

AP[®] Human Geography 2003 Scoring Guidelines

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Question 1

Evidence from maps (3) (1 point each)		Ways (3) that "Core-Periphery Relations" explains: (1 point each)	
Primacy	BA	Primate cities are economically dominant.	
	BA	Primate cities were colonial economic hubs.	
Rank-Size	Germany	 Rank-Size Rule reflects a mature, integrated (global core) economy. 	
Road systems	Argentina	 In the global periphery, road systems built for an export-oriented economy. 	
	Germany	 In global core, an integrated road system supports advanced/complex economy. 	
Ports/entrepôts	BA, Hamburg, border cities of Germany	 Ports/entrepôts are nodes of economic activity, control, and coordination. 	
City size	Argentina	Core power diminishes with distance from core (distance decay).	

Note:

- 6-point answers MUST have referred to both Argentina and Germany. (If only one country, 5 pts.)
- Acceptable synonyms for primate include: "two times the next largest city", "majority of the population", "dominant city". Unacceptable: "mega city", "large city", "largest city".

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Question 2

Translation: What is this question asking?

The focus is on ...

- Place/Placelessness
- Landscape and distinctiveness
- How tourism affects this distinctiveness
- What you see in a landscape

	Identify (Process at work)		Explain (Evidence in the landscape)	
A. Diminished	Any ONE of the following: Standardization Homogenization Uniformity Sameness [or any defensible synonym]	1 point	 Hotel/fast food chains Infrastructure (airports, roads) Resorts/theme parks (trails, ski runs, etc.) Environmental degradation (litter, pollution, impacts on wildlife) 	1 point for a limited explanation 2 points for an extended explanation with appropriate examples
B. Enhanced	Any ONE of the following: Place preservation Place uniqueness Place marketing	1 point	 Promotion of exotic scenery, wildlife, beaches, ecotourism Conservation of natural resources Maintaining cultural landscapes: Preservation of historic buildings, sites Sustaining indigenous lifestyles (cultures, arts, crafts) 	1 point for a limited explanation 2 points for an extended explanation with appropriate examples

Note: Common errors to watch for:

- Students may perceive "diminishing" as a synonym for "bad" and "enhancing" as a synonym for "good." This question does not call for a value judgment. Expressing an opinion should not be counted against the student, but neither does it earn any credit.
- Students may treat tourism as solely an economic consideration. No credit is lost for such a statement, but
 this question is about tangible manifestations of distinctiveness in the landscape, not economic
 development.

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Question 3

Part A (1 point)	A decreasing death rate in Europe led to increased population.				
	 Europe's position in stage 2-3 led to increased population (implies the above). 				
Part B	Identify (1 point)	Explain (1 point)			
(2 points)	Collapse of agriculture	Potato famine; Irish migration (push)			
	Economic	 Downturns, e.g., Norway, Sweden (push) Job opportunities in United States (pull) Recruiting, e.g., RRs in United States (pull) 			
	• Cultural	 Religious persecution, e.g., Germans, Russian Jews (push) Network connections/chain migrations 			
-	D 127 1	(pull)			
	• Political	Instability, repression, lack of freedom (push)			
Part C	Aspects	Explain			
(3 points)	 Europe's low BR/DR (stages 4-5) OR Europe with aging population 	 General labor shortage Specific labor shortages (e.g., skilled, etc.) Avoid population decline Immigrants as scapegoats General labor shortage Specific labor shortages (e.g., skilled, etc.) 			
	North Africa's high BR (stage 2)	OverpopulationLabor surplus			

Note: In Part C, points are awarded for explanations derived from appropriate aspects of the demographic transition model.