Mastering the Free-Response Questions
掌握开放式问答题

A. SCORING
A. 评分

1. Your score on the free-response questions (or FRQ) section of the exam is based on responding to four questions. Each of the four free-response questions is equally weighted and will comprise 50% of your total score. You will have one hour and 40 minutes to complete your responses to all of the FRQ questions.

1. 考试中自由回答题（FRQ）部分的得分取决于您对四道题的回答。这四道自由回答题权重相同，各占总分的 50%。您有 1 小时 40 分钟的时间完成所有 FRQ 题目的回答。

2. The free-response questions will require you to make connections between topics across the course and draw conclusions about these connections and how they apply to specific situations.

2. 自由回答题将要求你将课程中的各个主题联系起来，并就这些联系以及它们如何应用于具体情况得出结论。

3. Below is a chart showing the breakdown of the FRQ section of the exam.

3. 下面这张图表显示了考试中 FRQ 部分的构成。

Free-Response Question Type 自由回答题型	Suggested Time Limit 建议时间限制	Percentage of Overall Exam Score 考试总分百分比
Concept Application 概念应用	20 minutes 20分钟	12.5%
Quantitative Analysis 定量分析	20 minutes 20分钟	12.5%
SCOTUS Comparison 最高法院比较	20 minutes 20分钟	12.5%
Argument Essay 议论文	40 minutes 40分钟	12.5%

B. TOP TIPS FOR THE FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS
B. 简答题答题技巧

1. The most important tip for answering free-response questions is to carefully read the question and be sure you understand what the question is asking. In other words,

RTFQ (Read The Full Question).

1. 回答开放式问题的最重要技巧是仔细阅读题目，确保你理解题目的意思。换句话说，RTFQ（阅读完整题目）。

2. In reading the question carefully you should underline, draw boxes around words, make notes—whatever helps you understand the question correctly or organize helpful information. Take a few minutes to create a plan before you begin writing your answer to the question.

2. 仔细阅读题目后，你应该划线、框选关键词、做笔记——任何有助于你正确理解题目或整理有用信息的方法都可以。在开始作答之前，花几分钟时间制定一个计划。

3. Send in a "reserve player" (an extra answer that may be able to score the point).

3. 派出一名"替补队员"（一个可能得分的额外答案）。

   ➤ On free-response questions, you may be asked to identify or explain one or more examples, similarities, or differences. In such cases, it is recommended that you include an extra idea that may earn the point in case one of your required responses is wrong. This offers you protection because, if one of your examples is incomplete or inaccurate, you might be able to score the point with your second option.

   ➤ 在开放式问答题中，你可能会被要求指出或解释一个或多个例子、相似之处或不同之处。在这种情况下，建议你补充一个可能得分的选项，以防你必答的某个答案有误。这样做可以起到保护作用，因为如果你的某个例子不完整或不准确，你或许可以用第二个选项得分。

   ➤ For example, if the prompt asks you to describe one power of Congress, describe two. Even if you are confident in your original answer, take a moment to call in a reserve player!

   例如 ，如果题目要求你描述国会的一项权力，那就描述两项。即使你对自己的最初答案很有信心，也请花点时间想想备选方案！

4. Time management is essential, so take into account the suggested pacing for each question and allow more time for the argument essay free-response question.

4. 时间管理至关重要，因此请考虑每道题的建议答题速度，并为议论文自由回答题留出更多时间。

   ➤ The College Board recommends that you budget twenty minutes for each of the first three questions and forty minutes for the last question. Because the last free-response question, the argument essay, is the most complex it is recommended that you allow yourself additional time on that question.

   ➤ 美国大学理事会建议您为前三道题每道预留二十分钟，为最后一道题预留四十分钟。由于最后一道简答题（议论文）最为复杂，建议您为这道题预留更多时间。

   ➤ Remember you are free to move between the free-response questions at any time. So, if you finish one question early, you may move ahead to the next question. If you have any time left at the end, you should go back and review your answers and add in "reserve players" if you have any.

   ➤ 请记住，您可以随时在简答题之间切换。因此，如果您提前完成一道题，可以继续做下一题。如果最后还有剩余时间，您应该返回检查答案，并添加"替补队员"（如有）。

5. Order and spacing should reflect the format of the question. Answer the questions in order using complete sentences. Leave three to five blank lines of space between each part of your answer in case you need to add more to your response later. It will also make it easier for you to assess that you have answered all parts of the questions.

5. 答案的顺序和间距应与题目的格式保持一致。请按顺序用完整的句子回答问题。答案的每个部分之间留出三到五行空白，以便之后需要补充内容时使用。这样做也有助于您检查是否已回答了所有问题。

Sample Spacing 采样间距

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3–5 Blank Spaces Here

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3–5 Blank Spaces Here

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6. Remember to "close the loop." Your answer must be relevant to the prompt, so it helps to begin your response to each section of the question with the specific

wording from the prompt. Also, after finishing your response to a section, be sure to indicate how you answered what was asked in the stimulus. For example, you might say, "and that explains how Congress uses the power of oversight to influence bureaucratic regulations."

6. 记住要"形成闭环"。你的答案必须与题目相关，因此最好在回答每个部分时都以题目中的具体措辞开头。此外，在完成一个部分的回答后，务必说明你是如何回答题目中提出的问题。例如，你可以说："这就解释了国会如何运用监督权来影响官僚机构的规章制度。"

7. Answer questions using political science terminology. When describing the balance between state and federal power, use the term *federalism* or mention *division of powers*. When discussing a case in which the Supreme Court has overturned a law, use the term *judicial review*. Show the reader that you understand the technical language of the subject to be sure you earn every possible point.

7. 请使用政治学术语回答问题。描述州权与联邦权之间的平衡时，请使用 *"联邦制"* 或提及 *"权力分立"*。讨论最高法院推翻某项法律的案例时，请使用 *"司法审查"* 一词。务必向读者展示您理解该学科的专业术语，以确保获得所有可能的分数。

8. Use specific examples of each important concept in your answer. Sometimes you may have a general idea of an answer, but may not be able to articulate it exactly.

8. 在你的答案中，请使用每个重要概念的具体例子。有时你可能对答案有一个大致的想法，但可能无法准确地表达出来。

➤If you are not sure of the name for a concept or can provide only a general description, an example may save the point.

➤ 如果您不确定某个概念的名称，或者只能提供一般性描述，那么举例说明或许能帮您得分。

➤ For example, if the answer is the "oversight power of Congress" and you describe it without naming it, the reader may not be sure you are talking about oversight. If you give, as an example, Congressional hearings on enforcement of environmental regulations, your example makes clear that you are discussing oversight.
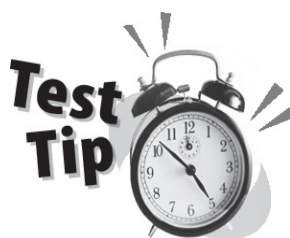
例如，如果答案是"国会的监督权"，而你描述它时没有直接点明，读者可能不确定你指的是监督权。但 如果你举例说，国会就环境法规的执行情况举行听证会，那么你的例子就清楚地表明了你正在讨论的是监督权。

9. Answer questions in neutral terms. It's great to have political opinions, but the AP® reader evaluating your answer may not share them. Avoid value judgments and expressions of personal political ideology, and answer in factual, straightforward language.

9. 回答问题时请使用中立的措辞。拥有政治观点固然很好，但评估你答案的 **AP®** 阅卷人可能并不认同你的观点。请避免价值判断和个人政治意识形态的表达，并使用客观、简洁的语言作答。

10. Be aware of what is being asked of you based on the verb used in each part of the question. Notate the verb in each question by drawing a box around it so that you are conscious of the directive. Some of the most commonly used verbs on the free-response questions and what they mean in terms of your response are provided in the chart below. Generally, you are expected to write a brief paragraph of three to five

sentences in response to each of these prompts, with the exception of "identify" prompts, which typically require only one to two sentences to list and define.

10. 注意题目中每个部分使用的动词，理解题目要求你做什么。在每个问题中用方框圈出动词，以便你清楚地知道题目的指令。下表列出了一些自由回答题中最常用的动词及其含义。通常，你需要针对每个题目写一段三到五句话的简短段落，但"识别"类题目除外，这类题目通常只需要一到两句话来列举和定义。

FRQ Verb FRQ 动词	Expected Response 预期回应
Identify 确认	Provide a specific example of a political science concept using a complete sentence. This is a perfect place to add a "reserve player." 请用完整的句子举一个政治学概念的具体例子。这里可以加入一个"替补队员"。
Describe 描述	Define, illustrate, and outline what is being asked about by providing specific details. These questions require you to depict a phenomenon or idea by illustrating its key characteristics. Remember to demonstrate your knowledge by utilizing political science terminology and be specific. 请通过提供具体细节来定义、阐述和概述问题所问的内容。这些问题要求你通过展示其关键特征来描绘某种现象或概念。请记住运用政治学术语来展现你的知识，并力求具体。
Explain 解释	Address possible causal relationships by defining all relevant terms and making logical connections using specific examples. Make sure that you close the loop and indicate clear cause and effect relationships by using a "because" or "therefore" in your response. 通过定义所有相关术语并运用具体示例建立逻辑联系，来阐明可能的因果关系。务必在回答中使用"因为"或"因此"等词语，以形成闭环并清晰地表明因果关系。
Identify a Trend 识别趋势	A trend is a clear movement or tendency that can be seen in a data set. Trends are those things that can be identified using words that describe change or stability over time. For example, words like *increase, decrease, grow, shrink,* or *stability*. Trend questions relate to data sets. A single data point is not a trend! 趋势是指在数据集中可以清晰观察到的趋势或变化。趋势可以用描述随时间变化或稳定的词语来表示，例如*增加、减少、增长、萎缩或稳定*。趋势问题都与数据集相关。单个数据点并不代表趋势！
Draw a Conclusion 得出结论	This verb is most likely to show up when you are asked to examine data presented in a chart or graphic. Indicate the broader meaning or outcome of findings that can be determined based on the data. Consider why the results are important and how they illustrate political science concepts. 这个动词最有可能出现在你被要求分析图表或图形中呈现的数据时。它用于指出基于数据可以得出的更广泛的意义或结论。思考结果为何重要，以及它们如何阐释政治学概念。
Compare (Similarities and Differences) 比较（相似之处和不同之处）	Clearly show the relationship between two concepts by highlighting similarities and differences. It helps if you can define each term first, but you must indicate how the concepts are alike and how they are different. Write about both concepts and cross-reference them. 通过突出相似点和不同点，清晰地展示两个概念之间的关系。如果能先定义每个术语会很有帮助，但你必须指出这两个概念的相似之处和不同之处。请分别论述这两个概念，并进行交叉引用。
Articulate a Claim 阐明主张	Expect to see this verb in the argument-essay FRQ where you will need to make a defensible statement or thesis using one to two sentences. A helpful format for this is to write an "I believe . . . . because" statement. "I believe that (choose a side or one of the options from the prompt) because (explain your reasoning which you will

support with evidence in your response)."

在议论文简答题中，你会看到这个动词，你需要用一到两句话提出一个站得住脚的观点或论点。一个有用的格式是写"我相信......因为"这样的陈述句。例如："我相信（从题目中选择一个立场或选项），因为（解释你的理由，并在你的回答中提供证据支持）。"

Support 支持	Provide specific evidence to prove the truth of a statement. 提供具体证据来证明陈述的真实性。
Use Reasoning 运用推理	Make specific connections between the evidence you cite and your thesis by clearly explaining how each piece of evidence supports your claim. 将你引用的证据与你的论点具体联系起来，清楚地解释每一条证据如何支持你的论点。
Refutation or Rebuttal (Argument Essay) **反驳或驳斥（论证型文章）**	Use reasoning to explain how evidence contradicts or disproves a claim. Make a clear comparison by stating your original claim with reasoning and indicating why your claim is superior to the counterclaim. 运用逻辑推理解释证据如何反驳或推翻某个论点。通过陈述你最初的论点并给出理由，以及说明为什么你的论点优于反驳论点，来进行清晰的比较。
Concession (Argument Essay) **让步（议论文）**	Use reasoning in admitting that an opposing viewpoint is correct based on an examination of evidence. Make a clear comparison by stating your original claim with reasoning and then indicating why the counterclaim is also correct or valid. 承认对立观点正确时，要运用逻辑推理，并基于对证据的考察。首先陈述你最初的论点及其理由，然后指出反驳论点为何也正确或有效，从而进行清晰的比较。

The readers who will be evaluating your free-response questions are "gatherers," not "hunters." They will be glad to pick up the points that are apparent in your answer, but they will generally not chase them down.

审阅你开放式问答题的读者是"信息收集者"，而不是"信息猎人"。他们乐于接受你答案中显而易见的要点，但通常不会深入挖掘。

C. THE FOUR TYPES OF FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

C. 四种类型的自由回答题

Section II of the exam consists of four distinct types of free-response questions that are all weighted equally in terms of your overall exam score. The four types of questions are concept application, quantitative analysis, SCOTUS comparison, and argument essay.

考试第二部分包含四种不同类型的简答题，每种题型在总分中所占权重相同。这四种题型分别是概念应用题、定量分析题、最高法院案例比较题和议论文题。

1. **Concept Application:** In one of the FRQs you will be asked to evaluate a political scenario and indicate how it illustrates or explains political science concepts, public policy, government institutions, or political behavior. This style of free-response question will be worth three points (parts A, B, and C will each be worth one point) and it is suggested that you spend about 20 minutes on this question. The question

prompt will begin with a provided scenario.

1. **概念应用：** 在其中一道简答题中，您将被要求评估一个政治情景，并说明它如何阐释或解释政治学概念、公共政策、政府机构或政治行为。这类简答题共三分（A、B、C 三个部分各一分），建议您用时约 20 分钟完成。题目将以提供的情景开头。

Part (A) will likely ask you to describe a political institution, behavior, or process connected with the scenario described. (1 point)

（A）部分可能会要求你描述与所述情境相关的政治制度、行为或过程。（1 分）

Part (B) will likely ask you to explain how your response in Part (A) affects or is affected by a political process, government entity, or citizen behavior as related to the scenario. (1 point)

(B) 部分可能会要求你解释你在 (A) 部分中的回答如何影响或受到与该情境相关的政治进程、政府机构或公民行为的影响。（1 分）

Part (C) will likely ask you to explain how the scenario relates to a political institution, behavior, or process in the course. (1 point)

(C) 部分可能会要求你解释该情景与课程中的政治制度、行为或过程有何关联。（1 分）

➤ Each part of your answer should be a short paragraph of 3–5 sentences. Remember to leave several blank lines between each section.

➤ 答案的每个部分都应该是一个包含 3-5 句话的短段落。请记住在每个部分之间留出几行空白。

➤ Be sure to answer in context. For each part of the question, be sure to make clear how your answer relates to the scenario you are being asked to analyze.

➤ 请务必结合上下文作答。对于问题的每个部分，请务必清楚地说明您的答案与您所分析的情境有何关联。

SAMPLE CONCEPT APPLICATION QUESTION
概念应用示例题

1. The following is from a 2012 speech by President Barack Obama on immigration issues.

1. 以下内容摘自巴拉克·奥巴马总统 2012 年关于移民问题的演讲。

Good afternoon, everybody. This morning, Secretary Napolitano announced new actions my administration will take to mend our nation's immigration policy, to make it more fair, more efficient and more just, specifically for certain young people sometimes called DREAMers.

各位下午好。今天上午，纳波利塔诺部长宣布了我的政府将采取的新措施，以修正我国的移民政策，使其更加公平、高效和公正，特别是针对某些被称为"梦想者"的年轻人。

Now, these are young people who study in our schools, they play in our neighborhoods, they're friends with our kids, they pledge allegiance to our flag. They are Americans in their heart, in their minds, in every single way but one: on paper. They were brought to this country by their parents, sometimes even as infants, and often have no idea that they're undocumented until they apply for

a job or a driver's license or a college scholarship.

这些年轻人就读于我们的学校，在我们的社区玩耍，与我们的孩子是朋友，他们向我们的国旗宣誓效忠。他们内心深处是美国人，思想上也是如此，除了一个方面：身份。他们被父母带到这个国家，有的甚至还是婴儿，而且往往直到申请工作、驾照或大学奖学金时才意识到自己是无证移民。

Put yourself in their shoes. Imagine you've done everything right your entire life, studied hard, worked hard, maybe even graduated at the top of your class, only to suddenly face the threat of deportation to a country that you know nothing about, with a language that you may not even speak.

设身处地地想一想。想象一下，你一生都做得尽善尽美，努力学习，努力工作，甚至可能以优异的成绩毕业，却突然面临被遣返回一个你一无所知的国家，那里的语言你可能都不会说。

President Barack Obama, June 15, 2012

巴拉克·奥巴马总统，2012年6月15日

After reading the scenario, respond to parts A, B, and C below:

阅读完情景描述后，请回答以下 A、B、C 三个问题：

(A) Describe a power the president could use to address the concerns outlined in the scenario.

（A）描述总统可以用来解决情景中概述的问题的权力。

(B) In the context of the scenario, explain how the use of executive power described in Part A can be affected by its interaction with Congress.

（B）结合上述情境，解释 A 部分所述的行政权力的使用如何受到其与国会互动的影响。

(C) In the context of the scenario, explain how the interaction between Congress and the presidency can be affected by the judicial system.

（C）结合上述情境，解释司法系统如何影响国会与总统之间的互动。

SCORING GUIDELINES—CONCEPT APPLICATION QUESTION
评分指南——概念应用题

PART A POSSIBLE POINTS A 部分可能得分

Clearly describe one of the following as a power the president could use in this situation.

请明确描述以下权力之一，作为总统在此情况下可以使用的权力。

➤ Issue an executive order to create a system under which DREAMers could legally remain in the United States.

➤ 发布行政命令，建立一套制度，使"追梦者"能够合法地留在美国。

➤ Recommend legislation urging Congress to create an amnesty program for DREAMers.

➤ 建议立法敦促国会为"追梦人"设立大赦计划。

➤ Use the power to execute the law to selectively enforce existing deportation requirements.

➤ 利用执行法律的权力，有选择地执行现有的驱逐出境要求。

➤ Use the president's informal powers and media access to persuade the public to pressure Congress to take action (bully pulpit).

➤ 利用总统的非正式权力和媒体渠道，说服公众向国会施压，促使其采取行动（利用总统的影响力）。

PART B POSSIBLE POINTS B 部分可能得分

Clearly explain, in the context of the scenario, how the use of executive power described in Part A can be affected by its interaction with Congress.

结合情境，清楚地解释 A 部分所述的行政权力的使用如何受到其与国会互动的影响。

➤ If the president issues an executive order creating a system under which DREAMers could legally remain in the United States, Congress could pass a law that either strengthens or eliminates the policy.

➤ 如果总统发布行政命令，建立一套允许"追梦人"合法留在美国的制度，国会可以通过立法加强或废除该政策。

➤ If the president recommends legislation to create an amnesty program for DREAMers, Congress can pass a law that specifically addresses this policy issue and provides funding for its implementation.

➤ 如果总统建议立法为"追梦人"设立大赦计划，国会可以通过一项专门针对此政策问题的法律，并为实施该计划提供资金。

➤ If the president uses the "executing the law" power to limit enforcement of existing deportation requirements, Congress can pass stricter laws with more specific requirements or use the oversight power to investigate.

➤ 如果总统利用"执行法律"的权力来限制现有驱逐出境要求的执行，国会可以制定更严格的法律，提出更具体的要求，或者利用监督权进行调查。

➤ If the president uses the informal power of the president to appeal to the people to pressure Congress to take action (bully pulpit), members of Congress may feel pressure from their constituents to pass laws related to DREAMers or to hold hearings and investigate the issue using the oversight power.

➤ 如果总统利用总统的非正式权力呼吁人民向国会施压，要求其采取行动（利用总统讲坛），国会议员可能会感受到来自选民的压力，从而通过与"梦想者"相关的法律，或者利用监督权举行听证会并调查该问题。

PART C POSSIBLE POINTS C 部分可能得分

Clearly explain in the context of the scenario how the interaction between Congress and the presidency can be affected by the judicial system.

请结合具体情境，清楚地解释司法系统如何影响国会与总统之间的互动。

➤ If the president issues an executive order creating a system under which DREAMers could legally remain in the United States, the courts could potentially

strike down or uphold the action using the power of judicial review.

➤ 如果总统发布行政命令，建立一套允许"追梦人"合法留在美国的制度，法院可能会利用司法审查权来否决或支持该命令。

➤ If the president recommends and Congress passes legislation to create an amnesty program for DREAMers, the courts could strike down or uphold the law.

➤ 如果总统建议国会通过立法，为"追梦人"设立大赦计划，法院可能会否决或支持该法律。

2. **Quantitative Analysis:** In this type of free-response question, you will be required to identify a trend or pattern or make a conclusion from a specific data set. Additionally, parts of this question will require you to relate the data to a specific political science principle or process, institution of government, linkage institution, public policy, or political behavior. This style of free-response question will be worth four points, typically having parts A, B, C, and D. It is suggested that you spend about 20 minutes on this question.

2. **定量分析：** 这类简答题要求你从特定数据集中识别趋势或模式，或得出结论。此外，题目还会要求你将数据与特定的政治学原理或过程、政府机构、联系机构、公共政策或政治行为联系起来。这类简答题通常包含 A、B、C、D 四个部分，满分 4 分。建议你用时约 20 分钟完成此题。

Part (A) will likely ask you to identify or describe the data in the quantitative visual. (1 point)

（A）部分可能会要求你识别或描述定量图表中的数据。（1 分）

Part (B) will likely ask you to describe a pattern, trend, or similarity/ difference as prompted in the question. (1 point)

(B) 部分可能会要求你根据题目提示描述某种模式、趋势或相似之处/不同之处。（1 分）

Part (C) will likely ask you to draw a conclusion and explain how the pattern, trend, or similarity/difference in the data supports your conclusion.

（C）部分可能会要求你得出结论，并解释数据中的模式、趋势或相似性/差异如何支持你的结论。

Part (D) will likely ask you to explain how specific data in the quantitative visual demonstrates a political principle, institution, process, policy, or behavior. (1 point)
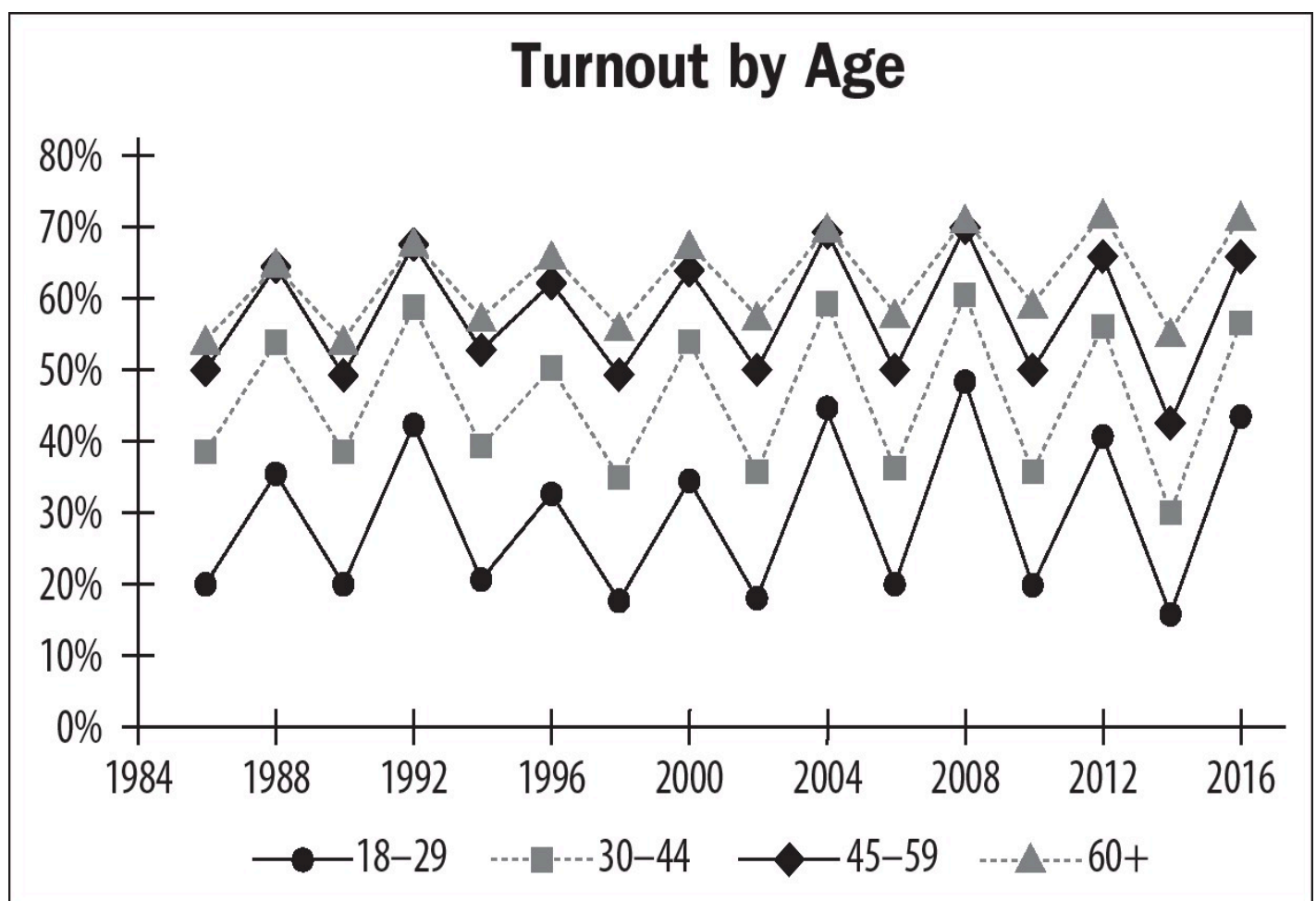
(D) 部分可能会要求你解释定量可视化图表中的具体数据如何体现某种政治原则、制度、过程、政策或行为。（1 分）

➤ Write a brief paragraph in response to each part of the question and leave several blank lines between each section. Identification questions may require a shorter response.

➤ 请针对问题的每个部分撰写一段简短的回答，并在每个部分之间留出几行空白。识别性问题可能需要更简短的回答。

➤ Read the title, headings, legend or key, and any notes or descriptions provided to help you interpret the data.

➤ 阅读标题、标题、图例或图例，以及提供的任何注释或描述，以帮助您理解数据。

- ➤ Quantitative data may be presented in a variety of ways. Carefully examine the format of the graphic to be sure you understand the relationships between data categories.

- ➤ 定量数据可以用多种方式呈现。仔细检查图表格式，确保您理解数据类别之间的关系。

- ➤ Do not confuse trends with data points. Trends show changes or consistencies over time, while data points represent individual pieces of information. Simply pointing out specific data points does not show a trend.

- ➤ 不要将趋势与数据点混淆。趋势反映的是随时间推移的变化或一致性，而数据点则代表单个信息。仅仅指出具体的数据点并不能表明趋势。

- ➤ Be sure to use the data in the form it is given to you. For example, don't confuse percentages with raw numbers. Be sure to label any numerical conclusions you draw according to the labels given in the data.

- ➤ 请务必使用数据提供的原始形式。例如，不要将百分比与原始数字混淆。请务必根据数据中给出的标签，标注您得出的任何数值结论。

SAMPLE QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS QUESTION

定量分析示例题

This chart is taken from the United States Election Project (electproject.org).

此图表来自美国选举项目（ electproject.org ）。

2. Use the information in the graphic to answer the following questions.

2. 利用图中的信息回答下列问题。

(A) Identify a pattern in voter turnout related to age.

（A） 找出与年龄相关的投票率模式。

(B) Describe a trend in voter turnout relative to presidential and midterm election years.

（B） 描述总统选举年和中期选举年的选民投票率趋势。

(C) Explain a possible reason for the trend in voter turnout in presidential and midterm election years.

（C） 解释总统选举年和中期选举年选民投票率趋势的可能原因。

(D) Explain how the trend in voter turnout relative to presidential and midterm election years impacts policymaking interactions between the president and Congress.

（D） 解释总统选举年和中期选举年的选民投票率趋势如何影响总统和国会之间的政策制定互动。

SCORING GUIDELINES—QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS QUESTION
评分指南——定量分析题

PART A POSSIBLE POINTS: Identify a pattern.

A 部分可能得分点： 找出规律。

➤ Voting participation increases as people age.

➤ 随着年龄增长，投票参与率也会提高。

➤ Younger people vote at lower rates than older people.

➤ 年轻人的投票率低于老年人。

PART B POSSIBLE POINTS: Describe a trend.

B 部分可能得分点： 描述一种趋势。

➤ Voter turnout increases in presidential election years and decreases in midterm election years.

➤ 总统选举年的投票率上升，中期选举年的投票率下降。

➤Voter turnout increased in every presidential election and decreased in every midterm election relative to the previous election.

➤ 与上届总统选举相比，每次总统选举的投票率都有所上升；而与上届中期选举相比，每次中期选举的投票率都有所下降。

PART C POSSIBLE POINTS: Explain a possible reason.

C 部分可能得分： 解释一个可能的原因。

➤ Presidential elections motivate voters more than midterm elections because the Office of the President has a higher profile than those of lower level politicians,

and people care more about voting for this office.

- ➤ 总统选举比中期选举更能激发选民的投票热情，因为总统职位比低级别政治家的职位知名度更高，人们更关心总统的选举。

- ➤ Considerably more money is spent by presidential campaigns than other types of campaigns. As a result, voters are more informed and motivated in presidential election years than in midterm election years.

- ➤ 总统竞选的花费远高于其他类型的竞选。因此，在总统选举年，选民比在中期选举年更了解情况，也更有投票热情。

- ➤ Presidential elections generate more media coverage than midterm elections, which leads to greater voter interest and turnout.

- ➤ 总统选举比中期选举获得更多媒体报道，这导致选民更加关注并提高投票率。

PART D POSSIBLE POINTS: Explain how the trend affects policymaking interactions.

第四部分 可能得分点： 解释这一趋势如何影响政策制定互动。

- ➤ Gridlock tends to increase following midterm elections, since the president's party almost always loses seats in the midterm.

- ➤ 中期选举后，政治僵局往往会加剧，因为总统所在的政党几乎总是在中期选举中失去席位。

- ➤ The president may be more able to claim a mandate as a result of the higher turnout associated with presidential elections and may consequently hold an advantage in public perception.

- ➤ 由于总统选举投票率较高，总统可能更容易获得民意授权，并因此在公众认知中占据优势。

- ➤ The honeymoon period following presidential elections in which a president is elected to his or her first term gives the president leverage over Congress during the policymaking process.

- ➤ 总统选举后的蜜月期，即总统首次当选任期后的时期，使总统在政策制定过程中对国会拥有影响力。

3. SCOTUS (Supreme Court of the United States) Comparison:

3. 美国最高法院（SCOTUS）比较：

This free-response question will involve explaining how aspects of one of the fifteen required Supreme Court cases is relevant to another, non-required Supreme Court case. This style of free-response question will be worth four points (typically parts A, B, and C) in which part B is worth two points. It is suggested that you spend about 20 minutes on this question.

这道简答题要求你解释十五个必考最高法院案例中的一个案例与另一个非必考最高法院案例之间的关联。这类简答题共四分（通常分为 A、B、C 三部分），其中 B 部分两分。建议你用大约 20 分钟完成这道题。

Part (A) will likely ask you to identify a similarity or difference between the two Supreme Court cases, as specified in the question. (1 point)

（A）部分可能会要求你指出题目中指定的两个最高法院案例之间的相似之处或不同之处。（1分）

Part (B) will likely ask you to provide factual information from the specified required Supreme Court case (1 point) and explain how or why that information is relevant to the non-required Supreme Court case described in the question. (1 point) Note: Part B is typically worth 2 points.

(B) 部分可能会要求您提供指定最高法院案例的事实信息（1 分），并解释该信息与题目中描述的非指定最高法院案例有何关联（1 分）。注意：B 部分通常占 2 分。

Part (C) will likely ask you to describe or explain an interaction between the holding in the non-required Supreme Court case and a relevant political institution, behavior, or process. (1 point)

(C) 部分可能会要求你描述或解释非必选最高法院案例的判决与相关的政治制度、行为或过程之间的相互作用。（1 分）

➤ Write a brief paragraph in response to each part of the question and leave several blank lines between each section.

➤ 请针对问题的每个部分写一段简短的文字，并在每个部分之间留出几行空白。

➤ When identifying similarities or differences, focus on constitutional clauses or principles, such as freedom of religion or due process.

➤ 在识别相似之处或不同之处时，应重点关注宪法条款或原则，例如宗教自由或正当程序。

➤ Don't just name the constitutional clause or principle—explain or describe it.

➤ 不要只是说出宪法条款或原则——要解释或描述它。

➤ Be sure to know your fifteen required cases—the facts, constitutional issue(s), holding(s) and reasoning. You will always be asked to relate a required case to a non-required case.

➤ 务必熟知十五个必修案例——案件事实、宪法争议点、判决结果和理由。你总会被要求将一个必修案例与一个非必修案例联系起来。

➤ Cases that have the same legal outcome are often based on similar factual scenarios.

➤ 具有相同法律结果的案件通常基于相似的事实情况。

➤ When cases based on similar factual situations have different legal outcomes, there are two possibilities. First, the Court may have overturned precedent (which will have been pointed out to you, because it is a big deal). More often, there is a factual difference that distinguishes one case from the other and leads to a different legal outcome.

➤ 当基于相似事实情况的案件得出不同的法律结果时，有两种可能。首先，法院可能推翻了先例（这一点您肯定会被告知，因为这意义重大）。更常见的情况是，案件之间存在事实差异，导致不同的法律结果。

SAMPLE SCOTUS COMPARISON QUESTION
苏格兰最高法院比较题示例

3. In 1996, California voters passed a referendum legalizing the use of marijuana for medical purposes. The possession and use of marijuana remained illegal under the federal Controlled Substances Act. Angel Raich and Diane Monson were California residents who produced and used marijuana to treat their own serious medical conditions. In the case of *Gonzales v. Raich* (2005), they sued the Attorney General of the United States and the head of the Drug Enforcement Administration, demanding that federal agents refrain from enforcing federal marijuana law against them in the state of California.

3. 1996 年，加州选民通过公投，使医用大麻合法化。但根据联邦《管制物质法》，持有和使用大麻仍然是非法的。安吉尔·雷奇和黛安·蒙森是加州居民，她们种植和使用大麻来治疗自身严重的疾病。在*冈萨雷斯诉雷奇案*（2005 年）中，她们起诉了美国司法部长和缉毒局局长，要求联邦执法人员停止在加州对她们执行联邦大麻法。

Gonzales required a determination of whether states or the federal government had constitutional authority to regulate the medical use of marijuana. The question presented was whether Congress's power to regulate interstate markets for medicinal substances includes the power to regulate drugs that are produced and consumed locally. The Court held that:

*冈萨雷斯案*要求确定各州或联邦政府是否拥有监管医用大麻的宪法权力。该案提出的问题是，国会监管州际药用物质市场的权力是否包括监管本地生产和消费的药物的权力。法院裁定：

> the diversion of homegrown marijuana tends to frustrate the federal interest in eliminating commercial transactions in the interstate market in their entirety. [T]he regulation is squarely within Congress's commerce power because production of the commodity meant for home consumption . . . has a substantial effect on supply and demand in the national market for that commodity.

> 非法转售自家种植的大麻往往会阻碍联邦政府彻底消除州际市场商业交易的愿望。[T]这项监管完全属于国会的商业权力范围，因为用于家庭消费的商品的生产……对该商品在全国市场的供需关系有着实质性的影响。

Based on the information above, respond to the following questions.

根据以上信息，回答下列问题。

(A) Identify the congressional power upon which the Court based its rulings in both *Lopez v. United States* (1995) and *Gonzales v. Raich* (2005).

（A） 指出国会在*洛佩兹诉美国案*（1995 年）和*冈萨雷斯诉雷奇案*（2005 年）中作出裁决所依据的权力。

(B) Explain how the facts of *United States v. Lopez* and *Gonzales v. Raich* led to different outcomes.

（B） 解释*美国诉洛佩兹案*和*冈萨雷斯诉雷奇案*的事实如何导致了不同的结果。

(C) Describe an action that Congress could take to respond to the holding in *Gonzales v. Raich* if it disagreed with the decision.

（C） 如果国会不同意*冈萨雷斯诉雷奇案*的判决，请描述国会可以采取的行动来回应该判决。

SCORING GUIDELINES—SCOTUS COMPARISON QUESTION

评分指南——最高法院比较题

PART A POSSIBLE POINTS A 部分可能得分

➤ Both the *Lopez* and *Gonzales* holdings are based on the commerce power or the authority of Congress to regulate interstate trade.

➤ *洛佩兹*和*冈萨雷斯*的控股权都建立在国会的商业权力或监管州际贸易的权力之上。

PART B POSSIBLE POINTS B 部分可能得分

➤ Clearly state the facts of *Lopez* to ensure you earn the point for this requirement.

➤ 清楚地陈述*洛佩兹案*的事实，以确保您获得此项要求的分数。

Alfonso Lopez, a twelfth grade student, was arrested for carrying a gun into his high school. He was charged with violating the federal Gun Free School Zones Act of 1990, which prohibited possession of a gun in a school zone. Lopez appealed, arguing that regulation of guns in school zones was a state matter and not within the scope of Congress's commerce power.

十二年级学生阿方索·洛佩兹因携带枪支进入高中而被捕。他被控违反了1990年联邦《校园禁枪区法案》，该法案禁止在校园区域内持有枪支。洛佩兹提出上诉，辩称校园区域枪支管制属于州级事务，不属于国会商业权力的管辖范围。

➤Clearly explain how the facts in these cases led to different outcomes.

➤ 请清楚地解释这些案例中的事实是如何导致不同结果的。

Both *Lopez* and *Gonzales* centered on the limits of Congress's commerce power. In *Lopez*, the Court struck down the Gun-Free School Zones Act of 1990, holding that the commerce power could only be exercised to regulate economic or interstate activity. Because possessing a gun in a school zone was neither an economic activity nor related to interstate commerce, the federal government could not make it a federal crime. However, in *Gonzales*, the Court held that federal regulation of marijuana production was a legitimate exercise of the commerce power because it is an economic activity that affects interstate commerce.

*洛佩兹案*和*冈萨雷斯案*都围绕着国会商业权力的界限展开。在*洛佩兹案*中，最高法院推翻了 1990 年的《无枪校园法案》，认为商业权力只能用于监管经济活动或州际贸易。由于在校园内持有枪支既不属于经济活动，也与州际贸易无关，联邦政府无权将其定为联邦犯罪。然而，在*冈萨雷斯案*中，最高法院裁定，联邦政府对大麻生产的监管是合法行使商业权力，因为大麻生产是一种影响州际贸易的经济活动。

PART C POSSIBLE POINTS C 部分可能得分

➤ Congress could decriminalize or legalize medical marijuana by passing a federal law.

➤ 国会可以通过联邦法律将医用大麻非刑事化或合法化。

➤ Congress could amend or change the Controlled Substances Act to exempt states that have decriminalized medical marijuana from enforcement.

➤ 国会可以修改或变更《管制物质法》，豁免那些已将医用大麻合法化的州执行该法。

- ➤ Congress could propose a constitutional amendment with a two-thirds vote of both chambers to legalize marijuana or to allow states the discretion to regulate marijuana.

- ➤ 国会可以提出一项宪法修正案，以两院三分之二的多数票通过，使大麻合法化，或者允许各州自行决定如何监管大麻。

- ➤ Congress can refuse to fund enforcement agencies, or refuse to confirm justices who oppose expansive states rights and individual liberties (particularly on drug or commerce issues).

- ➤ 国会可以拒绝为执法机构提供资金，或者拒绝确认反对扩大州权和个人自由（尤其是在毒品或商业问题上）的法官。

4. **Argument Essay:** The final free-response question involves forming a well-reasoned argument that is supported by evidence from one of the nine foundational documents as well as addressing an alternative perspective. This free-response question will be worth six points, and because it involves more sophisticated thinking, it is suggested that you allow about 40 minutes to answer this question. However, it still carries the same weight in your overall exam score as the first three FRQs. The argument essay has four main sections: claim, evidence, reasoning, and a response to an alternative perspective. Remember to leave several blank lines between each section.

4. **论证性作文：** 最后一道自由回答题要求你从九份基础文献之一中选取证据，并结合其他观点，构建一个论证充分、逻辑严密的论点。这道自由回答题满分六分，由于需要更深入的思考，建议你预留约 40 分钟作答。不过，它与前三道自由回答题在总分中所占的比重相同。论证性作文包含四个主要部分：论点、证据、推理以及对其他观点的回应。请记住，每个部分之间要留出几行空白。

CLAIM/THESIS SECTION (1 point)

论点/论题部分 （1分）

This part of the question will ask you to articulate a defensible claim or thesis that responds to the question and establishes a line of reasoning (1 point). In order to ensure that you can earn all of the later points make sure that you establish a line of reasoning and do not merely repeat the prompt.

这部分题目要求你阐述一个可辩护的论点或论题，该论点或论题需回应题目并建立一套逻辑推理（1分）。为了确保你能获得后续所有分数，请务必建立一套逻辑推理，而不要仅仅重复题目要求。

- ➤ To earn the thesis/claim point, you must take a position, so begin with a straightforward statement of your position and explain why you believe it is correct. Your thesis must state a causal relationship. You must pick a side. Two possible forms this statement could take are:

- ➤ 要获得论点/主张分，你必须表明立场，因此请首先简洁明了地陈述你的立场，并解释你为何认为它是正确的。你的论点必须阐明因果关系。你必须选择立场。此陈述可以采用以下两种形式：

  "I believe . . . because . . . "

  "我相信......因为......"

> "The argument that . . . is true because . . . "

> "该论点……之所以成立，是因为……"

> ➤ Be sure your thesis responds to the question that is being asked (RTFQ).

> ➤ 请确保你的论文回答了所提出的问题（RTFQ）。

EVIDENCE SECTION (3 points)

证据部分（3 分）

This part of the question will likely ask you to support your claim by describing two pieces of evidence that are accurately linked to the topic of the question (2 points). Clearly use each piece of evidence to support your argument (1 point). Note that the evidence section is worth a total of 3 points.

这部分题目可能会要求你通过描述两条与题目主题准确相关的证据来支持你的论点（2分）。请清晰地运用每条证据来支持你的论点（1分）。请注意，证据部分总共占3分。

> ➤ The evidence you cite must logically relate to your thesis statement.

> ➤ 你引用的证据必须在逻辑上与你的论点相关。

> ➤ You will likely be expected to draw on your understanding of the required foundational documents to defend your argument. The Constitution, including the Bill of Rights, is the most likely document to be encountered and/or useful.

> ➤ 你很可能需要运用对相关基础文件的理解来捍卫你的论点。宪法，包括权利法案，是最有可能遇到和/或最有用的文件。

REASONING SECTION (1 point)

推理部分（1 分）

This part of the question will likely ask you to explain how or why the evidence supports the claim or thesis. (1 point)

这部分题目可能会要求你解释证据如何或为何支持论点或论题。（1分）

> ➤ Clearly and explicitly make connections to explain how the pieces of evidence you have presented support your argument.

> ➤ 清晰明确地建立联系，解释你所提出的证据如何支持你的论点。

RESPONSE TO ALTERNATIVE PERSPECTIVES SECTION (1 point)

对其他观点的回应部分（1 分）

This part of the question will likely ask you to respond to an opposing or alternate perspective, using refutation, concession, or rebuttal, that is consistent with the argument. (1 point)

这部分题目可能会要求你针对相反或不同的观点做出回应，回应方式可以是反驳、让步或反驳，但必须与论点保持一致。（1分）

- ➤ Be sure to state **and** respond to an opposing viewpoint by refuting, conceding, or rebutting.

- ➤ 务必陈述**并**回应相反的观点，通过反驳、承认或反驳的方式进行回应。

- ➤ In your response to an alternative perspective, be sure to "close the loop" by restating your claim and reasoning and indicating how it is either superior to a counterclaim or how the counterclaim is also valid.

- ➤ 在回应其他观点时，务必"闭环"，重述你的主张和理由，并指出它如何优于反驳主张，或者反驳主张如何也有效。

SAMPLE ARGUMENT ESSAY QUESTION

论证型作文题示例

Congressional effectiveness is influenced by several factors, including the different views of the role of a member of Congress. Various roles for a member of Congress, i.e., "trustee," "delegate," or "politico" are related to a congressman's accountability to constituents.

国会的效能受多种因素影响，其中包括对国会议员角色的不同看法。国会议员的不同角色，例如"受托人"、"代表"或"政治家"，都与国会议员对选民的责任密切相关。

Present an argument about which role best achieves the goal of constituent accountability, or the duty of elected officials to act in the best interest of the citizens they represent.

请就哪种角色最能实现选民问责的目标，或者说民选官员有义务以他们所代表的公民的最大利益行事这一问题提出论点。

Use at least one piece of evidence from one of the following foundational documents:

请至少使用以下基础文件中的一条证据：

- The Constitution
- 宪法
- *Brutus No. 1*
- *布鲁图斯一号*
- *Federalist No. 51*
- 《联邦党人文集》第 51 篇

In your essay, you must:

你的文章必须包含以下内容：

- Articulate a defensible claim or thesis that responds to the prompt and establishes a line of reasoning.
- 阐明一个可辩护的主张或论点，回应题目要求，并建立一套推理思路。
- Support your claim with at least TWO pieces of accurate and relevant information.
- 请用至少两条准确且相关的信息来支持您的论点。

- One piece of evidence must come from one of the foundational documents listed above.
- 其中一项证据必须来自上述列出的基础性文件之一。

- A second piece of evidence can come from any other foundational document not used as your first piece of evidence, or it may be from your knowledge of course concepts.
- 第二份证据可以来自任何其他未用作第一份证据的基础文件，也可以来自你对课程概念的理解。

• Use reasoning to explain why your evidence supports your claim or thesis.

• 用逻辑推理解释你的证据为什么支持你的论点或论题。

• Respond to an opposing or alternate perspective using refutation, concession, or rebuttal.

• 用反驳、让步或反驳来回应相反或不同的观点。

SCORING GUIDELINES—ARGUMENT ESSAY QUESTION
评分标准——议论文题目

CLAIM/THESIS SECTION POSSIBLE POINTS
论点/论题部分可能包含的要点

➤ The delegate model best achieves congressional accountability to constituents because, in a representative democracy, elected officials are chosen to vote on behalf of those they represent and, in this case, the member of Congress would vote along with the wishes of the majority of their constituents.

➤ 代表制模式最能实现国会对选民的问责，因为在代表民主制中，当选官员被选出来代表他们所代表的人民投票，在这种情况下，国会议员将按照其大多数选民的意愿投票。

➤ I believe the trustee model is the best way for members of Congress to act in the best interest of those they represent. Voting based on conscience is effective because politicians have greater access to information about issues than the people they represent and can therefore make more informed decisions.

我认为，受托人模式是国会议员维护其所代表选民最佳利益的最佳方式。基于良心的投票之所以有效，是因为政治家比他们所代表的人民更容易获取有关问题的信息，因此能够做出更明智的决定。

➤ The politico model best achieves the goal of congressional accountability to constituents because it combines both the preferences of the professional legislators and the preferences of the members of their district/state, allowing them to make the most informed decisions for the citizens they represent.

➤ 政治家模式最能实现国会对选民负责的目标，因为它结合了职业立法者的偏好和他们所在选区/州的选民的偏好，使他们能够为他们所代表的公民做出最明智的决定。

EVIDENCE SECTION POSSIBLE POINTS
证据部分可能要点

➤ By placing responsibility for selecting senators in the hands of state legislatures, the original Constitution supported the argument that the trustee model of representation is superior. Legislators are likely to be more sophisticated than lay people, and are therefore in a better position to make informed choices on important issues.

➤ 最初的宪法将参议员的选举权赋予州立法机构，这支持了受托人代表制模式更优越的论点。立法者通常比普通民众更成熟，因此更有能力在重要问题上做出明智的选择。

➤ The delegate model, by emphasizing the responsibility of elected officials to act in accordance with the will of their constituents, is supported by *Brutus No. 1*, in which it is argued that power should be dispersed and concentrated in lower levels of government, where voters hold more power.

➤ 代表制模式强调民选官员有责任按照选民的意愿行事，*布鲁图斯第一号*对此表示支持，他认为权力应该分散并集中在较低级别的政府中，因为选民在那里拥有更大的权力。

REASONING SECTION POSSIBLE POINTS

推理部分可能得分

➤ The delegate model is best because, in a democracy, policy choices must be informed primarily by the will of the voters. The Constitution's scheme of electing Representatives based on popular vote for two-year terms reflects the Framers' belief in the delegate model. Representatives who fail to act on the preferences of their voters may be replaced at the ballot box.

➤ 代表制是最佳选择，因为在民主制度下，政策选择必须主要基于选民的意愿。宪法规定的由普选产生、任期两年的代表制度，体现了制宪者对代表制的信念。未能按照选民意愿行事的代表可能会在选举中被替换。

➤ The politico model is best because it allows elected officials to rely on their own expertise while ensuring that the will of the voters is considered. The importance of voter preferences in making political decisions is seen in the Constitution's scheme of House elections, as well as in *Brutus No. 1*'s argument in favor of local control of government. The value of expertise and information is stressed in the Electoral College, as well as in the original constitutional provision placing responsibility for selection of senators with state legislatures.

➤ 政治家模式之所以最佳，是因为它既允许民选官员依靠自身专业知识，又能确保选民的意愿得到考虑。选民偏好在政治决策中的重要性体现在宪法规定的众议院选举制度，以及*布鲁图斯一世*关于地方政府控制的论证中。选举团制度以及最初宪法中将参议员选举权赋予州立法机构的条款，都强调了专业知识和信息的重要性。

RESPONSE TO ALTERNATIVE PERSPECTIVES SECTION POSSIBLE POINTS

对不同观点的回应部分可能包含以下要点

➤ Some may say that the trustee model is the best method for optimizing constituent accountability because, when representatives vote in this manner, they are using their expertise and are more informed than the public. However, the trustee model is flawed because it is not consistent with a representative democracy, in which elected officials should represent the will of their

constituents, as they do in the delegate model.

➤ 有人认为，受托人模式是优化选民问责的最佳方法，因为代表们在这种模式下投票时，能够运用自身的专业知识，并且比公众掌握更多信息。然而，受托人模式存在缺陷，因为它与代议制民主不符。在代议制民主中，民选官员应当像在委托人模式下那样，代表选民的意愿。

➤ The delegate model is the best method for achieving constituent accountability because in a democracy elected officials should vote according to the wishes of those they represent. Those who suggest that the politico model is best have a valid point because they argue that representatives should vote according to the majority of their constituents in most cases (delegate), but that they may at times need to vote based on their conscience based on greater access to information or to do what is best for the nation as opposed to his or her district only (trustee). The politico model thus may be superior to the delegate model because it offers more flexibility for representatives who, either way, may be voted out of office if the constituents do not agree with their decisions.

➤ 代表制是实现选民问责的最佳方式，因为在民主制度下，民选官员应当根据其所代表选民的意愿投票。那些认为政治家制才是最佳选择的人也有其道理，他们认为代表在大多数情况下应当根据大多数选民的意愿投票（代表制），但有时他们可能需要根据良心投票，例如基于更充分的信息获取，或者为了国家利益而非仅仅为了其选区利益（受托人制）。因此，政治家制可能优于代表制，因为它为代表提供了更大的灵活性，无论采用哪种模式，如果选民不同意他们的决定，他们都可能被选民罢免。