

There is a natural climate phenomenon that occurs in the equatorial Pacific Ocean because of periodic fluctuations in sea surface conditions and atmospheric circulation. This phenomenon happens every few years, resulting in shifts in temperature and precipitation in many parts of the world.

Figure 1 shows temperature and precipitation patterns associated with one phase of this phenomenon in the equatorial Pacific Ocean. Figure 2 shows the associated temperature and precipitation patterns that occur over North America.

Figure 1. Effects of Changes in Sea Surface Conditions in Equatorial Pacific Ocean

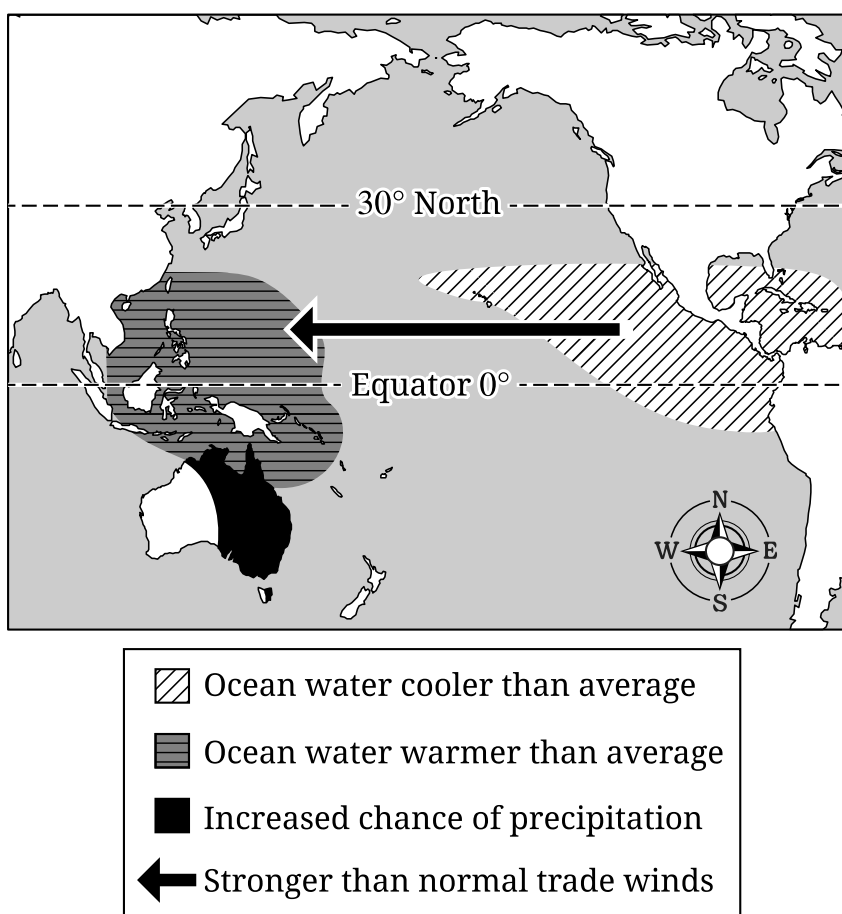
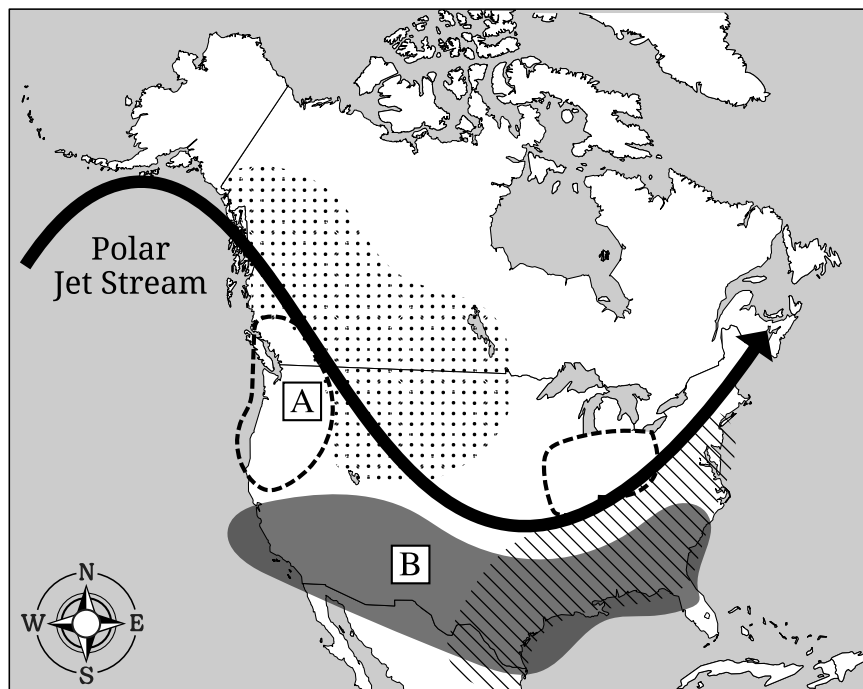


Figure 2. Polar Jet Stream and Climate Conditions in North America

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Increased chance of precipitation |
| | Decreased chance of precipitation |
| | Cooler than average |
| | Warmer than average |

2. Respond to parts A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and J.

- A. **Identify** the sea surface condition for the eastern equatorial area of the Pacific Ocean illustrated in Figure 1.
- B. Based on the information in Figure 1, **identify** the climate phenomenon associated with the sea surface conditions shown in the equatorial area of the Pacific Ocean.
- C. Based on the information in Figure 2, **describe** a difference in climate patterns between the regions A and B.
- D. Increases in regional precipitation can lead to increased flooding in certain locations. **Describe** one reason why there is an increased risk of flooding in urban areas during extended periods of precipitation.
- E. **Propose** a realistic solution a city could implement to decrease the risk of flooding in urban areas.
- F. **Justify** the solution proposed in part E by providing an additional advantage other than a reduction in the risk of flooding.
- G. Terrestrial biomes are primarily determined by temperature and precipitation patterns. **Describe** one difference between the climate of a temperate seasonal forest and that of a savanna.
- H. Droughts are one environmental problem that can affect the frequency and severity of forest fires. **Identify** the ecological process that occurs following a forest fire that leaves the soil intact.
- I. **Describe** one way burning forests contribute to atmospheric pollution.
- J. **Describe** one sustainable forestry practice that could be used to reduce the occurrence or severity of forest fires.

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

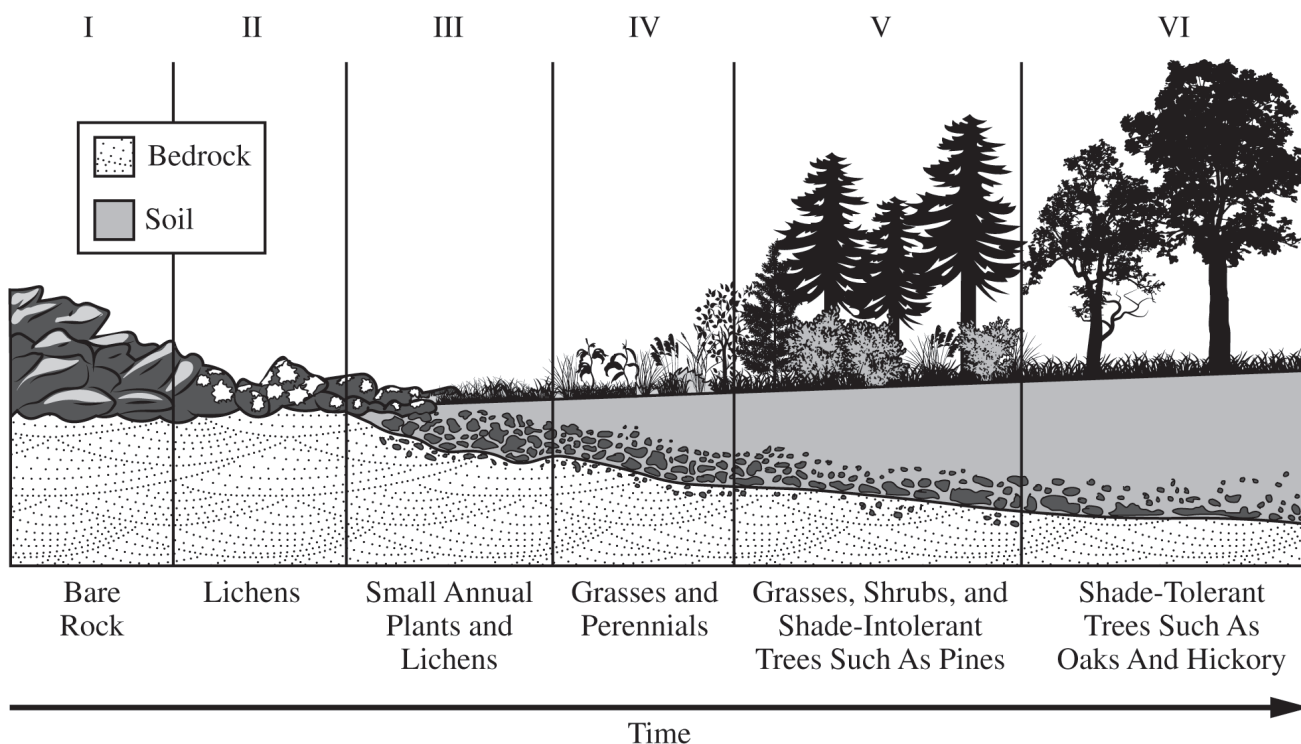
SECTION II

Time—1 hour and 10 minutes

3 Questions

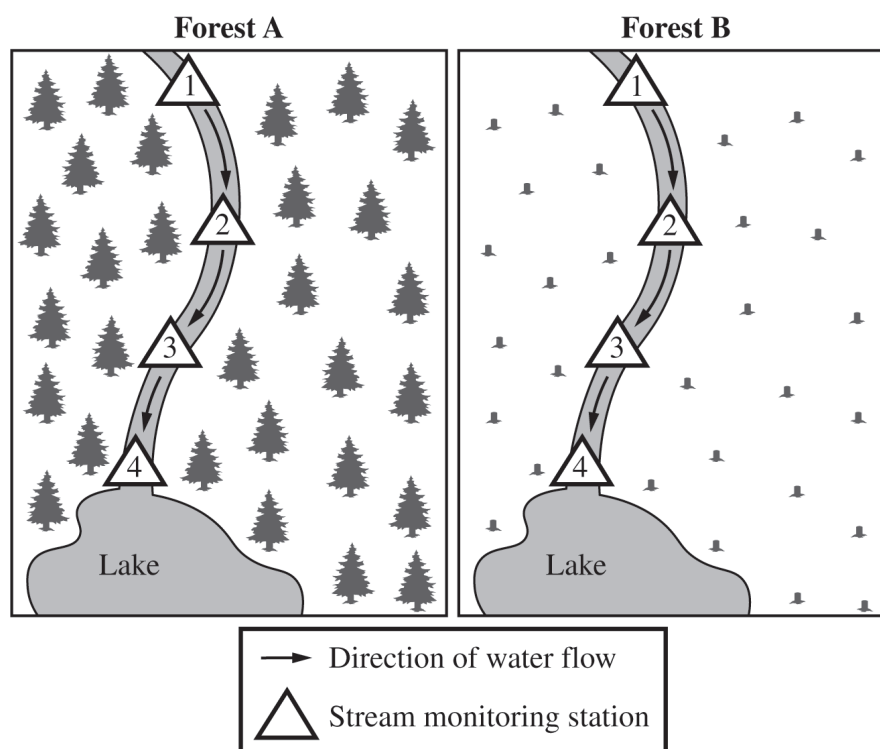
Directions: Answer all three questions, which are weighted equally; the suggested time is about 22 minutes for answering each question. Write all your answers in the Free Response booklet. Where calculations are required, clearly show how you arrived at your answer. Where explanation or discussion is required, support your answers with relevant information and/or specific examples. You may plan your answers in this orange booklet, but no credit will be given for anything written in this booklet. **You will only earn credit for what you write in the separate Free Response booklet.**

1. The following diagram shows how an area changed over time. The dominant vegetation in each stage is labeled in the diagram. Each roman numeral represents a stage in the ecological process.



- (a) **Identify** the ecological change over time illustrated in the diagram.
- (b) **Identify** the stage in which pioneer species first appear.
- (c) **Describe** how soil forms from stage II to stage III.
- (d) **Identify** a cultural ecosystem service that may be provided by a mature forest.

Researchers are interested in investigating the effect of the removal of trees on the water quality of nearby waterways. To conduct their experiment, the researchers locate two identical forest watersheds, both with a river running through them. Forest A is an intact forest and forest B is a clear-cut forest. Four stream monitoring stations are set up in each forest study area. Each station monitors a variety of water quality indicators, including water temperature, at various locations along the river. The experimental setup is shown in the following diagrams. The arrows shown in the rivers represent the direction of water flow. The triangles in the river show the location of the stream monitoring stations.



- (e) **Identify** a testable hypothesis being investigated by the researchers.
- (f) **Identify** the independent variable in the experiment.
- (g) **Describe** the purpose of forest A in the experiment.
- (h) **Explain** why the water temperature might change because of clear-cutting trees in forest B.

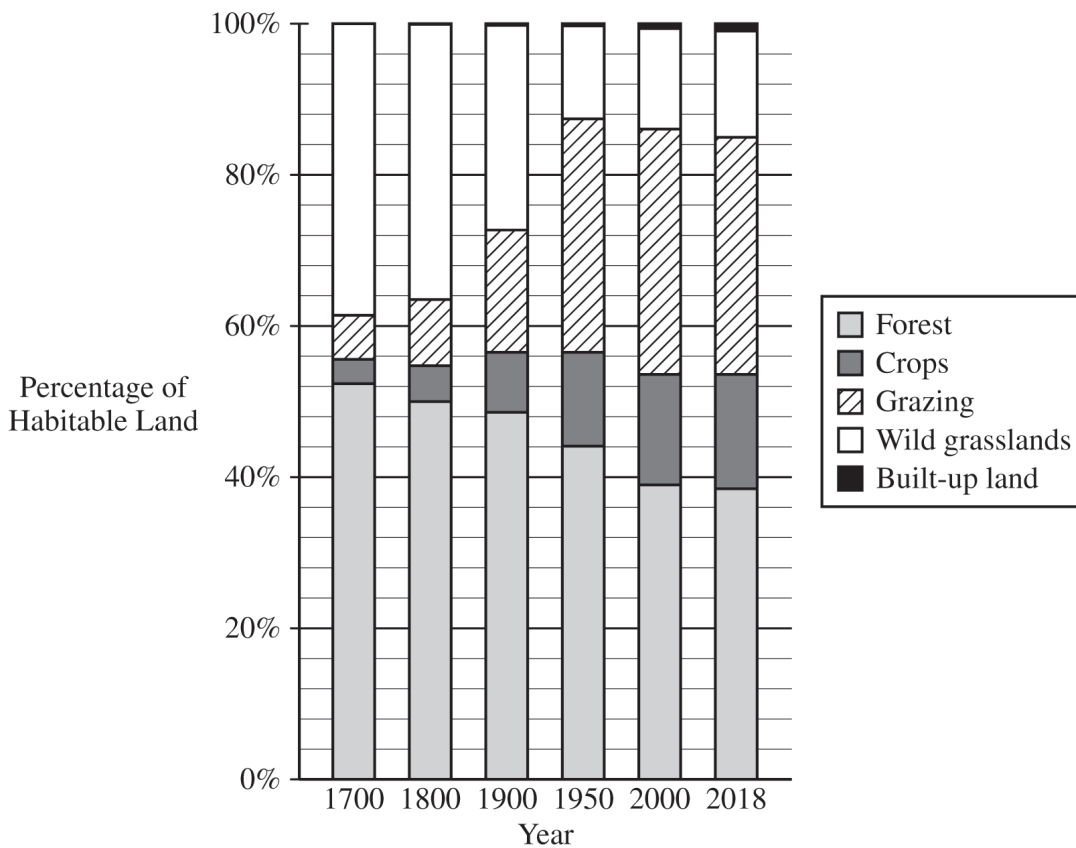
After the experiment was completed, land developers constructed a golf course in the clear-cut area of forest B. To prepare the land, developers removed any remaining stumps and newly grown trees and began planting and fertilizing new grass. The researchers are interested in the effect the golf course may have on the water quality of the river. To monitor the river in forest B, the researchers repeated the experiment once the golf course had been constructed.

- (i) **Explain** why an indicator of water quality other than temperature could be altered by the golf course in forest B.
- (j) **Explain** how the aquatic organisms living in the lake illustrated in the diagram of forest B are likely to be affected by the new golf course.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

2. The following graph shows how global uses of habitable land have changed since 1700.

Land Use Changes on Earth, 1700–2018



- (a) Based on the data in the graph, **identify** the year with the highest percentage of forest.
- (b) Based on the data in the graph, **describe** the relationship between the land use changes in the wild grasslands and grazing from 1700 to 1950.
- (c) **Identify** an environmental problem associated with overgrazing by livestock.
- (d) A student hypothesized that the change in the percentage of forest from 1700 to 2018 has decreased atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations. **Explain** whether the hypothesis is supported or refuted based on the data in the graph.

Urban environments have accounted for an increasing percentage of land use within the last few decades.

- (e) **Describe** a water-related environmental problem associated with urbanization.
- (f) **Describe** a potential response to mitigate the environmental problem identified in part (e).

Farmers who own large sections of cropland notice that bobcats, a medium-sized predatory forest cat, were present many years ago but are now virtually absent in the area. Instead, smaller mammal species now inhabit the area. Over time, the farmers have cleared nearly all of the forest on their property and converted it to farmland.

(g) **Explain** why there are fewer bobcats present on the farmland now compared to several decades ago.

The small mammal species are considered pests by the farmers. The farmers partner with a conservation group to increase the number of bobcats in the area. As a solution, the conservation group will introduce bobcats onto the few isolated patches of the original forested habitat left in the area. They can introduce only a small number of bobcats in each patch.

(h) **Describe** a disadvantage of introducing only a small population of bobcats.

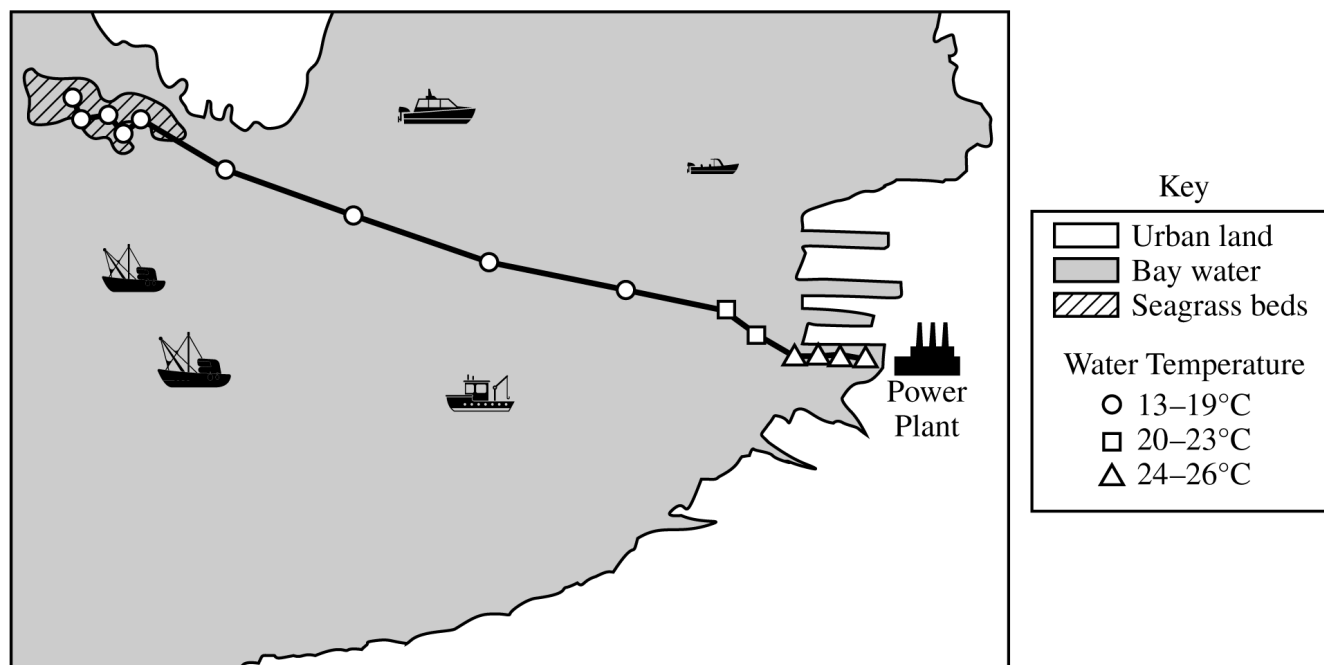
(i) **Propose** a solution to improve the chances that the bobcat reintroductions will be successful in reestablishing wild populations.

(j) **Justify** the solution proposed in part (i) by describing an additional advantage, other than reestablishing the bobcat population near the farms.

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2. The diagram shows the movement of one adult manatee over a 12-hour period across an active shipping channel during the winter. Manatees are large, aquatic, herbivorous mammals that primarily eat seagrass. Manatees can travel several miles to graze. Manatees mature slowly, have low biotic potential, and inhabit warm coastal waters. They cannot survive in water below 20°C for extended periods of time.

Satellite Track and Water Temperature Log of the Movement of One Adult Manatee Over a 12-Hour Period



- (a) Based on the information in the diagram, **identify** the temperature range of the water through which the majority of the adult manatee's daily movement occurs.
- (b) Large groups of manatees are often observed in shallow waters near the waste water released by the electrical power plant during the winter. Based on the information in the diagram, **identify** a characteristic of the power plant waste water that would attract the manatees.
- (c) Based on the information in the diagram, **describe** a potential negative impact of the waste water released by the power plant on other aquatic species.
- (d) Seagrass beds have declined significantly over the last several years. In 2021 manatee mortality was three times higher than the previous five-year average.
- Describe** a characteristic of the manatees that increases their vulnerability to the recent decline of seagrasses.
 - Describe** the change in energy flow through the trophic levels that occurs when there is a significant loss of seagrasses.

(e) Research has shown increased nutrient and sediment runoff can cause seagrass beds to decline.

(i) **Propose** a solution to reduce nutrient or sediment pollution in an estuary that is surrounded by urban development.

(ii) **Justify** the solution proposed in part (e)(i) by providing an additional advantage of reduced nutrients in an estuary, other than one related to manatees.

Urban areas have a heavy dependence on automobiles and often experience photochemical smog.

(f) **Describe** how summertime weather conditions can increase the frequency of photochemical smog.

(g) **Identify** one ecological problem that results from exposure to photochemical smog.

A potential solution to reduce photochemical smog in urban areas with high automobile traffic is to replace gasoline-powered cars with cars powered by hydrogen fuel cells.

(h) **Describe** a potential disadvantage of using hydrogen fuel cells to power automobiles.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

SECTION II

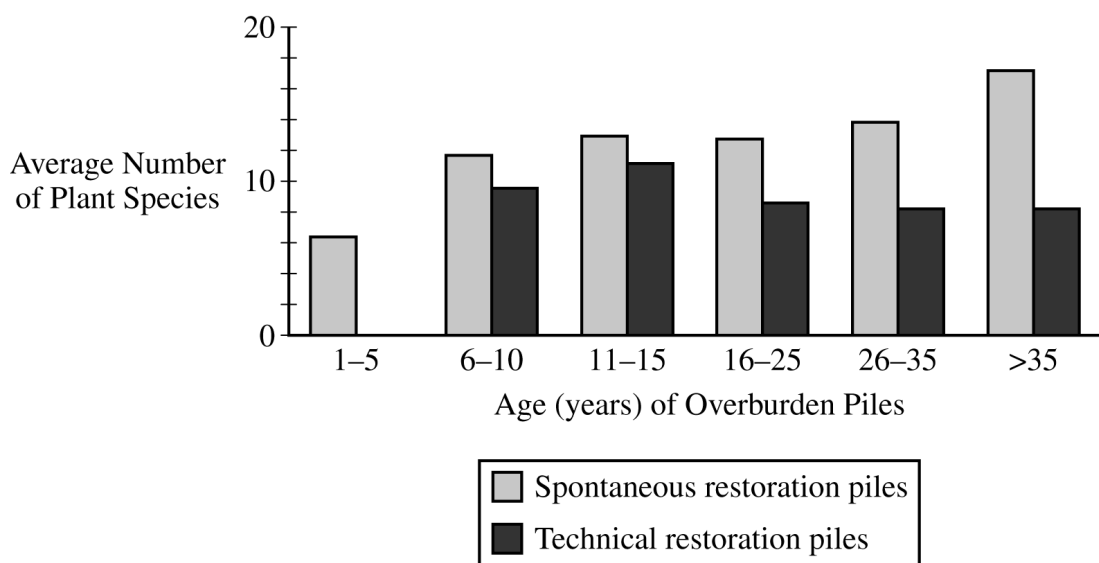
Time—1 hour and 10 minutes

3 Questions

Directions: Answer all three questions, which are weighted equally; the suggested time is about 22 minutes for answering each question. Write all your answers in the Free Response booklet. Where calculations are required, clearly show how you arrived at your answer. Where explanation or discussion is required, support your answers with relevant information and/or specific examples. You may plan your answers in this orange booklet, but no credit will be given for anything written in this booklet. **You will only earn credit for what you write in the separate Free Response booklet.**

1. Two restoration methods designed to reclaim the overburden piles removed from open pit coal mines in temperate forests of eastern Europe were studied over several years. The first method was spontaneous restoration, where the soil and rock were dumped in noncompacted, random piles and not replanted with vegetation. The second method was technical restoration, where the land was leveled by heavy machinery, organic material was added, and eight plant species were added. Technical restoration started 5 years after the piles were formed, so no bar is included in the 1–5 year range in the graph.

Number of Plant Species in Spontaneous and Technically Restored Overburden Piles over Time



- (a) Based on the data in the graph, **identify** the average number of species found in technically restored piles 16–25 years after restoration started.
- (b) Based on the data in the graph, **describe** the relationship between the average number of species and the age of the spontaneous restoration piles.

Scientists hypothesized that after 35 years, the number of animal species in the spontaneously restored piles would be higher than the number of animal species in the technically restored piles.

- (c) Using the data in the graph, **make a claim** that supports or refutes the hypothesis that the number of animal species in the spontaneously restored piles would be higher than the number of animal species in the technically restored piles.
- (d) **Describe** a characteristic of a plant species that would have been present in the spontaneous restoration piles from years 1 to 5.
- (e) **Explain** how the return of plant life would have been altered in the spontaneous piles if the mining had taken place in the tundra rather than in temperate forests.

Limiting runoff on disturbed land improves soil and water quality. To model water runoff, students set up three large plastic trays and filled each tray with loam soil to 1 centimeter below the edge. Loam soil is a balance of sand, silt, and clay soil. One tray was seeded with wheatgrass and grown for 30 days, one tray was covered with small wood chips, and one tray was soil only. Five hundred milliliters of water was sprinkled evenly onto the soil surface of each tray. All three trays were placed on a slight slope, and water that ran off the surface was collected. The results are shown in the following table.

Tray	Water Collected (mL)	Water Appearance
Wheatgrass grown in soil; no small wood chips	190	Clear
Small wood chips covered soil; no wheatgrass	300	Transparent; light brown
Soil only; no wheatgrass or small wood chips	360	Cloudy; dark brown

- (f) **Identify** the scientific question for the investigation.
- (g) **Identify** a dependent variable in the experiment.
- (h) **Explain** how the results of the experiment would likely have been altered if the soil had contained a higher percentage of sand, which has the largest particle size of the components of loam.

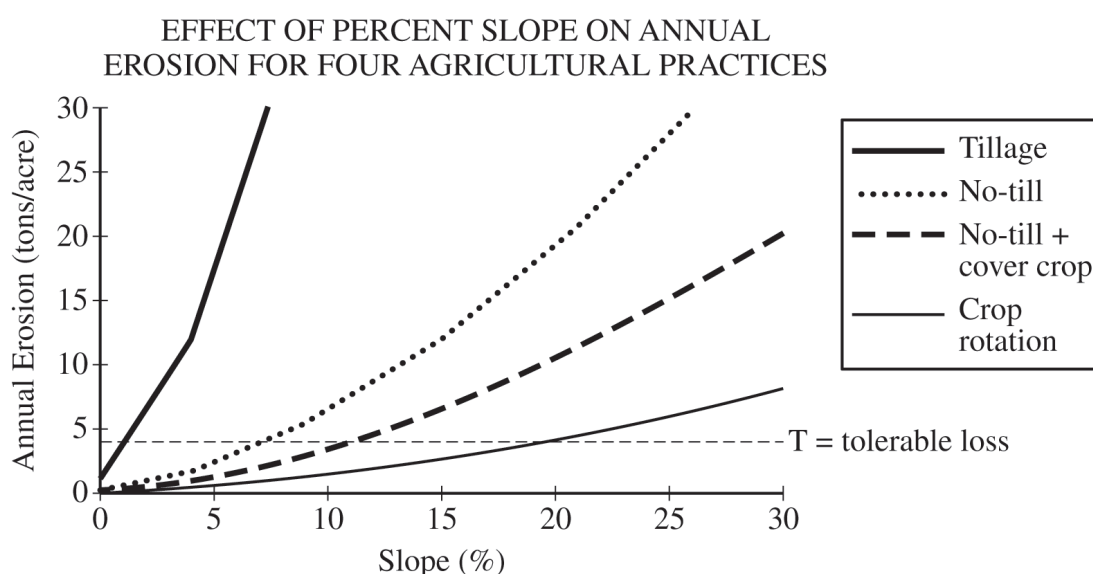
Runoff from mining waste can also affect water quality.

- (i) **Describe** one ecological impact that could result from the drainage from mine waste into nearby waterways.
- (j) **Describe** one strategy to reduce the drainage from mine waste into waterways downstream from mines.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE**SECTION II****Time—1 hour and 10 minutes****3 Questions**

Directions: Answer all three questions, which are weighted equally; the suggested time is about 22 minutes for answering each question. Write all your answers in the Free Response booklet. Where calculations are required, clearly show how you arrived at your answer. Where explanation or discussion is required, support your answers with relevant information and/or specific examples. You may plan your answers in this orange booklet, but no credit will be given for anything written in this booklet. **You will only earn credit for what you write in the separate Free Response booklet.**



1. Soil erosion is one of the most serious soil-degrading processes. Each year tons of soil erode from cropland, pastures, forests, and other places. The amount of erosion varies dramatically among various land-use types. The figure above shows the effects of different agricultural practices and slopes on annual erosion rates.

(a) Refer to the graph above for the following.

- (i) **Identify** the scientific question that resulted in the data presented in the graph.
- (ii) **Identify** the agricultural practice that could be used on a 15% slope without leading to a higher than tolerable loss of soil.
- (iii) **Describe** the effect of adding a cover crop compared to using the no-till method.
- (iv) **Identify** one natural mechanism of soil erosion.

(b) Sediment from erosion can enter streams and affect water quality. One way sediment can enter a stream is from nearby road construction. Two methods to reduce sediment run-off in streams are to either put down straw bales or plant grass. The hypothesis to be tested is that straw bales reduce more sediment run-off than planted grass does. To test the hypothesis, two plots near a road under construction are measured. On one plot (A), straw bales are used to cover the soil, while a second plot (B) is planted with grass. The sediment discharge from each plot is measured after rainfall.

(i) **Identify** the dependent variable stated in the hypothesis.

(ii) **Describe** one way to add a control to improve the design of the study.

(iii) **Identify** one variable that was not discussed that could affect the results of the study.

Sediments reaching streams affect water clarity, which is tested by determining turbidity. Turbidity can be determined by measuring the depth at which a submerged object can no longer be seen from the surface.

Sample Group	Turbidity
Straw bale plots (plot A)	12 cm
Planted grass plots (plot B)	28 cm

(iv) Based on the data in the table above, **make a claim** about the stated hypothesis.

(c) Several fish species lay their eggs in the gravel in the streams under investigation in the study.

(i) **Describe** the type of survivorship curve expected for these fish species.

(ii) **Explain** why the input of sediment to a stream can negatively affect reproduction of fish that lay their eggs in the gravel of the streambed.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE**SECTION II****Time—1 hour and 30 minutes****4 Questions**

Directions: Answer all four questions, which are weighted equally; the suggested time is about 22 minutes for answering each question. Write all your answers on the pages following the questions in this book. Where calculations are required, clearly show how you arrived at your answer. Where explanation or discussion is required, support your answers with relevant information and/or specific examples.

1. Read the following article from the *Fremont Daily Times* and answer the questions that follow.

Fremont Daily Times**May 1, 2018****GREEN IS THE NEW SCHOOL COLOR AT FREMONT HIGH SCHOOL!**

A group of students from Fremont High School addressed the city council last night and proposed that one of the existing buildings at Fremont High School, which was built in 1970, be renovated to take advantage of recent advances in green technology. Currently the heat for the school is provided by fossil fuel combustion. The students said that the redesigned building would reduce the school's carbon footprint, which is a measure of the amount of carbon dioxide and other carbon compounds released by various human activities. Incorporating specific features that conserve energy and utilize

renewable energy sources can help reduce the carbon footprint.

Councilperson Gail Fassler praised the idea, saying that the project could conserve local water resources, reduce the need for consuming new resources, and act as a “shining beacon” of sustainability for the greater Fremont community. Fassler suggested the project could even incorporate a living green roof as an additional sustainable feature. The council approved the initial site planning request and urged students to report back when the project was under way.

- (a) The students want to reduce the school's carbon footprint.
- (i) **Define** carbon footprint.
 - (ii) **Identify** one way the school's heating system is likely adding to the school's carbon footprint.
 - (iii) **Describe** one realistic way to reduce the contribution of the heating system to the school's carbon footprint.
- (b) **Identify** TWO environmental benefits of a living green roof, such as that suggested by Councilperson Fassler.
- (c) **Describe** TWO practices the cafeteria's food service could use to decrease the environmental impacts of Fremont High School.
- (d) **Discuss** TWO benefits of using native plants for landscaping at Fremont High School.
- (e) During the renovation, the carpeting must be replaced. **Discuss** one environmental benefit of using flooring made of plant material, such as cork or bamboo, instead of carpet made of synthetic fibers.

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE**SECTION II****Time—90 minutes****4 Questions**

Directions: Answer all four questions, which are weighted equally; the suggested time is about 22 minutes for answering each question. Write all your answers on the pages following the questions in this book. Where calculations are required, clearly show how you arrived at your answer. Where explanation or discussion is required, support your answers with relevant information and/or specific examples.

1. Read the article below and answer the questions that follow.

The Floridian Daily**May 21, 2013**

The small community located on the edge of the magnificent wetlands of Florida's Everglades was the site of a press conference today where Governor Gayle Moss announced that the restoration of the Everglades is successfully underway. She noted that the Everglades ecosystem has suffered threats to its water quality, water quantity, and habitats in recent decades. Moss noted that intensive urban and agricultural development in adjacent areas has diverted substantial amounts of

freshwater resources and impaired water quality. Governor Moss then emphasized that the preservation and enhancement of the Everglades, key goals of the restoration program, are absolutely essential for the continued environmental and economic health of the state. She closed the press conference by saying, "The Everglades is a gem not only for Florida but for the entire world. Each of us has the responsibility to do our part to preserve this magnificent resource."

- (a) **Describe** how TWO human activities, other than those that result in anthropogenic climate change, have resulted in a decrease in the amount of freshwater flowing into the Everglades ecosystem.
- (b) In addition to water quantity problems, the Everglades is faced with a variety of water quality issues. For example, phosphorus concentrations in the Everglades have increased since the 1960s.
- (i) **Describe** how one specific human activity contributes to increased phosphorus levels in the Everglades.
 - (ii) **Explain** one way in which an increase in phosphorus levels can adversely affect the Everglades ecosystem.
 - (iii) **Describe** one step that could be taken to reduce phosphorus inputs from the activity you identified in part (i).
- (c) Climate change could have a variety of impacts on water quantity, water quality, and habitat. For EACH of these three factors, **identify and describe** one specific example of an impact on the Everglades likely to result from climate change.
- (d) The article states that Governor Moss believes that the "preservation and enhancement of the Everglades, key goals of the restoration program, are absolutely essential for the continued environmental and economic health of the state."
- (i) **Describe** one way that restoring water quantity and water quality in the Everglades is expected to improve the structure and function of the ecosystem.
 - (ii) **Describe** one way that restoring the Everglades is expected to provide economic benefits to Florida.

2. Like many communities, Fremont has a combined sewer system that collects both sewage and storm water. When storm water runs into storm drains that connect to the city's sanitary sewer system, the storm water and sewage flow together to the Fremont Wastewater Treatment Plant (FWTP). During a major storm event, however, the combined volume of storm water and sewage may exceed the plant's capacity, and the overflow bypasses the FWTP. The untreated overflow is discharged into Fremont Creek along with the treated waste.

Recently parts of Fremont received 5 cm of rain in 60 minutes. The storm caused widespread flooding in the northeast section of town. Especially hard hit was the Shoppes at Fremont shopping center.

Use the data from the table below to answer the questions that follow. Show all calculations.

Fremont Water Data
The shopping center's parking lot is 200 meters long and 100 meters wide.
Fremont has an area of 10 km^2 .
Impervious surfaces cover 20 percent of Fremont's area.
The FWTP typically treats $5,000 \text{ m}^3$ of domestic sewage per day.
The FWTP has the capacity to treat $10,000 \text{ m}^3$ of combined sewage and storm water per day.

- (a) **Identify** TWO specific pollutants in storm-water runoff that degrade the quality of surface water.
- (b) **Calculate** the volume of water (in m^3) that runs off the Shoppes at Fremont parking lot after a 5 cm rainfall event. Assume that all the water that falls on the parking lot runs off.
- (c) **Calculate** the volume of storm-water runoff (in m^3) generated in all of Fremont by the 5 cm rainfall event. Assume that only the impervious surfaces generate runoff.
- (d) Assume that all the runoff that you calculated in part (c) is captured by the storm sewers in one day. **Calculate** the volume of untreated water (in m^3) that bypasses the plant as a result of the storm. (Note that the plant still receives $5,000 \text{ m}^3$ of domestic sewage per day.)
- (e) **Describe** TWO ways that the volume of storm-water runoff can be reduced.
- (f) **Describe** one environmental problem (other than pollution from runoff and from untreated sewage) that results from having extensive paved areas.