

2017

AP[®]

CollegeBoard

AP Human Geography

Scoring Guidelines

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Question 1

7 points (2 + 1 + 2 + 2)

Note: Smart growth may be used in place of, or in conjunction with, New Urbanism.

A. Identify TWO goals of the New Urbanism movement. 2 points (1+1)

1. Reduce the amount or area of suburban or urban sprawl	8. Enable healthier lifestyles: outdoor activities, improve access to food or eliminate food deserts
2. Increase walkability or pedestrian-friendly areas	9. Produce architecture and design to reflect local history or culture
3. Increase bikeable areas	10. Construct denser or more compact built space; support denser population
4. Increase transit-oriented development, more energy efficient transport, or more public transportation	11. Develop more open public space
5. Expand the variety of housing types in the same area	12. Increase amount of outdoor dining, performance, market, or festival space
6. Increase diversity: ages, income levels, cultures, ethnicities	13. Decrease commuting time or live close to work
7. Construct green buildings or energy efficient structures	14. Promote sustainability: minimal environmental impact, eco-friendly technology, less use of fuels

Note: “Sustainability” and “better life,” alone, are not acceptable unless terms relate to a goal listed above.

B. Explain the difference between mixed-use development and traditional zoning practices. 1 point (Must address both parts)

- Mixed-use zoning permits multiple land-uses in the same space or building, **AND**
- Traditional zoning requires separate zones based upon land-use type or economic function (e.g., residential, commercial, industrial)

C. Explain TWO benefits of mixed use development in promoting urban growth. 2 points (1+1)

1. Ease of accessibility to services, recreation, jobs
2. Less travel time or cost (e.g., reduced need for car ownership), increased personal time and discretionary income
3. Increased social interaction, or increased sense of community; improved sense of place or neighborhood character
4. Decreased energy or fuel use, decreased carbon-footprint, decreased air pollution
5. Reduced traffic, lower vehicle speeds, increased pedestrian safety
6. Increased retail sales or higher business profitability
7. Increased real estate values, increased property taxes, decreased infrastructure (e.g., shorter or fewer water and sewer lines) or construction costs (e.g., attached buildings; shared walls)
8. Revitalization of urban landscapes and redevelopment of brownfield or grayfield areas

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Question 1 (continued)

9. Preservation or conservation of land: parks, greenbelts, buffer zones, farmland preservation
10. Less crime due to more occupied housing, which increases the number of people on the street day and night; more eyes on the street
11. Curbing suburban or urban sprawl through more efficient use of space

D. Explain TWO criticisms of New Urbanism. 2 points (1+1)

1. High housing costs still price out lower income residents or favor middle to upper income residents
2. De facto segregation or decreased diversity are perpetuated
3. Increased popularity may place stress on infrastructure or community; draw away residents or revenue from surrounding areas
4. Potential residents still favor yard space and detached single-family homes, quiet and private (e.g., as found in suburbs)
5. New mixed-used developments in suburbs can still perpetuate sprawl in surrounding areas (e.g., greenfields)
6. Many residents will not relinquish their cars, requiring parking spaces
7. Cost of new mixed-use or converted buildings can be very expensive
8. Similar designs may produce placelessness or loss of historical character

Note: The word gentrification alone does not receive a point. Students may discuss gentrification in context of the criticisms above.

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Question 2

8 points: (1 + 3 + 2 + 2)

A. Region Identification (1 point total)

Africa, sub-Saharan Africa, Africa south of the Sahara, West Africa, Southern Africa, Central Africa, East Africa, or the Sahel, Sahelian

Do not accept: North Africa, South Africa

B. Explain three factors that contribute to high population growth rates

(1 point for each factor, 3 points total (1+1+1). Each category may be used only once.)

1. Lack of access to medical care or contraceptives, or lack of information about family planning	7. Low level of human development, low HDI, or low level of economic development, high rates of poverty
2. High infant or child mortality rates, high incidence of disease or epidemics	8. Primarily agrarian, rural or mainly small village communities
3. Lack of educational access or opportunities for girls and women (Note: It is not about family planning)	9. Early marriages; lack of laws (or lack of enforcement) that set a minimum age for marriage
4. Traditional social practices that discourage women from working outside home	10. Pronatalist government policies, government incentives for families with children, policies that restrict or prohibit family planning programs
5. Children seen as laborers	11. Results of wars, disasters, environmental crises
6. Cultural or religious preference for male children or large families	12. Decreasing death rates

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Question 2 (continued)

C. One economic incentive to decrease population growth

(1 description + 1 impact = 2 points total)

Economic Incentives (1 pt.)
1. Increasing distribution, availability, or affordability of contraceptives to men and women
2. Promoting economic development, poverty reduction, sustainable development
3. Promoting female labor force participation or business ownership (e.g., microcredit, access to capital)
4. Offering incentives for smaller families or disincentives for having larger families
5. Implementing a government economic safety net to support the elderly

D. One social program to decrease population growth

(1 description + 1 impact = 2 points total)

Social Program or Policy (1 pt.)
1. Promoting family planning, or reproductive health education
2. Increasing education of girls, promoting higher education for women
3. Implementing antinatalist policies that limit the number of children
4. Improving healthcare for women, infants, and children
5. Producing media or ad campaigns showing benefits of family planning practices
6. Promoting urbanization
7. Changing, implementing, or enforcing laws about increasing the minimum age at marriage

Potential impact of the strategy

For Both Parts C and D:

Potential Impacts (1 pt.)
a. Reduced birth rates or fertility rates (lower population is not acceptable)
b. Move from stage two to stage three of the demographic transition
c. Fewer children lead to more resources for better education or health care
d. Improved gender equality or female empowerment
e. Conflicts between traditional social norms and new population programs
f. Increased social tension between men and women
g. Skewed gender ratio
h. Increased elderly dependency ratio; population aging; reduced youth dependency ratio

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Question 3

6 Points: (2 + 2 + 2)

A. Define unitary state and identify the country shown that fits the definition of a unitary state.

2 points (1 definition + 1 identification)

• **Definition:**

- a country organized in such a way that most power is placed in a central government, or there is limited political power at subnational scales of governance

• **Identification:** Japan

B. Explain ONE positive and ONE negative impact of a unitary system.

2 points (1 positive + 1 negative)

Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts
1. Standardization of laws and their implementation across the country 2. Patriotism or pride in one's country is bolstered due to uniformity 3. Efficiencies are achieved through less duplication OR faster countrywide implementation of laws or governmental services across multiple scales 4. Fewer government or taxation agencies, or fewer scales of government or taxation 5. The potential for corruption of local government reduced 6. Creation of a national identity that reduces the potential for devolutionary processes	1. Centralization of power can lead to a disconnect with local areas, minority groups, regional political parties, or disparate regions 2. Marginalization of local cultures through standardization at a country level 3. Central government may not effectively provide services on a subnational scale 4. Decisions and policies of the central government could become dominated by interests of the politically or culturally dominant group 5. Central government bogged down by competing local problems OR slow response to local issues. (e.g., natural disasters, infrastructure, public services)
The term centripetal force alone is not worthy of a point unless there is an explanation related to one of the positive impacts listed above.	The term centrifugal force alone is not worthy of a point unless there is an explanation related to one of the negative impacts listed above.

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Question 3 (continued)

C. Identify and explain ONE reason why some countries are governed as federal states.

2 points (1 identification + 1 explanation)

Identify	Explain
1. Multiple nationalities, ethnicities, or cultures	a. Diverse states (e.g., politically, economically, regionally, culturally) devolve power in order to reduce separatist tendencies or to enhance loyalty to the country.
2. To address devolutionary forces arising from physical, economic, or political differences	b. Federal governments are able to maintain national cohesion by bridging physical or cultural barriers or providing means for resolving conflicts between subnational areas.
3. Larger countries, or territorial control over large or fragmented area	c. Large countries devolve power to subnational units in order to maintain legitimacy with local citizens, or allow subnational units to more effectively provide governmental services or address local issues.
	d. As distance increases from a national capital, people tend to feel better served by decision-makers who are closer to home.