States.
  - C. Explain an impact of the new international division of labor on the socioeconomic structure of developing countries such as Mexico, China, and India.

**STOP**

**END OF EXAM**

# AP<sup>®</sup> HUMAN GEOGRAPHY 2007 SCORING GUIDELINES

## Question 3

Economic restructuring is transforming the world economy.

### Part A

Define and discuss the key features of the new international division of labor (also known as global division of labor). **(2 points)**

“... the reorganization/relocation of economic activities (e.g., jobs) from a national to a global scale.”

<b>Economic interdependence/globalization</b>	Dependence of the core (MDC) on lower-cost production from the less-developed countries (LDCs) for mass-produced goods.
<b>Transportation/communications</b>	Time-space compression via communications and transportation efficiencies leads to separation of production and consumption.
<b>Comparative advantage</b>	Advantages to locations that combine lower operating costs (labor, taxes, relaxation of environmental regulations, specialization efficiencies) resulting in trade/sale opportunities.
<b>Outsourcing/offshoring</b>	Specialized jobs contracted to companies/locations in order to achieve comparative advantages.
<b>Profit drive</b>	Transnational/multinational corporations need to reduce costs.
<b>Trade agreements</b>	Formal agreements such as NAFTA and company/country pacts that reduce trade barriers (tariffs, borders).
<b>Foreign management</b>	Upper management is from MDCs and not the local economy.

### Part B

Explain an impact of the new international division of labor on the socioeconomic structure of the United States. **(2 points)**

<b>Unemployment</b>	Job losses affect the middle class. The remaining management and service jobs increase the income gap.
<b>Deindustrialization</b>	Regional unemployment requires retooling/reeducation into tertiary/quaternary sector jobs.
<b>Profit</b>	Drive for profits via division to LDCs has combined with consumerism to swell retail jobs. However, these jobs are largely at the part time/nonbenefit level.
<b>Internal migration</b>	Migration from areas of unemployment to areas of employment (Rust Belt to Sun Belt)

# AP<sup>®</sup> HUMAN GEOGRAPHY 2007 SCORING GUIDELINES

## Question 3 (continued)

<b>Labor relations</b>	Decrease in membership in and influence of labor unions.
<b>Consumption</b>	Availability of less-expensive goods changes the standard of living.

### Part C

Explain an impact of the new international division of labor on the socioeconomic structure of developing countries such as Mexico, China, and India. **(2 points)**

<b>Added job opportunities</b>	Positive addition to personal and national income that raises societal status, family income, etc.
<b>Gender</b>	Entry of women into work force means added income for household support, which improves the standard of living and lowers population growth rate.
<b>Child labor</b>	Use of child labor discourages further education.
<b>Wage gap</b>	Increased wage gap between the local “haves” and “have nots.”
<b>Migration</b>	Migration of nationals to specialized manufacturing areas improves personal economic positions but weakens family and traditional cultural ties—coastal China, maquiladoras or Mexico.
<b>Environmental</b>	Relaxation/lax enforcement invites new health ailments/problems.
<b>Regional growth</b>	Location of new jobs fosters regional growth and concentration of wealth, pollution, etc. Uneven nature of growth creates a spatial gap between “have” and “have not” areas.
<b>Cultures change</b>	Westernization of production, management, etc., changes the social and cultural relationships (e.g., women in the workplace, language, cultural disruption).