

**AP<sup>®</sup> Human Geography  
Free-Response Scoring Guidelines**

**Question 1**

**PART A (1 point)**

Define "lingua franca."

Definition: A lingua franca is any language used as a common means of communication, especially in trade or business transactions, in an area where several different languages are spoken, such as Swahili in East Africa

**Must show understanding of use:** means of communication in trade. It is not necessary to provide an example (Swahili) to get the definition point. **However, NO** point is awarded for simply providing an example without the definition.

**PART B (4 points: 1 point for the identification of each of two correct reasons or factors, and 1 point for each of two discussions)**

Identify and discuss TWO reasons for the current rate of diffusion of English as a lingua franca.

Reasons (any TWO of the following):

- Mass media—Global communications networks (movies, television, advertising) touch people's lives in almost every corner of the world. Much of this communications industry is based in the U.S.; therefore, English is the dominant language of communications media and associated with things modern or advanced.
- Business/banking—English has become the common language in global business and banking industries. As a consequence, English has filtered down to activities at all levels.
- Internet—Use of information technology is spreading at exponential rates, and English is the dominant language of the Internet.
- Globalization—This process is drawing distant places closer together. Because many of the elements of globalization have their roots in the U.S., English has become key to communication.
- Travel/tourism—More people travel to other countries, many of them English-speakers, than ever before; the tourism industry relies on a common language to service the needs of tourists. English is the chosen language of tourism because many tour companies are headquartered in English-speaking countries and most of their clients are English speakers.

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**Question 1 (continued)**

**PART C (4 points: 1 point for a brief statement, and 1 point for the amplification of the statement for each country selected.)**

Briefly discuss the role of English in TWO of the following countries today.

Germany

Japan

Nigeria

Germany

- English plays an important role in Germany's participation in the global economy. (1 point)
- Germany is a major economic and political force in the EU; because of a number of different languages used in EU member countries, English has become an important medium for conducting EU business. (1 point)

Japan

- English is the dominant language of business and trade beyond national borders. (1 point)
- The Japanese language is an important part of national identity, but English is essential to Japan's success as an active player in the global economy. (1 point)

Nigeria

- English is the language of Nigeria's colonial past. (1 point)
- With 100 or more local tribal languages and cultural differences that threaten to split the country into warring factions, Nigeria needs a common language to try to unify the country and build a foundation for interaction in the world economy. (1 point)

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**Question 2**

Describe the similarities and differences in the spatial organization of cities in Western Europe and North America in terms of the following aspects. (2 points for each aspect. Discussion MUST include similarities and differences in BOTH Western Europe and North America. 1 point is awarded for EACH area in the discussion.)

Geographic size

Height and design of buildings in central business district

Public space

Patterns of economic class

Ethnic neighborhoods

Geographic size: Cities of North America generally tend to be larger, more sprawling than are cities of Western Europe, especially the younger, postautomobile cities of the American South and West; preautomobile cities tend to be more compact and therefore more similar to cities of Western Europe.

Height and design of buildings in the central business district (CBD): Cities of North America generally have distinctive, high-profile buildings of modern or postmodern design in the CBD; cities of Western Europe tend to have a flat profile with most buildings rarely rising above five stories and reflecting historic rather than modern styles; in both cases the CBD is the center of business activity.

Public space: Cities of Western Europe are more pedestrian-oriented and tend to preserve park area, plaza, historic sites, and other public spaces; cities of North America are more automobile-oriented and more people live in suburban neighborhoods where the mall has taken the place of traditional public spaces, rather than in the city. Cities of both Western Europe and North America are cognizant of the need for parks and other public spaces.

Patterns of economic class: Cities of both Western Europe and North America have varying economic classes, but their spatial arrangement is not always the same; in European cities middle-class workers are likely to be found in historic areas or near the city center; in North American cities, the middle class is more likely to occupy housing in the suburbs, and inner city neighborhoods are more likely to be occupied by low-income workers or to be experiencing gentrification and the return of young professionals.

Ethnic neighborhoods: Many cities of Western Europe have less distinct ethnic neighborhoods compared to cities of North America; ethnic neighborhoods of Western European cities are more likely to be found in suburban margins rather than in inner city neighborhoods (zones in transition), as in North American cities; ethnic neighborhoods in North American cities tend to be dynamic, shifting location as the economic circumstances of the immigrants change; neighborhoods of Western European cities tend to be more static.

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**Question 3**

**PART A (1 point)**

Define "industrial agriculture."

Definition: Industrial agriculture is the current stage of commercial agriculture resulting from the shift of the farm as the center of production to a position as just one step in a multiphase industrial process that begins on the farms and ends on the consumer's table.

**PART B (2 points: 1 point for the identification; 1 point for the discussion of the description)**

Identify and describe ONE benefit of industrial agriculture.

Benefits (any ONE of the following):

- Reduction of financial risks and capital outlay for individual farmers: "Family farms" or small commercial farmers need considerable capital to plant and produce crops each year. Industrialization of agriculture reduces this as corporate-level management assumes much of the initial capital investment and risk, while farmers provide land, labor, and knowledge.
- Benefits to consumers: Industrialization of agriculture has introduced economies of scale in production and greater uniformity in agricultural products.
- Access to more distant markets: Industrialization of agriculture has given farmers greater access to global markets. [Also acceptable: markets farther from the central business district of the closest city to the farm; changes to the von Thünen model.]

**PART C (4 points: 1 point for EACH identification; 1 point for EACH impact discussed)**

Discuss TWO environmental impacts associated with industrial agriculture.

Impacts (any TWO of the following):

- Use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides: Industrialization of agriculture usually involves high inputs of chemical fertilizers to enhance yield and pesticides to manage crop loss; this results in the introduction of potentially toxic chemical into rivers, groundwater, and the food products themselves.
- Use of irrigation: Industrialization of agriculture frequently is dependent on irrigation, thus putting stress on already limited water resources; agriculture competes with other water demands such as industry and household uses.
- Biotechnology: Industrialization of agriculture increasingly involves use of biotechnology and genetically engineered plants, raising concerns about the environmental impacts of these products, loss of genetic diversity inherent in traditional plants, and the health consequences for consumers.