

## FRQ Writing Commands and their Protocols

### Low-Order Commands

#### Protocol for **IDENTIFY** writing prompt:

Simply put, provide a brief reason. 2-6 words will suffice though encourage a complete sentence that also incorporates the question.

2012 Q1A: Identify three examples of walls or other barriers built by countries in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

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1a

One wall or barrier built in the twentieth century is the border between the U.S. and Mexico. Another wall or barrier would be the border between the U.S. and Canada. Another wall or barrier would be the border between North and South Korea.

#### Protocol for **IDENTIFY USING A MAP** writing prompt:

Rubrics accept answers for proper names of locations and vernacular regions. This is the same for the prompt NAME USING A MAP.

2012 Q3A: Identify Countries X, Y, and Z on the map above.

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

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Question 3

A. Country X is France, country Y is the Netherlands, and country Z is Germany.

#### Protocol for **DEFINE** writing prompt:

Define is the easiest type of low-order question. Students will get a point for properly writing a clear definition of what is asked.

2015 Q3A: Define the term "refugee."

ANSWER PAGE FOR QUESTION 3

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A. Refugees are people forced or pushed away from their home country due to varying social, economic or political factors. Often they are displaced and

#### Protocol for **NAME** writing prompt:

Provide proper names of a phenomenon. One word answers are acceptable, though encourage a complete sentence that incorporates the question in the answer.

2001 Q1Aiii: Name two regions in different parts of the world, where the Green Revolution has had a significant impact on crop yields.

Although the Green Revolution has had a global impact, its influence has been especially noteworthy in the rice crops of Asia as well as in crops of the Indian subcontinent. In each of these areas, the Green Revolution has helped feed rapidly growing populations. However, not all areas in these regions have benefited equally, and poverty remains a problem in many villages throughout eastern Asia and the subcontinent of India.

Protocol for **NAME USING A MAP** writing prompt:

Simply put, students must name the location or phenomenon on a provided map. Proper names are required. Examples come from the 2002 question about naming states, nations, and nation-states; and the 2009 question that asked students to name the religious groups in the United States.

2009 1A: Using the letters in the legend, name the three religious groups shown on the map.

Religious group X is Mormonism, religious group Y is Lutheran, and religious group Z is baptist.

Protocol for **LIST** writing prompt: (Only in 2004)

A simple bullet point list is all that AP requires of the kids. A 2-4 word answer will suffice, though encourage a complex sentence that addresses the question and uses commas to separate the listed answers.

2004 Q2A: List two factors that have increased the demand for poultry.

Agriculture is restructuring itself as a very essential part of the world ~~economic~~ economy. Industrialization builds off of agriculture. There have been many factors leading to poultry production in the United States, however two stick out from the rest. Poultry is so common in food today so it is a great way to boost and diversify an economy. Poultry is very widely distributed among many countries in places like East Asia and South America. Poultry can do nothing but help an economy like the one of the United States. Poultry is recently (late 20th century) became a major part of the United States' economy. A great amount of meals in the average U.S. family household has poultry or another type of meat as the main course or drink of the meal. Poultry allows <sup>the</sup> industrial sector of economic organization to build off because poultry is cleaned in factories and then distributed to stores throughout the United States. The poultry production in the U.S. is distributed in many areas like the southern part, the midwestern part, and Great Plain area. These areas then distribute the poultry to core areas like Los Angeles, Chicago, Atlanta, and New York to be made use of by residents. It is merely ~~one~~ in the one of the many cycles in the U.S. economy.

### High-Order Commands

Protocol for **DESCRIBE** writing prompt:

Have students write the characteristics of what is being asked. Usually when prompted this question, the AP questions are asking for them to describe a place or region. However, students might also be required to describe a person or situation depending on the course. In 2014 they used the word describe, however on their rubric, it asked for a simple definition.

2009 Q2A: Describe a typical location of squatter settlements within urban areas of megacities on the global periphery.

A. Squatter settlements generally occur on the outskirts of cities. There is some open space, but still access to the ~~city~~ city. Cities are difficult to police so this outer location makes them more difficult to find. Squatters are illegal, so ~~they~~ they locate themselves away from easy places to be caught.

Protocol for **DISCUSS** writing prompt:

Give factual information about a topic. Write a factual splat on what the prompt asks. Facts, facts, facts- then explain protocol: In 2009, the discuss prompt did not require an explanation.

1. Topic Fact
2. Then answer the question, "what is the reason for this?" - Students should write- "The reason for this fact being the way that it is..."

2015 Q3B: Discuss ONE political, ONE social, and ONE environmental reason why refugees flee their country of origin.

B. A political reason why refugees may flee their country of origin is a revolution or overthrow of government. A new leader or dictator may implement authoritarian style practices, such as oppressed rights and freedoms, that influence individuals to flee. It is also possible that authoritarian regimes will use military force (or other forms of violence) that will make citizens feel insecure or threatened and cause them to leave.

A social reason refugees may flee their country of origin is an ethnic cleavage or tension. Two forms of religion may be present in one region and the ideology could clash with one another. For example, the clash between Sunni and Shia Muslims. These ethnic differences may lead to violence or oppression and refugees are influenced to leave so that they may practice their culture elsewhere.

An environmental reason why refugees may flee their country of origin would be a natural disaster or very sudden environmental change. An area that gets hit by a Tsunami (like Japan) or earthquakes (in Nepal) can have massive destruction in a matter of hours. Thousands of people may be left homeless and forced to leave their country of origin.

Protocol for **IDENTIFY AND DISCUSS** writing prompt:

Use the protocol for IDENTIFY and then the protocol for DISCUSS, though the 1. Topic Fact protocol under DISCUSS may become redundant after answering the IDENTIFICATION prompt.

2015 Q1C: Identify and discuss TWO political consequences that could result from redistricting.

One political consequence of redistricting is creating nearly impossible to lose seats for a given political party. Whether it is positions like senators or state reps, gerrymandering and redistricting can effectively hand a seat over to a candidate on a silver platter. For example, in Texas, Ted Cruz can say basically whatever he wants ~~it~~ because of the overwhelmingly republican district he runs for. That specific district has been drawn to guarantee a republican vote. If the redistricting hadn't happened, Mr. Cruz would have to be more careful and try to appeal to more groups.

Another political consequence of redistricting is disproportionate voter representation. Many of these districts fail to represent the whole population, skewing votes one way or another. This can lead to voter frustration or even an outright drop in voter participation. If voters feel they will be ignored due to their views in relation to that of the rest of the district, they may not even bother to vote, and this could just perpetuate more gerrymandering.

Protocol for **IDENTIFY AND COMPARE/CONTRAST** writing prompt:

Students receive points only when comparing two or more phenomenon and mentioning what is happening on each side. Students will NOT receive points when only stating one phenomenon that occurs on one topic alone. Have students follow a pattern such as, "Apples are similar/different to oranges in that Apples \_\_\_\_\_, while Oranges\_\_\_\_\_."

2014 Q1A: Identify and compare three differences between the stages of economic growth and the core-periphery model.

A. Rostow's Modernization Model explains that each state passes through 5 stages of development until it reaches the last stage. Wallerstein's Core-Periphery Model explains that the world is made up of a 3-tier structure and each country fits into one tier. The first difference between the two models is that in Rostow's model each country moves on a similar path and <sup>ultimately</sup> ~~passes~~ <sup>wants to</sup> through each stage to reach the goal of stage 5. However, in Wallerstein's model states are categorized into either a core, periphery, or semi-periphery state. The countries ~~model~~ do not move through the tiers, but rather are identified as a tier. Furthermore, another difference is quite simple; Rostow's Model is made up of 5 stages while Wallerstein's model ~~is~~ has 3 tiers. The 5 stages are: Traditional, Pre conditions to Takeoff, Take off, Drive to Maturity, and High Mass Consumption while the 3 tiers as previously stated are Core, Periphery, and Semi-periphery. Lastly, another difference is that in Wallerstein's model, the tiers are all connected under one world economy/market and one division of labor. ~~they~~ <sup>countries</sup> can form dependencies and are interconnected. However, Rostow's model follows the independent progress of a country as it climbs the ladder of stages. It acknowledges that all countries can reach the last stage and do not have to be stuck in tiers.

Protocol for **EXPLAIN** (typically 2 pts) or **IDENTIFY AND EXPLAIN** writing prompt:

1. Provide a brief reason of who/what/where/when/why/how people/places/situations are/is/was/will be affected.
2. Then write, "To explain where/when/why/how/what is/has happened/happening/will happen is because..."

2013 Q2B: Identify and explain one social consequence and one economic consequence that countries face as their populations age.

B.) A social consequence of a rising average population age is that certain commodities suited for younger people are no longer of use. Because the majority of the population is older places like clubs, amusement parks, or late night activities are in less demand than retirement complexes and other elderly activity places. This ties into an economic consequence that is, who is going to support the aging population and how? In Belgium, it is predicted that in 2050, 28% of its population will be 65 or older, which is about retirement age. Less people of working age means that things like

social security are not being fed into as much. Unless every person has an independent retirement fund, there will not be enough workers to support them. That could lead to an increase in retirement age on the next generation in order to replenish the economy.

2012 Q2C: **Explain** one reason why shifting cultivation was sustainable in the past.

Shifting cultivation was sustainable in the past because there weren't as many people, so there was plenty of land that was available for the practice.

Protocol for **EXPLAIN USING EXAMPLES** writing prompt:

Use the writing protocol for EXPLAIN and then use a real world example to strengthen the explanation. Depending on the rubric, some responses might require a real-world example while others a general example.

2010 Q2B: Using an example of a specific industry other than the one portrayed on the map above, explain under what conditions an industry would locate near raw materials.

An industry would be near the raw materials in bulk-reducing products, or industries whose final product weigh less and does not require much special consideration to transport. An example of this kind of industry is the paper industry. The raw material; most typically wood, is heavy and considerably more costly to transport than paper, which is light and resilient. It would therefore be cost-effective for paper industries to be located nearer to forests than the market.

Protocol for **APPLY AND EXPLAIN** writing prompt: (Only been asked once)

This prompt may require a student to apply a principle, theory, or concept to a given map, chart, graph, or image. Students should be able to first IDENTIFY the correct principle, theory, or concept and then EXPLAIN how the given map, chart, graph, or image exemplifies it.

2007 Q1B: Choose either activity X or activity Y and apply the underlying principles of von Thünen's agricultural land-use model to explain the location of the activity.

B. Activity X would be located close by to the city because of several reasons related to the model. One reason is that the produce ~~grow~~ grown spoils quickly <sup>and is easily damaged</sup> so it must be located nearby to customers. Also, it is cheaper to transport the food when the farming is located close by. Also, specialty crops are not usually extensively grown so not as much land needs to be bought and cultivated. Therefore, it is cheaper to locate nearby the urban centers.

Protocol for **APPLY AND PREDICT** writing prompt: (Only been asked once)

This prompt may require a student to apply a principle, theory, or concept to predict where the phenomenon will occur and or what the effects will be. Students should be able to first IDENTIFY the correct principle, theory, or concept and then to EXPLAIN how their principle/theory/concept will make an impact.

2007 Q1A: Apply the underlying principles of von Thünen's agricultural land-use model to predict the locations of the activities shown in X and Y relative to a large urban area.

perishability of products and costs. Activity X would be located very close to the center of the large urban area. Activity Y could be explained with cost, transportation and distance from center. Activity Y is located on the outer edges of the large urban area due also to maximize profits, increase perishability time and transportation costs. Grains can last longer than produce