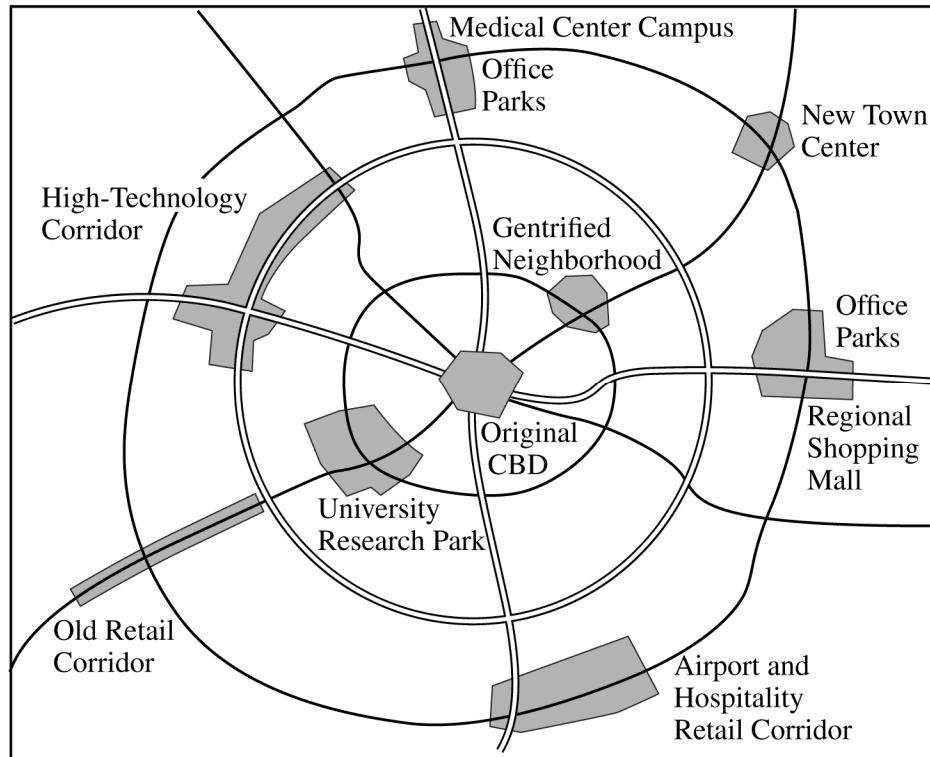


2019 AP[®] HUMAN GEOGRAPHY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS



2. The model shown is known as the galactic city model, sometimes described as the contemporary urban model of the North American metropolitan area. Among the features within this model are edge cities. Edge cities are large centers of development on the urban periphery.
- Describe TWO factors that led to the development of the galactic city as an urban landscape in North America.
 - Describe TWO ways that the spatial organization of commercial land use is different between the original central business district (CBD) and an edge city.
 - Describe ONE negative impact of edge city development on the environment.
 - Explain TWO ways sustainable design initiatives or smart growth policies could address negative impacts of edge city development on the environment.

2019 AP[®] HUMAN GEOGRAPHY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

EUROPE, 1980



EUROPE, 2013



3. As shown in the maps, international boundaries in Europe changed considerably from 1980 to 2013. Nationalism and supranationalism were two geographical processes that changed the number and function of those boundaries.
- A. Identify ONE geopolitical event that initiated change in the number of international boundaries in Europe between 1980 and 2013.
 - B. Explain how nationalism can eliminate an international boundary. Describe an example from the maps shown.
 - C. Explain how nationalism can create new international boundaries. Describe an example from the maps shown.
 - D. Describe TWO ways supranationalism has affected the functions of international boundaries in Europe.

STOP

END OF EXAM

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Question 2 (continued)

D. Explain TWO ways sustainable design initiatives or smart growth policies could address negative impacts of edge city development on the environment. (2 points)

	Initiatives or Policies	Impacts
D.	1. Improved modes of transportation (coverage, access, capacity)	a. Reduced pollution (air, greenhouse gas emissions)
D.	2. Walkability (building wider sidewalks or additional walkways) and bikeable spaces, bike lanes, or bikeways	b. Reduced carbon footprint
D.	3. Preserving or creating greenspace (building new parks, lining streets with trees)	c. Reduced traffic congestion/rush hour
D.	4. Increasing residential density	d. Reduced energy consumption
D.	5. Zoning for slow growth or zoning for mixed-use development	e. Increased energy efficiency (utility services)
D.	6. Infilling residential and retail formats	f. Habitat preservation
D.	7. Building green buildings (LEED-certified)	g. Farmland preservation
D.	8. Sourcing food locally	h. Better connection of edge cities to residential areas