
AP[®] Human Geography

Sample Student Responses and Scoring Commentary

Set 2

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2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1

7 points: 2 + 2 + 1 + 2

A. Identify and describe the dominant sector. (2 points: 1 identification + 1 description)

Identify (1 point): Service or tertiary sector

*Do not accept primary or secondary, but quaternary or quinary is OK if mentioned with tertiary.

Describe (1 point):

- A1. Describe one or more of the following: finance, insurance, real estate, retailing, wholesaling, communications, transportation, administrative, management, health care, media, education, governance, tourism and leisure, food and hospitality, accounting, legal, technology, architecture, or engineering
- A2. Information-based or knowledge-based economy
- A3. Based on a communication infrastructure
- A4. Provision of quaternary, quinary, personal, professional, or business services

B. Describe TWO ways post-industrial countries utilize the international division of labor.

(2 points: 1 description + 1 description) Each point must be from different categories.

- B1. Utilize low-cost labor in other countries (offshoring or outsourcing) to produce goods and services
- B2. Utilize high-skill labor in other countries (offshoring or outsourcing) to provide services or high-tech goods
- B3. Utilize other countries with low cost inputs (land, infrastructure, resources) to produce goods and services
- B4. Utilize other countries with low government regulation and oversight or low taxes
- B5. Utilize other countries with no or few organized labor unions
- B6. Permit the movement of goods and services with no or reduced tariffs through trade agreements
- B7. Recruit guest workers from other countries, or permit free movement of labor through trade agreements
- B8. Recruit high-skill or specialized labor from other countries
- B9. Utilize specialized labor, specialized production methods, and/or agglomerations of specialized industries in other countries

C. Describe changing roles of women in the workforce. (1 point)

- C1. More women employed in a wider array of service sector jobs (especially professional and technical jobs)
- C2. Greater gender equality in the workforce with more women in leadership and management positions or working toward reducing barriers to career advancement
- C3. Working toward reducing pay gap between men and women or increasing pay for women

D. Describe TWO ways brownfields can be redeveloped. (2 points: 1 description + 1 description)

Each point must be from different categories.

- D1. **Commercial:** mixed-use developments, retailing, malls, office, food production or food service, warehousing, distribution centers, transport centers, biofuel production
- D2. **Residential and housing:** apartments, single-family homes, condos, low-income housing, lofts, townhomes, New Urbanism communities, retirement communities

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Question 1 (continued)

- D3. **Recreational:** parks, greenways, golf courses, sports and entertainment facilities
- D4. **Agricultural:** urban farms, community gardens
- D5. **Environmental:** wetland construction, water treatment, nature reserves
- D6. **Government and institutional:** fire stations, municipal buildings, prisons

***Do not accept** schools or K-12 school buildings, which are banned on brownfields.

- A. When a country transitions to a postindustrial economy, the tertiary sector of the economy becomes dominant. This sector encompasses all service jobs; including jobs in retail, education, medicine, business, and more. The tertiary sector is generally the highest-skilled and highest-educated group.
- B. One way countries use the international division of labor to deindustrialize is through outsourcing. This is when companies in more developed countries outsource their manufacturing jobs to developing countries that are still very industry-based. For example, the USA sends a lot of manufacturing labor to Mexican maquiladoras because labor in Mexico is cheaper, and there are fewer regulations. Another way the international division of labor is used is through trade. Postindustrial countries can import many manufactured goods from industrial nations. Trade laws and international organizations, such as NAFTA, aid in that trade flow.
- C. When countries deindustrialize, women are able to seek opportunities in higher-level jobs including management. In an economy centered around manufacturing, women fill many of these jobs because they have low wages. But they also have low potential for growth. So when more tertiary-sector jobs open up, women often fill them. This improves women's careers and increases the country's GDI.

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D. Brownfields in postindustrial cities are large parcels of land ~~that~~ that have no current use in a high-demand area. Cities can turn these former industrial areas into retail centers such as shopping malls to help the economy. Cities can also develop these areas into parks to add greenspace to the city, which increases value. In addition, parks increase public health by encouraging people to spend time outside.

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A. The economic sector that becomes dominant when a country deindustrializes and restructures from an industrial to a postindustrial economy is the tertiary sector. The tertiary sector is one that sells the manufactured goods to consumers and customers. These jobs include retailing and service jobs. Specifically like selling coffee at a cafe, selling shoes at a Nike store, or selling clothes in a mall complex.

B. The first way countries transitioning to a postindustrial economy utilize the international division of labor is by offshoring. Offshoring is the process in which companies move their industry to less developed countries in order to take advantage of the cheaper labor. By doing this, companies are maximizing their profit because they are not spending tons of money on labor. Another way countries transitioning to post industrial economy utilize the international division of labor is because they are attracting workers from developing countries to work for them. This means that the jobs being offered by these companies are attracting, so more workers want to work for them for cheaper. Another way is that these countries in post industrial economies use these international division of labor areas is for comparative advantages. If the LDC is able to do these tasks that the MDC's need, for a cheaper cost, this means the MDC's can focus on their own production of goods, therefore neither of the countries are losing any profit or time.

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c. one way in which the roles of women in the paid labor force of developed countries change as a result of the transition to a post industrial economy is that more women are participating in out of home jobs. this means that rather than the traditional thinking that women should only work at home and take care of children while the man brings home money, females are now getting the education in order to take roles like men. In addition, this also means that the women in these post-industrial economies are having less children because more opportunities are given. Again, rather than the typical role of females only taking care of women, women are now doing the same things as men.

d. the first way brownfields can be redeveloped in post industrial countries is by using technological advances in order to make the fields what they once were. Brownfields are lands that were used for many purposes, but halted production after many negative environmental factors were seen. so, in order to redevelop these brownfields, we must find some sort of way to use machinery that does not harmfully impact the environment. Another way that brownfields can be redeveloped in post industrial countries is by ensuring the environment will no longer be harmed. By making the brownfield lands fertile, and not using harsh products, we can achieve this. As an example we can create new "pesticides" or "herbicides" to therefore eliminate the possibility of polluting the waterways. this harms the environment because pesticides kill, so if we eliminate these factors, these environmental areas can stop being harmed.

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A.) When a country deindustrializes, the tertiary economic sector becomes dominant in the country. The tertiary sector includes jobs involving education and technology, but it mostly revolves around office-jobs. This sector becomes dominant because hard-labor jobs (primary and secondary sectors) tend to decrease as a country's economy evolves into a postindustrial state.

B.) Countries transitioning to a post-industrial state tend to utilize more commercial agriculture. People begin focussing on the profit of farming rather than the beneficial factors of independent farming. Another way the postindustrial economy utilizes the international division of labor is through manufacturing. Less labor is used for mining and extracting raw materials due to advances in technology. Because of this, labor transfers to the manufacturing stage where the goods/final products are made from these materials.

C.) In a postindustrial economy, the roles of women become more prominent in the tertiary sector of the economy because of increased education. Gender inequality tends to decrease as a country becomes more industrialized and developed. Because of this, technology tends to replace women in the labor force and push them towards more advanced jobs (mentally) that require more thinking and higher education.

D.) Brownfields can become redeveloped through technology. With advancements of fertilizers and products beneficial to soil, the fields can become healthy again. Brownfields can also be redeveloped into land that can be used for industrialization purposes.

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2019 SCORING COMMENTARY

Question 1

Note: Student samples are quoted verbatim and may include spelling and grammatical errors.

Overview

Students were asked to demonstrate a knowledge of various aspects of post-industrialization and to demonstrate skills by synthesizing and integrating information across units. Students needed to describe the tertiary sector of a country's economy as it becomes a postindustrial economy. Additionally, students needed to describe how gender roles in the paid workforce change in these countries and how these countries utilize the international division of labor. Students were also expected to demonstrate an understanding of postindustrial urbanization by describing ways in which brownfields can be redeveloped.

Sample: 1A

Score: 7

The response earned full credit and demonstrates a comprehensive understanding of issues regarding the dominant economic sector, ways of utilizing the international division of labor, the changing roles of women in the workforce, and brownfield redevelopment. The response earned 1 point in part A for correctly identifying the tertiary sector as the dominant sector. (A ID) The response earned an additional 1 point in part A for describing the tertiary sector as encompassing all service jobs, including retail, education, medicine, business, and more. (A1) The response earned 1 point in part B for describing the outsourcing of manufacturing to developing countries with low-cost labor as one way countries transitioning to a postindustrial economy utilize the international division of labor. (B1) The response earned an additional 1 point in part B for describing how postindustrial countries utilize other countries that have fewer regulations. (B4) The response earned 1 point in part C for describing how women in postindustrial countries are able to seek opportunities in higher-level jobs, including management. (C1) The response earned 1 point in part D for describing retail centers, such as shopping malls, as one way in which brownfields may be redeveloped. (D1) The response earned an additional 1 point in part D for describing how brownfields can be redeveloped as parks to add green space to the city. (D3)

Sample: 1B

Score: 5

The response earned 1 point in part A for correctly identifying the tertiary sector as the dominant sector. (A ID) The response earned an additional 1 point in part A for describing the tertiary sector as including retailing and service jobs. (A1) The response earned 1 point in part B for describing offshoring as a process in which companies move their operations to less-developed countries to take advantage of their cheaper labor. (B1) The response earned an additional 1 point in part B for describing how postindustrial countries attract workers from developing countries. (B7) The response earned 1 point in part C for describing greater gender equality in the workforce. (C2)

Sample: 1C

Score: 3

The response earned 1 point in part A for correctly identifying the tertiary sector as the dominant sector. (A ID) The response earned an additional 1 point in part A for describing the tertiary sector as including office jobs. (A1) The response earned 1 point in part C for the discussion of greater gender equality in the workforce as countries move along the development spectrum. (C2)