

**2016 AP<sup>®</sup> HUMAN GEOGRAPHY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS**

**HUMAN GEOGRAPHY**

**SECTION II**

**Time—75 minutes**

**Percent of total score—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. You may use the unlined space below each question for notes. Be sure to write your answers on the lined pages immediately following each question.

1. Development results in a number of economic and social changes within a country.
  - A. Identify primary, secondary, and tertiary economic activities.
  - B. Explain TWO different reasons for each of the following changes that typically occur as a country develops over time.
    1. Declines in primary sector employment
    2. Decreases in infant mortality rate
    3. Improvements in women's social status

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2. Many countries around the world, including Canada, have more than one official language.
- A. Identify the primary language spoken by most inhabitants in the shaded area on the map.
  - B. Explain how bilingualism can have a positive impact on a country.
  - C. Explain how bilingualism can have a negative impact on a country.
  - D. Discuss TWO reasons, other than language, why Canada does not fit the nation-state concept.

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### Question 1

#### A. Identify the three main economic activities. (1 point total)

(1 point for identifying all three)

**Primary:** Production of raw materials or natural resource extraction (e.g., agriculture, mining, energy, timber, fishing)

**Secondary:** Processing or refining of natural resources (e.g., manufacturing finished goods, industry, building construction, assembly, factory work, value-added, blue collar)

**Tertiary:** Provision of services (e.g., healthcare, technology, communications, financial, wholesale and retail trade, transportation, personal, professional, business services, white collar)

#### B. Changes as a result of development. (6 points total)

1. **Primary Sector Employment:** Employment in the primary sector decreases as countries develop. This is a result of TWO of the following categories:

2 points (1 point for explanation + 1 point for explanation)

- a. **Technological improvements:** Reduced need for human labor as primary industries add mechanized equipment or processes.
- b. **Industrialization:** Shift toward an increasing percentage of jobs in secondary and/or tertiary (also quaternary, quinary) sectors resulting from changes (e.g., increased demand for manufactured products, agribusiness, higher pay, greater profits, improved education).
- c. **Off-shoring, outsourcing, or colonization:** Reduced employment opportunities as colonies or less-developed countries are utilized for primary resources, rise of multinational/transnational corporations, globalized trade and connectivity.
- d. **Rural to urban migration:** Increased secondary and tertiary-sector employment opportunities in towns and cities draw people away from rural places of primary sector production.
- e. **Environmental change:** Human causes (e.g., resource depletion and/or unsustainable practices, overfishing, deforestation); natural causes (e.g., land becomes less arable, desertification, flooding, extended drought); promotion of sustainability.

2. **Infant Mortality Rate:** Increased funding and access to services for mothers and children (under one years old) lead to a reduction in the IMR as a result of TWO of the following categories:

2 points (1 point for explanation + 1 point for explanation)

- a. **Healthcare:** Improved access to (social and spatial) and/or quality of medical care for expectant mothers and/or their infants, vaccination.
- b. **Social or cultural changes:** Improved health education, infant safety devices, laws that indirectly influence a reduction in IMR, fewer teenage pregnancies, reduced disparities in health care provision and education, improved maternity leave policies, longer spacing between births.
- c. **Environmental factors:** Improved sanitation, clean water supplies, removal of toxic materials and hazardous wastes, infectious disease prevention, reduced air pollution
- d. **Diet or nutrition:** Improved infant and/or maternal nutrition, encouraging breastfeeding, increased access to vitamin supplements (prenatal or for mother), increased access to food and/or food safety (e.g., regulations).

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### Question 1 (continued)

3. **Women's Social Status:** As a country develops, there is increased equity and access for women as a result of TWO of the following categories:

2 points (1 point for explanation + 1 point for explanation)

- a. **Employment:** Increased employment opportunities in the paid labor force, increased opportunities for equal access to all levels of education leading to higher earning potential, improved maternity leave policies, greater self-sufficiency.
- b. **Societal changes:** Greater gender equality/decline in patriarchal society, reduced gender favoritism of infants, increased social justice and human rights for women, global pressure from other cultures, improved social standing due to education.
- c. **Healthcare:** Increased access to women's healthcare, contraception, family planning.
- d. **Political:** Increased political participation, universal voting rights, increased candidacy by women and political leadership roles, law enforcement protections for women, government funding of women's programs.
- e. **Demographic:** Increased average age of marriage and/or initial motherhood, fewer teenage pregnancies.
- f. **Finance:** Increased access to capital (loans or microloans), decline in barriers for women to start new businesses, increased land tenure.