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## Ap gov exam 2020 rubric

Mastering the Free Reply section can make or break the AP rating of any student's U.S. government and politics score. If you're looking for the best tips and tricks for answering AP COST questions in the U.S., you've come to the right place. In this article, we'll review tips for writing AP U.S. government and policy FRQs, mistakes students make too often in previous AP GoPo exams, and how they use previous AP free answer questions to practice for your upcoming exam. Read on to get everything you need to know when it comes to making the most of your AP U.S. government and policy exam. 5 Steps to Writing Effective AP U.S. Government and Policy Free Answers Here we will start a five-step strategy for you to start writing AP US GoPo free answer questions that will score you maximum possible points. 1. Commit yourself to learn what you score on the AP U.S. government and policy review by reviewing past rubrics and scoring guidelines. A common mistake students make in preparing for their AP GoPo exam doesn't understand how they're graded. The first step to solve this is the AP The College Board's Central website and navigating the past published exams for the U.S. government. Here's the link for AP U.S. government and policy past published exams Open the scoring guidelines PDF. These guidelines describe how the items were distributed among the audits of that particular year. Here is a screenshot from the first question of the exam published in 2019: Source: College Board From this you can see that this short answer question was worth three points in 2019, with each part assigned a point. There are certain directive words that should be kept in mind when reviewing AP QUESTIONS of the US government and politics, but we will discuss them later. Now make sure that you review exam assessment guidelines for at least two years to understand how questions and parts of questions are weighted. 2. Underline or circle each bold and capitalized word in the question prompt. All right, now that we know how points are distributed in general, we need to know what's being asked. Apart from that, it is not circle or underline, for yourself the most important thing you are asked to answer. There are three key phrases to remember when it comes to AP U.S. government and politics free answer questions: That's it. If you look at the last years in the value of the published exam these are the most commonly used directive words for the short answer question section of the AP U.S. government and policy free answer section. If you're not sure what the three of these words you're asking for, read on. When you are prompted to describe something in the exam, you must tell them what they are asking for. This doesn't mean you need to explain why—it just means you need to talk about what the topic is and what properties the topic is asked will be. If you are asked to explain something, you need to show why here. You must be able to give 3-5 sets with an example in most cases to earn credit for these issues. When you are eventually asked to identify something, you simply need to indicate that you know what the topic is related to—no need for explanation or elaboration, as you might do when you want to describe or explain it. One of the best test tips we can give you is to make a check mark or star next to the words you circled or underlined after answering it in your free answer. This serves as a visual checklist so that you can make sure you have answered all parts of the question. Trust us! It's easy to forget to answer a small part of a FRQ, and that can make the difference in your free response score. Apart from the three policy words above, others are commonly used for AP GoPo: Define: Similar To Identify— show that you know what the topic is, but there is no need to work out further than what is asked. Compare: Provide a description of the similarities and/or differences of the topics presented. Develop an argument: Make a claim and support it with evidence. Draw a conclusion: Make an accurate statement from what was presented. 3. Plan your answer BEFORE the beginning to write your answer. One of the most frequently cited mistakes that students make on the AP GoPo free answer section is not really answering the question in a thoughtful way. The College Board uses the Free Response section to test your ability to connect the dots with what you learned in class. You need to demonstrate skills such as B. examining evidence to be integrated and how this fits into your analysis. This means that to plan their response before you start writing! Take a second before you put your pen down to start writing to think about how to ask the why-based questions Be. Think carefully about what the question actually asks you—sometimes students answer questions without actually... answer the question. Readers often express that students' misunderstandings arise from having a poorly planned answer or simply repeating the question without adding a direct answer to the question they were asked. 4. Remember that AP U.S. government and politics free answers are not like other topics - treat them differently than you in AP English it comes to the short answer questions in AP GoPo, you don't have to write an essay to get maximum points. There is no need to introduce, thesis or conclude these issues. When it comes to the argumentative essay, it's not necessarily a cookie-cutter five-paragraph essay either. The evaluation of the argumentative essay depends on each section that is based on the previous building. For each question 4, the College Board specifies exactly what you need to score the maximum possible points. You must: To articulate a reasonable claim or thesis that responds to the prompt and sets an argument line. Support your claim with a certain number of accurate and relevant evidence Usually will be one from a basic document, while the other will be any other basic document that you learned in class Use reasoning to explain why your evidence supports your claim or thesis response to an opposite or alternative perspective with rebuttal, concession or rebuttal. This means that as long as you clearly cover all the above points, you can score a perfect score on the argumentative essay! When it comes to preparing for the argumentative essay, one of the best things you can do is make sure you feel completely comfortable with all 9 basic documents and 15 Supreme Court cases. The necessary basic documents are: The Declaration of Independence The Article of the Confederacy The Constitution of the United States Federalist No. 1 Federalist No. 51 Federalist No. 70 Federalist No. 78 Letters from a Birmingham prison Kelsey Falkowski has a nice 15-minute review video of these basic documents here. The required cases of the Supreme Court are: Marbury v. Madison (1803) McCulloch v. Maryland (1819) Schenck v. United States (1819) Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka (1954) Baker v. Carr (1961) Engel v. Vitale (1962) Gideon v. Wainwright (1963) Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District (1969) New York Times Company v. United States (1971) Wisconsin v. Yoder (1972) Roe v. Wade (1973) Shaw v. Reno (1993) United States v. Lopez (1995) McDonald v. Chicago (2010) Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission (2010) Adam Norris has a great 11-minute review video on these fifteen cases here. As a rule, when it comes to the final component, we like to use rebuttals as concessions or rebuttals. The reason for this is that if you make a concession or rebuttal to a claim you made earlier in your essay, it may come across as a weakening of your thesis if you do not able to position them correctly. The last thing to keep in mind here is to make sure you close the loop. This is a test-taking strategy that the College Board promotes across multiple disciplines, and for good reason - it challenges a student to show that they can make a coherent argument. Closing the loop in AP U.S. government can mean using words because or therefore to help bridge two concepts and solve for the why, which is important. 5. Practice, practice, and have we said practice? When you reduce AP free answer sections to their core, regardless of the domain, two things matter: knowing how to grade, and learning how to create manels that fit these rubrics. Sometimes the students do the first part well, but they don't manage to practice enough to make the second part, and vice versa. When you start for the first time, we recommend that you try out a number of questions published in the past and then rate your answers with the rating guidelines. See how you would do without deliberate preparation. Then learn from your mistakes, log your mistakes in a scripture study journal, and intentionally start addressing other years in a row. After a few times you will start building your intuition to create a perfect answer for your AP U.S. government and politics free answers. 25 AP U.S. government and policy FRQ tips to do a 4 or 5 now that we've gone through the 5-step process to write good AP GoPo free answers, we can switch gears to do some test tips and tricks to maximize your FRQ scores. We recommend that you check these for several weeks, and then days before your exam to keep them up in your head. Know which SAQ you are weakest at. There are always three key question types: concept application, quantitative analysis, and SCOTUS comparison. If you are weak in one, make sure that you have reviewed all previously published checks for that particular SAQ. Make sure you review how problems or ideology can drive in partnership on specific topics. Focus on applying the policies and processes you learned in class to contextual scenarios. This is one of the most common errors for SAQs. One of the easiest ways to bridge two concepts is to use words like because or because of words and then answer why that's important. Focus on what is right rather than what is wrong in your response. These free answer questions are often based on what is right, more than what is wrong (which differs from another topic like AP Biology). If you are not 100% sure about a supporting statement, add a second supporting statement to this topic as a backup. If you offer specificity, make sure that you explicitly pay attention to what your intention is to do so in your response For example, if something is presented to refute something else, explain why or how it does it. When it comes to data analysis, you need to make sure that you interpret data conveniently and apply data to demonstrate how it interacts with the political process. In the past, students have not been able to analyze data and apply it to course content - they make mistakes in the connection of how politics relates to the respective in the political process. When practicing data analysis, it is important to look at a variety of different chart types and focus on identifying similarities and differences within a range of complex data. Data analysis not only reads charts, but also reads charts and tables. Don't just think because you have a question that you read correctly that you're going well for your quantitative analysis SAQ. One of the easiest ways to strengthen your data analysis capabilities is by reviewing sources like the Gallup National Polls or Pew Research results. When it comes to the SCOTUS comparison, students often do not compare the two cases effectively - they do a good job of recalling the required case, but they struggle to link the required case to the unnecessary case. Keep in mind that the SCOTUS comparison SAQ will usually not ask you to discuss the decisions of the required case, but rather the facts of the cases and how they are applied to the non-necessary case. Keep an eye out when asked about the clause from an amendment or the Constitution. This means that there will only be one correct answer. Know the difference between the reasoning of a case, the decision, the opinions of the case, and the cold hard facts. Make flashcards or use Quizlet to help here. If you are asked to compare facts, it means that you need to check the facts in both cases, not just one. Even if the facts for the non-required case are included in the command prompt, you must include them in your point response. When it comes to the argumentative essay, students usually don't explain why the evidence they have supports their thesis. The second area in which students are struggling is to respond to an alternative perspective (refutation, concession or rebuttal). During your doctoral thesis, make sure that you do not simply repeat the prompt. You need to set a clear line of argument. The easiest way to do this is to remember the model: Although X, ABC, therefore Y. X their counter-argument or counterpoint ABC are your strongest supporting points for your argument. And Y is your argument. Know your basic documents cold. Sometimes the students mix up these documents. There are four different federalists to know! If you want to get the point of argument, you should explain why the evidence you are procuring supports your closing statement. Do not just repeat your closing statement or provide the evidence without the two to connect. If you are looking for your perspective point (for rebuttal, concession, or refutation), make sure to indicate the alternative point of view, but also to respond to it. Both parts are required. Work with a friend for at least three years of AP GoPo FRQs. Then swap and go through the rating guidelines together to get consistent exposure to the rubrics. In the last two weeks before the exam, you should have clearly identified your 3-5 biggest weaknesses! It comes to FRQs. Spend at least 70% of your time on these areas and the remaining time on general review. Wrapping Things Up: How to Write AP US Government and Politics FRQs Wow! We've done a lot of things in this AP U.S. government and policy reporting guide. At this point, you should have everything you need to get ready for your GoPo FRQs. In summary, here are a few things to remember: Great AP U.S. government and policy free answer points are only made if you know how to be graded. Learn the rubrics. Do you have a consistent system for answering each question. We recommend to circle or underline what you are asked, and then add a tick or star next to the word in the prompt when you answered it. Know the facts of your basic documents and required Supreme Court cases cold. Students have missed points in the past by mixing each other. Practice working with multiple data types for quantitative analysis SAQ: this means checking charts, charts, and tables. Focus on interpreting the presented data on policy concepts or processes. Check frequently tested AP TOPICS of U.S. government and politics. Review the curriculum and exam description to see the percentage breakdown of the different units. Unit 2 on interactions between branches of government is very important to know, as it accounts for 25-36% of the audit. Make sure your closing thesis contains a clear line of argument. Think of the model: Although X, ABC, therefore Y. Always close the loop. Use words like because or therefore to bridge two concepts and solve what's important for why. We hope you have found this detailed guide helpful for your AP U.S. government and policy exam. If you are looking for more free answers or multiple choice questions, visit our website! Albert has hundreds of original, standards-focused practical questions with detailed explanations to help you learn. Try Alberts AP U.S. Government Practice Questions for Free! If you found this post helpful, you can also check out our AP U.S. government tips here or our AP US GoPo Score Calculator here. We also have an AP U.S. government review guide. Here.