

# AP<sup>®</sup> HUMAN GEOGRAPHY 2016 SCORING GUIDELINES

## Question 2

### A. Using the map, identify the primary language spoken in the shaded area. (1 point total)

French, Québécois French, Canadian French, French Canadian, the Francophone world

### B. Explain how bilingualism can have a positive impact on a country (2 points total)

(1 point for basic explanation; 2 points for full explanation)

1. **Cultural diversity/multiculturalism:** Bilingualism fosters an openness to immigrants, minority empowerment, minority rights, and the expression of unique cultural products (e.g. music, literature, film, television).
2. **Political identity:** Bilingualism attempts to establish local, regional, or provincial government, which allows some level of self-government and prevents potential political conflict.
3. **Sense of place:** Bilingualism gives minority language speakers a feeling of belonging or value and produces a unique cultural landscape (e.g., architecture, farming, signage).
4. **Syncretic culture:** The use of two languages leads to mixed figures of speech or synthetic vocabulary, or the use of two languages in a single conversation (code-switching), which leads to diverse social interaction.
5. **Education:** Bilingual students, as opposed to monolingual students, can have more improved knowledge, perspectives, and skill sets.
6. **Political linkages:** Bilingualism improves political relationships and creates additional allies.
7. **Economic advantages:** A multiple-language population can develop global business opportunities and promote tourism.

### C. Explain how bilingualism can have a negative impact on a country. (2 points total)

(1 point for basic explanation; 2 points for full explanation)

1. **Cultural tension:** Discrimination, segregation, barriers to social or political interactions, ethnocentrism.
2. **Centrifugal political forces:** Regionalized language areas within the country may seek independence or become areas of political or armed conflict; separatism may affect economy or weaken the political state (devolution).
3. **Challenges to unity:** Loss of understanding and translation problems with the creation of country-wide policies and/or the delivery of services.
4. **Education:** Higher public or private costs incurred to educate language groups separately or to include both languages in a single education system.
5. **Economic disadvantages:** Increased costs to print or broadcast public information, documents, signage, or provide public services, perform elections, or enforce laws and public safety; imposition on businesses, practically or legally, to advertise and provide products and services in more than one language.
6. **External threat:** Irredentism, any country using the excuse of linguistic connections to interfere with internal affairs of the other country.

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**Question 2 (continued)**

**D. Discuss TWO reasons, other than language, why Canada does not fit the nation-state concept. (Two points total)**

2 points (1 point for reason with detailed examples + 1 point for reason with detailed examples)

1. **Multiple nations:** Presence of First Nations, indigenous people; Québécois, Anglo Canadians
2. **Multiple ethnicities:** East, South, or Southeast Asians; Eastern Europeans; French Caribbean; Latin Americans; or African immigrants.
3. **Cultural diversity:** Multiple religious groups (e.g. Catholics, Protestants, Hutterites, Muslim, Jews, Buddhist, Eastern Orthodox, Hindu, Sikh, Animist, secularism) or cultural traditions (e.g. food, customs).
4. **Ethnoregionalism:** Federal state is a way to address regionalism; devolution (more power given to Québec and Nunavut in recent years); rise in devolution reduces power in Ottawa; indigenous land rights; Nunavik in Québec.
5. **Regional party politics:** Regionalism that challenges unity; rise of nationalist, separatist or political movements (e.g. FLO, Parti Québécois, Coalition Avenir Québec, Québec Solidaire) or east-west split in conservative Canadian national politics.
6. **Government policies:** Policies that emphasize multiculturalism over melting pot.
7. **Heterogeneity vs. homogeneity:** Heterogeneity contrasted with the nation-state ideal of homogeneity or discussion that contrasts Canada with another country (e.g. Japan, Iceland, Denmark, Poland).