

2014 AP[®] UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

2. Voter turnout is influenced by constitutional provisions, voting laws, and demographics.
- (a) Identify the effect of one of the following amendments on the electorate.
- Fifteenth Amendment
 - Nineteenth Amendment
 - Twenty-sixth Amendment
- (b) Explain how each of the following factors may affect voter turnout.
- Motor voter laws
 - Photo identification laws
- (c) Select one of the following demographic features and describe its relationship to the likelihood of a person voting in an election.
- Education
 - Age
- (d) Explain why voter turnout is different in each of the following.
- Presidential versus midterm elections
 - Primary versus general elections
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3. Congress and the president both have a role in making foreign policy. Despite recent expansions in presidential power, there are still limits on presidential decision making in foreign policy.
- (a) Describe two enumerated powers Congress has in making foreign policy.
- (b) Describe two expressed powers the president has in making foreign policy.
- (c) Explain how executive agreements expand the president's ability to implement foreign policy.
- (d) Explain how one of the following can limit the president's ability to implement foreign policy.
- Elections
 - Presidential approval ratings

AP[®] UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
2014 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 2

6 points

Part (a): 1 point

One point is earned for an accurate identification of how one of the following amendments affected the electorate:

- The Fifteenth Amendment gave African Americans the right to vote.
- The Nineteenth Amendment gave women the right to vote.
- The Twenty-Sixth Amendment gave citizens age 18 and over the right to vote.

Part (b): 2 points

One point is earned for each explanation of factors that affect voter turnout:

- Motor voter laws add more registered voters to the rolls, potentially changing voter turnout.
- Photo identification laws create a potential barrier for those without accepted forms of ID, changing voter turnout.

Part (c): 1 point

One point is earned for an accurate description of how one of the following affects the likelihood of a person voting in an election:

- Education
 - Education is positively correlated with voter turnout: The higher the education level of a person, the more likely he or she is to vote.
- Age
 - Age is positively correlated with voter turnout: The older a person is, the more likely he or she is to vote.

Part (d): 2 points

One point is earned for each accurate explanation of why voter turnout differs in the following:

- Presidential vs. midterm elections
 - Media coverage is greater in presidential elections.
 - Increased interest in and importance of national and presidential campaigns.
- Primary vs. general elections
 - Partisans and activists are more likely to vote in primaries.
 - Only party members may vote in closed primaries.
 - Many primary elections are noncompetitive.
 - Independents are less likely to participate in primary elections.
 - General elections simplify choices.
 - Media coverage is greater in general elections.
 - Increased interest in and importance of general elections.

A score of zero (0) is assigned to an answer that is off task or is attempted but earns no points.

A score of dash (—) is assigned to an answer that is blank.