AP® Human Geography

Free-Response Questions
Set 2

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

SECTION II

Time—1 hour and 15 minutes

3 Questions

Directions: You have 1 hour and 15 minutes to answer all three of the following questions. It is recommended that you spend approximately one-third of your time (25 minutes) on each question. It is suggested that you take up to 5 minutes of this time to plan and outline each answer. You may plan your answers in this orange booklet, but no credit will be given for anything written in this booklet. **You will only earn credit for what you write in the separate Free Response booklet.**

Question 1

1. Political geographers analyze territoriality and sovereignty at a variety of scales, including regional, state, substate regional, and local.

   A. Define the concept of territoriality in terms of political geography.

   B. Describe the concept of sovereignty as it relates to the state.

   C. Compare ONE difference in territorial organization between the governments of unitary states and the governments of federal states.

   D. Recently, the United Kingdom decided to withdraw from the European Union. Explain ONE possible reason why sovereignty would play a role in the United Kingdom's decision to withdraw from the European Union.

   E. During the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union, some people in Scotland proposed independence from the United Kingdom. Explain ONE possible reason why territoriality would play a role in the devolution of a state.

   F. Local governments often divide cities into representative electoral districts. Explain how the process of redrawing district boundary lines may affect election results within a city.

   G. Explain why neighboring local governments may face challenges in providing transportation services to residents of a rapidly growing metropolitan area.

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Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

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Question 2

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES, 2020

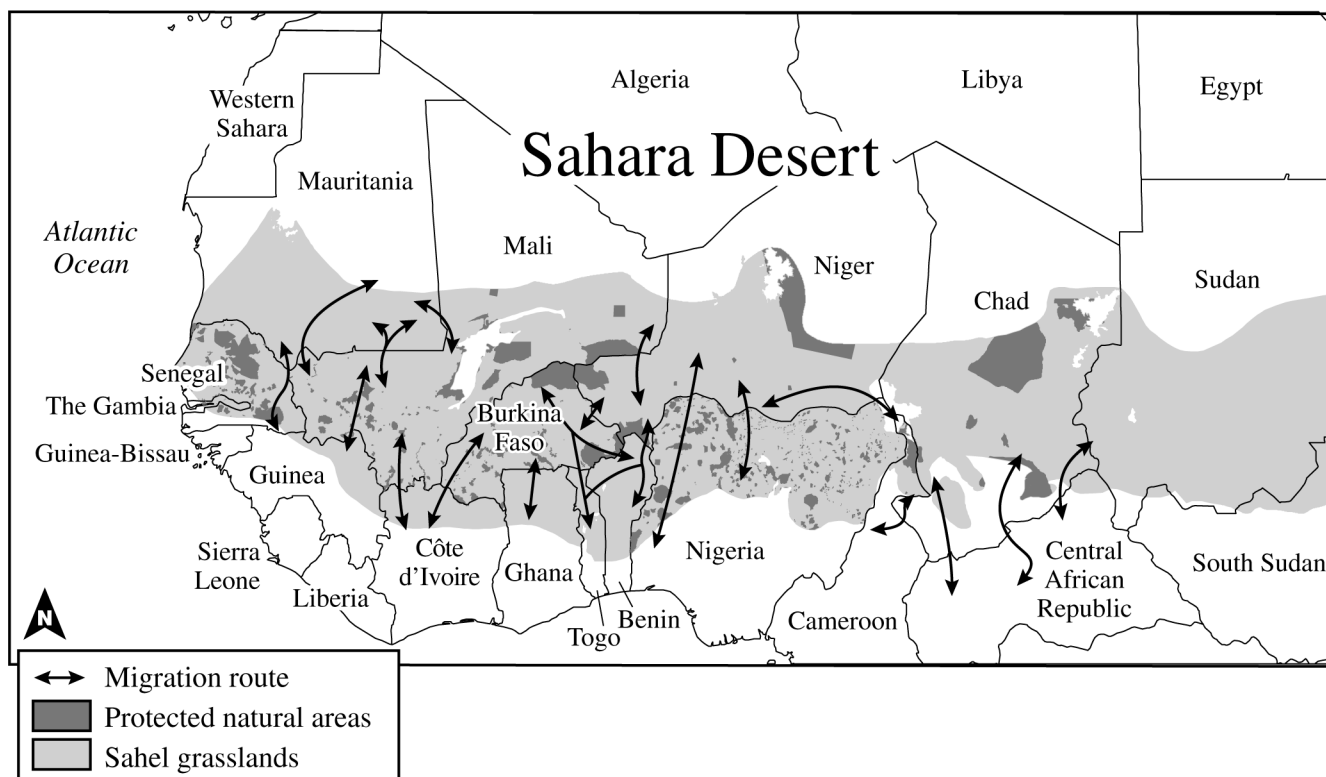| Country	Gross National Income per Capita	Percent of Workforce in Agriculture	Total Fertility Rate	Mean Years of Schooling Women/Men	Life Expectancy	Air Pollution Mortality Rate (per 100,000 people)	Percent of Population with Access to Clean-Burning Fuels
Afghanistan	$1,976	39%	4.5	1.9 / 6.0	61	211	32%
Brazil	$10,857	9%	1.7	8.0 / 7.7	69	30	96%
Finland	$46,343	3%	1.6	12.6 / 12.3	81	7	100%

Source: World Bank, UNICEF

2. In 1990 the United Nations (UN) began using the Human Development Index (HDI) to measure levels of development. In 2015 the UN established the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to set targets for environmental quality, economic development, and social programs.

    A. Using the data categories in the table, identify ONE indicator that is used to calculate HDI scores.

    B. Using a different indicator than the one identified in part A, explain why Brazil's HDI score is higher than that of Afghanistan.

    C. The UN and many countries have promoted sustainability principles. Describe ONE specific way that sustainability goals can respond to economic challenges.

    D. Explain ONE reason why increasing women's access to education is likely to affect a country's total fertility rate.

    E. SDG 8 is to "promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all." Explain ONE way in which a country's development of ecotourism might affect economic growth.

    F. Using data from the table, explain how access to clean-burning fuels for people's homes relates to the life expectancy of a country's population.

    G. Explain how ONE of the countries in the table would be classified according to Rostow's stages of economic growth.

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Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

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Question 3

PASTORAL NOMADISM IN THE SAHEL REGION OF AFRICA

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization

The Sahel is an environmental transition zone between the Sahara desert and the wet tropical forest regions of Africa. The landscape is a semiarid grassland, having distinct dry and wet seasons, and the region is interspersed with shrubs and small woodlands.

SOURCES OF TENSION RELATED TO PASTORAL NOMADISM

Groups	Potential Sources of Tension
Nomadic herders versus crop farmers	• Damage to fields by migrating herds • Overgrazing by migrating herds • Competition for access to water • Increasing size of crop farms
Nomadic herders versus conservation organizations	• Grazing of protected areas • Degradation of natural habitats
Nomadic herders versus government officials	• Failure to follow regulations on cross-border migration • Activities such as smuggling foreign goods

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

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3. Pastoral nomadism is widely practiced in the Sahel region of Africa. The map and table provide information about spatial patterns and social tensions associated with this type of agriculture.

    A. Describe ONE reason for the migration patterns shown on the map.

    B. Describe ONE cause of desertification in the Sahel region.

    C. Explain how pastoral nomadism may affect the cultural landscape of the Sahel region.

    D. Explain ONE way mixed-crop farming could be affected by climatic conditions.

    E. Using the map and table, explain why expanding protected natural areas may affect the migration routes of nomadic herders in the Sahel region.

    F. Using the information in the table, explain why farmers' increased use of irrigation may increase conflicts with nomadic herders.

    G. Explain the degree to which increased access to communication technologies may create cultural convergence among nomadic herders.

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Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

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END OF EXAM