

Question 1: Design an Investigation**10 points**

- (a) Identify**
- the control group in this experiment.

1 point

Accept one of the following:

- Plot D
- Unmodified beans

- (b) Identify**
- the scientific question for the investigation.

1 point

Accept one of the following:

- Will genetically modified green beans have higher crop yields than unmodified green beans?
- Is there a difference between the crop yields of genetically modified and unmodified green beans?
- Does genetically modifying green beans affect crop yield?

- (c)**
- Researchers repeated the experiment modifying the length of time for the spray irrigation to 20 minutes per day.
- Explain**
- how the results of the experiment could be altered with this modification.

1 point

Accept one of the following:

- With less water, there will be lower crop yield/fewer green beans harvested in all plots.
- The genetically modified beans will remain similar in yield because they are resistant to drought/need less water, but the unmodified beans will decrease in crop yield because they will receive less water.

- (d)**
- Based on the data in the table,
- identify**
- the plot with the lowest soil temperature.

1 point

Accept one of the following:

- Plot D
- The unmodified green beans

- (e) Describe**
- how sediment runoff and fertilizer runoff compare between the unmodified green beans and the genetically modified green beans.

1 point

Accept one of the following:

- Both types of runoff/Sediment and fertilizer (phosphorus/nitrogen) runoff are lower with the genetically modified beans.
- Both types of runoff/Sediment and fertilizer (phosphorus/nitrogen) runoff are higher with the unmodified beans.

- (f)**
- The Type 2 GMO beans in Plot B were developed to grow more quickly than the unmodified beans in Plot D. Researchers have hypothesized that the Type 2 beans would use fertilizer more completely than the other varieties. Based on the data in the table and the experimental design,
- explain**
- whether the researchers' hypothesis was supported or refuted.

1 point

Accept one of the following:

- The hypothesis is supported because there is less fertilizer (phosphorus/nitrogen) in the runoff from plot B, so the beans in plot B are absorbing/taking up more fertilizer (phosphorus/nitrogen).
- The hypothesis is supported because there is more fertilizer (phosphorus/nitrogen) in the runoff from plot D, so the beans in plot D are absorbing/taking up less fertilizer (phosphorus/nitrogen).
- The hypothesis is supported because the plants in plot B were able to produce more beans given the same amount of fertilizer.

- (g) Describe**
- the ecological process that occurred on the plots after the crops were burned.

1 point

Accept one of the following:

- Fast growing/early successional organisms returned to/colonized the soil after the fire/major disturbance.
- Secondary succession occurred where plants recolonize a habitat after the fields were burned/after a major disturbance.

- (h)**
- After each flooding event, the plot with twice the plant diversity returned to its prior level of biodiversity more quickly than the other plots did.
- Explain**
- why a community with more plant diversity will recover more quickly from the flooding.

1 point

Accept one of the following:

- The plot with higher diversity/richness has more species/organisms, so the floods harm a smaller proportion of the species/organisms.
- The plot with higher diversity/richness has more connections between organisms, so the floods disrupt a smaller percentage of the connections between organisms.
- The plot with higher genetic diversity within species may have more flood tolerant individuals that will survive a flood.

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- (i) After the last flooding event, a beetle not previously known in the area appeared in one of the plots with less plant diversity. Over a period of a few months, the new beetle population increased, whereas the existing beetle species in the plot had declining populations. **Explain** why the new beetle species could be better able to successfully populate this plot than the existing beetle species could. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- The new beetle is a generalist/r-selected species and could more quickly populate the area/outcompete the existing/native beetle species.
- The flooding of the plot caused a natural disruption to the existing community, eliminating species/natural predators and opening niches for the new/invasive beetle.
- Low diversity communities are susceptible to disruption and can't recover allowing the new/nonnative beetle species to invade
- The new beetle is an invasive species that can live outside its normal environment and threaten native species

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- (j) **Describe** one realistic method to prevent the new beetle from spreading beyond the experimental plot. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- Remove beetles by trapping/physical removal to reduce their population size.
- Apply a chemical/pesticide to kill beetles.
- Add a predator/parasite/pathogen/biological control that harms beetles.

Total for question 1 10 points