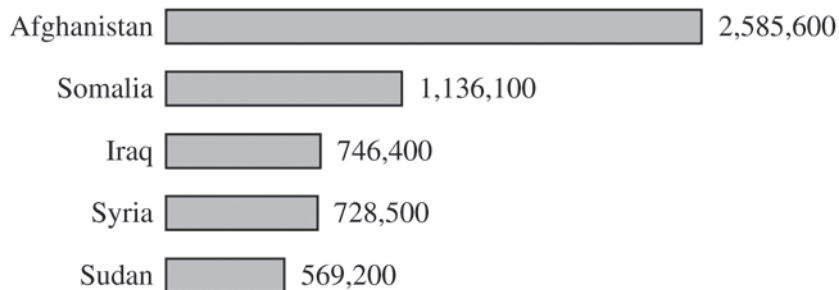


2015 AP[®] HUMAN GEOGRAPHY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

2. English is the most widely used language in the world, thus becoming the world's lingua franca.
- A. Define the term "lingua franca."
 - B. Identify and describe ONE historical factor that contributed to the worldwide use of English.
 - C. 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.
- 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.

STOP

END OF EXAM

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Question 2

English is the most widely used language in the world, thus becoming the world's lingua franca.

- A. Define the term “lingua franca.”
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- C. Identify and explain TWO examples that show how globalization is contributing to English becoming the world's lingua franca.

Part A: 1 point total

1. **Common definition:** A language that facilitates communication or trade between people who speak different native languages. (Clear inference of communication barriers being overcome.) **OR**
2. **Original definition:** A common language that consisted of several languages (Italian, French, Spanish, Greek, Arabic), which was formerly spoken in the ports of the Mediterranean. **OR**
3. **Systematic definition:** A system of communication using signage or social symbols that functions like a common language in making individuals comprehensible to one another.

Note: Do not accept definitions that are limited to: “A language that facilitates trade,” “A language spoken around the world or across a region,” or “A common language.” “Sign language” is not acceptable.

Part B: 2 points total

Historical factors

2 points (1 point for identification and description) + (1 point for processes or agents)

1. **British colonialism or imperialism:** British Empire extended to all continents and many former colonies still use English as an official language. Naval, military, and economic dominance spread language.
2. **Role of U. S. Military:** overseas base locations or theaters of operation results in English usage in local communities or businesses (Philippines, Central America, Caribbean, Pacific Islands, Europe, Korean Peninsula, Japan).
3. **Rise of American diplomatic and/or economic power:** founding of supranational organizations such as UN, GATT, WTO or emergence of U.S. as core region (multinational corporations).
4. **Migration of English-speakers:** movement of native English speakers to non-English parts of the world as colonists (Argentina, Israel). Returning migrants bring English back to their native countries.
5. **Early global popularity of English-language arts:** film, theatre, literature (Shakespeare, Mark Twain, Jane Austen).
6. **Religion:** missionaries and mission schools, scriptural translations into English and liturgy from the Reformation onward (King James Bible, Book of Common Prayer), spatial diffusion of British Protestantism.
7. **English seen as a social status symbol among global elite (post 1800):** English boarding schools, university education (Oxford, Cambridge), private English tutors.

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Question 2 (continued)

Part C: 4 points total

Globalization

4 points (1 point for identification and 1 point for explanation) + (1 point for identification and 1 point for explanation)

1. **Music, radio:** high consumption of English language music, wide transmission of radio media in English (BBC World Service, U.S. Armed Forces Radio, Voice of America), music videos, advertisements, and jingles.
2. **Film, television, sports:** wide distribution and popularity of American and British visual media: Hollywood films, Disney animations, American shows, BBC/ITV television, American TV commercials, CNN.
3. **Internet and English:** Internet development in the U.S. prompted widespread use of English in electronic communications (email, web, text, social media). Many users, regardless of spoken language, type online in English.
4. **Aviation and English:** use of English in all international aviation operations, for safety, navigation, mandated.
5. **Emigration from English-speaking countries:** contemporary return migration to non-English speaking countries.
6. **Industrial design and technology writing:** product directions and manuals for equipment written in English.
7. **Print Publishing:** popularity of English language newspapers, magazines, journals, books, and e-book sales.
8. **Educational opportunities:** schools in non-English speaking countries offer courses in English, exchange programs.
9. **Cool factor or status symbol:** marketing of products with English language logos, symbols, or text seen as a marketing advantage, or consumer preference.
10. **Business/trade/packaging:** language of business, finance, resource development, food, MNCs, or contracts.
11. **Supranational organizations & NGOs:** expansion of international institutions such as UN, WTO, Peace Corps, NGOs, military treaty organizations, reinforces English as a global lingua franca.
12. **Language of academia, science, or medicine:** conferences and journals use English as the operational language.
13. **Tourism and travel:** English is becoming the language of the international tourism industry (hotel employees, taxi drivers, tour guides, travel agents, menus, airline personnel, signage, medical tourism).