

2017 AP® HUMAN GEOGRAPHY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

SECTION II

Time—75 minutes

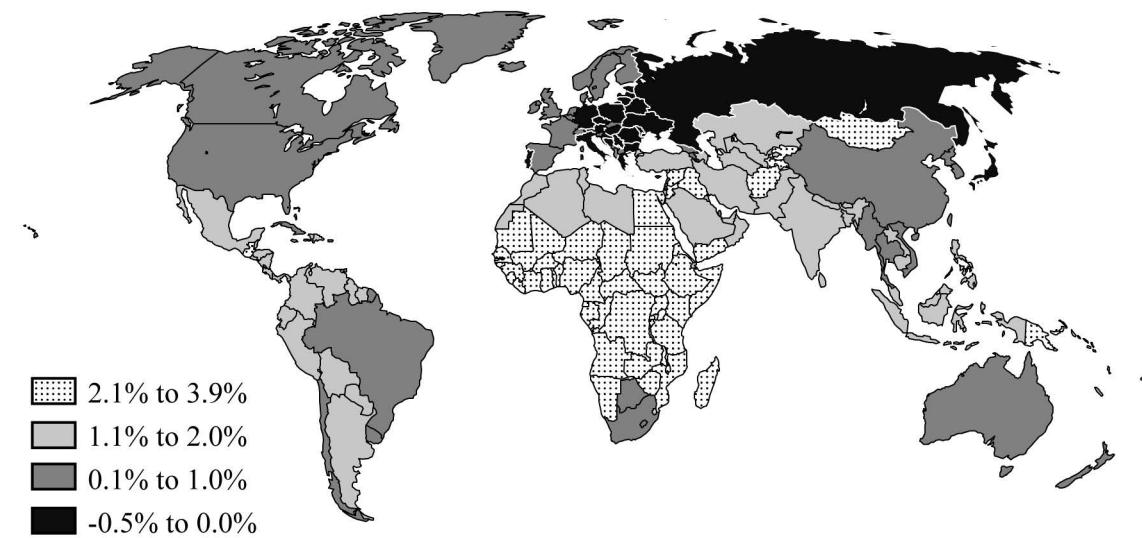
Percent of total score—50

Directions: You have 75 minutes to answer all three of the following questions. It is recommended that you spend approximately one-third of your time (25 minutes) on each question. It is suggested that you take up to 5 minutes of this time to plan and outline each answer. You may use the unlined space below each question for notes. Be sure to write your answers on the lined pages immediately following each question.

1. In the last half of the twentieth century some United States cities experienced decline due to deindustrialization and loss of population due to suburbanization. To counteract the inner city decline, urban planners have embraced New Urbanism and mixed-use development to attract residents back to the city.
 - A. Identify TWO goals of the New Urbanism movement.
 - B. Explain the difference between mixed-use development and traditional zoning practices.
 - C. Explain TWO benefits of mixed-use development in promoting urban growth.
 - D. Explain TWO criticisms of New Urbanism.

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RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE, 2014



Source: Population Reference Bureau

2. The map shows rates of natural increase in human population.
 - A. Identify the world region on the map with the highest rates of natural increase.
 - B. Using the region identified in part A, explain THREE factors that contribute to high population growth rates.
 - C. Describe ONE economic incentive that a country with a high population growth rate could use to decrease population growth, and identify ONE potential impact of this strategy.
 - D. Describe ONE social program or policy that a country with a high population growth rate could use to decrease population growth, and identify ONE potential impact of this strategy.

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Question 1

7 points (2 + 1 + 2 + 2)

Note: Smart growth may be used in place of, or in conjunction with, New Urbanism.

A. Identify TWO goals of the New Urbanism movement. 2 points (1+1)

1. Reduce the amount or area of suburban or urban sprawl	8. Enable healthier lifestyles: outdoor activities, improve access to food or eliminate food deserts
2. Increase walkability or pedestrian-friendly areas	9. Produce architecture and design to reflect local history or culture
3. Increase bikeable areas	10. Construct denser or more compact built space; support denser population
4. Increase transit-oriented development, more energy efficient transport, or more public transportation	11. Develop more open public space
5. Expand the variety of housing types in the same area	12. Increase amount of outdoor dining, performance, market, or festival space
6. Increase diversity: ages, income levels, cultures, ethnicities	13. Decrease commuting time or live close to work
7. Construct green buildings or energy efficient structures	14. Promote sustainability: minimal environmental impact, eco-friendly technology, less use of fuels

Note: “Sustainability” and “better life,” alone, are not acceptable unless terms relate to a goal listed above.

B. Explain the difference between mixed-use development and traditional zoning practices.

1 point (Must address both parts)

- Mixed-use zoning permits multiple land-uses in the same space or building, **AND**
- Traditional zoning requires separate zones based upon land-use type or economic function (e.g., residential, commercial, industrial)

C. Explain TWO benefits of mixed use development in promoting urban growth.

2 points (1+1)

1. Ease of accessibility to services, recreation, jobs
2. Less travel time or cost (e.g., reduced need for car ownership), increased personal time and discretionary income
3. Increased social interaction, or increased sense of community; improved sense of place or neighborhood character
4. Decreased energy or fuel use, decreased carbon-footprint, decreased air pollution
5. Reduced traffic, lower vehicle speeds, increased pedestrian safety
6. Increased retail sales or higher business profitability
7. Increased real estate values, increased property taxes, decreased infrastructure (e.g., shorter or fewer water and sewer lines) or construction costs (e.g., attached buildings; shared walls)
8. Revitalization of urban landscapes and redevelopment of brownfield or grayfield areas

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Question 1 (continued)

9. Preservation or conservation of land: parks, greenbelts, buffer zones, farmland preservation
10. Less crime due to more occupied housing, which increases the number of people on the street day and night; more eyes on the street
11. Curbing suburban or urban sprawl through more efficient use of space

D. Explain TWO criticisms of New Urbanism. 2 points (1+1)

1. High housing costs still price out lower income residents or favor middle to upper income residents
2. De facto segregation or decreased diversity are perpetuated
3. Increased popularity may place stress on infrastructure or community; draw away residents or revenue from surrounding areas
4. Potential residents still favor yard space and detached single-family homes, quiet and private (e.g., as found in suburbs)
5. New mixed-used developments in suburbs can still perpetuate sprawl in surrounding areas (e.g., greenfields)
6. Many residents will not relinquish their cars, requiring parking spaces
7. Cost of new mixed-use or converted buildings can be very expensive
8. Similar designs may produce placelessness or loss of historical character

Note: The word gentrification alone does not receive a point. Students may discuss gentrification in context of the criticisms above.