

2021

AP<sup>®</sup>

 CollegeBoard

---

# AP<sup>®</sup> 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. As a country's economy changes over time, its total fertility rate (TFR) can also change. Governments can attempt to affect the total fertility rate through laws or policies.
  - A. Define the concept of total fertility rate.
  - B. Describe ONE difference between the total fertility rate and the rate of natural increase.
  - C. Explain ONE way the total fertility rate changes as a country shifts from an agricultural economy to a manufacturing-based economy.
  - D. Explain how access to education for women in less developed countries is likely to affect the total fertility rate.
  - 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.
  - F. Explain ONE economic reason why governments enact pronatalist policies.
  - G. Explain ONE way in which a government may influence an individual's family planning decisions by implementing a pronatalist policy.

---

**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.**

**Question 2****NUMBER OF ENGLISH SPEAKERS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 2018**  
(in population above age five)

<b>Country</b>	<b>Number of English Speakers</b>	<b>Percent of Population Who Speak English</b>
China	10 million	less than 1%
India	125 million	12%
Netherlands	15 million	90%
Nigeria	79 million	53%
Philippines	92 million	95%
Sweden	8 million	86%
United Kingdom	60 million	98%
United States	296 million	96%

Source: Ethnologue

2. The English language is spoken in many countries but at variable rates. For instance, India and China have similar total populations, each with more than 1.3 billion people. Although India has more English speakers than China, the number of English speakers is growing in both countries.
- Describe ONE historical reason for India's current number of English speakers.
  - Explain ONE contemporary reason why people in China and India are learning English.
  - Describe ONE barrier to the diffusion of English throughout China.
  - Using the table, explain ONE reason for the difference in the percentage of English speakers in the Netherlands compared with the percentage in China.
  - 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.
  - Explain ONE limitation of using the data in the table to understand a country's level of economic development.
  - Explain ONE negative local impact of a global lingua franca on places where a different language is spoken.

---

**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.**

**Question 3**

**SELECTED SPECIALIZED CLUSTERS IN SOUTHERN CHINA**



Town, City	Product	Town's Claimed Contribution
Ouhai, <i>Wenzhou</i>	Eyewear	90% of global-brand products (2016)
Jinjiang, <i>Quanzhou</i>	Zippers	10% of global production (2011)
Chenghai, <i>Shantou</i>	Toys	30% of global production (2014)
Shiling, <i>Guangzhou</i>	Bags, suitcases	70% of European and US mass market (2013)
Gurao, <i>Shantou</i>	Bras	12% of China's production (2014)
Tangxia, <i>Dongguan</i>	Golf products	40% of global production (2011)

\*Places indicated may include multiple clusters. In the table, the larger city names are italicized.

Source: The Economist

3. The map and table show several specialized manufacturing clusters of cities and smaller nearby towns that are located in special economic zones (SEZs) in China.
  - A. Describe the spatial pattern of the clusters located on the map.
  - B. Explain ONE reason for the spatial patterns identified from the map and data table.
  - C. Define special economic zones (SEZs).
  - D. Explain how ONE economic policy attracts foreign investments in China's SEZs.
  - E. Explain why internal migration patterns increase the profits of corporations located in SEZs within China.
  - F. Explain ONE strength of Wallerstein's world system theory in explaining where these products are made and where these products are sold.
  - G. Using the data in the table, explain ONE way in which the products listed relate to these clusters' comparative advantage in global trade.

**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.**

**STOP**

**END OF EXAM**