

2021

AP<sup>®</sup>

 CollegeBoard

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# AP<sup>®</sup> Human Geography

## Scoring Guidelines

### Set 2

**Question 1: No Stimulus****7 points**

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**(A)** Define the concept of total fertility rate.**1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- A1. Average number of children (e.g., babies, people) born to a female.

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**(B)** Describe ONE difference between the total fertility rate and the rate of natural increase.**1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- B1. Total fertility rate is an estimate of the average number of children born to each female in her childbearing years, whereas the rate of natural increase is the annual growth rate of a population.
- B2. Total fertility rate is an estimate of the average number of children born to each female in her childbearing years, whereas the rate of natural increase equals the birth rate minus the death rate.
- B3. RNI measures population growth, whereas TFR measures fertility.
- B4. RNI includes deaths (e.g., mortality), whereas TFR measures fertility.

*(Part A definition must be correct to score this point.)*

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**(C)** Explain ONE way the total fertility rate changes as a country shifts from an agricultural economy to a manufacturing-based economy.**1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- C1. The TFR drops when women enter the labor force outside the home (and become independent or enter the manufacturing sector).
  - C2. The TFR drops when families no longer need large families for farm labor.
  - C3. The TFR drops when gender equity increases as families move to cities and women gain access to better healthcare.
  - C4. The TFR drops when cost of living (e.g., food, rent, space) goes up for families who move to cities, so it becomes more expensive to raise children.
  - C5. The TFR drops when families move to cities where birth control is more readily available.
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- (D)** Explain how access to education for women in less developed countries is likely to affect the total fertility rate. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- D1. The total fertility rate is likely to decrease with increased access to education for women because additional economic and career options mean they may choose not to have children.
- D2. The total fertility rate is likely to decrease with increased access to education for women because of increased age of first pregnancy.
- D3. The total fertility rate is likely to decrease with increased access to education for women because of increased marriage age.
- D4. The total fertility rate is likely to decrease with increased access to education for women because of decreased teen pregnancy.
- D5. The total fertility rate is likely to decrease with increased access to education for women because of increased access to information on reproduction and family planning options.
- D6. The total fertility rate is likely to decrease with increased access to education for women because of increased gender equity.

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- (E)** Explain the degree to which access to specialized women’s health care (i.e., gynecologic or obstetric care) in more developed countries is likely to affect a country’s total fertility rate. **1 point**

Statement or indication of a moderate to high degree

AND

Accept one of the following:

- E1. TFR is likely to decrease because women have increasing access to information on personal reproductive health.
- E2. TFR is likely to decrease because women have increasing access to birth control.
- E3. TFR is likely to decrease because women have increasing access to surgical sterilization.
- E4. TFR is likely to decrease because women have ability to terminate pregnancies for personal or medical reasons.

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- (F)** Explain ONE economic reason why governments enact pronatalist policies. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- F1. Economic needs for a long-term labor force.
- F2. A need to replace an aging workforce to maintain or increase economic productivity.
- F3. A desire to increase the tax base over the long term.
- F4. A need for workers to care for an increasingly elderly population.
- F5. Economic need for a young labor force.
- F6. Economic need to fund pensions.
- F7. A need to replace an aging workforce to keep economy competitive with countries that have younger populations.

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**(G)** Explain ONE way in which a government may influence an individual’s family planning decisions by implementing a pronatalist policy. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- G1. A government may provide incentives (e.g., financial, tax) for couples to have children.
- G2. A government may provide paid maternity and paternity leave policies as incentives for working parents to have children.
- G3. A government may offer publicly funded or subsidized infant care or childcare to encourage working parents to have children.
- G4. A government may penalize or tax couples with no children or too few children.
- G5. A government may incorporate into law religious dictates that encourage procreation.
- G6. A government may utilize media through use of public service announcements, ads, websites, or movies that promote having children.

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**Total for question 1 7 points**

**Question 2: One Stimulus****7 points**

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**(A)** Describe ONE historical reason for India’s current number of English speakers. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- A1. India has many English speakers because of its colonial history as a part of the British Empire.
- A2. After India gained its independence from British rule in 1947, English remained one of India’s official languages.

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**(B)** Explain ONE contemporary reason why people in China and India are learning English. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- B1. Growth of business, job and trade opportunities with companies or consumers in English language countries.
- B2. Educational opportunities at schools or universities within English-speaking countries.
- B3. Interest by companies from English-speaking countries to trade, expand operations to, or employ people within India or China.
- B4. Growth of English-language online content, entertainment, or media.
- B5. Growth of English-speaking tourism to India and China.
- B6. Increasing participation in international businesses and other organizations (e.g., governmental, non-governmental) that use English as a global lingua franca.
- B7. Growth of tourism from India and China to countries where English is widely used.

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**(C)** Describe ONE barrier to the diffusion of English throughout China. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- C1. Requires learning an unfamiliar alphabet.
  - C2. Resistance by those speaking indigenous languages.
  - C3. Limitations on internet content and social media platforms within China.
  - C4. Strength of Mandarin as a more useful language within the country, strength of Mandarin as the second language of the Internet, and/or lack of publications in English; rural regions of China may have little necessity to learn English.
  - C5. Poorer regions may not have access to English instruction within schools or institutions.
  - C6. If English is not offered at schools, people may be unable to afford private instruction in English.
  - C7. Not enough resident teachers of English as a second language, and/or not enough native speakers of English in China to serve as teachers and mentors.
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- (D)** Using the table, explain ONE reason for the difference in the percentage of English speakers in the Netherlands compared with the percentage in China. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- D1. As a Germanic language, English has close linguistic ties with Dutch. English is not related to Chinese languages such as Mandarin, Yue (Cantonese), and Wu (Shanghainese).
- D2. Dutch schools require foreign language learning from primary school onward, and English language competency is required to graduate from high school. This requirement does not currently exist at the national level in China.
- D3. Education levels in the Netherlands trend higher than they do overall throughout China as being bilingual is a priority. By having a large % of English speakers, the level of development in the Netherlands tends to be higher than that of China.
- D4. There is more exposure to the English language in the Netherlands than in China due to its membership in the European Union.
- D5. Since the end of the Second World War, Dutch education policymakers have emphasized English over German. In China, English language education began to gain popularity in the late twentieth century.
- D6. Because the Netherlands has a comparatively small population, the Dutch view English as an important tool to build cultural and business relationships. In China, with its large population, Mandarin is the dominant language.
- D7. English, closely related to Dutch and with the same alphabet, is comparatively much easier for Dutch to learn than it is for Chinese speakers to learn.

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- (E)** Explain ONE economic reason why a corporation based in an English-speaking country would locate a call center in a country where English is not the dominant language. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- E1. A corporation may find that it is more cost-effective to locate call centers in areas with a lower cost of labor, more relaxed regulations, and fewer worker protections.
  - E2. A corporation may find it advantageous to hire call center staff on an as-needed basis, rather than as full-time employees.
  - E3. If a corporation is expanding into international markets, it may be advantageous to establish local call centers in these markets and hire staff who are native speakers of the local language.
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- (F)** Explain ONE limitation of using the data in the table to understand a country's level of economic development. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- F1. A country's percentage of English speakers is not directly tied to that country's level of economic development.
- F2. Although English is spoken by a large percentage of the population in many more developed countries, English is also widely spoken in some less developed countries (e.g., Philippines) colonized by English-speaking countries.
- F3. Economic development is better measured by indicators such as gross national product per capita and literacy rate, as opposed to the percentage of the population who speak a particular language.
- F4. Non-English speakers may also play a significant role in a country's economic development.

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- (G)** Explain ONE negative local impact of a global lingua franca on places where a different language is spoken. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- G1. Use of a lingua franca may threaten the ability to use or the survival of indigenous languages.
- G2. Use of a lingua franca creates a hierarchy or divide within the community where those who do not speak the lingua franca may be left behind or are not able to enjoy the benefits of globalization.
- G3. Use of a lingua franca may lead to the loss of uniqueness of local culture.
- G4. Use of a lingua franca may lead to cultural change with reduced demand for native language in media and culture.
- G5. Use of a lingua franca may result in increased demand for and proliferation of non-native culture, ideas, products, and styles as these are diffused by foreign media in the lingua franca.
- G6. Use of a lingua franca may create generational tension, as younger speakers are more likely to learn the new language and take advantage of career opportunities, sometimes in places far from home.

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**Total for question 2 7 points**

**Question 3: Two Stimuli****7 points**

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**(A)** Describe the spatial pattern of the clusters located on the map. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- A1. The clusters are mostly located along the eastern and southeastern coast of China.
- A2. The clusters are mostly in or near large urban agglomerations or megacities (e.g., Shanghai, Hong Kong, Guangzhou).

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**(B)** Explain ONE reason for the spatial patterns identified from the map and data table. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- B1. The clusters are mostly located along the coast of China for convenient shipping because the SEZs shown are export oriented.
- B2. The clusters are mostly located along the coast of China to provide access to container ports and global shipping routes.
- B3. The clusters are mostly located along the coast of China because it has better infrastructure or access to skilled labor, making them more attractive to foreign investments.
- B4. Central government planning directed the development of the SEZs (e.g., close to Hong Kong and Macao, the place of origin for many overseas Chinese).

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**(C)** Define special economic zones (SEZs). **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- C1. Areas of a country with economic laws and policies that differ from the country's typical economic laws and policies.
- C2. Areas with economic laws and policies (e.g., tax incentives, business incentives) designed to attract foreign investment.
- C3. Areas with economic laws and policies intended to promote rapid growth through foreign investment.

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**(D)** Explain how ONE economic policy attracts foreign investments in China's SEZs. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- D1. China's SEZs have low minimum wages for workers, resulting in cost savings for foreign investors.
- D2. China's SEZs offer reduced tax rates or tax exemptions to foreign investors, resulting in cost savings for foreign investors.
- D3. China's SEZs do not charge tariffs (e.g., customs duties) on imported materials and parts to be used for re-export, resulting in cost savings for foreign investors.
- D4. China's SEZs give foreign firms the right to hire and fire employees, providing foreign firms access to China's large pool of low-cost labor.
- D5. China's SEZs operate without the direct oversight of China's central government, affording a greater degree of freedom to foreign investors.
- D6. China's SEZs permit foreign ownership of business enterprises, encouraging foreign investors to own and operate businesses in China.

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- (E)** Explain why internal migration patterns increase the profits of corporations located in SEZs within China. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- E1. Internal migrants from lower-income regions provide low-cost labor to corporations located in SEZs.
- E2. Internal migrants from lower-income regions are usually paid less compared to long-term local urban residents who command higher wages as they tend to be more educated and/or skilled.
- E3. Internal migrants from lower-income regions often sign multi-year contracts at a fixed pay rate with employers.
- E4. Internal migrants from lower-income regions often live in company-owned dormitories from which rent is extracted from the workers' pay, which may be profitable for owners who can earn more in rents or pay less in wages.

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- (F)** Explain ONE strength of Wallerstein's world system theory in explaining where these products are made and where these products are sold. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- F1. The world system has a three-tiered structure made up of the core, the periphery, and the semiperiphery. China is a semiperiphery country with low labor costs that makes and exports many products to the core, the semiperiphery, and the periphery.
- F2. The world system has one global market and a global division of labor. China provides a large low-cost labor pool and attractive incentives for global firms to manufacture goods there.
- F3. Almost all economic activity takes place within the context of the world system. Much of the manufacturing activity in China's SEZs is export-oriented for global consumption.

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- (G)** Using the data in the table, explain ONE way in which the products listed relate to these clusters' comparative advantage in global trade. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- G1. Products made in China's SEZs cost less than similar products made in other countries that may be better at producing such goods but cannot do so at such a low cost per unit.
- G2. Clusters take advantage of the economies of scale in which increases in the number of units produced reduce the cost per unit.
- G3. Clusters benefit from agglomeration effects in which similar firms locating near each other reduce the cost of production due to low transportation costs, increased labor supply, and knowledge accumulation.
- G4. China's SEZs gain a comparative advantage because of established infrastructure, supply chains, manufacturing processes, and process innovations.

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**Total for question 3 7 points**