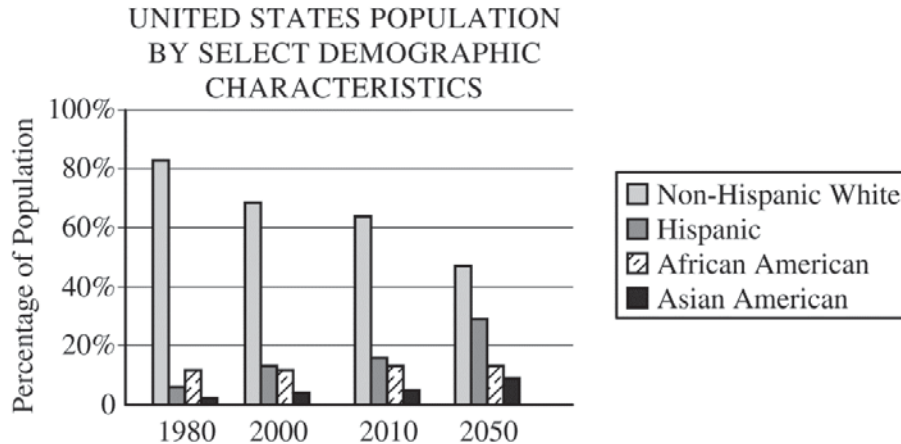


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**FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS**



\*Note: 2050 projections are based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau

2. The United States is experiencing a dramatic change in the makeup of its population. These changes have political consequences for political institutions.
- Identify a trend depicted in the chart.
  - Assuming that recent voting patterns continue, explain how the trend identified in (a) is likely to affect the electoral success of either the Democratic Party or the Republican Party.
  - Explain how the demographic changes shown in the chart above are likely to affect the way in which parties operate in Congress.
  - Describe two specific actions that presidents can take to respond to the demographic changes in the chart above.
- 
3. The public policy process involves interactions between Congress and the bureaucracy.
- Identify the primary role of Congress in the policy process.
  - Explain how divided party control of Congress can make the policy process difficult.
  - Identify the primary role of the bureaucracy in the policy process.
  - Explain how one of the following increases the power of the bureaucracy in the policy process.
    - Rule making
    - Bureaucratic discretion
  - Explain how each of the following enables Congress to limit the power of the bureaucracy.
    - Oversight hearings
    - Power of the purse
-

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4. The Constitution limited the power of the national government and restricted popular control; however, citizen participation has changed over time.
- (a) Explain how each of the following constitutional features protects against the concentration of power in the national government.
- Checks and balances
  - Federalism
- (b) Explain how one of the following features of the Constitution limited the people's ability to influence the national government.
- Electoral college
  - Selection of senators before the Seventeenth Amendment
- (c) Describe a constitutional amendment that increased suffrage.
- (d) Describe the effect of one of the following laws on citizen participation in elections.
- Voting Rights Act of 1965
  - National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (Motor Voter Act)

**STOP**

**END OF EXAM**

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## 2016 SCORING GUIDELINES

### Question 3

**6 points**

**Part (a): 1 point**

One point is earned for the correct identification of the primary role of Congress in the policy process:  
Congress makes, writes, and passes legislation/policy.

**Part (b): 1 point**

One point is earned for the correct explanation of how divided party control of Congress makes the policy process difficult:  
Legislation is more difficult to pass when one party controls the House and the other controls the Senate.

**Part (c): 1 point**

One point is earned for the correct identification of the bureaucracy's primary role in the policy process:  
Implementation of policy

**Part (d): 1 point**

One point is earned for a correct explanation of how one of the following increases the power of the bureaucracy in the policy process:

- Rule-making: Bureaucrats write the specific regulations that determine the implementation of public policy, which enhances bureaucratic power.
- Bureaucratic discretion: Individual bureaucrats/agencies have to make choices about how to implement existing laws, which enhances bureaucratic power

**Part (e): 2 points**

One point is earned for each of two correct explanations of how Congress can limit the power of bureaucracy through:

- Oversight hearings: monitor through hearings; investigations; accounting
- Power of the purse: increase/decrease budgets; shift spending; punish/reward agencies; kill a program

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.