

2019 AP[®] HUMAN GEOGRAPHY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

SECTION II

Time—1 hour and 15 minutes

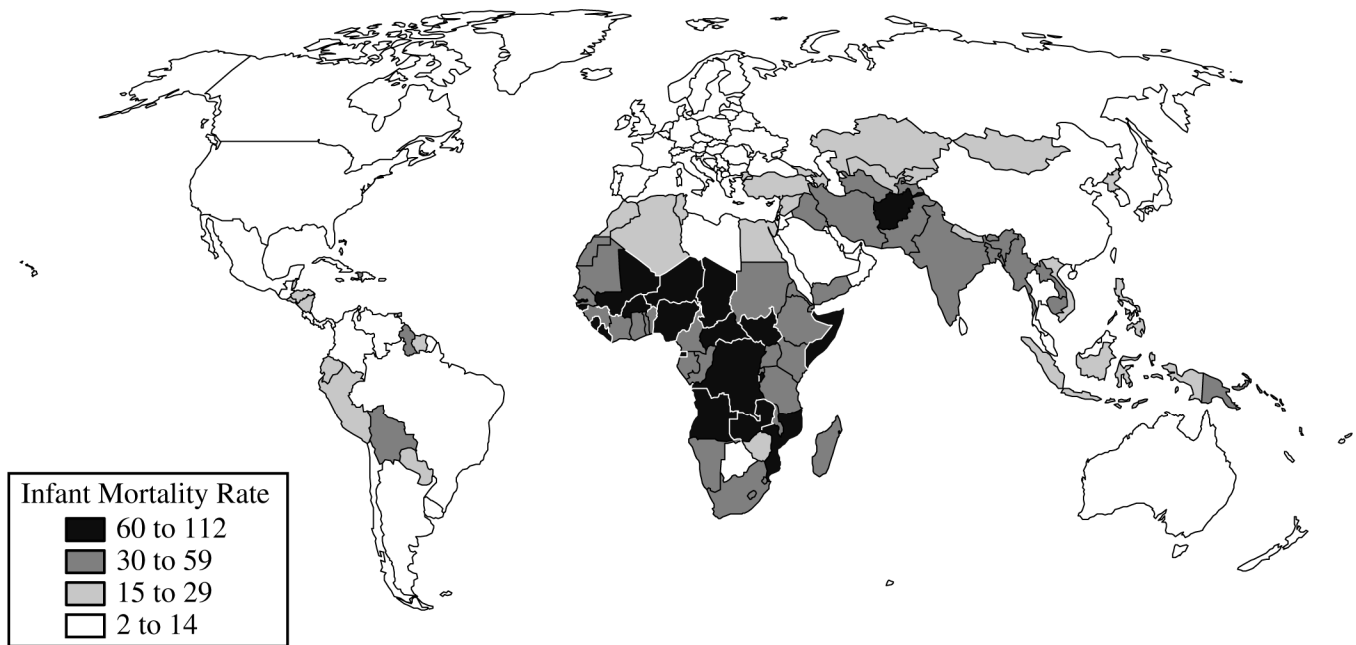
Percent of total score—50

Directions: You have 1 hour and 15 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. In the early twenty-first century, food security is an increasingly important issue in developed countries. Some neighborhoods in United States cities have been characterized as food deserts. Food deserts are areas with little or no access to healthy and affordable food or limited or no access to fresh fruits and vegetables.
 - A. Describe what kinds of information geographers use to map food deserts.
 - B. Identify and explain TWO reasons that food deserts exist in urban areas within developed countries.
 - C. Identify and explain ONE impact of living in a food desert.

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INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 2016



2. Infant mortality varies widely around the world and is affected by complex real-world characteristics. The infant mortality rate is a key demographic indicator that can be used to assess social, economic, and other conditions at multiple geographic scales.
- Identify the predominant ranges of the infant mortality rate found in South Asia and in western Europe.
 - Describe TWO economic reasons for the level of infant mortality rates in western Europe.
 - Identify and explain a specific way in which each of the following TWO United Nations Sustainable Development Goals are intended to affect infant mortality rates in a rural community in South Asia.
 - Quality education
 - Clean water and sanitation

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Question 1

7 points: 1 + 4 + 2

A. Describe information used to map food deserts. (1 point)

Description must include two types of *spatial data*; select from the following:

1. Geographers can map access to a resource (grocery stores, supermarkets, supercenters) and where people live (distance from a store)
2. Geographers can map where stores are located versus socioeconomic and demographic information (income, race, and age)
3. Geographers can map the location of local residents and access to public transportation or a private vehicle

B. Identify and explain TWO reasons food deserts exist in urban areas within developed countries.

(4 points maximum: [1 + 1] + [1 + 1]) Identify and explain a *reason* for food deserts from TWO of the following:

Identification (1 point)

Explanation (1 point)

Economic reasons, poverty, low income	B1. People in poverty may not be able to afford or have access to healthful foods even if available and may turn to cheaper fast food B2. Less incentive for large grocery stores to open in poor neighborhoods, as those residents are seen to have less money to spend on food B3. Declining investment in low-income neighborhoods or inner suburbs may result in a closing of grocery stores
Social or cultural reasons	B4. Immigrant residents may find it difficult to locate foods that are culturally appropriate for them.
Transportation access	B5. Lack of automobiles can result in lack of access to grocery stores because most large grocery stores are in the suburbs. B6. Lack of public transportation to areas with supermarkets can limit access.
Demographic reasons	B7. In areas such as retirement communities, elderly residents on fixed incomes may not be able to afford the healthful food they need. B8. Elderly residents may not have cars to access supermarkets. B9. Some stores may avoid neighborhoods with low income, minority, or immigrant populations.
Political or historic reasons	B10. Land-use policies (such as zoning) alter distribution of food stores, resulting in fewer stores in cities and more in the suburbs B11. Institutional bias that prevents or leads to lack of investment in areas over time (e.g., banks, insurance, planning, and construction)

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Question 1 (continued)

C. Identify and explain ONE impact of living in a food desert.

(2 points [1 + 1]) Identify and explain from ONE of the following:

Identification (1 point)	Explanation (1 point)
Health impacts	<p>C1. Likely to have unbalanced diets and may suffer from malnutrition or undernutrition, which may affect long-term health issues and childhood development</p> <p>C2. Diet-related health problems, such as obesity, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, hypertension and/or cancer</p> <p>C3. Food deserts in minority communities may exacerbate other socioeconomic problems (e.g., lack of social mobility)</p>
Social or cultural impacts	<p>C4. Desire for unhealthful foods can be difficult to overcome if they are more readily accessible.</p> <p>C5. Available foods may not be culturally appropriate for the local population.</p> <p>C6. Food insecurity may impact educational attainment</p> <p>C7. Residents work together for community gardens, community supported agriculture, and other alternative food access options</p>
Economic impacts	<p>C8. People in food deserts pay more for food especially healthier foods, whereas unhealthful foods (e.g., fast food) are cheaper and more plentiful</p> <p>C9. People in poverty spend more on food as a percentage of their income and may not get sufficient healthful food</p> <p>C10. Cost of food for people living in poverty or on low wages may result in food insecurity</p> <p>C11. Smaller, convenience, or dollar stores have a higher availability of cheap, processed foods and a lower availability of healthful foods often at higher prices</p> <p>C12. May positively lead to increase in food delivery services (new food businesses), urban policies (tax incentives, grants and subsidies that encourage access to healthful food)</p> <p>C13. Lack of time to shop (e.g., family or caregiver constraints or nontraditional households with time constraints)</p>