

Seven Keys for Success on the AP® U.S. Government and Politics Exam

AP®美国政府与政治考试成功的七个关键要素

The AP® U.S. Government and Politics course and exam cover the U.S. political system, including the foundations of American government, its institutions, entities that help connect the government and the governed, public policy, and the interactions that sustain and define the workings of the federal constitutional system. You will be expected to have a command of nine key foundational documents and fifteen key U.S. Supreme Court cases, as well as be able to interpret various other relevant primary and secondary source materials.

AP® 美国政府与政治课程及考试涵盖美国政治体系，包括美国政府的基础、其机构、连接政府与民众的实体、公共政策，以及维系和界定联邦宪政体系运作的各种互动。考生需掌握九份关键基础性文件和十五个重要的美国最高法院案例，并能够解读其他相关的原始资料和二手资料。

1. UNDERSTAND THE EXAM STRUCTURE AND SCORING

1. 了解考试结构和评分标准

The exam consists of two sections described in the following table:

考试分为两个部分，具体内容如下表所示：

| Section 部分 | Total Number of Questions 问题总数 | Time Limit 时限 | Percentage of Overall Exam Score 考试总分百分比 |
|--|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Section I: 第一部分： Multiple-Choice Questions 多项选择题 | 55 Multiple-Choice Questions 55道选择题 | 1 hour and 20 minutes 1小时20分钟 | 50% |
| Section II: 第二部分： Free-Response Questions 自由 回答题 | 4 Free-Response Questions 4 道开放式问答题 | 1 hour and 40 minutes 1小时40分钟 | 50% |

There will be a short break between the multiple-choice and free-response sections. Detailed information on the types of multiple-choice and free-response exam questions—as well as practice questions—is available in Part IV: Test-Taking Strategies.

选择题和简答题部分之间会有短暂的休息时间。关于选择题和简答题的题型以及练习题的详细信息，请参阅第四部分：考试策略。

The machine-scored multiple-choice section awards points for each correct answer. No points are lost for skipped or incorrect answers. Experienced high school and college instructors grade the free-response questions by hand. The College Board combines the multiple-choice and free-response scores to create a total exam score using this 5-point scale:

机器评分的选择题部分，每答对一题即可得分。不答题或漏答不扣分。简答题部分由经验丰富的高中和大学教师手工评分。美国大学理事会将选择题和简答题的分数相加，采用以下 5 分制评分标准计算出考试总分：

| AP® Score AP® 分数 | Recommendation 推荐 |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| 5 | Extremely well qualified 非常优秀 |
| 4 | Well qualified 资质优秀 |
| 3 | Qualified 合格的 |
| 2 | Possibly qualified 可能符合资格 |
| 1 | No recommendation 无推荐 |

2. REVIEW THE FIVE AP® U.S. GoPo UNITS

2. 审查五款 AP® 美国政府部门产品

The course is organized into five content units, which are reviewed in this *Crash Course* book. Here are some of the main concepts from each unit:

本课程分为五个内容单元，这本速成课程手册将逐一介绍。以下是每个单元的一些主要概念：

UNIT 1: FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY (15%–22% of the exam)

第一单元：美国民主的基础（占考试总分的15%–22%）

- Fundamental concepts of American government and democratic ideals
- 美国政府的基本概念和民主理念
- Founding documents and the motivations of the authors of the Constitution
- 宪法的奠基文件及其起草者的动机
- Three models of representative democracy
- 三种代表民主模式
- Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation addressed by the Constitution
- 《邦联条例》的缺陷由宪法予以纠正
- Federalist and Anti-Federalist views on the Constitution
- 联邦党人和反联邦党人对宪法的看法
- Key compromises during the Constitutional Convention
- 制宪会议期间的关键妥协

- Separation of powers and checks and balances
- 三权分立与权力制衡
- Division of federal/state powers in the Constitution
- 宪法中规定的联邦/州权力划分
- Development of federalism, including key U.S. Supreme Court rulings
- 联邦制的发展，包括美国最高法院的关键裁决
- Amendment procedure and federalism
- 修正案程序和联邦制

UNIT 2: INTERACTIONS AMONG BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT (25%–36% of the exam)

第二单元：政府各部门之间的互动（占考试总分的25%–36%）

- Effect of structure, functions, powers, and procedures of the three federal branches on the policy-making process
- 三个联邦部门的结构、职能、权力和程序对政策制定过程的影响
- Influence of checks and balances, competing policy-making interests, ideological differences, and public opinion on the interactions of the branches
- 权力制衡、相互竞争的政策制定利益、意识形态差异和公众舆论对各部门互动的影响
- Cooperation and competition among the branches

各分支机构之间的合作与竞争

- Changes in the exercise of the powers of each branch and the impact on the federal government today
- 各部门权力行使方式的变化及其对当今联邦政府的影响
- Structure, organization, and functions of the federal bureaucracy
- 联邦官僚机构的结构、组织和职能
- Effect of elections, interest groups, and citizens on the federal branches
- 选举、利益集团和公民对联邦部门的影响

UNIT 3: CIVIL LIBERTIES AND CIVIL RIGHTS (13%–18% of the exam)

第三单元：公民自由和公民权利（占考试总分的13%–18%）

- Court interpretation of the Bill of Rights and the process of selective incorporation and its implications
- 法院对《权利法案》的解释、选择性纳入程序及其影响

- Due Process and Equal Protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment
- 第十四修正案中的正当程序和平等保护条款
- Influence of the Constitution and court rulings on social movements
- 宪法和法院判决对社会运动的影响
- Response of the government to social movements, including the drafting of legislation and court rulings
- 政府对社会运动的回应，包括立法草案和法院判决

UNIT 4: AMERICAN POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES AND BELIEFS (10%–15% of the exam)

第四单元：美国政治意识形态和信仰（占考试总分的10%–15%）

- Influence of demographics, political culture, social change, and the interpretation of democratic values on the development of political beliefs
- 人口统计、政治文化、社会变迁以及对民主价值观的解读对政治信仰发展的影响
- Cultural influences on political socialization, efficacy, and participation

文化 对政治社会化、效能感和参与的影响

- Scientific polling
- 科学民意调查
- Impact of political ideologies and political parties on public policy
- 政治意识形态和政党对公共政策的影响
- Government' s role in the economy and social issues
- 政府在经济和社会问题中的作用

UNIT 5: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION (20%–27% of the exam)

第五单元：政治参与（占考试总分的20%–27%）

- Constitutional and legislative protections of voting rights
- 宪法和立法对投票权的保护
- Role of linkage institutions—elections, political parties, interest groups, media
- 关联机构的作用——选举、政党、利益集团、媒体
- Organization and functions of political parties

政党的**组织** 和职能

- Influence of campaign finance, realignment, and advances in communication technology on political parties
- 竞选资金、重组和通信技术进步对政党的影响

- Impact of and structural barriers to the success of minor political parties
- 小党派成功的影响因素和结构性障碍
- Functions and impact of interest groups and social movements on elections and public policy
- 利益集团和社会运动对选举和公共政策的作用和影响
- Presidential election process and the Electoral College
- 总统选举程序和选举人团制度
- Congressional election process
- 国会选举过程
- Campaign organization and impact of federal law and court rulings on campaign finance
- 竞选组织以及联邦法律和法院裁决对竞选资金的影响
- Functions and impact of the media on elections and public policy
- 媒体在选举和公共政策中的作用和影响

3. APPLY THE BIG IDEAS

3. 应用核心理念

While reviewing each of the five units, reference the 5 big ideas, discussed below, in the context of U.S. government and politics as well as how political scientists study political behavior.

在复习这五个单元时，请参考下面讨论的 5 个主要观点，结合美国政府和政治以及政治学家如何研究政治行为进行分析。

BIG IDEA 1. Constitutionalism: The structure and policies of the U.S. government involve both federalism and separation of powers, among the three independent branches that provide checks and balances on each other. Government is based on the rule of law and respect for majority rule and minority rights.

核心理念一：宪政主义：美国政府的结构和政策体现了联邦制和权力分立原则，三个独立的部门相互制衡。政府以法治为基础，尊重多数人统治和少数人权利。

- The Constitution was a product of compromises to overcome the weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation. It remains a model of representative democracy and limited government.
- 宪法是为克服邦联条例的缺陷而做出的妥协产物。它至今仍是代议制民主和有限政府的典范。
- Principles of federalism, popular sovereignty, separation of powers, and checks and balances are reflected in the Constitution.
- 联邦制、人民主权、权力分立和制衡原则体现在宪法中。
- The legislative branch was designed to reflect the ideals of republicanism.
- 立法部门的设计旨在体现共和主义的理想。

- Powers of the executive branch have been expanded beyond those outlined in the Constitution.
- 行政部门的权力已经扩大到宪法所规定的范围之外。
- The judicial branch as created by the Constitution and the power of judicial review are an independent check on the other branches.
- 宪法所设立的司法部门和司法审查权是对其他部门的独立制衡。
- Supreme Court' s judicial review of laws and government actions based on the Constitution is influenced by the composition of the justices on the court and citizen–government interactions.
- 最高法院根据宪法对法律和政府行为进行司法审查，受到法院法官组成和公民与政府互动的影响。

BIG IDEA 2. Liberty and Order: The structure and policies of the U.S. government involve a balance between individual freedom and collective security based on the Constitution. The Bill of Rights has been interpreted by the judicial branch to balance the need for government authority and the protection of civil liberties. Examples in this book show how the Bill of Rights has been selectively incorporated to limit the authority of the states over its citizens under the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

核心理念二：自由与秩序：美国政府的结构和政策旨在根据宪法在个人自由和集体安全之间取得平衡。司法部门对《权利法案》的解释，旨在平衡政府权力与公民自由保护之间的关系。本书中的案例表明，《权利法案》如何被有选择地纳入其中，以根据第十四修正案的正当程序条款限制各州对其公民的权力。

- Models of participatory, pluralist, and elitist democracy illustrate the ambivalence of the founders and political theorists toward unrestricted mass participation in governance.
- 参与式民主、多元民主和精英民主的模式表明了建国者和政治理论家对不受限制的大众参与治理的矛盾态度。
- The Constitution and its Bill of Rights have long been interpreted by the courts to balance individual liberties with societal requirements for order and stability.
- 长期以来，法院一直对宪法及其权利法案进行解释，以平衡个人自由与社会秩序和稳定的要求。

BIG IDEA 3. Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy: The ideals of popular sovereignty, individualism, and republicanism influence laws and policy-making and are based on the idea that citizens will be involved.

核心理念 3. 代表民主中的公民参与：人民主权、个人主义和共和主义的理念影响着法律和政策的制定，并且基于公民将参与其中的理念。

- Several provisions of the Constitution, including the Fourteenth Amendment' s Equal Protection Clause, have been interpreted to ensure equality in American society.
- 宪法中的几项条款，包括第十四修正案的平等保护条款，已被解释为确保美国社会的平等。

- Federal laws and policies on elections, voting, and campaign finance are viewed differently across the political spectrum.
- 不同政治派别对联邦选举、投票和竞选资金方面的法律和政策的看法各不相同。
- Today' s media outlets provide citizens with information about public policy and influence how citizens participate in government.
- 当今的媒体为公民提供有关公共政策的信息，并影响公民参与政府的方式。

BIG IDEA 4. Competing Policy-Making Interests: Public policy results from input from various public and private institutions and individuals at the federal, state, and local levels.

核心理念 4. 相互竞争的政策制定利益： 公共政策是由联邦、州和地方各级各种公共和私人机构及个人的意见共同制定的。

- The Constitution uses the doctrines of separation of powers and checks and balances to preserve individual rights and make sure the government represents the will of the people.
- 宪法运用权力分立和制衡原则来维护个人权利，并确保政府代表人民的意志。
- The massive federal bureaucracy has a vital role in the implementation of public policy, which is sometimes challenged for lacking accountability.

庞大 的联邦官僚机构在公共政策的实施中发挥着至关重要的作用，但有时却因缺乏问责制而受到质疑。

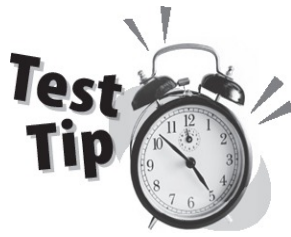
- Public policy on civil rights has been shaped by public opinion, social movements, legislation, and court rulings.
- 民权公共政策受到公众舆论、社会运动、立法和法院判决的影响。
- Major political ideologies influence public policy debates and decisions.

主要 政治意识形态影响公共政策辩论和决策。

- Linkage institutions (e.g., political parties, interest groups, elections, and the media) create pathways for political participation and policy input.
- 联络机构（例如政党、利益集团、选举和媒体）为政治参与和政策投入创造了途径。

BIG IDEA 5. Methods of Political Analysis: Political scientists use scientific polling and data analysis to evaluate political participation, ideologies, and government institutions. This data influences policy and often electoral outcomes. Citizen attitudes about government, including political ideology, efficacy, and participation, are based on the influence of many actors: demographic characteristics, family culture, social events, education, and the media.

核心理念五：政治分析方法： 政治学家运用科学的民意调查和数据分析来评估政治参与、意识形态和政府机构。这些数据会影响政策，并常常影响选举结果。公民对政府的态度，包括政治意识形态、效能感和参与度，都受到诸多因素的影响：人口特征、家庭文化、社会事件、教育和媒体。



The big idea of methods of political analysis applies across the entire AP® course and thus appears on both multiple-choice and free-response questions on the exam. You will be expected to analyze data sets, graphs, charts, and political science reading passages.

政治分析方法的核心理念贯穿整个 AP®课程，因此会出现在考试的选择题和简答题中。你需要分析数据集、图表和政治学阅读材料。

4. FOCUS ON THE CONSTITUTION

4. 关注宪法

Though nine foundational documents are represented on the exam, none is more important than the Constitution. It is the one most frequently cited in free-response answers. The Constitution consists of three main parts:

虽然考试涉及九份基础性文件，但没有哪一份比宪法更重要。它是简答题中被引用最多的文件。宪法由三个主要部分组成：

- Preamble
- 前言
- Articles (7)
- 文章 (7)
- Amendments (27) including the Bill of Rights
- 修正案 (27 项) ，包括权利法案

5. ANALYZE SOURCES LIKE A POLITICAL SCIENTIST

5. 像政治学家一样分析资料来源

Both the multiple-choice and free-response questions require analysis of various primary and secondary sources. Primary sources include the nine foundational documents and opinions from the fifteen required Supreme Court cases. Detailed information aiding in this analysis are found throughout this book. Secondary sources include quotes from political science research articles, editorials, and books in which various political theories are presented.

选择题和简答题都需要分析各种一手和二手资料。一手资料包括九份基础性文件和十五个必考最高法院案例的判决意见。本书各处均提供了有助于分析的详细信息。二手资料包括政治学研究文章、社论和介绍各种政治理论的书籍中的引文。

Foundational Documents: This book connects the nine foundational documents to the philosophical underpinnings of U.S. government and American political values. It also applies them to key political science terminology and concepts. The nine foundational

documents are:

基础性文件：本书将九份基础性文件与美国政府的哲学基础和美国政治价值观联系起来，并将其应用于关键的政治学术语和概念。这九份基础性文件是：

- The *Declaration of Independence*
- 《独立宣言》
- The *Articles of Confederation*
- 《邦联条例》
- The *Constitution of the United States* including the *Bill of Rights*
- 美国宪法，包括权利法案
- *Brutus No. 1*
- 布鲁图斯一号
- *Federalist Nos. 10, 51, 70, 78*
- 《联邦党人文集》第 10、51、70、78 篇
- *Letter from a Birmingham Jail* (Martin Luther King, Jr.)
- 《伯明翰监狱来信》（马丁·路德·金）

Required Supreme Court Cases: An understanding of the fifteen required Supreme Court cases includes the facts of the case, constitutional issues raised, the holding and its reasoning, and any important implications or related vocabulary. Each decision should be considered in relation to the idea of precedent and the impact on public policy, as well as the relationship between the branches of government and between the government and the citizens and residents of the United States. The required cases will be included on the SCOTUS comparison free-response question as well as in multiple-choice questions. The cases, which follow, represent seven legal categories.

必读最高法院案例：理解以下十五个必读最高法院案例，包括案件事实、提出的宪法问题、判决及其理由，以及任何重要的影响或相关术语。每个判决都应结合先例的概念、对公共政策的影响，以及政府各部门之间、政府与美国公民和居民之间的关系进行考量。这些必读案例将出现在最高法院案例比较的简答题和选择题中。以下案例涵盖七个法律类别。

1. Federalism

1. 联邦制

- *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)
- 麦卡洛克诉马里兰州案（1819 年）
- *United States v. Lopez* (1995)
- 美国诉洛佩兹案（1995 年）

2. Bill of Rights

2. 权利法案

- *Engel v. Vitale* (1962)
- *Engel 诉 Vitale 案* (1962 年)
- *Wisconsin v. Yoder* (1972)
- *威斯康星州诉约德案* (1972 年)
- *Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District* (1969)
- *廷克诉得梅因独立社区学区案* (1969 年)
- *New York Times Co. v. United States* (1971)
- *纽约时报诉美国案* (1971 年)
- *Schenck v. United States* (1919)
- *申克诉美国案* (1919 年)

3. Selective Incorporation

3. 选择性掺入

- *Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963)
- *吉迪恩诉温赖特案* (1963 年)
- *Roe v. Wade* (1973)
- *罗诉韦德案* (1973 年)
- *McDonald v. Chicago* (2010)
- *麦克唐纳诉芝加哥* (2010)

4. Civil Rights

4. 公民权利

- *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954)
- *布朗诉教育委员会案* (1954 年)

5. Campaign Finance

5. 竞选资金

- *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission* (2010)
- *公民联合诉联邦选举委员会案* (2010 年)

6. Representative Government

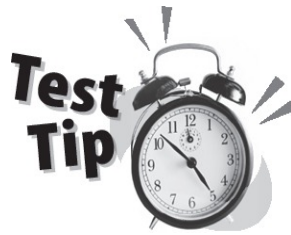
6. 代议制政府

- *Baker v. Carr* (1962)
- *Baker 诉 Carr 案* (1962 年)
- *Shaw v. Reno* (1993)
- *Shaw 诉 Reno 案* (1993 年)

7. Role of the Court

7. 法院的作用

- *Marbury v. Madison* (1803)
- 马伯里诉麦迪逊案 (1803 年)



Some of the SCOTUS cases fall into multiple categories. For example, Gideon is a Sixth Amendment (Bill of Rights) case, but it is also an example of selective incorporation.

最高法院的一些案例可以归入多个类别。例如，吉迪恩案既是第六修正案（权利法案）案例，也是选择性适用宪法原则的一个例子。

Text-Based Sources: The exam requires you to analyze documentary sources in terms of how they relate to key principles of U.S. government. These sources include historical documents or modern writings by political scientists and historians. You may be asked to analyze the perspective of the author, identify the author's thesis and reasoning in your own words, explain evidence to support the argument, or describe an alternate perspective. Be prepared to explain the potential implications of the author's reasoning.

文本资料分析：考试要求你分析文献资料，并阐述它们与美国政府关键原则的关联。这些资料包括历史文献以及政治学家和历史学家的现代著作。你可能会被要求分析作者的观点，用自己的语言阐述作者的论点和论证，解释支持论点的证据，或描述另一种观点。请准备好解释作者论证的潜在含义。

Quantitative Sources: Both the multiple-choice and free-response questions require analysis of quantitative data (measured numerically) presented in graph or chart form. You will be asked to identify similarities, differences, and trends, as well as reach accurate conclusions that apply your knowledge of course material. You will also be asked to explain the importance of the information in the data.

定量数据：选择题和简答题均要求分析以图表形式呈现的定量数据（数值测量数据）。您将被要求识别相似之处、差异和趋势，并运用课程知识得出准确的结论。您还将被要求解释数据信息的重要性。

Visual Sources: The exam will include various visual sources, including cartoons, maps, and infographics. Thus, you will need to interpret information presented graphically, which means familiarizing yourself with the concepts of viewpoint, data point, trends, implications, limitations, and sources.

视觉资料：考试将包含多种视觉资料，包括漫画、地图和信息图。因此，你需要解读以图形方式呈现的信息，这意味着你需要熟悉视角、数据点、趋势、含义、局限性和信息来源等概念。

6. USE THIS CRASH COURSE TO BUILD A PLAN FOR SUCCESS ON THE AP® U.S. GoPo EXAM

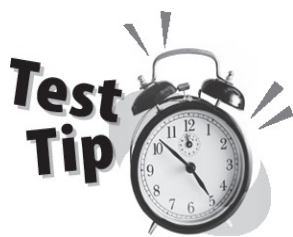
6. 利用这门速成课程制定 AP®美国政府政治考试的成功计划

This book is the result of a detailed analysis of the most recent College Board AP® U.S. Government and Politics Course and Exam Description, released in 2019. This *Crash Course* includes the key political science terminology, a summary of each of the five units, descriptions of the nine foundational documents and the fifteen required Supreme Court cases.

本书是对 2019 年发布的最新版美国大学理事会 **AP®** 美国政府与政治课程及考试说明进行详细分析的成果。这本速成课程包括关键的政治学术语、五个单元的概要、九份基础文件的描述以及十五个最高法院必修案例。

You are advised to review each chapter that covers the material for each of the units, focusing on units or sections about which you feel more uncertain. Each chapter outlines the essential knowledge for each unit as determined by the College Board. Pay special attention to the Test Tips that highlight difficult topics and help you make important distinctions that will give you the edge you need on exam day.

建议您复习涵盖各单元内容的每一章，重点关注您不太确定的单元或章节。每章都概述了大学理事会规定的各单元的基本知识点。请特别注意“考试技巧”部分，其中重点讲解了难点，并帮助您区分重要概念，从而在考试当天取得优势。



Study the chapters that discuss specific strategies for tackling the six styles of multiple-choice questions and the four types of free-response questions. In addition, be sure to take the online practice exam that comes with this book.

仔细阅读书中专门讨论如何应对六种选择题类型和四种简答题类型的章节。此外，务必完成本书附带的在线练习题。

After completing the online exam, which mimics the actual exam in the number and type of questions, be sure to read the detailed explanations to deepen your connection with the material. Notice what distinguishes the best answer from the inferior distractors.

完成在线测试后（该测试在题量和题型上都与正式考试相同），务必阅读详细的解析，以加深对知识点的理解。注意区分最佳答案和较差的干扰项。

7. SUPPLEMENT CRASH COURSE WITH COLLEGE BOARD MATERIALS

7. 补充速成课程，使用大学理事会资料

This *Crash Course* has everything you need to succeed on the exam. However, the College Board's website is also a valuable resource. The site provides information about the test structure, question types, FAQs, and more importantly, additional study materials and sample questions.

这门速成课程包含了你考试成功所需的一切。不过，大学理事会的网站也是一个宝贵的资源。该网站提供了考试结构、题型、常见问题解答等信息，更重要的是，还提供了额外的学习资料和样题。