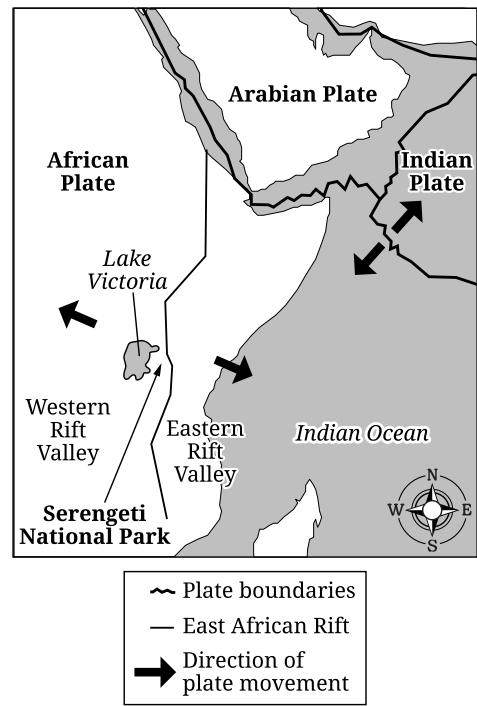


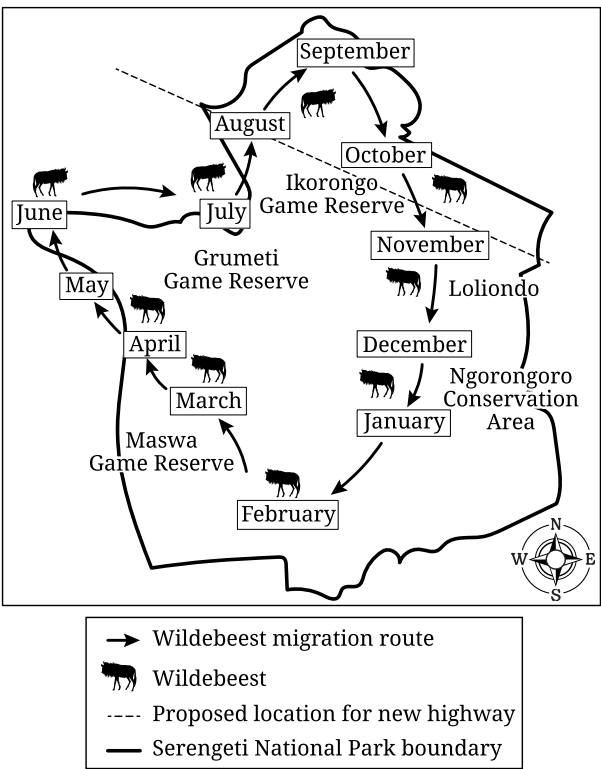
Serengeti National Park is located in Tanzania, Africa. The park is located in a valley along a tectonic plate boundary called the East African Rift. Figure 1 shows the East African Rift and other plate boundaries near the east coast of Africa.

Figure 1. Tectonic Plate Movement near East Coast of Africa



Serengeti National Park contains a variety of tropical habitats but is dominated by wideopen lands that include a variety of grass species with scattered trees and shrubs. Most grass growth occurs after the March through May rainy season. Many of the park’s herbivores, such as wildebeest and zebra, migrate through the park in an annual cycle following the growth of new grass (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Annual Migration of Wildebeest in Serengeti National Park



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

- A. Based on the information in Figure 1, **identify** the type of plate boundary that runs beneath Serengeti National Park.
- B. Based on the information provided, **identify** the dominant biome within the Serengeti.
- C. Wildebeest give birth to their young when new grasses are growing. Based on the information in Figure 2, **identify** the location in the Serengeti where wildebeest are most likely to give birth.
- D. The Serengeti has two primary types of grasses: long and short. The two grass types provide similar levels of nutrition for animals. Wildebeest primarily consume long grasses, while other herbivores such as gazelle consume the short grasses. These two similar species coexist in Serengeti National Park.

Explain why resource partitioning allows for the coexistence of the wildebeest and the gazelle in the Serengeti.

- E. The Tanzanian government plans to build a highway across the northern portion of the Serengeti, as shown in Figure 2.

Describe one way the planned highway shown in Figure 2 could negatively affect the wildebeest population in the Serengeti.

- F. **Propose** a solution to the negative effect created by the planned highway described in part E.

- G. Many organisms live in grasslands. One weed species, the spotted knapweed, was introduced at one location in North America in the 1890s and is currently found throughout the rangelands of the western United States. The spotted knapweed poses several environmental problems in North America. Farmers often use crop rotation to control populations of pests like the spotted knapweed. A more traditional method of controlling pests involves spraying pesticides.

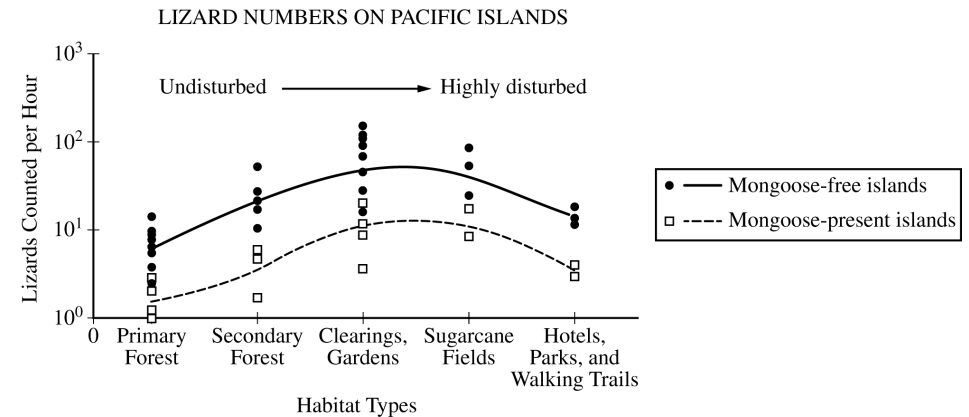
Describe a characteristic of an invasive species, such as the spotted knapweed, that allows them to outcompete native species.

- H. **Justify** the use of crop rotation as an environmental solution by providing an additional advantage, other than controlling pest populations.

- I. **Describe** an environmental problem associated with controlling pest populations with large amounts of pesticide.

- J. **Propose** a solution to controlling pests, other than pesticides or crop rotation.

2. Biologists collected data on the abundance of lizards on several Pacific islands with and without mongoose populations. The surveys were conducted at different locations on the islands by counting the number of lizards observed per hour and included habitats with both undisturbed areas and anthropogenically disturbed areas.



- (a) The graph shows data collected by biologists on lizard numbers on several Pacific islands.
- Based on the data in the graph, **identify** the habitat type with the greatest number of lizards.
 - Based on the data in the graph, **describe** the relationship between the lizard numbers observed on islands with and without mongoose populations.
- Globally, islands vary in size, location, and habitat.
- (b) Based on the theory of island biogeography, **describe** the characteristics of an island with the greatest species diversity.
- (c) Island ecosystems are often threatened by invasive species, such as the mongoose populations studied in the survey.
- Describe** one environmental problem caused by invasive animal species.
 - Invasive species are often pests. **Make a claim** that proposes one way to control pest species.
 - Justify** the solution proposed in (c)(ii) by providing an additional benefit of the solution.
- (d) Islands provide humans with many ecosystem services. However, humans may alter ecosystems when they obtain these services. Large-scale commercial sugarcane farming on the Pacific islands has led to significant ecological damage.
- Identify** a provisioning ecosystem service provided by primary forests.
 - Based on the data in the graph, **explain** how replacing primary forests with sugarcane fields may have affected the number of lizards counted on the mongoose-free Pacific islands.
 - The long-term use of monocultures in commercial sugarcane farming is one cause of the ecological damage. **Describe** one problem associated with monocultures.

One solution to the ecological damage of monocultures is to use a form of crop rotation using legumes.

- (e) **Describe** an advantage of crop rotation using legumes on soil fertility.

2. Pesticides have been utilized for many years to increase food production and control pest populations. Pesticide use can be both beneficial and harmful to humans and other organisms.

- (a) Pesticide use has advantages, disadvantages, and unintended consequences on human health. **Describe** one benefit to human health that can result from the use of pesticides.
- (b) **Identify** one way chemical pesticides can enter the human body.

Cotton farmers in the southern United States used a chemical pesticide to control an insect cotton-crop pest over a 40-year period. To study the effectiveness of the pesticide as an insect pest-control strategy, traps were placed in treated cotton fields and the number of pests captured were compared to application rates for the pesticide. The results of the study are shown in the table below.

Year	Grams of Pesticide Applied per Hectare	Number of Crop Insect Pests Captured
1960	0	700
1975	500	2
1980	500	3
1985	500	8
1990	550	14
1995	600	83
2000	700	150
2005	800	405
2010	900	727
2015	1,000	1,100

- (c) Use the data in the table to answer the following questions.
- (i) **Identify** the year when the pesticide was most effective at reducing the size of the pest population.
- (ii) **Describe** the change in the number of crop insect pests in the cotton fields over time.
- (iii) **Explain** how the change in the cotton-crop pesticide effectiveness between the initial application in 1975 and the latest application in 2015 illustrates genetic resistance in pests, based on the data in the table.
- (d) **Describe** TWO effects of pesticide use, other than death, on nontarget wildlife.

- (e) There are many problems associated with the repeated application of chemical pesticides to reduce pest populations.
- (i) Crop rotation is often used to reduce pesticide use. **Describe** the process of crop rotation.
- (ii) **Propose** one reasonable method, other than crop rotation, of reducing the use of pesticides in agricultural practices while still maintaining a high crop yield.
- (iii) **Justify** how the method proposed in (e)(ii) would provide a benefit to humans.

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.