AP United States Government and Politics Practice Exam

From the 2013 Administration

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Note: This publication shows the page numbers that appeared in the *2012–13 AP Exam Instructions* book and in the actual exam. This publication was not repaginated to begin with page 1.

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Exam Instructions

The following contains instructions taken from the ***2012–13 AP Exam Instructions*** book.

AP® United States Government and Politics Exam

Regularly Scheduled Exam Date: Tuesday morning, May 14, 2013

Late-Testing Exam Date: Wednesday morning, May 22, 2013

Section I: At a Glance

Total Time:
45 minutes
Number of Questions:
60
Percent of Total Score:
50%
Writing Instrument:
Pencil required

Section II: At a Glance

Total Time:
1 hour, 40 minutes
Number of Questions:
4
Percent of Total Score:
50%
Writing Instrument:
Pen with black or dark blue ink
Suggested Time:
25 minutes per question
Weight:
The questions are weighted equally.

Section I: Multiple Choice Booklet Instructions

Section I of this exam contains 60 multiple-choice questions. Fill in only the circles for numbers 1 through 60 on your answer sheet.

Indicate all of your answers to the multiple-choice questions on the answer sheet. No credit will be given for anything written in this exam booklet, but you may use the booklet for notes or scratch work. After you have decided which of the suggested answers is best, completely fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet. Give only one answer to each question. If you change an answer, be sure that the previous mark is erased completely.

Use your time effectively, working as quickly as you can without losing accuracy. Do not spend too much time on any one question. Go on to other questions and come back to the ones you have not answered if you have time. It is not expected that everyone will know the answers to all of the multiple-choice questions.

Your total score on the multiple-choice section is based only on the number of questions answered correctly. Points are not deducted for incorrect answers or unanswered questions.

Section II: Free Response Booklet Instructions

The questions for Section II are printed in this booklet. You may use page 3 of this booklet to organize your answers and for scratch work, but you must write your answers on the lined pages provided for each question.

Write clearly and legibly. Do not skip lines. Cross out any errors you make; crossed-out work will not be scored.

Manage your time carefully. The proctor will announce the suggested time for each question, but you may proceed freely from one question to the next. You may review your responses if you finish before the end of the exam is announced.

What Proctors Need to Bring to This Exam

- Exam packets
- Answer sheets
- AP Student Packs
- *2012-13 AP Coordinator's Manual*
- This book — *AP Exam Instructions*
- School Code and Home-School/Self-Study Codes
- Pencil sharpener
- Extra No. 2 pencils with erasers
- Extra pens with black or dark blue ink
- Lined paper
- Stapler
- Watch
- Signs for the door to the testing room
  - "Exam in Progress"
  - "Cell phones are prohibited in the testing room"

SECTION I: Multiple Choice

Do not begin the exam instructions below until you have completed the appropriate General Instructions for your group.

Make sure you begin the exam at the designated time.

If you are giving the regularly scheduled exam, say:

It is Tuesday morning, May 14, and you will be taking the AP United States Government and Politics Exam.

If you are giving the alternate exam for late testing, say:

It is Wednesday morning, May 22, and you will be taking the AP United States Government and Politics Exam.

In a moment, you will open the packet that contains your exam materials. By opening this packet, you agree to all of the AP Program's policies and procedures outlined in the *2012-13 Bulletin for AP Students and Parents*. You may now remove the shrinkwrap from your exam packet and take out the Section I booklet, but do not open the booklet or the shrinkwrapped Section II materials. Put the white seals aside. . . .

Carefully remove the AP Exam label found near the top left of your exam booklet cover. Now place it on page 1 of your answer sheet on the dark blue box near the top right-hand corner that reads "AP Exam Label."

If students accidentally place the exam label in the space for the number label or vice versa, advise them to leave the labels in place. They should not try to remove the label; their exam will be processed correctly.

Read the statements on the front cover of Section I and look up when you have finished. . . .

Sign your name and write today's date. Look up when you have finished. . . .

Now print your full legal name where indicated. Are there any questions? . . .

Turn to the back cover and read it completely. Look up when you have finished. . . .

Are there any questions? . . .

Section I is the multiple-choice portion of the exam. You may never discuss these specific multiple-choice questions at any time in any form with anyone, including your teacher and other students. If you disclose these questions through any means, your AP Exam score will be canceled. Are there any questions? . . .

You must complete the answer sheet using a No. 2 pencil only. Mark all of your responses beginning on page 2 of your answer sheet, one response per question. Completely fill in the circles. If you need to erase, do so carefully and completely. No credit will be given for anything written in the exam booklet. Scratch paper is not allowed, but you may use the margins or any blank space in the exam booklet for scratch work. Are there any questions? . . .

You have 45 minutes for this section. Open your Section I booklet and begin.

Note Start Time here _____. Note Stop Time here _____. Check that students are marking their answers in pencil on their answer sheets, and that they are not looking at their shrinkwrapped Section II booklets. After 45 minutes, say:

Stop working. Close your booklet and put your answer sheet on your desk, face up. Make sure you have your AP number label and an AP Exam label on page 1 of your answer sheet. I will now collect your answer sheet.

Collect an answer sheet from each student. Check that each answer sheet has an AP number label and an AP Exam label. Then say:

Now you must seal your exam booklet. Remove the white seals from the backing and press one on each area of your exam booklet cover marked "PLACE SEAL HERE." Fold each seal over the back cover. When you have finished, place the booklet on your desk, face up. I will now collect your Section I booklet. . . .

Collect a Section I booklet from each student. Check that each student has signed the front cover of the sealed Section I booklet.

There is a 10-minute break between Sections I and II. When all Section I materials have been collected and accounted for and you are ready for the break, say:

Please listen carefully to these instructions before we take a 10-minute break. Everything you placed under your chair at the beginning of the exam must stay there. Leave your shrinkwrapped Section II packet on your desk during the break. You are not allowed to consult teachers, other students, or textbooks about the exam during the break. You may not make phone calls, send text messages, check email, use a social networking site, or access any electronic or communication device. Remember, you are not allowed to discuss the multiple-choice section of this exam. If you do not follow these rules, your score could be canceled. Are there any questions? . . .

You may begin your break. Testing will resume at _____.

SECTION II: Free Response

After the break, say:

May I have everyone's attention? Place your Student Pack on your desk. . . .

You may now remove the shrinkwrap from the Section II packet, but do not open the exam booklet until you are told to do so. . . .

Read the bulleted statements on the front cover of the exam booklet. Look up when you have finished. . . .

Now place an AP number label on the shaded box. If you don't have any AP number labels, write your AP number in the box. Look up when you have finished. . . .

Read the last statement. . . .

Using your pen, print the first, middle and last initials of your legal name in the boxes and print today's date where indicated. This constitutes your signature and your agreement to the statements on the front cover. . . .

Turn to the back cover and complete Item 1 under "Important Identification Information." Print the first two letters of your last name and the first letter of your first name in the boxes. Look up when you have finished. . . .

In Item 2, print your date of birth in the boxes. . . .

In Item 3, write the school code you printed on the front of your Student Pack in the boxes. . . .

Read Item 4. . . .

Are there any questions? . . .

I need to collect the Student Pack from anyone who will be taking another AP Exam. You may keep it only if you are not taking any other AP Exams this year. If you have no other AP Exams to take, place your Student Pack under your chair now. . . .

While Student Packs are being collected, read the information on the back cover of the exam booklet. Do not open the booklet until you are told to do so. Look up when you have finished. . . .

Collect the Student Packs. Then say:

Are there any questions? . . .

You have 1 hour and 40 minutes to complete Section II. It is suggested that you spend 25 minutes answering each question. At various points, you will be advised to move on to the next question. You are responsible for pacing yourself, and may proceed freely from one question to the next. You must write your answers in the exam booklet using a pen. If you need more paper during the exam, raise your hand. At the top of each extra piece of paper you use, be sure to write only your AP number and the number of the question you are working on. Do not write your name. Are there any questions? . . .

You may begin.

 Note Start Time here _____. Note Stop Time here _____. Check that students are using pens to write their answers in their exam booklets. After 25 minutes, say:

You should move on to Question 2 if you have not already done so.

After 25 minutes, say:

You should move on to Question 3 if you have not already done so.

After 25 minutes, say:

You should move on to Question 4 if you have not already done so.

After 15 minutes, say:

There are 10 minutes remaining.

After 10 minutes, say:

Stop working and close your exam booklet. Place it on your desk, face up. . . .

If any students used extra paper for the free-response section, have those students staple the extra sheet/s to the first page corresponding to that question in their exam booklets. Then say:

Remain in your seat, without talking, while the exam materials are collected. . . .

Collect a Section II booklet from each student. Check for the following:

- Exam booklet front cover: The student placed an AP number label on the shaded box, and printed his or her initials and today's date.
- Exam booklet back cover: The student completed the "Important Identification Information" area.

When all exam materials have been collected and accounted for, return to students any electronic devices you may have collected before the start of the exam.

If you are giving the regularly scheduled exam, say:

You may not discuss these specific free-response questions with anyone unless they are released on the College Board website in about two days. Your AP score results will be delivered online in July.

If you are giving the alternate exam for late testing, say:

None of the questions in this exam may ever be discussed or shared in any way at any time. Your AP score results will be delivered online in July.

If any students completed the AP number card at the beginning of this exam, say:

Please remember to take your AP number card with you. You will need the information on this card to view your scores and order AP score reporting services online.

Then say:

You are now dismissed.

All exam materials should be put in secure storage until they are returned to the AP Program after your school's last administration. Before storing materials, check the "School Use Only" section on page 1 of the answer sheet and:

- Fill in the appropriate section number circle in order to access a separate AP Instructional Planning Report (for regularly scheduled exams only) or subject score roster at the class section or teacher level. See "Post-Exam Activities" in the *2012-13 AP Coordinator's Manual*.
- Check your list of students who are eligible for fee reductions and fill in the appropriate circle on their registration answer sheets.

Student Answer Sheet for the Multiple-Choice Section

Use this section to capture student responses. (Note that the following answer sheet is a sample, and may differ from one used in an actual exam.)

AP Answer Sheet 2013

AP Number Label
(from Student Pack)

B123456789T

AP Exam Label
(from Section I Booklet)

CollegeBoard

COMPLETE THIS AREA AT EVERY EXAM. **USE NO. 2 PENCIL ONLY**

To maintain the security of the exam and the validity of my AP score, I will allow no one else to see the multiple-choice questions. I will seal the multiple-choice booklet when asked to do so, and I will not discuss these questions with anyone at any time after completing the section. I am aware of and agree to the AP Program's policies and procedures as outlined in the *2012-13 Bulletin for AP Students and Parents*, including using testing accommodations (e.g., extended time, computer, etc.) only if I have been preapproved by College Board Services for Students with Disabilities.

A. SIGNATURE Sign your legal name as it will appear on your college applications. Date

B. LEGAL NAME Omit apostrophes, Jr., II.

Legal Last Name — First 15 Letters | Legal First Name — First 12 Letters | MI

C. YOUR AP NUMBER

D. EXAM DATE Month | Day

E. EXAM START TIME AM | PM

F. MULTIPLE-CHOICE BOOKLET SERIAL NUMBER S

G. ONLINE PROVIDER CODE

H. AP EXAM I AM TAKING USING THIS ANSWER SHEET Exam Name: | Form: | Form Code:

768252

SCHOOL USE ONLY

Section Number: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Fee Reduction Granted: 1 Option 1 2 Option 2

COMPLETE THIS AREA ONLY ONCE.

I. AREA CODE AND PHONE NUMBER

INTERNATIONAL PHONE

J. SCHOOL YOU ATTEND

SCHOOL CODE | School Name | City | State | Country

K. DATE OF BIRTH

Month: Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec | Day | Year

L. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER (Optional)

M. COLLEGE TO RECEIVE YOUR AP SCORE REPORT

COLLEGE CODE

Using the college code listed in the AP Student Pack, indicate the **ONE** college that you want to receive your AP score report.

College Name | City | State | Country

N. CURRENT GRADE LEVEL

- Not yet in 9th grade
- 9th
- 10th
- 11th
- 12th
- No longer in high school

O. STUDENT SEARCH SERVICE®

Yes No

9411-00657 • TF213E4735 • UNLWEB213

Q3468/1-4

COMPLETE THIS AREA AT EACH EXAM (IF APPLICABLE)

P. SURVEY QUESTIONS — Answer the survey questions in the AP Student Pack. Do not put responses to exam questions in this section.

1 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)(F)(G)(H)(I)	4 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)(F)(G)(H)(I)	7 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)(F)(G)(H)(I)
2 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)(F)(G)(H)(I)	5 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)(F)(G)(H)(I)	8 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)(F)(G)(H)(I)
3 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)(F)(G)(H)(I)	6 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)(F)(G)(H)(I)	9 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)(F)(G)(H)(I)

Q. LANGUAGE — Do not complete this section unless instructed to do so.

If this answer sheet is for the French Language and Culture, German Language and Culture, Italian Language and Culture, Spanish Language, or Spanish Literature and Culture Exam, please answer the following questions. Your responses will not affect your score.

1. Have you lived or studied for one month or more in a country where the language of the exam you are now taking is spoken?

◯ Yes ◯ No

2. Do you regularly speak or hear the language at home?

◯ Yes ◯ No

QUESTIONS 1–75

Indicate your answers to the exam questions in this section (pages 2 and 3). Use a No. 2 pencil only. Mark only one response per question. If a question has only four answer options, do not mark option E. Answers written in the multiple-choice booklet will not be scored.

Your answer sheet will be scored by machine. Any improper gridding may affect your score.

- **Completely fill in the circle for your response next to the number of the question you are answering.**
- **Erase carefully and completely. Stray marks and smudges could be read as answers.**

1 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	26 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	51 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)
2 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	27 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	52 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)
3 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	28 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	53 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)
4 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	29 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	54 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)
5 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	30 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	55 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)
6 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	31 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	56 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)
7 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	32 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	57 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)
8 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	33 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	58 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)
9 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	34 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	59 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)
10 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	35 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	60 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)
11 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	36 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	61 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)
12 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	37 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	62 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)
13 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	38 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	63 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)
14 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	39 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	64 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)
15 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	40 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	65 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)
16 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	41 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	66 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)
17 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	42 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	67 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)
18 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	43 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	68 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)
19 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	44 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	69 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)
20 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	45 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	70 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)
21 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	46 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	71 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)
22 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	47 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	72 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)
23 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	48 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	73 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)
24 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	49 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	74 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)
25 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	50 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)	75 (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

QUESTIONS 76–120

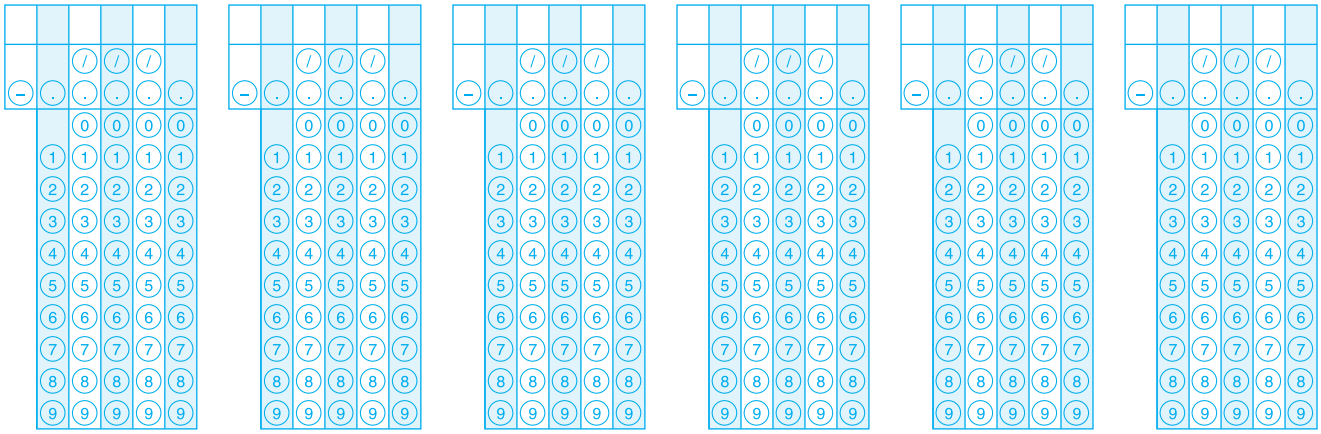
Be sure each mark is dark and completely fills the circle. If a question has only four answer options, do not mark option E.

76	A B C D E	91	A B C D E	106	A B C D E
77	A B C D E	92	A B C D E	107	A B C D E
78	A B C D E	93	A B C D E	108	A B C D E
79	A B C D E	94	A B C D E	109	A B C D E
80	A B C D E	95	A B C D E	110	A B C D E
81	A B C D E	96	A B C D E	111	A B C D E
82	A B C D E	97	A B C D E	112	A B C D E
83	A B C D E	98	A B C D E	113	A B C D E
84	A B C D E	99	A B C D E	114	A B C D E
85	A B C D E	100	A B C D E	115	A B C D E
86	A B C D E	101	A B C D E	116	A B C D E
87	A B C D E	102	A B C D E	117	A B C D E
88	A B C D E	103	A B C D E	118	A B C D E
89	A B C D E	104	A B C D E	119	A B C D E
90	A B C D E	105	A B C D E	120	A B C D E

For Students Taking AP Biology

Write your answer in the boxes at the top of the griddable area and fill in the corresponding circles. Mark only one circle in any column. You will receive credit only if the circles are filled in correctly.

121 122 123 124 125 126



ETS USE ONLY

SELECTED MEDIA EXAMS	R	W	O	OTHER EXAMS	R	W	O
PT02				TOTAL			
PT03				Subscore (if applicable)			
PT04				Subscore (if applicable)			

Exam		0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
		0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Exam		0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
		0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

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DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

COMPLETE THIS AREA ONLY ONCE.

R. YOUR MAILING ADDRESS Use the address abbreviations from your AP Student Pack. Fill in only one circle per column. Indicate a space in your address by leaving a blank box; do not grid that column.

STREET ADDRESS (include street number, street name, apartment number, etc.)

CITY

ZIP OR POSTAL CODE

COUNTRY CODE

STATE

AK	HI	MI	NY	VT
AL	IA	MN	OH	WA
AR	ID	MO	OK	WI
AZ	IL	MS	OR	WV
CA	IN	MT	PA	WY
CO	KS	NC	RI	Puerto Rico
CT	KY	ND	SC	
DC	LA	NE	SD	AA
DE	MA	NH	TN	AE
FL	MD	NJ	TX	AP
GA	ME	NM	UT	Other
		NV	VA	

V. SEX

- Female
- Male

W. WHICH LANGUAGE DO YOU KNOW BEST?

- English
- English and another language about the same
- Another language

X. ETHNICITY/RACE

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian, Asian American or Pacific Islander
- Black or African American
- Mexican or Mexican American
- Puerto Rican
- Other Hispanic, Latino or Latin American
- White
- Other

Y. PARENTAL EDUCATION LEVEL

Father/ Male Guardian	Mother/ Female Guardian	
○	○	Grade school
○	○	Some high school
○	○	High school diploma or equivalent
○	○	Business or trade school
○	○	Some college
○	○	Associate or two-year degree
○	○	Bachelor's or four-year degree
○	○	Some graduate or professional school
○	○	Graduate or professional degree

S. FOR STUDENTS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES ONLY ○ If your address does not fit in the spaces provided in Item R, fill in as many circles as you can, then fill in the circle in Item S and print the remainder of your address in the spaces provided.

Address	City	State or Province	Country	ZIP or Postal Code

T. STUDENT IDENTIFIER (Student ID Number)

U. EMAIL ADDRESS By providing your email address, you are granting the College Board permission to use your email in accordance with the policies in the *2012-13 Bulletin for AP Students and Parents*.

Section I: Multiple-Choice Questions

This is the multiple-choice section of the 2013 AP exam. It includes cover material and other administrative instructions to help familiarize students with the mechanics of the exam. (Note that future exams may differ in look from the following content.)

PLACE SEAL HERE

AP® United States Government and Politics Exam

2013

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

At a Glance

Total Time
45 minutes
Number of Questions
60
Percent of Total Score
50%
Writing Instrument
Pencil required

PLACE SEAL HERE

Instructions

Section I of this exam contains 60 multiple-choice questions. Fill in only the circles for numbers 1 through 60 on your answer sheet.

Indicate all of your answers to the multiple-choice questions on the answer sheet. No credit will be given for anything written in this exam booklet, but you may use the booklet for notes or scratch work. After you have decided which of the suggested answers is best, completely fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet. Give only one answer to each question. If you change an answer, be sure that the previous mark is erased completely. Here is a sample question and answer.

Sample Question	Sample Answer
Chicago is a (A) state (B) city (C) country (D) continent (E) village	Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ

Use your time effectively, working as quickly as you can without losing accuracy. Do not spend too much time on any one question. Go on to other questions and come back to the ones you have not answered if you have time. It is not expected that everyone will know the answers to all of the multiple-choice questions.

Your total score on the multiple-choice section is based only on the number of questions answered correctly. Points are not deducted for incorrect answers or unanswered questions.

Form I
Form Code 4JBP4-S

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PLACE SEAL HERE
DO NOT seal answer sheet inside

The inclusion of source material in this exam is not intended as an endorsement by the College Board or ETS of the content, ideas, or values expressed in the material. The material has been selected by the government and politics faculty who serve on the AP United States Government and Politics Development Committee. In their judgment, the material printed here reflects various aspects of the course of study on which this exam is based and is therefore appropriate to use to measure the skills and knowledge of this course.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Section I

Time—45 minutes

60 Questions

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.

1. Congress adopted the War Powers Resolution to

   (A) give the president additional powers in case of military emergencies
   (B) delineate a clear chain of command in the event of nuclear war
   (C) criticize the president for declaring war without authorization from Congress
   (D) enable the president to commit troops to United Nations peacekeeping forces
   (E) limit the president's authority to commit troops overseas

2. Which of the following types of committee deals with broad areas of public policy and can be found in both houses of Congress?

   (A) Rules
   (B) Select
   (C) Joint
   (D) Standing
   (E) Conference

3. Which of the following explains why any attempt to reduce Social Security benefits is difficult?

   (A) The Supreme Court has ruled that benefits are constitutionally required.
   (B) Interest groups concerned with Social Security are ineffective.
   (C) The global economy makes government insurance programs necessary.
   (D) There are many voters who support Social Security.
   (E) Government cannot predict the number of new retirees each year.

4. Which of the following describes the president's Cabinet?

   (A) It consists of career civil servants with decades of experience in government service.
   (B) Its members have varying levels of influence on presidential decisions.
   (C) Its members hold office for fixed terms that coincide with the president's.
   (D) Its members must be selected from among current or former members of Congress.
   (E) Its members are required to approve presidential policy decisions.

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GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

5. The development and persistence of the two-party system in the United States is best accounted for by

   (A) the Twelfth Amendment
   (B) proportional representation
   (C) multimember legislative districts
   (D) single-member legislative districts
   (E) strong party loyalty of elected representatives

6. The concept of realignment refers to changes in

   (A) the United States system of international alliances
   (B) the social bases of the parties' voting support
   (C) the media's criticism of the president and Congress
   (D) spending priorities in the federal budget
   (E) the rate of voter participation

7. Much of the steady increase in federal government expenditures since 1960 has been caused by

   (A) increases in entitlement programs
   (B) higher interest rates caused by an increase in the discount rate
   (C) the provisions of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act
   (D) increased purchases of United States government securities by foreign investors
   (E) the growth of the United States trade imbalance

8. Establishing the boundaries of United States congressional districts to give one party an advantage over another party is referred to as

   (A) raiding
   (B) apportionment
   (C) reapportionment
   (D) gerrymandering
   (E) filibustering

9. Congress is most likely to exert oversight of the executive bureaucracy in which of the following ways?

   (A) Directly selecting the head of an executive agency
   (B) Impeaching the head of an executive agency
   (C) Using the Court to block implementation of proposed regulations
   (D) Controlling an executive agency's annual budget
   (E) Changing the term length of heads of independent regulatory commissions

10. Which of the following statements about voting behavior in national elections is most accurate?

    (A) Men are more likely to vote than are women.
    (B) Blue-collar workers are more likely to vote than are professionals.
    (C) Those with less than a high school education are more likely to vote than are college graduates.
    (D) Democrats are more likely to vote than are Republicans.
    (E) Senior citizens are more likely to vote than are college students.

11. Which of the following best explains why the winner of a presidential election usually claims to have a mandate from voters?

    (A) The president's party often wins a majority of seats in Congress by riding the president's coattails.
    (B) The allocation of electoral votes in the winner-take-all system exaggerates the margin of victory.
    (C) Presidents are allowed to implement their legislative agendas without interference during their first term.
    (D) The new president is allowed to replace a significant number of justices on the Supreme Court.
    (E) The incoming president automatically gains control of Congress.

12. Typically, presidential candidates implement their campaign strategies by

    (A) applying their resources evenly among the states, because they must win popular votes in a majority of the states to be elected
    (B) focusing on larger, competitive states, because they might tip the balance of the electoral college
    (C) focusing on small states, because these states have proportionally more electoral votes than more populous states have
    (D) ignoring the electoral college, because the popular vote determines the outcome of the election
    (E) ignoring the electoral college, because more states are moving away from the winner-take-all system

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13. The supremacy clause in the Constitution states that

(A) federal law takes precedence over state law when the laws conflict
(B) only Congress may declare war
(C) the Senate should have a greater role in foreign affairs than does the House of Representatives
(D) the federal government has the right to regulate interstate commerce
(E) the Supreme Court has the power to overturn decisions of lower courts

14. A policy that sets emission standards for automobiles is an example of

(A) regulatory policy
(B) judicial policy
(C) fiscal policy
(D) distributive policy
(E) monetary policy

15. The idea that judges ought to freely strike down laws that are inconsistent with their understanding of the Constitution is known as

(A) original intent
(B) judicial restraint
(C) judicial activism
(D) judicial review
(E) stare decisis

16. Of the following, the most significant difference between the Constitution of 1787 and the Articles of Confederation was that the Constitution

(A) made states sovereign over the national government, while the Articles were based on national sovereignty
(B) was difficult to amend, while the Articles included an easier process requiring approval by a simple majority of states
(C) provided for a presidential system of government, while the Articles provided for a parliamentary system of government
(D) created a dominant national executive, while the Articles established a dominant national legislature
(E) provided for a strong national government with many powers, while the Articles created a weak central government with few independent powers

17. The term "bicameralism" refers to the

(A) establishment of two legislative chambers that have different structures and rules
(B) members of the House of Representatives having two-year terms
(C) president having veto power over both chambers of Congress
(D) members of the House and Senate having to appease their mutual constituencies
(E) checks that Congress has over the federal bureaucracy

18. Children are most likely to adopt the party identification

(A) of their parents
(B) of the president
(C) of their friends
(D) of their teachers
(E) endorsed by the media

19. The media's effect on public opinion can best be described as

(A) influencing older citizens' opinions of incumbents
(B) affecting the public's views on domestic policy only
(C) influencing which issues the public sees as important
(D) changing well-educated people's views on foreign policy
(E) influencing the public's views on controversial issues only

20. When people vote for some candidates from one party and other candidates from another party, it is called

(A) dealignment
(B) realignment
(C) republicanism
(D) ticket splitting
(E) caucusing

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21. The doctrine of stare decisis is significant for which of the following reasons?

(A) It establishes the jurisdiction of federal courts in litigation involving two or more states.
(B) It is the principle that affirms that courts are bound by prior decisions.
(C) It is the policy by which the Supreme Court decides which of the appellate cases it will hear.
(D) It directs states to provide a lawyer for people who cannot pay for their own legal defense.
(E) It holds high courts responsible for determining the constitutionality of proposed legislation before it becomes law.

22. The expansion of the executive branch since 1939 has affected the separation of powers by

(A) increasing presidential control over the legislative process
(B) increasing the power of the media as a result of more frequent presidential press conferences
(C) reducing the power of the Supreme Court through the use of executive orders
(D) giving more power to interest groups than to parties
(E) making senatorial approval of presidential appointees ceremonial

23. The most significant trend in federal-state relations during the 1980s was

(A) giving the federal government control over social welfare programs
(B) bringing about greater equality in the provision of social services in different states
(C) limiting state governments' ability to assess income taxes
(D) expanding the authority of county and municipal governments at the expense of state governments
(E) shifting the responsibilities and costs for many programs to state governments

24. Congress has the constitutional power to control the judicial branch by

(A) determining the size of the Supreme Court
(B) nominating the chief justice of the Supreme Court
(C) limiting the length of judicial terms
(D) reducing the salary of judges while they are sitting
(E) altering the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

25. Which of the following is most important for getting an accurate measure of public opinion in a survey?

(A) Surveying only cell phone users
(B) Selecting a random sample
(C) Asking leading questions
(D) Contacting only registered voters
(E) Conducting the survey online

26. Which of the following clauses in the Constitution justifies the "implied powers doctrine" ?

(A) The necessary and proper clause
(B) The privileges and immunities clause
(C) The contract clause
(D) The debts and engagements clause
(E) The executive power clause

27. Interest groups use political action committees (PACs) to

(A) provide expertise to members of Congress when they are writing legislation
(B) lobby the executive bureaucracy when they are considering new rules and regulations
(C) raise and spend money on election campaigns
(D) generate research that can be used to influence public opinion
(E) hire policy experts who will promote their views in the media

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28. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service will spend money appropriated by Congress to maintain wildlife refuges. This action is an example of

(A) the power of the filibuster
(B) congressional oversight of the bureaucracy
(C) bureaucratic implementation of law
(D) an unfunded mandate
(E) an independent expenditure

29. The framers of the Constitution designed which of the following to be LEAST responsive to public opinion?

(A) The office of the president
(B) The courts
(C) Congress
(D) The electoral college
(E) Political parties

30. Which of the following identifies the formal procedure for ending a filibuster?

(A) Oversight
(B) Logrolling
(C) Pocket veto
(D) Cloture
(E) Discharge petition

31. Which of the following best accounts for the lack of success generally encountered by minor political parties in electing members to the House or Senate?

(A) Political action committee (PAC) contributions are restricted by law to the two major parties.
(B) General elections in the United States are based on the winner-take-all principle.
(C) House and Senate rules exclude members of minor parties from organizing coalitions with the major parties.
(D) The public has great faith in the two major political parties.
(E) Some states outlaw minor political parties.

32. Interest groups are protected under the Constitution by the

(A) provisions of Article I, Section 8
(B) First Amendment
(C) Ninth Amendment
(D) Tenth Amendment
(E) Fourteenth Amendment

33. The Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution, the Equal Rights Amendment, and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 were all directed toward the goal of

(A) protecting the rights of minority children in the schools
(B) overcoming discrimination based on sexual orientation
(C) racial justice
(D) equality for women
(E) affirmative action

34. If Congress wanted to effect a change in the Social Security payroll tax, to what congressional committee would the task initially be assigned?

(A) House Appropriations Committee
(B) Senate Appropriations Committee
(C) House Ways and Means Committee
(D) House Rules Committee
(E) Senate Finance Committee

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Percent (%) Voting for	Strong Democrat	Weak Democrat	Independent	Weak Republican	Strong Republican
Obama	94	84	58	21	4
McCain	6	16	42	79	96

35. Which of the following statements is supported by the information in the table?

(A) Strong Democrats were more likely to vote their party identification than were strong Republicans.
(B) Independents were less likely to vote than were party identifiers.
(C) There was no difference among Independents voting for candidates of either party.
(D) Partisanship was a good predictor of the way a person voted.
(E) The number of strong Democrats was less than the number of strong Republicans.

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36. Which of the following concepts refers to the beliefs about government and politics that people in the United States hold most deeply?

(A) Ethnic pride
(B) Party identification
(C) Policy attitude
(D) Group identity
(E) Political culture

37. The practice in Congress whereby Representative A promises to vote for Representative B's legislation, provided that Representative B will support Representative A's legislation, is referred to as

(A) personal casework and services
(B) partisan discipline
(C) logrolling
(D) pork barrel legislation
(E) filibustering

38. A writ of habeas corpus refers to

(A) a person's right to know the reasons for his or her imprisonment
(B) a person's right to not be charged for an action committed before that action was a crime
(C) a person's right to trial by jury
(D) the protection against cruel and unusual punishment
(E) a demand from one state to extradite a suspect from another state

39. Which of the following is true of voter turnout in the United States?

(A) Three-fourths of the electorate votes in a presidential election.
(B) The South votes in larger numbers than does any other region of the country.
(C) Men vote in larger numbers than do women.
(D) There is no relationship between the age of the voter and participation rates.
(E) The voter-participation rate is one of the lowest of any industrialized nation.

40. Which of the following amendments to the Constitution most likely provides the basis for a driver to challenge the constitutionality of police use of sobriety checkpoints in enforcing drunk driving laws?

(A) The First Amendment right to petition the government for a redress of grievances
(B) The Fourth Amendment protection against unreasonable search and seizure
(C) The Fifth Amendment protection against self-incrimination
(D) The Eighth Amendment protection against cruel and unusual punishment
(E) The Tenth Amendment right of states to powers not given to the national government

41. Which of the following is the main reason interest groups are often successful in getting legislation passed to benefit their members?

(A) It is easy to garner support from most members of Congress on any issue.
(B) All members of society desire the legislation that special interests pursue.
(C) It is very easy to get legislation passed in Congress.
(D) A narrow constituency derives the benefits from such legislation but the costs are spread broadly across the population.
(E) Interest group activity represents the democratic process at work because individual interest groups often represent more than half the population.

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42. The Connecticut (Great) Compromise drafted at the Constitutional Convention of 1787 is significant for which of the following reasons?

(A) It established the presidential system and gave the United States Supreme Court power to serve as the ultimate arbiter of constitutional disputes.
(B) It allowed southern states to count each slave as three-fifths of one person for determining representation in the House of Representatives.
(C) It provided equality of representation among the states in both the House of Representatives and the Senate.
(D) It proposed a Senate with equal representation for each state and a House of Representatives with membership established according to the population of each state.
(E) It denied Congress the power to establish tariffs on exported merchandise.

43. The Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 (McCain-Feingold) was designed to curtail which of the following?

(A) Individual contributions to candidates
(B) Soft money
(C) Hard money
(D) Public disclosure rules
(E) Lobbying

44. The Americans with Disabilities Act was widely unpopular with governors and mayors because it

(A) required that people with disabilities be given equal access to public facilities
(B) required that buildings be retrofitted or remodeled to give equal access to people with disabilities
(C) did not go far enough to establish equal access to public facilities
(D) applied only to federal facilities and did nothing to accommodate people in municipal buildings
(E) required that states and cities pay for federally mandated construction and remodeling

45. If legislation passes in both the House of Representatives and the Senate but each version is slightly different, the conflicting bills are sent to

(A) a standing committee of each house for a vote
(B) an ad hoc committee for judicial review
(C) the Rules Committee of each house for reconciliation and compromise
(D) the majority and minority leaders of both houses for compromise
(E) a conference committee for review and compromise

46. The United States Constitution says that Congress has the power to coin money. This is an example of

(A) an enumerated power
(B) an implied power
(C) an inherent power
(D) a reserved power
(E) a concurrent power

47. The primary purpose of the North American Free Trade Agreement is to

(A) strengthen the mutual defense agreements between the countries of western Europe
(B) set up a mutual defense agreement between the United States, Mexico, and Canada
(C) encourage trade between the United States and the countries of western Europe
(D) reduce trade barriers between the United States, Mexico, and Canada
(E) set up a system whereby the countries that were formerly part of the Soviet Bloc could be admitted to North Atlantic Treaty Organization

48. Constitutional checks and balances, especially applied to the president, are designed to

(A) provide for a balanced budget
(B) minimize the threat of tyranny from any one branch of government
(C) ensure that the states do not become too powerful
(D) ensure efficient government
(E) ensure that the federal government is militarily strong

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49. Civil rights activists, such as those who campaign for gay and lesbian equal rights and those who advocated for racial equality in the 1950s and 1960s, often find the most effective way to secure those rights is

(A) through mass demonstrations to raise awareness of their cause
(B) through lobbying of individual members of Congress for support on legislation
(C) through litigation in the courts to gain legal protections against discrimination
(D) by launching educational campaigns to increase the level of public support for their cause
(E) by persuading presidents to issue executive orders that prevent discrimination within the federal workforce

50. Which of the following is an example of presidential use of informal powers?

(A) President Ronald Reagan nominating Sandra Day O'Connor to the United States Supreme Court
(B) President John F. Kennedy negotiating the Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty with the Soviet Union
(C) President Bill Clinton advocating for public policy reform on his Health Security Express bus
(D) President George W. Bush deploying United States troops to Iraq
(E) President Barack Obama delivering the State of the Union address to Congress

51. Which of the following is NOT a trait of a liberal democracy?

(A) Holding regular, frequent, and competitive elections
(B) Protecting minority rights
(C) Having a lively and free press
(D) Achieving income equality
(E) Guaranteeing equality in voting

52. Which of the following groups would be most likely to support a constitutional amendment banning all abortions?

(A) Conservatives
(B) Libertarians
(C) Independents
(D) Liberals
(E) Moderates

53. Which of the following is true of the relationship between Congress and executive agencies?

(A) The agencies were created by and work under the direction of Congress.
(B) Agencies, once created, work totally independent of Congress.
(C) Because the agencies have bureaucratic expertise, Congress delegates "rule-making authority" to them.
(D) Because of differing objectives, their relationships are always adversarial.
(E) Congress creates, staffs, and supervises all executive agencies.

54. Which of the following is the primary reason for the tensions that exist between the legislative and executive branches of the federal government?

(A) Each branch sets and approves the other's budget.
(B) The branches are staffed with many of the same people.
(C) The branches have different constituencies with different interests.
(D) The branches are responsible for the selection of Cabinet-level officials.
(E) Each branch has the constitutional power to levy taxes.

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55. Policy that describes the impact of the federal budget (including taxes, spending, and borrowing) on the economy is referred to as which of the following?

(A) Monetary policy
(B) Trade policy
(C) Fiscal policy
(D) Antitrust policy
(E) Capitalist policy

56. If a college's admission policy to reserve twenty seats in its incoming class for applicants belonging to racial minority groups is challenged in the courts, a judge is likely to

(A) uphold the policy because it provides additional opportunities for minority applicants
(B) strike down the policy because reserving seats amounts to a quota system
(C) strike down the policy because the percentage of seats reserved is less than the percentage of minority citizens in the general population
(D) uphold the policy because only a small percentage of the total seats for incoming students are affected
(E) strike down the policy because it did not apply to women as well as racial minorities

57. When party members meet to nominate a candidate for office, they participate in which of the following?

(A) General election
(B) Caucus
(C) Blanket primary
(D) Open primary
(E) Closed primary

58. Which of the following is an example of the constitutional design of checks and balances?

(A) The federal government requires state governments to provide unemployment insurance.
(B) The Supreme Court overturns a lower court's ruling on the application of the Fourth Amendment.
(C) The Senate rejects a president's nomination for secretary of state.
(D) The Federal Communications Commission revokes the license of a radio station for hate speech.
(E) The Office of Management and Budget rejects a proposed regulation of air quality standards.

59. A difference between the House of Representatives and the Senate is that in the House

(A) legislative activity on the floor is more constrained by rules
(B) committees are less important in the decision-making process
(C) junior members have more influence over legislative decisions
(D) party leaders are less powerful
(E) bills are more likely to be amended on the floor

60. To which level of government did the Bill of Rights originally apply?

(A) State governments only
(B) Federal government only
(C) State and federal governments only
(D) Local and federal governments only
(E) Local, state, and federal governments

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GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

END OF SECTION I.

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION.

DO NOT GO ON TO SECTION II UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

MAKE SURE YOU HAVE DONE THE FOLLOWING.

- **PLACED YOUR AP NUMBER LABEL ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET**
- **WRITTEN AND GRIDDED YOUR AP NUMBER CORRECTLY ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET**
- **TAKEN THE AP EXAM LABEL FROM THE FRONT OF THIS BOOKLET AND PLACED IT ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET**

Section II: Free-Response Questions

This is the free-response section of the 2013 AP exam. It includes cover material and other administrative instructions to help familiarize students with the mechanics of the exam. (Note that future exams may differ in look from the following content.)

AP® United States Government and Politics Exam

SECTION II: Free Response

2013

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

At a Glance

Total Time
1 hour, 40 minutes
Number of Questions
4
Percent of Total Score
50%
Writing Instrument
Pen with black or dark blue ink
Suggested Time
25 minutes per question
Weight
The questions are weighted equally.

IMPORTANT Identification Information

PLEASE PRINT WITH PEN:

1. First two letters of your last name ☐☐
   First letter of your first name ☐
2. Date of birth
   ☐☐ Month ☐☐ Day ☐☐☐☐ Year
3. Six-digit school code
   ☐☐☐☐☐☐
4. Unless I check the box below, I grant the College Board the unlimited right to use, reproduce, and publish my free-response materials, both written and oral, for educational research and instructional purposes. My name and the name of my school will not be used in any way in connection with my free-response materials. I understand that I am free to mark "No" with no effect on my score or its reporting.
   No, I do not grant the College Board these rights. ☐

Instructions

The questions for Section II are printed in this booklet. You may use page 3 of this booklet to organize your answers and for scratch work, but you must write your answers on the lined pages provided for each question.

Write clearly and legibly. Do not skip lines. Cross out any errors you make; crossed-out work will not be scored.

Manage your time carefully. The proctor will announce the suggested time for each question, but you may proceed freely from one question to the next. You may review your responses if you finish before the end of the exam is announced.

Form I
Form Code 4JBP4-S

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

SECTION II

Time—1 hour and 40 minutes

Directions: You have 100 minutes to answer all four of the following questions. Unless the directions indicate otherwise, respond to all parts of all four questions. It is suggested that you take a few minutes to plan and outline each answer. Spend approximately one-fourth of your time (25 minutes) on each question. In your response, use substantive examples where appropriate.

1. The United States Supreme Court has the authority to choose which cases it hears, but its authority is limited in a number of ways.
   (a) Describe one factor that increases the likelihood for the Supreme Court to accept an appeal.
   (b) Describe one factor that limits the Supreme Court's authority to hear cases.
   (c) Explain how the executive branch can check the authority of the Court.
   (d) Explain how the legislative branch can check the authority of the Court.
   (e) Explain how the Court checks the authority of the other branches.

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GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

ADDITIONAL ANSWER PAGE FOR QUESTION 1.

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Question 1 is reprinted for your convenience.

1. The United States Supreme Court has the authority to choose which cases it hears, but its authority is limited in a number of ways.
   (a) Describe one factor that increases the likelihood for the Supreme Court to accept an appeal.
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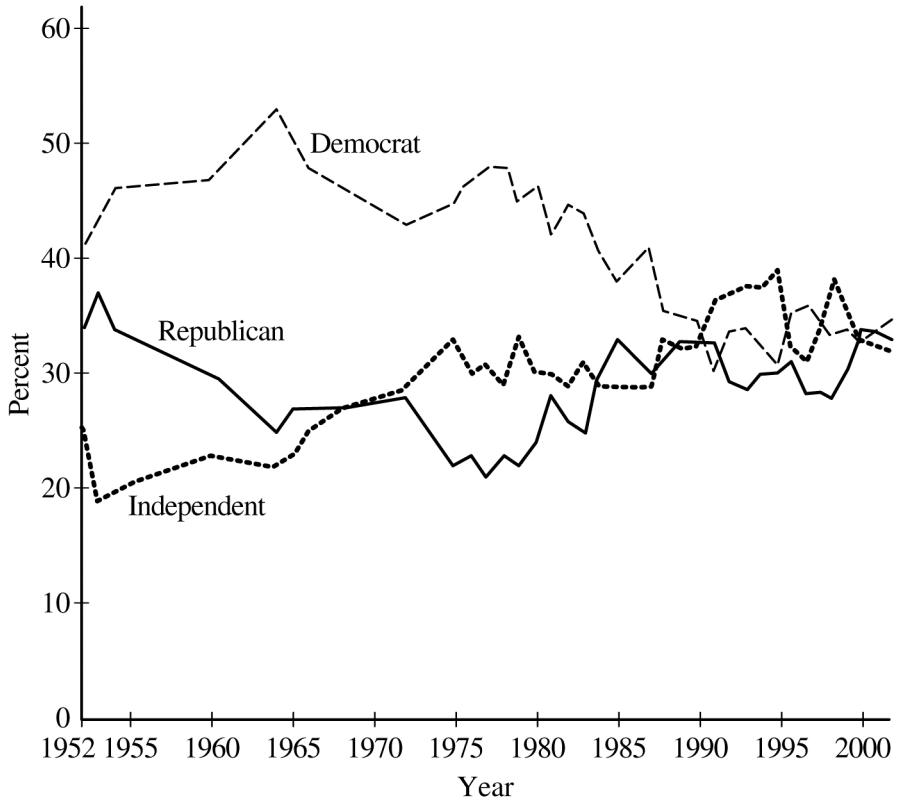
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ADDITIONAL ANSWER PAGE FOR QUESTION 1.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

PARTY IDENTIFICATION OF UNITED STATES VOTERS OVER TIME



2. The graph above reflects changes in party identification over time. These changes have had substantial effects on electoral processes.

   (a) Identify the dominant trend in the graph for independents.

   (b) Explain two reasons why political parties have declined in importance.

   (c) Explain two reasons why political parties are still an important part of the electoral process.

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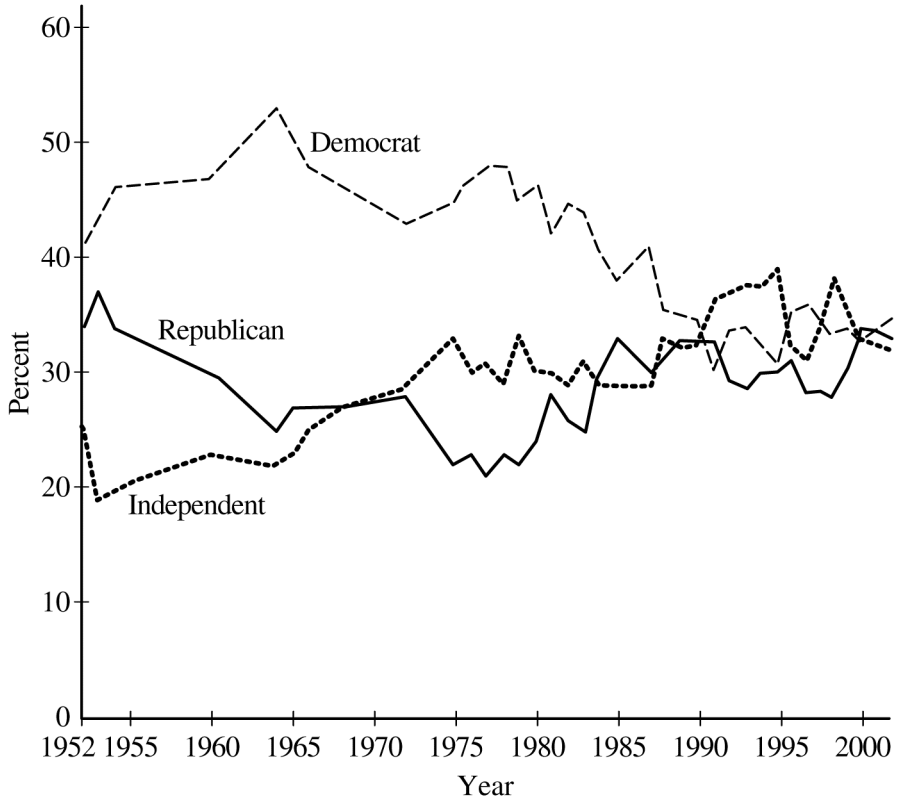
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ADDITIONAL ANSWER PAGE FOR QUESTION 2.

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PARTY IDENTIFICATION OF UNITED STATES VOTERS OVER TIME



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(a) Identify the dominant trend in the graph for independents.

(b) Explain two reasons why political parties have declined in importance.

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ADDITIONAL ANSWER PAGE FOR QUESTION 2.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

3. The United States Constitution established a bicameral legislature with two distinct chambers.

   (a) Identify one difference between the House and Senate that contributes to legislation passing in only one chamber, despite unified party control. Explain how this difference accounts for legislation passing in only one chamber, even when the same party controls both chambers.

   (b) Identify a second difference between the House and Senate that contributes to legislation passing in only one chamber, despite unified party control. Explain how this difference accounts for legislation passing in only one chamber, even when the same party controls both chambers.

   (c) Identify a third difference between the House and Senate that contributes to legislation passing in only one chamber, despite unified party control. Explain how this difference accounts for legislation passing in only one chamber, even when the same party controls both chambers.

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ADDITIONAL ANSWER PAGE FOR QUESTION 3.

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Question 3 is reprinted for your convenience.

3. The United States Constitution established a bicameral legislature with two distinct chambers.

   (a) Identify one difference between the House and Senate that contributes to legislation passing in only one chamber, despite unified party control. Explain how this difference accounts for legislation passing in only one chamber, even when the same party controls both chambers.

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   (c) Identify a third difference between the House and Senate that contributes to legislation passing in only one chamber, despite unified party control. Explain how this difference accounts for legislation passing in only one chamber, even when the same party controls both chambers.

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ADDITIONAL ANSWER PAGE FOR QUESTION 3.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

4. In recent years public discussion has focused on the existence of federal budget deficits. Several key factors have led to increased budget deficits, and a number of proposals have been offered to address the problem.

   (a) Define budget deficit.

   (b) Identify one example of an entitlement program.

   (c) Define entitlements and explain why the program identified in (b) makes it difficult to control federal spending.

   (d) Describe one proposal other than reducing spending that would reduce the federal budget deficit.

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ADDITIONAL ANSWER PAGE FOR QUESTION 4.

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4. In recent years public discussion has focused on the existence of federal budget deficits. Several key factors have led to increased budget deficits, and a number of proposals have been offered to address the problem.
   (a) Define budget deficit.
   (b) Identify one example of an entitlement program.
   (c) Define entitlements and explain why the program identified in (b) makes it difficult to control federal spending.
   (d) Describe one proposal other than reducing spending that would reduce the federal budget deficit.

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ADDITIONAL ANSWER PAGE FOR QUESTION 4.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

STOP

END OF EXAM

THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS APPLY TO THE COVERS OF THE SECTION II BOOKLET.

- **MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED THE IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION AS REQUESTED ON THE FRONT AND BACK COVERS OF THE SECTION II BOOKLET.**
- **CHECK TO SEE THAT YOUR AP NUMBER LABEL APPEARS IN THE BOX(ES) ON THE COVER(S).**
- **MAKE SURE YOU HAVE USED THE SAME SET OF AP NUMBER LABELS ON ALL AP EXAMS YOU HAVE TAKEN THIS YEAR.**

Multiple-Choice Answer Key

The following contains the answers to the multiple-choice questions in this exam.

Answer Key for AP United States Government and Politics Practice Exam, Section I

Question 1: E
Question 2: D
Question 3: D
Question 4: B
Question 5: D
Question 6: B
Question 7: A
Question 8: D
Question 9: D
Question 10: E
Question 11: B
Question 12: B
Question 13: A
Question 14: A
Question 15: C
Question 16: E
Question 17: A
Question 18: A
Question 19: C
Question 20: D
Question 21: B
Question 22: A
Question 23: E
Question 24: A
Question 25: B
Question 26: A
Question 27: C
Question 28: C
Question 29: B
Question 30: D
Question 31: B
Question 32: B
Question 33: D
Question 34: C
Question 35: D
Question 36: E
Question 37: C
Question 38: A
Question 39: E
Question 40: B
Question41: D
Question 42: D
Question 43: B
Question 44: E
Question 45: E
Question 46: A
Question 47: D
Question 48: B
Question 49: C
Question 50: C
Question 51: D
Question 52: A
Question 53: C
Question 54: C
Question 55: C
Question 56: B
Question 57: B
Question 58: C
Question 59: A
Question 60: B

Free-Response Scoring Guidelines

The following contains the scoring guidelines for the free-response questions in this exam.

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2013 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1

5 points

Part (a): 1 point

One point is earned for a description of one factor that increases the likelihood for the Supreme Court to accept an appeal.

Acceptable descriptions include:

- Cases heard by lower federal courts/State Supreme Courts that have discrepancies/ inconsistencies in their decisions
- Cases dealing with a constitutional issue
- Cases with a pattern of concern/percolation of an issue
- Cases involving the federal government/Solicitor General

Part (b): 1 point

One point is earned for a description of one factor that limits the Supreme Court's authority to hear cases.

Acceptable descriptions include:

- The Supreme Court must be petitioned to hear a case
- State cases must be about a constitutional/federal issue
- Federal cases must be within appellate or original jurisdiction

Part (c): 1 point

One point is earned for an explanation of how the executive branch can check the authority of the Court.

Acceptable executive checks' include:

- Appointments that forward a President's ideology or philosophy
- Lack of enforcement of court decisions
- Executive Orders that circumvent the Supreme Court

Part (d): 1 point

One point is earned for an explanation of how the legislative branch can check the authority of the Court.

Acceptable legislative checks' include:

- Limit the funding of implications of the Court's decisions
- Legislation to circumvent Supreme Court decisions
- Propose an amendment to reverse Supreme Court decisions
- Impeachment of Justices (threat)
- Control the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

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Question 1 (continued)

Part (e): 1 point

One point is earned for an explanation of how the Supreme Court uses **judicial review** to check the legislative and/or executive branches.

Note: In points (c), (d), and (e), in order to receive the explanation point, the student must explain how the authority of the Supreme Court or the branches of government has been checked.

A score of zero (0) is assigned to answer that is completely off task or is on task but earns no points.

A score of dash (-) is assigned to answer that is blank.

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Question 2

5 points

Part (a): 1 point

One point is earned for correctly identifying the trend in the graph that Independents have increased over time.

Part (b): 2 points

One point is earned for each of two explanations of why political parties have decreased in importance.

Acceptable reasons include:

- Increase in direct primaries/decrease in party caucuses
- Increase in candidate-centered campaigns
- Increase in interest groups support causes displacement of traditional parties functions
- Change in campaign finance laws/increase in super PACs which are outside of party control
- Change in media coverage (negative or lack of coverage) of the parties
- Alienation from parties
- Decrease in trust of parties

Part (c): 2 points

One point is earned for each of two explanations of why political parties are still an important part of the electoral process.

Acceptable reasons include:

- providing cues for voters
- mobilizing voters
- funding candidates
- recruiting candidates
- advertising for candidates
- nominating candidates/running primaries or caucuses
- controlling ballot access for candidates

A score of zero (0) is assigned to answer that is completely off task or is on task but earns no points.

A score of dash (-) is assigned to answer that is blank.

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Question 3

6 points

Part (a) 2 points

One point is earned for a correct **identification** of one difference between the House and Senate that contributes to legislation passing in only one chamber, despite unified party control. One point is earned for a correct **explanation** of how this difference accounts for legislation passing in only one chamber, even when the same party controls both chambers.

Part (b) 2 points

One point is earned for a second correct **identification** of one difference between the House and Senate that contributes to legislation passing in only one chamber, despite unified party control. One point is earned for a correct **explanation** of how this difference accounts for legislation passing in only one chamber, even when the same party controls both chambers.

Part (c) 2 points

One point is earned for a third correct **identification** of one difference between the House and Senate that contributes to legislation passing in only one chamber, despite unified party control. One point is earned for a correct **explanation** of how this difference accounts for legislation passing in only one chamber, even when the same party controls both chambers.

Acceptable identifications of differences between the House and Senate that contributes to legislation passing in only one chamber include:

- House is more formal /Senate is less formal or more collegial
- Greater workload in the Senate slows the flow of legislation
- Harder to get a majority in House
- Senate members are less frequently preoccupied than House members about reelection
- Filibuster
- House Rules Committee
- Unanimous consent or Holds
- Different constituencies
- Powers of presiding officers/speakers
- Germaneness of Riders
- Greater specialization in the House

For each part, the student must explain how the difference identified accounts for legislation passing in only one chamber, even when the party controls both chambers.

A score of zero (0) is assigned to answer that is completely off task or is on task but earns no points.

A score of dash (-) is assigned to answer that is blank.

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Question 4

5 points

Part (a) 1 point

One point is earned for a correct **definition** of a budget deficit being the shortfall between revenue and spending.

Part (b) 1 point

One point is earned for a correct example of an entitlement program.

Acceptable examples include:
- Medicare
- Medicaid
- Social Security
- TANF
- Veteran's Benefits

Note: This is not an exhaustive list.

Part (c) 2 points

One point is earned for a correct **definition** of entitlements being government sponsored programs providing mandated/guaranteed/required benefits to those who meet eligibility requirements/qualifications.

A second point is earned for an **explanation of why** the program identified in (b) makes it difficult to control federal spending.

Acceptable explanations include:
- Cannot be taken away unless by legislation or due process
- Mandatory/ Uncontrollable
- Difficult to alter because it requires a change in law/not sunset laws
- Funds politically popular programs
- Funds fastest growing segments of population/ increasing number who are eligible
- Costs dramatically increasing (Medicare/Medicaid/Social Security/TANF)

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Question 4 (continued)

Part (d) 1 point

One point is earned for a correct **description** of a proposal other than reducing spending that would reduce the federal budget deficit.

Acceptable descriptions include:

- Increasing revenue/raising taxes/eliminating tax loopholes
- Altering means test
- Changing eligibility requirements

A score of zero (0) is assigned to answer that is completely off task or is on task but earns no points.

A score of dash (-) is assigned to answer that is blank.

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Scoring Worksheet

The following provides a worksheet and conversion table used for calculating a composite score of the exam.

2013 AP United States Government and Politics Scoring Worksheet

Section I: Multiple Choice

_____	× 1.0000 =	_____	
Number Correct (out of 60)		Weighted Section I Score (Do not round)	

Section II: Free Response

Question 1	_____ (out of 5)	× 3.0000 =	_____ (Do not round	
Question 2	_____ (out of 5)	× 3.0000 =	_____ (Do not round)	
Question 3	_____ (out of 6)	× 2.5000 =	_____ (Do not round)	
Question 4	_____ (out of 5)	× 3.0000 =	_____ (Do not round)	

Sum = _____
Weighted Section II Score (Do not round)

Composite Score

_____	+	_____	=	_____
Weighted Section I Score		Weighted Section II Score		Composite Score (Round to nearest whole number)

AP Score Conversion Chart
US Government and Politics

Composite Score Range	AP Score
94-120	5
85-93	4
69-84	3
51-68	2
0-50	1

AP United States Government and Politics

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