

2006 AP[®] HUMAN GEOGRAPHY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

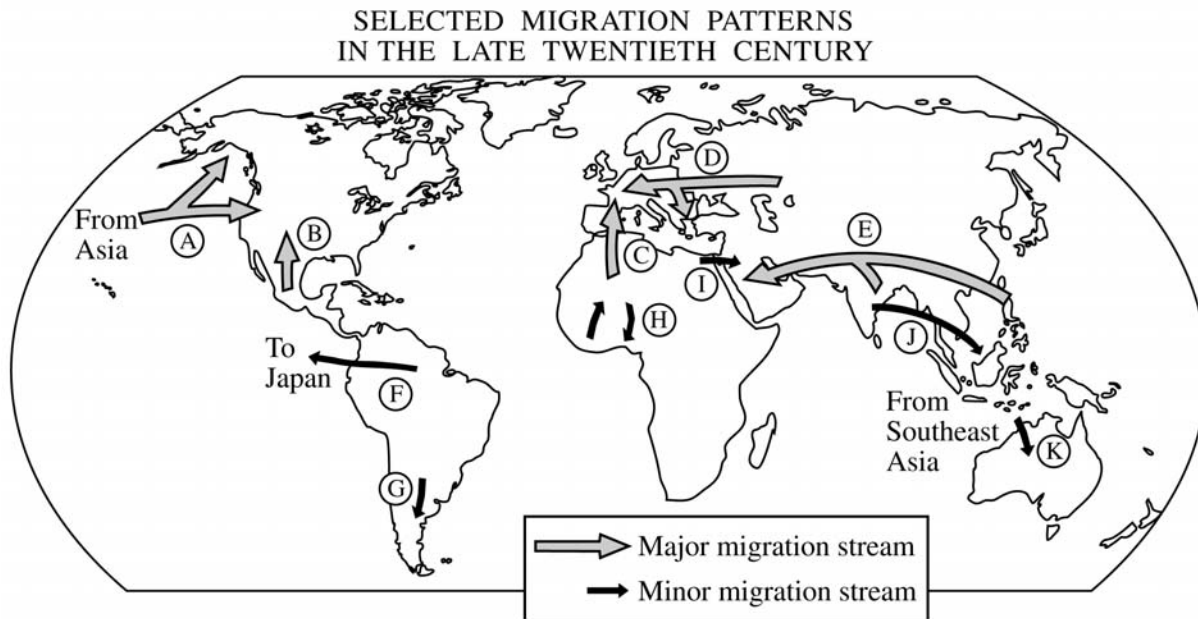
HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

SECTION II

Time—75 minutes

Percent of total grade—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. While a formal essay is not required, it is not enough to answer a question by merely listing facts. Illustrate your answers with substantive geographic examples where appropriate. Be sure that you number each of your answers, including individual parts, in the answer booklet as the questions are numbered below.



1. International migration in the late twentieth century illustrates many important geographic principles.
 - A. Define each of the following principles.
 1. core-periphery
 2. distance decay
 3. chain migration
 - B. For each principle in part A, select a migration stream identified by letter on the map above, and discuss how the stream you choose illustrates the principle. Note: Each lettered migration stream may be used only once.

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2. The photograph above, taken in a small town in Arkansas, shows a customer service call center in a building that until recently was an automotive parts manufacturing plant.
- A. Identify two reasons why businesses would choose to locate their call centers in small southern towns.
 - B. Discuss three disadvantages in the use of call centers as a local economic development strategy.



3. The viability of any state depends on a balance between centripetal and centrifugal forces.
- A. Define the concepts “centripetal force” and “centrifugal force.”
 - B. Give a specific example of and explain a centripetal force that affects the viability of any of the states shown on the map above.
 - C. With reference to a different specific example, explain a centrifugal force that affects the viability of any of the states shown on the map above.

STOP

END OF EXAM

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2006 SCORING GUIDELINES**

Question 1

PART A (3 Points)

Define each of the following principles.

<u>Principle</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Core-Periphery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Uneven spatial distribution of economic, political, or cultural power.• Must show basic understanding of the relationship between more-developed and less-developed regions of the world.
Distance Decay	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Decreased spatial interaction linked to increased distance.• Decreased influence or intensity of cultural traits and processes with increased distance.
Chain Migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Once migration starts subsequent migrants will follow earlier migrants.

PART B (6 Points)

For each principle in part A, select a migration stream identified by letter on the map and discuss how the stream you choose illustrates the principle. Note: Each lettered migration stream may be used only once.

Discussion

1 point: Must specifically identify regions or the groups of people involved in the migration, correctly linked to the principle defined in part A.

2 points: Discuss specific reason for the migration pattern.

Core-Periphery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A discussion that shows an understanding of the characteristics of the migration stream relative to the core-periphery principle.
Distance Decay	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Greater number of migrants settled at the edge of the country closer to the country of origin, compared to the number settled on the opposite edge of the country.• The diminishing evidence of cultural traits by a group on people, if the explanation clearly shows a link to the fact that due to migration there is less contact between the migrants and their home country.• Explanatory factor behind distance decay relationship (e.g., travel cost, information availability).
Chain Migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Examples must clearly establish a link/transfer of knowledge between the first group of migrants and subsequent groups OR it should be clear that subsequent migrants are from areas of close proximity to the source area of the early migrants, and that they are migrating to the same destination area.