Question 1

American Scoring Commentary

AP® United States Government and Politics

Question 2

American Scoring Commentary

AP® United States Government and Politics
Question 6

2003 SCORING COMMENTARY

AP® UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Score 5

Question 4

2003 SCORING COMMENTARY

AP® UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Score 4
### Question 2

2002 Scoring Guidelines

AP® United States Government and Politics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Highest possible score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Strong performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Moderate performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Limited performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Minimal performance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PART A**

Question 2

The U.S. government has a system of checks and balances that allows different branches of government to oversee each other. Explain how this system works and why it is necessary for the functioning of the government.

**PART B**

Evaluation of Evidence

1. **Evidence of Understanding**
   - Explain the system of checks and balances.
   - Identify the branches of government that oversee each other.

2. **Analysis of Evidence**
   - Discuss the importance of this system.
   - Provide examples of how it has been used in practice.

**PART C**

Response to Question

1. **Response to Question**
   - Discuss the system of checks and balances.
   - Explain the importance of this system for the functioning of the government.

## Scoring Rubric

- **Total Possible Score**: 6 points
- **Minimum Score**: 2 points
- **Maximum Score**: 6 points

### Scoring Notes

- **Part A**: 3 points
  - 1 point for a clear explanation of the system of checks and balances
  - 1 point for providing examples of this system in practice
  - 1 point for identifying the branches that oversee each other

- **Part B**: 3 points
  - 1 point for a clear explanation of the importance of the system of checks and balances
  - 1 point for discussing examples of how it has been used in practice
  - 1 point for providing a well-organized response

- **Part C**: 3 points
  - 1 point for a clear explanation of the system of checks and balances
  - 1 point for identifying the branches that oversee each other
  - 1 point for discussing the importance of this system for the functioning of the government
AP® United States Government and Politics

2002 Scoring Guidelines

Question 1

A. 

Part I: 

6 points total

Part II: 

6 points total

B. 

Part I: 

5 points total

Part II: 

4 points total

C. 

Part I: 

4 points total

Part II: 

3 points total

D. 

Part I: 

3 points total

Part II: 

2 points total
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

AP United States Government and Politics

Program Assessment

Collegeboard

2004 Free-Response Questions

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

National Association of Secretaries of State (NASO)
National Association of County Clerks (NACC)
American Bankers Association (ABA)
American Bar Association (ABA)

Explain the functions of state and local government in the United States. Include the roles of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, as well as the responsibilities of the governor, mayor, and other local officials. Discuss the impact of federalism on state and local government and the interdependence between the two levels of government.

1. Comparison of state and local government:
   (a) Executive branch
      - Governor and lieutenant governor
      - Department heads
   (b) Legislative branch
      - State Senate and House of Representatives
   (c) Judicial branch
      - State Supreme Court and lower courts
   (d) Fiscal matters
      - State budget and local budget
   (e) Service delivery
      - Education, health, transportation, public safety

2. Federalism:
   (a) Powers and responsibilities of state and local government
   (b) Effect of federalism on state and local government
   (c) Interdependence between state and local government

3. Contemporary issues:
   (a) Education
      - Funding, standardized testing, teacher salaries
   (b) Health care
      - Insurance coverage, Medicare, Medicaid
   (c) Transportation
      - Public transit, highways, infrastructure
   (d) Public safety
      - Policing, firefighting, urban crime

4. Examples:
   (a) California's Proposition 13
   (b) Texas's school voucher system
   (c) New York City's budget crisis
   (d) Chicago's police reform

5. Future challenges:
   (a) Fiscal sustainability
   (b) Economic development
   (c) Immigration
   (d) Environmental issues

6. Conclusion:
   (a) Role of federalism in addressing current challenges
   (b) Pros and cons of state and local government
   (c) Opportunities for collaboration

2. The role of the executive branch:
   (a) Governor's responsibilities
   (b) Legislative agenda
   (c) Budget formulation
   (d) Public relations

3. The role of the legislative branch:
   (a) Lawmaking
   (b) Oversight
   (c) Appropriations
   (d) Committee system

4. The role of the judicial branch:
   (a) Adjudication
   (b) Interpretation
   (c) Remedies
   (d) Checks and balances

5. The role of the governor:
   (a) Appointments
   (b) Line-item veto
   (c) Emergency powers
   (d) Political influence

6. The role of local government:
   (a) Home rule
   (b) Property taxes
   (c) Local initiatives
   (d) State preemption
END OF EXAMINATION

Free-Response Questions

2004 AP® United States Government and Politics

Collegboard
Question 2

2004 SCORING GUIDELINES

AP® United States Government and Politics

Part A (5 points) 1 point for each correct description. 1 point for general description. 1 point for detailed description.

Part B (5 points) 2 points for each correct description. 1 point for general description. 1 point for detailed description.
Question 4

2004 Scoring Guidelines

AP United States Government and Politics

Score of 6 (0% of the possible points)

6 points

Score of 5 (25% of the possible points)

5 points

Score of 4 (50% of the possible points)

4 points

Score of 3 (75% of the possible points)

3 points

Score of 2 (100% of the possible points)

2 points

Score of 1 (100% of the possible points)

1 point

Score of 0 (100% of the possible points)

0 points
Question 1

204 A+ U.S. Government & Politics Free Response Questions

Student Performance Objectives

Advanced Placement

CollegeBoard
The College Board.

Commentary

AP United States Government and Politics

AP US Government and Politics

Presentation

2006 Scoring Commentary

United States Government and Politics

Question 1

2006 Scoring Commentary
Question 1

The bar graph above shows the number of students enrolled in different programs at a college. The highest enrollment is in the College of Arts and Sciences, followed by the College of Business, and then the College of Engineering. The lowest enrollment is in the College of Social Sciences.

Which program has the highest enrollment?

Options:
A. College of Arts and Sciences
B. College of Business
C. College of Engineering
D. College of Social Sciences

Free-Response Questions

2006 AP U.S. Government and Politics

Program Performance Grade:

College Board

AP U.S. Government and Politics

Sample Answer

The bar graph above shows the number of students enrolled in different programs at a college. The highest enrollment is in the College of Arts and Sciences, followed by the College of Business, and then the College of Engineering. The lowest enrollment is in the College of Social Sciences.

Which program has the highest enrollment?

Options:
A. College of Arts and Sciences
B. College of Business
C. College of Engineering
D. College of Social Sciences

Sample Answer

2006 SCORING COMMENTARY
2

2006 AP United States Government and Politics
AP U.S. Government and Politics

SECTION II
FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

The College Board.

The College Board.

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END OF EXAM
STOP

5. The United States Treasury issues a variety of obligations, including government securities, which are sold in the primary and secondary markets. These securities include Treasury bills, notes, and bonds. Treasury bills have a maturity of less than one year, Treasury notes have a maturity of one to ten years, and Treasury bonds have a maturity of more than ten years. The primary market is the place where the government sells new securities, while the secondary market is where existing securities are bought and sold. The demand for government securities affects the interest rate on loans and the availability of credit.

6. Fiscal policy is the use of government spending and taxing to influence the economy. When the government increases spending or decreases taxes, it stimulates the economy by increasing aggregate demand. When the government decreases spending or increases taxes, it slows down the economy by decreasing aggregate demand. The government uses fiscal policy to achieve macroeconomic goals such as full employment, price stability, and economic growth. Fiscal policy can be adjusted through changes in government spending and taxation.

7. Monetary policy is the use of the money supply and interest rates to influence the economy. The Federal Reserve, the central bank of the United States, implements monetary policy. Open market operations, changes in reserve requirements, and changes in the discount rate are tools used to adjust the money supply. The Federal Reserve can also affect the money supply indirectly by setting the target for the federal funds rate. Changes in the federal funds rate affect the interest rate on loans and the availability of credit.

FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS
2006 AP UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

SOCIAL SECURITY RECEIPTS, SPENDING, AND RESERVE INFLATION, 2001-2003

FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS
2006 AP UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
Question 3

Prove the theorem that the sum of the angles of a triangle is 180 degrees. Discuss the implications of this theorem in geometry and trigonometry. Explain how this theorem is used in practical applications, such as in navigation and engineering. What are the common errors or mistakes in applying this theorem?