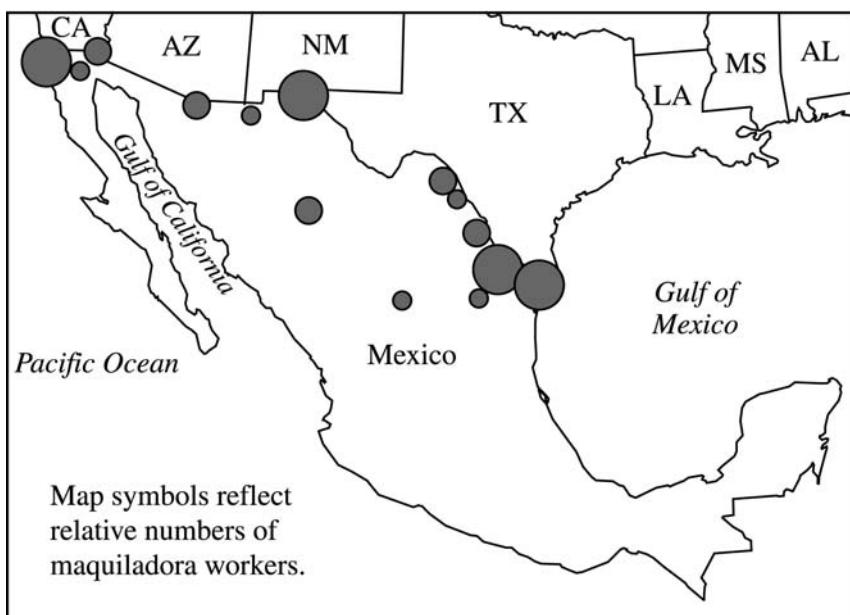


# 2004 AP® HUMAN GEOGRAPHY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

## HUMAN GEOGRAPHY SECTION II Time—60 minutes Percent of total grade—50

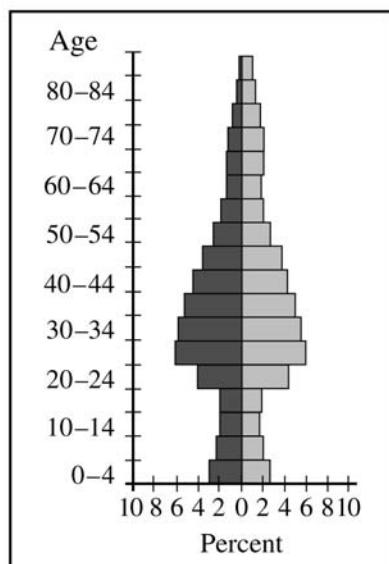
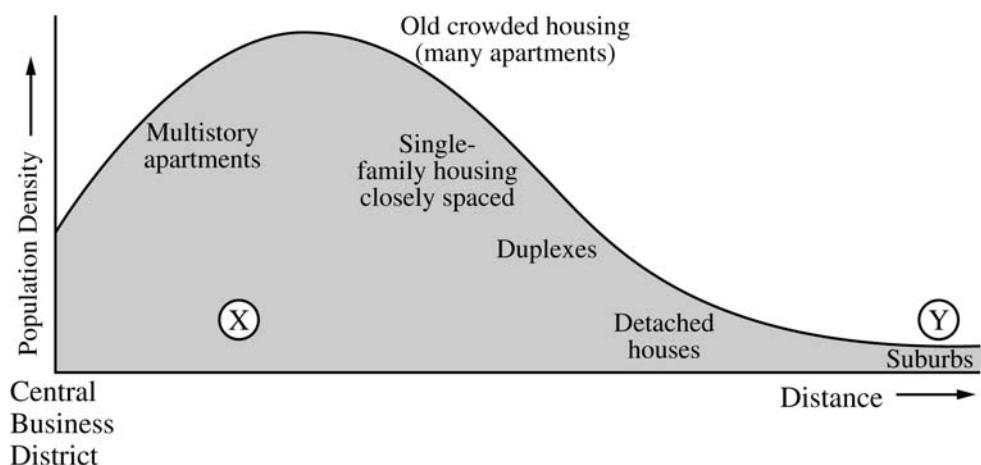
**Directions:** You have 60 minutes to answer all three of the following questions. It is suggested that you take a few minutes to plan and outline each answer. Spend approximately one-third of your time (20 minutes) on each question. Illustrate your essay with substantive examples where appropriate. It is not enough to answer a question by merely listing facts. You should present a cogent argument based on your critical analysis of the questions posed and your understanding of geography. Make certain to number each of your answers in the pink booklet as the question is numbered below.



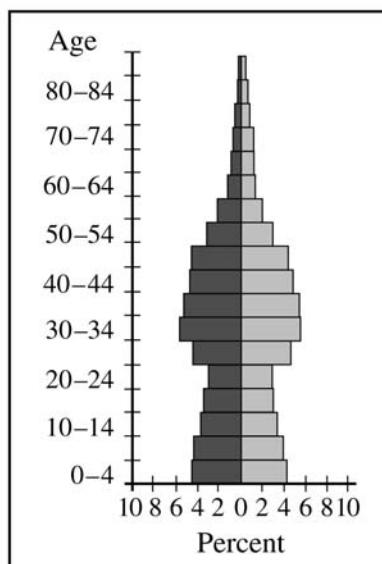
1. The map above shows the main maquiladora centers in Mexico in the year 2000.
  - A. Define a maquiladora.
  - B. Refer to the map above to explain the spatial distribution of maquiladoras within Mexico.
  - C. Discuss FOUR factors that explain why Mexico has emerged as an important location in the current global system of industrial organization.

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2. The restructuring of agriculture in the late twentieth century has had important implications for rural land use and the distribution of poultry (chicken and turkey) production in the United States.
  - A. List TWO factors that have increased the demand for poultry.
  - B. Briefly describe TWO characteristics of the present economic organization of poultry production in the United States.
  - C. Describe TWO features of the present geographic distribution of poultry production in the United States.

## 2004 AP® HUMAN GEOGRAPHY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS



(X)



(Y)

3. The graph shown above describes the residential density profile of a major North American city. The population pyramids labeled X and Y describe the demographic composition of places located at points X and Y on the graph of population density.
- Use the concept of land rent (sometimes called bid-rent) to explain the profile of residential population density shown on the graph.
  - Using the population pyramids labeled X and Y, identify and explain TWO differences in the demographic composition between the pyramids.
  - Explain the relationship between the demographic differences identified in part B, above, and residential land use patterns at point X and point Y, respectively, in the graph of population density.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**AP® HUMAN GEOGRAPHY  
2004 SCORING GUIDELINES**

**Question 2**

**A. List TWO factors that have increased the demand for poultry.** (One-word answers acceptable; 2 points)

- Population increase (national or global)
- Health benefits (e.g., low fat diets)
- Safety of poultry vs. other meats like beef & pork (e.g., “mad cow”)
- Enhanced image of poultry (e.g., ease of preparation, appearance, marketing, advertising)
- Availability (e.g., growth of poultry-based franchises like Chick Fil-A, restaurant menus) *NB Supply based arguments not acceptable*
- Everydayness: shift in cultural tradition to the consumption of poultry more frequently (not just special occasions like Thanksgiving)
- Some groups have ethnic/religious/cultural taboos against beef and pork
- Falling prices (compared to other meats, or historically), *NB Supply based arguments not acceptable*

**B. Briefly describe TWO characteristics of the present economic organization of poultry production in the U.S.** (2 points)

- A corporation controls multiple elements of poultry production (feed production-delivery of feed & chicks-raising-processing-marketing) (i.e., vertical integration/commodity chains)
- Large scale operations (as seen in the number of birds per farm)
- Specialized farms (they raise poultry only)
- Application of manufacturing process (mass production style/factory-like) (e.g., use of chemicals to produce a healthier & faster growing product, inputs-outputs, assembly line process)

**C. Describe TWO features of the present geographic distribution of poultry production in the U.S.** (2 points)

- Regional concentration or clustered in a particular location. *NB Not acceptable: regional names only, explanations based on references to climate or grain growing*
- Proximity to markets or transportation corridors
- Regional concentration in economically depressed farming areas
- Regional concentration in areas with low wage rates
- Attraction of an immigrant work force
- Effects of concentration of poultry into small areas (e.g., environmental concerns, land use conflicts), *NB Ethical arguments not acceptable*