

AP[®] COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

2016 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 8

6 points

Part (a): 1 point

One point is earned for a correct description of the difference between levels of perceived corruption in China and Great Britain.

Acceptable descriptions may include:

- There is greater corruption in China.
- There is less corruption in Great Britain.

Part (b): 1 point

One point is earned for a correct description of the difference between levels of political freedom in China and Great Britain.

Acceptable descriptions may include:

- There is less political freedom in China.
- There is more political freedom in Great Britain.

Part (c): 1 point

One point is earned for a correct explanation of how political freedoms affect the ability of democracies such as Great Britain to fight corruption.

Acceptable explanations may include:

- Freedom of press allows people to criticize the government.
- Transparency highlights corruption within government.
- Elections allow policy makers to be removed.
- Freedom to assemble allows citizens to protest corruption.
- Fair trial rights can make it more difficult to prosecute corrupt officials.
- Question Time in parliament allows legislators to raise questions about corruption.

Part (d): 1 point

One point is earned for a correct description of one way that China is attempting to limit corruption.

Acceptable descriptions may include:

- There are campaigns to fight corruption.
- Oversight committees have been established to investigate corruption.
- Corrupt leaders have been removed or demoted.
- There has been public punishment of corrupt leaders, such as show trials.
- Village elections allow for greater accountability.
- There is training or education for cadres on corruption.
- Citizens can use mobile and online technology to report corrupt officials.
- Rules regulating gifts are more strictly enforced.

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Question 8 (continued)

Part (e): 2 points

One point is earned for a correct description of one shared political reason why China and Great Britain seek to limit corruption.

Acceptable descriptions may include:

- To increase political legitimacy
- To increase political efficacy
- To foster trust in government
- To foster greater accountability
- To solidify hold on power
- To limit antigovernment sentiment such as protests
- To improve international reputation

One point is earned for a correct description of one shared economic reason why China and Great Britain seek to limit corruption.

Acceptable descriptions may include:

- To prevent theft of government revenues
- To reassure trade and investment partners
- To project or protect economic stability
- To improve outlook for future economic growth

A score of zero (0) is earned for an attempted answer that earns no points or for an off-task answer.

A score of dash (—) is earned for a blank.

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POLITICAL FREEDOM AND PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION, 2013		
	Great Britain	China
*Civil liberties	1	7
*Political rights	1	6
**Perception of corruption	76	40

* Freedom House scores range from 1–7; 1 = best, 7 = worst.

** Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index ranges from 0–100; 0 = highly corrupt, 100 = very clean.

Sources: Freedom House Freedom in the World 2013; Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index 2013

8. Corruption is a challenge faced by regimes that have different levels of civil liberties and political rights.

- (a) Based on the information in the table, describe the difference between the levels of perceived corruption in China and Great Britain.
- (b) Based on the information in the table, describe the difference between the levels of political freedom in China and Great Britain.
- (c) Explain how political freedoms affect the ability of democracies such as Great Britain to fight corruption.
- (d) Describe one way that China is attempting to limit corruption.
- (e) Describe one shared political reason why China and Great Britain seek to limit corruption. Describe one shared economic reason why China and Great Britain seek to limit corruption.

Based on the table, there is a much higher level of perceived corruption in China than in Great Britain because China's score of 40 on the Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index is 36 points lower than Great Britain's score of 76, and the lower your score is, the higher the level of perceived corruption you have.

Based on the table there is a much higher level of political freedom in Great Britain than in China because Great Britain's scores

of 1 on both the Freedom House (Civil Liberties and political rights indexes are much lower than China's scores of 7 and 6 respectively, and the lower your score is on the Freedom House Indexes, the more free you are as 1 is the most free and 7 is the least free.

Political freedoms enhance the ability of democracies such as Great Britain to fight corruption because greater political freedoms enhance the transparency of a government, and the more transparent a government is, the less corruption is present. When people have great political freedoms they are able to easily investigate the government and discover corruption, and when they do they can easily vote out corrupt government officials, allowing for political freedoms to enhance the ability of democracies such as Great Britain to fight corruption.

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POLITICAL FREEDOM AND PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION; 2013		
	Great Britain	China
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 - (b) Based on the information in the table, describe the difference between the levels of political freedom in China and Great Britain.
 - (c) Explain how political freedoms affect the ability of democracies such as Great Britain to fight corruption.
 - (d) Describe one way that China is attempting to limit corruption.
 - (e) Describe one shared political reason why China and Great Britain seek to limit corruption. Describe one shared economic reason why China and Great Britain seek to limit corruption.

One way that China is attempting to limit corruption is through the use of anti corruption commissions which investigate the government and the CCP to root out and remove corrupt people from power, thus attempting to limit corruption.

One shared political reason why China and Great Britain seek to limit corruption

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is to enhance political legitimacy[^] for the regime
When people feel that their government is corrupt they will often start to lessen ~~the~~ their support for the government as people do not tolerate corruption well in Great Britain or China, and when people lose support for the government, the legitimacy of that government can often be lessened as people don't see the government as effective

One shared economic reason why China and Great Britain seek to limit corruption is that corruption usually occurs in the form of someone using public money/resources for their own private gain, resulting in a significant loss of money for the state. China and Great Britain seek to limit corruption so that they can use the money that is currently being used for private corrupt gain, for the bettering of the country as a whole.

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POLITICAL FREEDOM AND PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION, 2013		
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- Based on the information in the table, describe the difference between the levels of perceived corruption in China and Great Britain.
 - Based on the information in the table, describe the difference between the levels of political freedom in China and Great Britain.
 - Explain how political freedoms affect the ability of democracies such as Great Britain to fight corruption.
 - Describe one way that China is attempting to limit corruption.
 - Describe one shared political reason why China and Great Britain seek to limit corruption. Describe one shared economic reason why China and Great Britain seek to limit corruption.

Based on the information in the table, China is much more corrupt than Great Britain. This is common. Corruption is more common in patron-client systems like China, whose political elites are selected out of a group called the *guan xi*. Along with corruption, China has much worse levels of political freedom in comparison to Great Britain. Political freedoms affect the ability of democracies such as Great Britain in fighting corruption because their citizens have more individual rights & liberties. One way that China is attempting to limit corruption is that bribery is now considered a serious offense in China. One political reason China & Great Britain seek to limit corruption is that more corruptions leads to a much

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Whether democracy & government structures. An economic reason why China and Great Britain seek to limit corruption is because a government is much stronger corruption free including their economy. In a command economy like China's, the efficiency of their economy is reduced by things like corruption because the economy is controlled by governments.

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POLITICAL FREEDOM AND PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION, 2013		
	Great Britain	China
*Civil liberties	1	7
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**Perception of corruption	76	40

76
-40
36

* Freedom House scores range from 1-7; 1 = best, 7 = worst.
 ** Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index ranges from 0-100; 0 = highly corrupt, 100 = very clean.
 Sources: Freedom House Freedom in the World 2013; Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index 2013

8. Corruption is a challenge faced by regimes that have different levels of civil liberties and political rights.

- (a) Based on the information in the table, describe the difference between the levels of perceived corruption in China and Great Britain.
- (b) Based on the information in the table, describe the difference between the levels of political freedom in China and Great Britain.
- (c) Explain how political freedoms affect the ability of democracies such as Great Britain to fight corruption.
- (d) Describe one way that China is attempting to limit corruption.
- (e) Describe one shared political reason why China and Great Britain seek to limit corruption. Describe one shared economic reason why China and Great Britain seek to limit corruption.

~~China is far more corrupt than Great Britain it has the worst political~~

A) Great Britain is perceived to be far more corrupt than China. 30% more ^{corrupt} than China.

B) The levels of political rights in Britain is the best compared to China's which is almost the worst.

C) Political freedoms affect the ability of democracies to fight corruption because the political rights of a nation are the people running in elections and becoming the leaders they want to be take away their political freedoms & it's a dictatorship.

D)

E)

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Question 8

Overview

The intent of this question was to assess students' understanding of corruption in regimes with different levels of civil liberties and political rights. The skills tested were descriptive and explanatory. Students had six specific tasks: to describe the difference between the levels of perceived corruption in China and Great Britain, to describe the difference between the levels of political freedom in China and Great Britain, to explain how political freedoms affect the ability of democracies like Great Britain to fight corruption, to describe one way that China is attempting to limit corruption, to describe one shared political reason why China and Great Britain seek to limit corruption, and to describe one shared economic reason why China and Great Britain seek to limit corruption.

Sample: 8A

Score: 6

In part (a) the response earned 1 point for correctly describing the difference between the levels of perceived corruption in China and Great Britain by stating that “there is a much higher level of perceived corruption in China than in Great Britain.” In part (b) the response earned 1 point for correctly describing the difference between the levels of political freedom in China and Great Britain by stating that “there is a much higher level of political freedom in Great Britain than in China.” In part (c) the response earned 1 point for correctly explaining how political freedoms affect the ability of democracies such as Great Britain to fight corruption because they “enhance the transparency of a government,” which allows people “to easily investigate the government and discover corruption.” In part (d) the response earned 1 point for correctly describing how China is attempting to limit corruption “through the use of anti corruption [*sic*] commissions [*sic*] which investigate the government and the CCP to root out and remove corrupt people from power.” In part (e) the response earned 1 point for correctly describing a shared political reason why China and Great Britain seek to limit corruption: “to enhance political legitimacy and support for the regime.” In part (e) the response earned 1 point for correctly describing a shared economic reason why China and Great Britain seek to limit corruption: “corruption usually occurs in the form of someone using public money/resources for their own private gain, resulting in a significant loss of money for the state.”

Sample: 8B

Score: 3

In part (a) the response earned 1 point for correctly describing the difference between the levels of perceived corruption in China and Great Britain by stating that “China is much more corrupt than Great Britain.” In part (b) the response earned 1 point for correctly describing the difference between the levels of political freedom in China and Great Britain by stating that “China has much worse levels of political freedom in comparison to Great Britain.” In part (c) the response does not correctly explain how political freedoms affect the ability of democracies such as Great Britain to fight corruption. In part (d) the response earned 1 point for correctly describing how China is attempting to limit corruption as “bribery is now considered a serious offense.” In part (e) the response does not correctly describe a shared political reason why China and Great Britain seek to limit corruption. In part (e) the response does not correctly describe a shared economic reason why China and Great Britain seek to limit corruption.

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Question 8 (continued)

Sample: 8C

Score: 1

In part (a) the response does not correctly describe the difference between the levels of perceived corruption in China and Great Britain. In part (b) the response earned 1 point for correctly describing the difference between the levels of political freedom in China and Great Britain by stating that “the levels [*sic*] of political rights in Britain is the best compared to China’s which is almost the worst.” In part (c) the response does not correctly explain how political freedoms affect the ability of democracies such as Great Britain to fight corruption. In part (d) the response does not correctly describe how China is attempting to limit corruption. In part (e) the response does not correctly describe a shared political reason why China and Great Britain seek to limit corruption. In part (e) the response does not correctly describe a shared economic reason why China and Great Britain seek to limit corruption.