



AP Human Geography 2001 Scoring Guidelines

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Question 1

1. (a) (i) Both of these elements for 1 point

- New strains with higher yields; increases in agricultural productivity
- Changing agricultural practices (e.g., commercialization, shift from subsistence to commercial farming)

1. (a) (ii) Any two of these for 1 point

- Artificial fertilizer
- Irrigation
- Insecticides and herbicides
- Mechanical machinery (e.g., tractors)
- Hybridization; crossbreeding (e.g., “. . . for disease resistance”)

1. (a) (iii) 2 points

Asia			Latin America		Northern Africa
South Asia	Southeast Asia	East Asia	South America	Central America	
India	Indonesia Vietnam Philippines	China		Mexico	

Not credited:

- Europe, Africa, United States
- An answer based on an incorrect linkage of a country with a crop; no credit even though region is on credited list (e.g., “coffee in Colombia,” “apples in China”).

Credited:

- A response that names India and China, though arguably in the same “region,” will receive 2 points; this will probably be the only exception to this rule.
- Countries within a region will be credited for that region.
- No overlapping (e.g., “China and Asia,” “India and South Asia”).

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1. (b)

Credited:

- Availability of credit/banks, money (e.g., international aid, finance, seeds, etc.)
- Political stability
- Receptive political environment
- Middle class (independent) farmers
- Market economy
- Transportation system
- Cultural acceptance of crops and practices (e.g., “Culturally, the society must be willing to part ways with old fashioned methods of farming”).
- Knowledge, education

4 points possible, to be determined as follows:

Condition 1	ID only	= 1 point
Condition 1	ID + Description	= 2 points

Condition 2	ID only	= 1 point
Condition 2	ID + Description	= 2 points

Not Credited:

- Availability of space
- Crop rotation

1. (c) 4 points

These must be CAUSES — not effects — and the discussion must say why the factor(s) may limit the long-term success of the practices/technologies.

- Increased costs of artificial fertilizer, herbicides, insecticides, fuel
- Decline in soil quality (fertility)
- Water pollution
- Finite supply of water → Water table
→ Drought
- Some groups (e.g., women) cannot obtain credit (equality)
- Crushing debt load (e.g., for farmers, nations, governments, etc.)
- Operation of commodity markets (e.g., “global economy”)
- Availability of funds (e.g., for additional equipment, seeds, etc.)
- Climatic factors (e.g., erosion, desertification, etc.)
- Limited amount of arable land (for 1 ID point only)
- Potential loss of biodiversity (1 point for assertion that one crop will disappear; 2 points only if there is a convincing argument about how loss of biodiversity will increase the costs of agricultural practices to limit its success)

Not Credited:

- Political instability (unless tied to economic factors)

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Question 2

Overall: 3 points possible for each of three discussions. Pick the best two elements/discussions that a student offers in a response.

3 points	Good discussion of any two major elements
2 points	Good discussion of one major element and one other element; OR good discussion of two other elements; OR limited discussion of two major elements
1 point	Discussion of one major element OR discussion of one other element
0 point	No major elements or other elements discussed

2. (a) Transportation

Major elements:

- Freeways and transport corridors increased accessibility to the suburbs for individuals OR freeways opened up large areas of cheap land for development of low-cost housing by developers
- Cars became more affordable, greater availability/access

Other elements:

- Decline of street car system
- Multiplier effect with commerce decentralizing (relocation outside of central business district)

2. (b) Housing

Major elements:

- Affordability due to organization of production: large developers could purchase land, materials, designs at cheaper unit costs, and they could subcontract (in 1949 70 percent of new homes were constructed by 10 percent of the companies)
- Affordability improved due to “methods”: prefab, assembled on site, division of labor into crews that cut labor costs, speed of production
- Financing easier to obtain — quick system, plus federal guarantees (FHA-insured mortgage and 1944 GI Bill)

Other elements:

- Tax codes that favor construction of new buildings rather than rehab of old buildings (and loan programs that favored new construction not repairs/upgrades)

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2. (c) Landscape Preferences

Major elements:

- An anti big city feeling: escape the built environment and its density, pollution, congestion; rural idyll is the opposite
- Desire for large home size — ranch style design as indicative of expansionist mood
- Desire for single family
- Suburbs as seen in popular culture (e.g., images in media, “the American way”)

Other elements:

- Desire for an ethnically homogenous and conformist landscape
- Desire for large yard/lot size

2. (d) Social and demographic trends

Major elements:

- Baby boomers provided demographic demand for housing expansion (market-led)
- Nuclear family in demographic terms
- “Model” family units (replaced extended family ideal); i.e., social construction of the family
- Male as primary bread winner norm encouraged by GI Bill (wage); accompanied by women as homemakers, placing of women in suburbs (cult of domesticity)

Other elements:

- White flight and, more generally, desire of ethnic/race groups to flock together
- Middle class value children’s education and view inner cities as providing inferior product

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Question 3

Generic Rubric

3 points maximum per section and 3 points for examples.

Some students attempt answers to all four sections; always use the best three.

3 points	Good process oriented understanding of how ONE factor links Rostow to contemporary economic and social change OR a more limited discussion of two or more factors
2 points	Discussion of one factor that is incomplete in some way
1 point	Identification of relevant factor without relevant/accurate discussion
0 point	Attempt to answer but no relevant content
–	Off task

Examples: 3 points maximum

A single country may be used as an example for more than one part of this question if it is appropriate.

3 points	Good appropriate example (almost always at the country level) for two or more parts of the question
2 points	Less convincing mostly country level examples for two parts of question OR a good example for only one part
1 point	Example countries not exactly appropriate
0 point	All examples are very general and inaccurate

Factors

3. (a) A country's role in the world economy

Good process-oriented understandings will be positive, neutral, or negative when describing the usefulness of Rostow.

- Rostow stage equates role to shift from resource export (early stages) to rise of industrial economy and mass consumption
- Core-periphery vs. Rostow
- Membership in supranational organization (e.g., NAFTA, OPEC)
- Labor exporting region (e.g., Mexico)

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3. (b) Colonial transport networks

Most good process-oriented understandings will be negative on Rostow.

- External orientation to colonizer, e.g., transportation focused on ports with links to centers of resource exploitation — most important function is to link resource exploitation area to world market or local labor supply to world market
- Limits the internal growth of transportation system and related settlement pattern (urbanization) to nature of colonial transport network — no reason for colonial power to develop complete transportation network or modernize it hence neither economic diversity nor growth is encouraged

3. (c) Cultural differences

Most good process-oriented understandings will be negative on Rostow.

- Religion — Hindus (although more than a religion) may hinder development of middle class because of caste system preventing upward mobility
- Language — different languages may provide barriers to information flow and full participation in economic processes
- Political beliefs — governments may wish to isolate their population from westernization to exert greater control over their subjects and territory
- Profit motive — some populations may not move through the stages because of a lack of interest in cash profit
- Colonial legacy — departed colonial rulers left behind a social and economic system (neo-colonial) that concentrates the majority of wealth in the hands of a few and/or did not create a social infrastructure capable of allowing the population to engage in new forms of economic activity
- Gender — gender roles in cultures limit participation of entire population in economy thereby limiting growth potential
- Instability and violence/war — direct destruction of necessary population, infrastructure, wasting local wealth and discouraging investment from outside

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3. (d) Local social and class structures

Most good process-oriented understandings will be negative on Rostow.

- Class divisions — small elite group may control vast majority of wealth and have no incentive to invest in new forms of economic activity or may prevent training of majority of population
- Lack of emergence of middle class — in countries with no middle class it is hard to have skilled labor and business people emerge who will carry economy to later stages or limited national market for locally produced products.
- Gender — gender roles within a state may create regional variations in economic participation or result in population growth that retards affects economic development
- Ethnicity — inter-group hostility may create situations where infrastructure is destroyed, population lost, or some groups prevented from economic participation thereby preventing the country from moving from one stage to another; OR a group may refuse to participate and they may hinder the rest of the country's population from achieving the conditions necessary for advancement