

FRQ Key Verbs

- Do NOT write an opening and closing paragraph.
- NEVER, EVER, EVER, EVER, EVER WRITE YOUR ANSWERS IN BULLET FORM!
- You've heard the phrase, "Less is more." Well, on the APHG exam, More is More!
 - Include Academic Vocabulary and examples when applicable.

Verb	What To Do	How Much to Write	Example
Identify	Simply say what the question is asking for in a full sentence. No explanation needed	A sentence or two	<i>I.e. Identify country A:</i> "Country A is France." Or: Identify the type of boundary shown in the map. "The border in question is a superimposed boundary."
Define	Give the (scholarly) definition the what is asked for in a complete sentence. Giving an example if correct, appropriate, and relevant to the topic of the question can help with this.	A sentence, two, or three	<i>I.e. Define the term Superimposed Boundary.</i> "A Superimposed Boundary is one that does not follow natural boundaries such as rivers or mountain ranges. It has been added/superimposed on the map by humans. An example would be the 49 parallel boundary between the United States and Canada.
Describe	Provide a depiction or portrayal of the concept and its significant parts. "Paint a verbal picture." Your response needs to fully illustrate how something works or worked. Describe is often paired with Identify.	A paragraph	<i>I.e. Identify and Describe one historical factor that led to the spread of the English language. (2015 Exam):</i> "One historical factor that led to the spread of the English language is British Colonialism. The British Empire controlled colonies on every continent through its naval, military, and economic powers. In these colonies, English became the language of government, and native citizens of British colonies were encouraged to learn English in British schools. The British civil service exam made government jobs available to colonial citizens, but the test was given in English. In many of Britain's former colonies, English is still the official language today."

Explain	Explain, with examples, the concept asked for and how it applies to the question prompt	A paragraph	<i>I.e. Use one of the two models (Rostow's Five Stage Model or Wallerstein's Three Part World Systems Theory) to explain the level of economic development in either Mexico or Brazil. (2014 Exam):</i> According to Emanuel Wallerstein's World Systems Theory, Mexico falls into the category of a Semi Periphery Country. A semi-periphery country is one that can exploit periphery countries but is itself dependent on core countries. Mexico is a Newly Industrial Country (NIC). NIC's often purchase raw materials produced in the global periphery, manufacture them into industrial goods, and then sell them to customers in the global core. Mexico is the largest producer of car parts in the maquiladora factories along the US/Mexico border. These factories produce parts for final assembly plants in the United States
Compare	Explore the relationship between two or more different concepts, ideas, people, etc. by explaining how they are similar and different. Often requires Identification or definition for a good comparison.	1 large paragraph OR 2-4 smaller paragraphs	<i>I.e. Identify and compare three differences between the stages of economic growth and the core-periphery model. (2014 exam):</i> Rostow's Model explains that each state passes through 5 stages of development. Wallerstein's Core-Periphery Model explains that the world is made up of a 3-tier structure and each country permanently fits into one tier. The first difference between the two models is that in Rostow's model each country moves on a similar path through each stage to reach the goal of the 5 th stage. In Wallerstein's model however, states are categorized as either a core, periphery, or semi-periphery state. The states do not move through each tier, but rather are simply identified as that tier. Another difference is that while Rostow's model has 5 stages (Traditional, Pre-conditions to Takeoff, Takeoff, Drive to Maturity, and High Mass Consumption), Wallerstein's model simply has the 3 tiers as previously stated. Lastly, In Wallerstein's model, the tiers are all connected under one world market/economy and one world-wide division of labor. Countries can form dependencies and become interconnected. Rostow's model, however, 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 are not stuck in a tier, as in Wallerstein's.

FRQ GOOD WORDS

These are words you should seek to use when writing APHG FRQs. Using these won't make you get a 5. But using them effectively will move you up over 5,000-10,000 exams/students.

Accessibility (ible) Adjacent Aggregated Agglomerate (de-) Around (but be specific) Beside (but be specific) Between (but be specific) Border (boundary) Center Centralization (de-) Cluster Contiguous Core Decentralization Directions (cardinal, E, W, N, S) Disaggregated Disperse (al) Distance Focal, Focus, Foci Grid	Heterogeneous Hinterland Homogeneous Inter-, Intra- Layer, Layers, Layered Near (but be specific) Nesting (ed) Node, Nodal (polynodal) Nucleation (de-, re-) Outlier Partition Pattern (but be specific) Periphery Pole Proximity Range or Range of Sale Scale Site Situation Territory Uniform Zone (zonal)
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FRQ BAD WORDS

A lot (a bunch)(Lots) Always Bad Big Feel Good Huge Kind of Like Little	Many Never Nice Really (as in 'really bad or good') Some Stuff Thing(s) Totally (completely, absolutely) Very
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