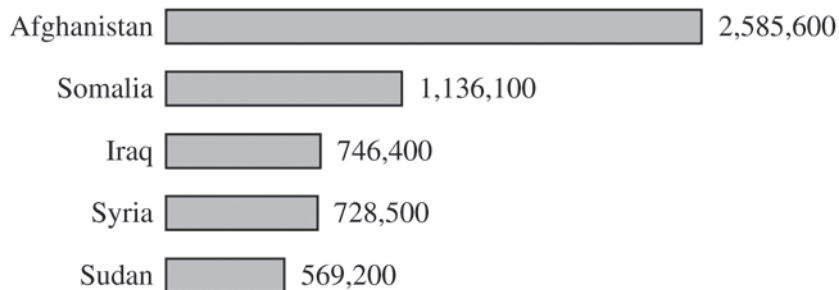


2015 AP[®] HUMAN GEOGRAPHY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

2. English is the most widely used language in the world, thus becoming the world's lingua franca.
- A. Define the term "lingua franca."
 - B. Identify and describe ONE historical factor that contributed to the worldwide use of English.
 - C. Identify and explain TWO examples that show how globalization is contributing to English becoming the world's lingua franca.
-

SELECTED REFUGEE POPULATIONS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 2012



Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

3. In recent years, the number of refugees has been increasing. However, most refugees come from just a few countries.
- A. Define the term "refugee."
 - B. Discuss ONE political, ONE social, and ONE environmental reason why refugees flee their country of origin.
 - C. Using the chart shown, select a country of origin; then identify and explain ONE reason why refugees have left the country.
 - D. Explain TWO economic impacts that refugees can have on a receiving country.

STOP

END OF EXAM

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Question 3

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Part A: 1 point total

1. A person who flees, is displaced, or is forced to leave his or her home country.

Part B: 3 points total

Political:	1. fear for life during conflict or war
	2. political persecution or political imprisonment (e.g., opposition to government; ideology opposes state)
	3. forcibly evicted by government or military
Social:	1. religious persecution
	2. ethnic/racial persecution (e.g., genocide)
	3. rights or opportunities denied based on gender or sexuality
Environmental: (at country scale)	1. natural disaster (e.g., extended drought or flood, tsunami)
	2. pollution or human-caused disasters
	3. epidemic/disease (e.g., Ebola)
	4. food insecurity/famine

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Question 3 (continued)

Part C: 2 points total

Country	ID (1 point)	Explanation (1 point)
Afghanistan	1. Conflict/War	Taliban vs. NATO (e.g., U.S.) or Taliban vs. Afghanis (no points for USSR)
	2. Religious/Ethnic/ Gender Persecution	Taliban Wahhabis (e.g., Salafist) persecuting other Sunnis or Shiites/Pashtun dominance over other ethnic groups (e.g., Hazara, Uzbeks, Tajiks); rights or opportunities denied based on gender or sexuality
	3. Poverty	Food insecurity, lack of water, little infrastructure, education, or medical care
Somalia	1. Conflict/War	Between warlords; warlords or militants (e.g., Al-Shabaab) vs. UN-backed government
	2. Religious/Ethnic/ Gender Persecution	Militant Wahhabis (e.g., Salafist) persecuting other Sunnis, Animists or Christians; conflicts based on tribal differences; rights or opportunities denied based on gender or sexuality
	3. Poverty, Famine	Food insecurity, lack of water, little infrastructure, education, or medical care
Iraq	1. Conflict/War	U.S. invasion, flight or exclusion of Baathists, fearful U.S. collaborators
	2. Religious/Ethnic/ Gender Persecution	Sunni or ISIS vs. Shia, Muslim vs. non-Muslim (e.g., Christian, Jewish, Chaldean); Arabs vs. Kurds; rights or opportunities denied based on gender or sexuality
	3. Poverty	Food insecurity, failing infrastructure, education, or medical care
Syria	1. Conflict/War	Internal civil war between Baathist (e.g., Assad) and opposition Free Syrian Army, or ISIS
	2. Religious/Ethnic/ Gender Persecution	Sunni vs. Alawite or other Shia; Muslim vs. non-Muslim (e.g., Christian, Druze); Arabs vs. Kurds or other non-Arabs; rights or opportunities denied based on gender or sexuality
	3. Poverty, Drought	Food insecurity, lack of water, failing infrastructure, education, or medical care
Sudan	1. Conflict/War	Government forces or militias (e.g., Janjaweed) vs. minorities
	2. Religious/Ethnic/ Gender Persecution	Muslim vs. non-Muslim (e.g., Christian, Animist); Arabic African versus sub-Saharan African; tribal differences; rights or opportunities denied based on gender or sexuality
	3. Poverty, Famine	Food insecurity, lack of water, little infrastructure, education, or medical care

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Question 3 (continued)

Part D: 2 points total

1.	adds to available low-wage labor pool
2.	competition with locals for limited jobs
3.	additional cost on receiving country to provide services (e.g., housing, food, education, health care)
4.	may result in higher taxes
5.	increased demand for goods and services (e.g., housing, food) that may result in price increases
6.	increased strain on natural resources (e.g., water, energy, forests)
7.	refugee camps financially depend on receiving country
8.	may pose costly security risks for receiving country
9.	refugees may provide skills and knowledge (e.g., some Iraqi doctors now work in Pakistan)