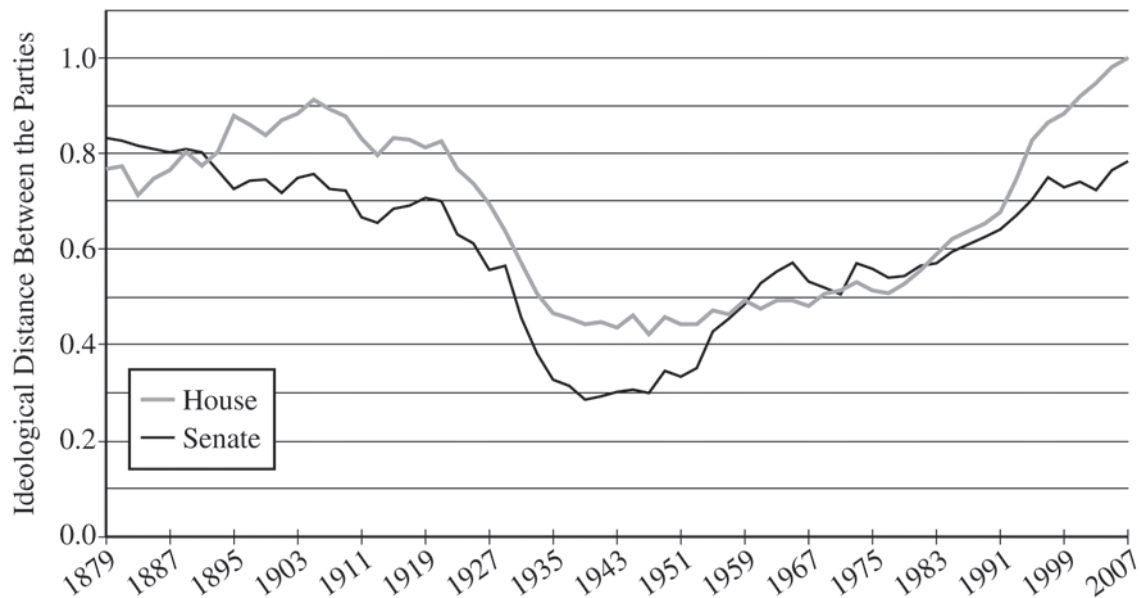


2014 AP[®] UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

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
-
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

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

PARTY POLARIZATION, 1879–2007



4. (a) Define party polarization.
(b) Identify a trend shown in the graph above.
(c) Describe two causes of party polarization in Congress.
(d) Describe one effect of party polarization on congressional policy making.

STOP

END OF EXAM

AP[®] UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

2014 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 3

6 points

Part (a): 2 points

One point is earned for each accurate description of an enumerated power that Congress has in making foreign policy. Enumerated powers include:

- Declaring war
- Power of the purse
- Treaty ratification
- Regulating commerce with other nations
- Raising and supporting army/navy
- Passing laws relative to foreign policy
- Defining and punishing offenses against the laws of other nations
- Confirming cabinet or administrative appointments: Defense, State, trade reps, etc.

Part (b): 2 points

One point is earned for each description of expressed powers the president has in making foreign policy. Expressed powers include:

- Receiving ambassadors
- Appointing ambassadors
- Commander-in-Chief
- Making treaties
- Appointing cabinet officers and administrative agency heads relevant to foreign policy

Part (c): 1 point

One point is earned for an accurate explanation of how executive agreements expand the president's ability to implement foreign policy: they can be entered into unilaterally (no interference from Congress).

Part (d): 1 point

One point is earned for an accurate explanation of how one of the following limits the president's ability to implement foreign policy. Accurate explanations include:

- Elections
 - Elections matter: Presidents must seek re-election; they can be voted out of office after first term; elections can shift agenda or focus.
 - Midterm elections lead to shifts in partisan makeup of Congress, often to the detriment of the president's party.
- Presidential approval ratings
 - Lower ratings can lead to perceptions of lesser authority or influence, constraining the president's freedom to implement foreign policy.

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.