

AP[®] HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

2016 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1

A. Identify the three main economic activities. (1 point total)

(1 point for identifying all three)

Primary: Production of raw materials or natural resource extraction (e.g., agriculture, mining, energy, timber, fishing)

Secondary: Processing or refining of natural resources (e.g., manufacturing finished goods, industry, building construction, assembly, factory work, value-added, blue collar)

Tertiary: Provision of services (e.g., healthcare, technology, communications, financial, wholesale and retail trade, transportation, personal, professional, business services, white collar)

B. Changes as a result of development. (6 points total)

1. **Primary Sector Employment:** Employment in the primary sector decreases as countries develop. This is a result of TWO of the following categories:

2 points (1 point for explanation + 1 point for explanation)

- a. **Technological improvements:** Reduced need for human labor as primary industries add mechanized equipment or processes.
- b. **Industrialization:** Shift toward an increasing percentage of jobs in secondary and/or tertiary (also quaternary, quinary) sectors resulting from changes (e.g., increased demand for manufactured products, agribusiness, higher pay, greater profits, improved education).
- c. **Off-shoring, outsourcing, or colonization:** Reduced employment opportunities as colonies or less-developed countries are utilized for primary resources, rise of multinational/transnational corporations, globalized trade and connectivity.
- d. **Rural to urban migration:** Increased secondary and tertiary-sector employment opportunities in towns and cities draw people away from rural places of primary sector production.
- e. **Environmental change:** Human causes (e.g., resource depletion and/or unsustainable practices, overfishing, deforestation); natural causes (e.g., land becomes less arable, desertification, flooding, extended drought); promotion of sustainability.

2. **Infant Mortality Rate:** Increased funding and access to services for mothers and children (under one years old) lead to a reduction in the IMR as a result of TWO of the following categories:

2 points (1 point for explanation + 1 point for explanation)

- a. **Healthcare:** Improved access to (social and spatial) and/or quality of medical care for expectant mothers and/or their infants, vaccination.
- b. **Social or cultural changes:** Improved health education, infant safety devices, laws that indirectly influence a reduction in IMR, fewer teenage pregnancies, reduced disparities in health care provision and education, improved maternity leave policies, longer spacing between births.
- c. **Environmental factors:** Improved sanitation, clean water supplies, removal of toxic materials and hazardous wastes, infectious disease prevention, reduced air pollution
- d. **Diet or nutrition:** Improved infant and/or maternal nutrition, encouraging breastfeeding, increased access to vitamin supplements (prenatal or for mother), increased access to food and/or food safety (e.g., regulations).

AP[®] HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

2016 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1 (continued)

3. **Women's Social Status:** As a country develops, there is increased equity and access for women as a result of TWO of the following categories:

2 points (1 point for explanation + 1 point for explanation)

- a. **Employment:** Increased employment opportunities in the paid labor force, increased opportunities for equal access to all levels of education leading to higher earning potential, improved maternity leave policies, greater self-sufficiency.
- b. **Societal changes:** Greater gender equality/decline in patriarchal society, reduced gender favoritism of infants, increased social justice and human rights for women, global pressure from other cultures, improved social standing due to education.
- c. **Healthcare:** Increased access to women's healthcare, contraception, family planning.
- d. **Political:** Increased political participation, universal voting rights, increased candidacy by women and political leadership roles, law enforcement protections for women, government funding of women's programs.
- e. **Demographic:** Increased average age of marriage and/or initial motherhood, fewer teenage pregnancies.
- f. **Finance:** Increased access to capital (loans or microloans), decline in barriers for women to start new businesses, increased land tenure.

- A. An example of primary economic activities could be agriculture or mining; ~~mining~~ ^{for example,} growing of wheat and coal mining. Examples of the secondary economic activities include manufacturing of cars or bottling of sodas. Examples of tertiary economic activities include jobs such as researchers and teachers.
- B1. One reason for declines in primary sector employment is the increase in technology in a country. As farming and mining are made easier by new machines, it is no longer required to have as many people working there. As a result, many people formerly employed in the primary sector move to the secondary or even tertiary sector.
- Another reason for the declines in primary sector employment is increasing education. As a country's education system becomes better, many people working in the primary sector are able to become better educated. As a result, many of them are able to find more advanced jobs in the secondary or tertiary sector.
- B2. One reason for a decrease in infant mortality rate would be an increase in medicine in the country. As a country becomes more developed and gets better medicine and healthcare, they are able to provide better hospitals and save more lives. Because of these advances, more babies can be saved in childbirth.
- Another reason would be an increase in education. If a woman can be more educated, then she will

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

know how to care for a child before and after childbirth. As a result, there will be less sick infants and lower infant mortality rate.

33. One reason for increase in women's social status is better education. As citizens of a country learn more, it will become clearer to them that women can do the same things as them. As a result, there will be less discrimination towards women as education increases.

Another reason would be an increase in sexual education. If women learn how to properly take care of themselves and their children, their status as independent leaders will go up. As more methods of birth control and medicine are created, women will have more control over their own bodies, thus increasing their social status.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

A. Primary economic activities include the direct interaction and extraction of raw material from the natural environment. This includes agriculture, fishing, and mining. Secondary economic activities is taking raw material and manufacturing them into products or finished goods. For example an individual working in a clothing factory. Tertiary economic activity is where people provide services. The sector is divided into quaternary and quinary. Quaternary is the management of information and capital, like a call center. Quinary involves high levels of information and education such as a government worker.

B. Primary sector employment declines with improvements in agricultural technologies, similar to the second Agriculture Revolution. New methods of farming and innovations improve the process and yields produced. For example the seed drill creates more organized processes and systems while allowing weeds to be easily spotted. Larger numbers of outputs can be produced by a smaller number of people, decreasing employment. In addition, industry jobs and the service sector pull people from primary economic activity. Located near more urban areas, a greater number of opportunities

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

can be provided to those who move towards the service economy. Production requires a large labor force a lot of which can come from individuals leaving primary activities - decreasing the number employed.

As a country develops there are improvements to healthcare that decrease mortality rates. Improvements can be made in the healthcare itself and access to healthcare. A large part of infant mortality rates is the health of the mother - and monitoring her health increases the infant's chance of survival. Also, diarrhea is an issue that has affected many infants, and having the medicine to treat that increases an infant's chances. Decreases in mortality rates can also occur because of a different social standard. A society shift towards more power for women allows them to go out and work instead of simply staying home to take care of children. The social implication of having less children as they are more of a burden in urban areas decreases mortality rates of infants.

Improvements in women's social status begin ~~similar~~ similarly to the infant mortality rate. In more developed areas, women do not have the expectation to take care of children at home and even start having children at later ages. The decreased total fertility rate leads to a gain in power for women as they

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

have the ability to work. Work by nongovernmental organizations for microcredit programs has greatly improved women's status in developing countries. Microcredit programs give women the chance to provide for themselves rather than relying on their husbands, who treat them poorly. Having small businesses with often high return rates gives women the opportunity to become less dependent on men and more independent for themselves and children.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Primary economic activities include activities where resources are extracted directly from the earth. Such activities include coal mining & agriculture. Secondary economic activities include activities such as retail. Tertiary economic activities include banking and law services.

Declines in primary sector employment is the effect of modern technology. As technology advances, less people are needed because machines can do the job more efficiently. For example farming equipment can help make farming faster than it was when only human power was available. Another reason for the decline of primary sector activities is that there is less demand for these products. For example, coal was the primary source of energy for a while, but discoveries have led to more ways to use other resources that may be cleaner for the environment, so while coal is still in demand, there are now other resources that can do its job just as well, if not better.

A reason for decreases in infant mortality rate is an effect of better healthcare. Even in underdeveloped countries, health care is still more advanced than it was many years ago. This is due to the money governments are putting towards research

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

in healthcare. Another reason for bettering healthcare, which in turn creates a lower infant mortality rate is transportation & communication. With the many ways of quick communication including media, new information can be spread quicker. This makes it easier for better healthcare to be used quickly. Transportation also helps infant mortality rate. Obviously, more advanced healthcare is in developed countries, but with transportation it makes it easier for trained professionals to travel to less developed countries and use their skills to help mothers & infants in those countries. Some doctors do this type of work for their entire career.

Increased women's social status is due to the fact that women now have the same rights as men. As women were given rights, they have continuously proved themselves to be just as good as men, which has been continuously adding to their rights.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

AP[®] HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

2016 SCORING COMMENTARY

Question 1

Overview

This question required students to demonstrate foundational knowledge about the structure of the economy by identifying primary, secondary, and tertiary economic activities (part A), and to explain three changes that occur as a country develops over time. Accomplishment of the second task required integrating knowledge about changes that take place in a country's economic geography (part B1), its population geography (part B2), and its social geography (part B3).

The question was drawn from Part VI (Industrialization and Economic Development) of the AP Human Geography course outline, which requires students to “identify the different economic sectors” (part A); to understand how the primary sector has declined as “the contemporary economic landscape has been transformed by the emergence of service sectors” (part B1); and to “evaluate the role of women in economic development” (parts B2, B3). The question also draws upon essential information, from Part II (Population and Migration), that cites infant mortality rate as a “measure of social and economic development” (part B2).

Sample: 1A

Score: 7

The response earned full credit and demonstrates a comprehensive understanding of primary, secondary, and tertiary industries, as well as development issues in a country with regard to primary sector employment, infant mortality rate, and women's social status. The essay earned 1 point in part A for identifying primary, secondary, and tertiary activities as agriculture and mining, manufacturing, and professional services respectively. The essay earned 1 point in part B1 for explaining that primary sector employment declines as a country develops due to increased technology in farming and mining, which reduces the number of workers needed in the primary sector (B1a). The essay earned an additional 1 point in part B1 for explaining that industrialization is characterized by increased levels of education, which allow people to find advanced jobs in the secondary and tertiary sectors (B1b). The essay earned 1 point in part B2 for explaining that the infant mortality rate decreases as a country develops due to advances in healthcare, medicine, and hospitals (B2a). The essay earned an additional 1 point in part B2 for explaining that educated women can more effectively take care of their infants, causing lower mortality rates (B2a). The essay earned 1 point in part B3 for explaining that women's social status improves as a country develops because increased access to education leads to better jobs for women and less discrimination against women (B3b). The essay earned an additional 1 point in part B3 for explaining that greater access to sex education and contraception gives women more choices and thus a higher social status.

Sample: 1B

Score: 5

The essay earned full credit in part A and partial credit in part B. The essay earned 1 point in part A for identifying primary, secondary, and tertiary activities as agriculture/fishing/mining, manufacturing, and services respectively. The essay earned 1 point in part B1 for explaining that primary sector employment declines as a country develops due to the increased use of technology, which allows fewer people to do the same work that many once did (B1a). The essay earned an additional 1 point in part B1 for explaining that increasing numbers of new service sector jobs pull people away from primary sector jobs (B1d). The essay earned 1 point in part B2 for explaining that healthcare improvements reduce infant mortality because the mother has more medical options to care for her child (B2a). The essay earned 1 point in part B3 for explaining that financial opportunities such as microcredit programs give women the chance to be financially self-sufficient (B3f).

**AP[®] HUMAN GEOGRAPHY
2016 SCORING COMMENTARY**

Question 1 (continued)

Sample: 1C

Score: 3

The essay earned partial credit in part B. The essay earned 1 point in part B1 for explaining that declines in primary sector employment are driven by advances in technology, as fewer people are needed to do the same amount of work (B1a). The essay earned 1 point in part B2 for explaining that decreases in infant mortality rate are facilitated by healthcare advances such as better transportation, which allows healthcare practitioners to reach more women and infants and deliver care (B2a). The essay earned 1 point in part B3 for explaining that increased women's rights lead to greater equality for women (B3b).