



INTRO TO FREE RESPONSE QUESTIONS: ICE CREAM

Responses must ALWAYS be in complete sentences.

List/ identify types of Ice Cream.

Define Ice Cream.

Describe Ice Cream.

Explain Ice Cream.

Discuss Ice Cream.

Compare (and Contrast) Ice Cream with milkshakes.

What does each command/action verb require you to do?

Command/Action	Definition	Expectation
Identify	Establish or indicate who or what (someone or something) is.	Often, a single, well-written sentence is sufficient, but you can add clarifying details. However, do not contradict or add confusion to your original answer.
Define	State or describe exactly the nature, scope, or meaning of.	Provide a concrete, real-world example to strengthen your definition.
Describe	Give an account in words of (someone or something), including all the relevant characteristics, qualities, or events.	Note the attributes or characteristics of a place, idea, or person.
(Identify)/Explain	Make (an idea, situation, or problem) clear to someone by describing it in more detail or revealing relevant facts or ideas.	Offer reasons, facts, or ideas to make an idea plainly understood. Examples will support your explanation.
Discuss	To write about (a topic) in detail, taking into account different ideas and opinions.	Elaborate so that the reader will sufficiently understand the topic.
Compare (Contrast)	To show <u>similarities</u> or differences of two items	Choose two or more phenomenon and mention what is happening <u>on each side</u> respectively.

Examples from past AP Exams.

Identify primary, secondary, and tertiary economic activities.

A. An example of primary economic activities could be agriculture or mining; ^{for example,} growing of wheat and coal mining. Examples of the secondary economic activities include manufacturing of cars or bottling of sodas. Examples of tertiary economic activities include jobs such as researchers and teachers.

Define the term "refugee."

ANSWER PAGE FOR QUESTION 3
*a) A refugee is a person who leaves their home country in search of better situation. A refugee can leave for political, economic, social, or environmental reasons but they are different from migrants in that refugees usually need to leave in order to be safe and stay alone whereas a typical migrant can often choose to leave solely for increased opportunities or for personal reasons.

Describe ONE social program or policy that a country with a high population growth rate could use to decrease population growth, and identify ONE potential impact of this strategy.

D: One policy that could be put in place is required education for women up until at least high school. If women and girls are able to learn about health, especially relating to children and preventative birth methods, the crude birth rate would decline. Education would also make women more able to work rather than only taking care of children. This can cause women to prolong starting a family in order to take advantage of other economic opportunities.

Identify and explain one social consequence, one economic consequence, and one political 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.

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.

Discuss (compare/ contrast) TWO economic differences between subsistence agriculture and commercial agriculture.

3B: Subsistence agriculture is that which is done in order to provide food to a farmer, and their family, whereas commercial agriculture is done with the intention of producing products for sale and earning a profit. An economic difference between the two is the amount of money put into the farming effort. For subsistence farming, there is little to no money being put into the farming. Subsistence farmers use little machinery and tend to do most work by hand. Alternatively, commercial farming is a very expensive activity. Money invested into the farm and machinery and other products (pesticides and herbicides) can sometimes cost millions of dollars. Some single combines can cost hundreds of thousands of dollars alone. Another economic difference between subsistence and commercial farming is the amount of profit each makes. As with money put into the process, subsistence farming makes little money, whereas commercial farming makes large profits. In subsistence farming, most of the harvested food is eaten by the people who farmed it. On the occasion that a farmer has a surplus of crops, they may sell it, but the amount of profit is very small. On the other hand, commercial farmers don't eat the food they've produced, and instead sell the large amounts to large businesses that convert the food into goods bought at stores. This higher profit will help farmers to afford the expensive costs to

produce the goods. Governments also give farmers subsidy to help them buy products and earn a profit. Subsidies are a way to keep the very small number of people in developed countries that do farm to continue farming.