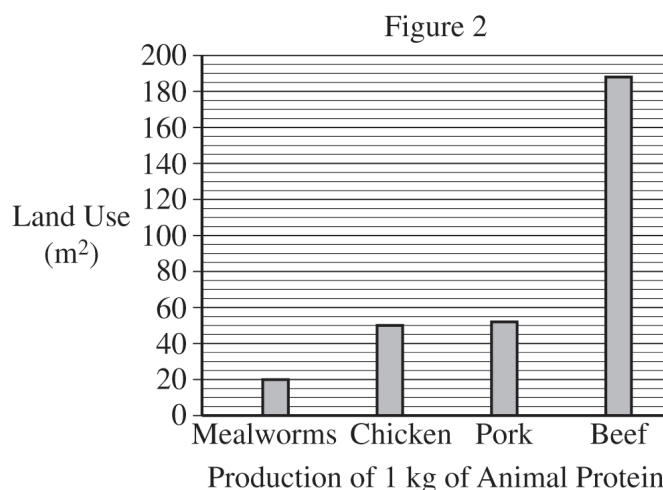
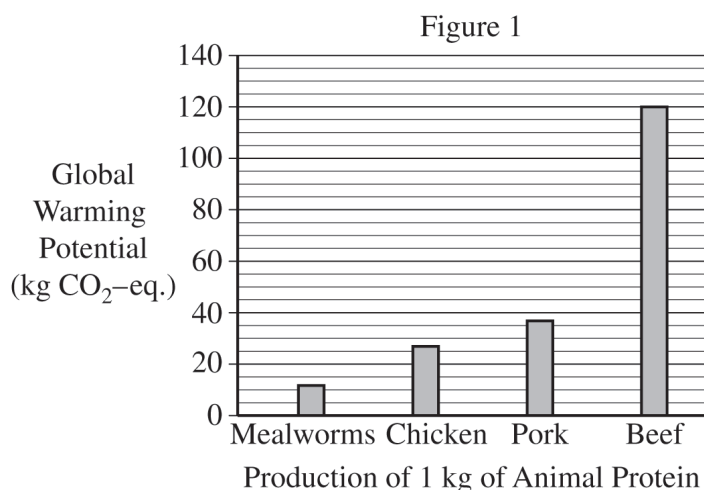


2. As the human population continues to grow, the demand for animal protein is expected to double by 2050. Animal protein can be obtained from conventional livestock and other sources. The production of all animal protein has environmental costs, as shown in the following graphs. In Figure 1, global warming potential (GWP) is measured in kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalent ($\text{kg CO}_2\text{-eq.}$). Carbon dioxide equivalent is a measure of the warming effect of a gas relative to that of carbon dioxide. In Figure 2, land use is measured in meters squared (m^2).

Global Warming Potential and Land Use from Animal Protein Production



- (a) Based on the data in the graphs, **identify** the amount of land required to produce 1 kilogram of chicken protein.

Mealworms, the larvae of the darkling beetle, consume grains and decaying plant material. Darkling beetles are an *r*-selected species, and the entire mealworm can be consumed by humans for protein.

- (b) Based on the information provided, **identify** the type of survivorship curve exhibited by the darkling beetle.
- (c) **Explain** why the reproductive strategy of the darkling beetle is an advantage for using mealworms as an alternative protein source for the rapidly growing human population.

An individual's diet choices affect greenhouse gas emissions and land use.

- (d) Based on the data in the graphs, **explain** whether producing 1 kilogram of chicken protein or 1 kilogram of pork protein would cause less environmental damage.

Cattle emit methane from fermentation in their digestive systems. The other animals do not emit methane.

- (e) Based on the data in the graphs, **explain** why the production of 1 kilogram of beef protein has a different impact on global warming than the production of 1 kilogram of protein from any of the other animals studied would have.

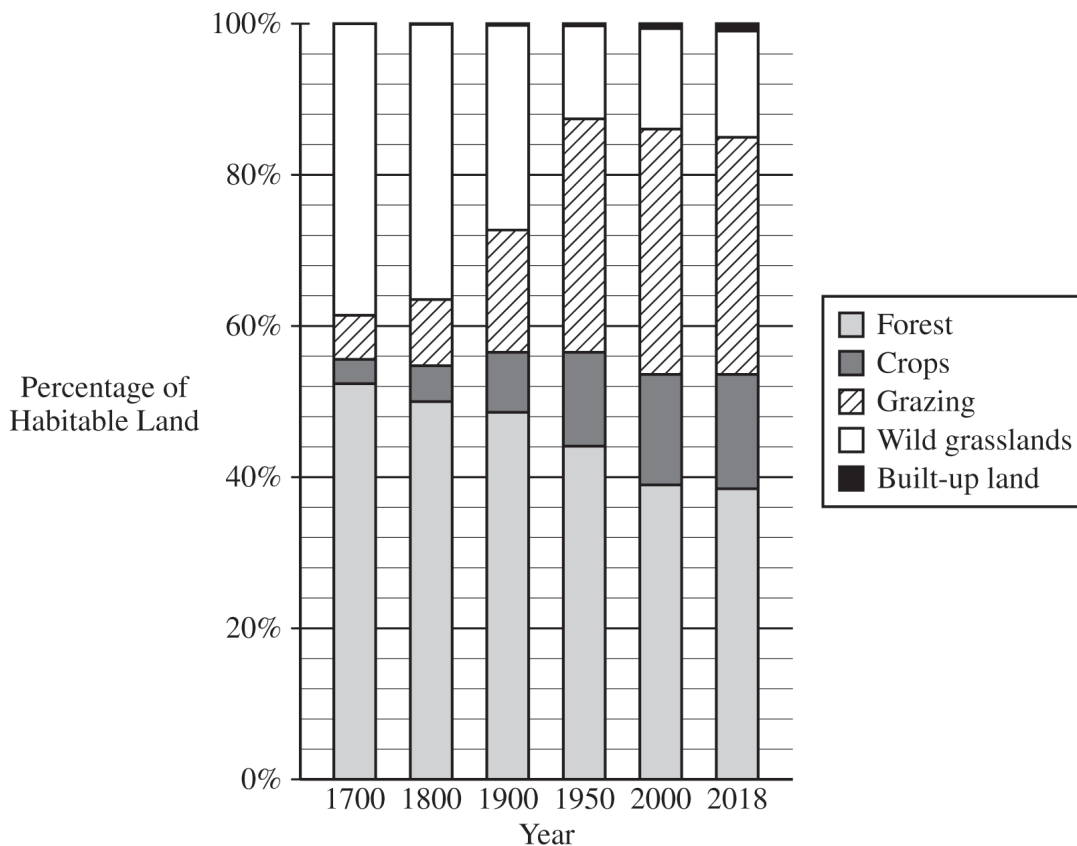
Agricultural practices can have negative impacts on rivers and streams.

- (f) **Describe** how water quality can be altered by cattle grazing that occurs near a stream or river.
- (g) **Propose** a solution to reduce the negative impacts on waterways that result from cattle grazing, while still allowing cattle to graze.
- (h) Crop production can cause soil erosion. **Describe** a sustainable agricultural practice used to reduce soil erosion.
- (i) **Justify** the use of the sustainable practice described in part (h) by describing an additional advantage, other than the reduction of soil erosion.
- (j) Crop production around the world is affected by climate change. **Describe** how crop production could be negatively affected by climate change.

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.

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.

3. Human activities generate large amounts of solid waste, including organic waste. The decomposition of organic waste in landfills can result in the release of methane into the atmosphere.

(a) **Describe** one environmental problem associated with the release of methane into the atmosphere.

There are biological and physical factors that can affect the decomposition of the solid waste in a landfill and the release of methane in the atmosphere.

(b) **Describe** one factor that could affect the decomposition of the solid waste in a landfill.

(c) **Propose** a solution to decrease the amount of methane released from landfills into the atmosphere.

(d) **Justify** the solution proposed in part (c) by describing an additional advantage, other than decreasing the amount of methane released from landfills.

Another anthropogenic activity that releases methane is raising beef cattle. In 2021, 31.2 million beef cattle were raised in the United States.

(e) The average cow releases 150 liters of methane per day. **Calculate** the amount of methane that was released by all beef cattle raised in the United States in 2021. **Show** your work.

Another environmental concern with raising beef cattle for food is that it is not as efficient as growing crops for food.

(f) A typical beef cow needs 11.8 kilograms of food per day, and each hectare of cattle pasture produces 26.2 kilograms of grasses. **Calculate** the number of hectares of pasture that would be needed to support all beef cattle raised in the United States for one day. **Show** your work.

(g) The average American consumes 2,250 kilocalories of food per day. Beef cattle can produce 2.7 million kilocalories per hectare of land. Corn can produce 30.4 million kilocalories per hectare of land. **Calculate** how many more American people could be fed if 150 hectares of land was used to grow corn instead of raising beef cattle. **Show** your work.

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.

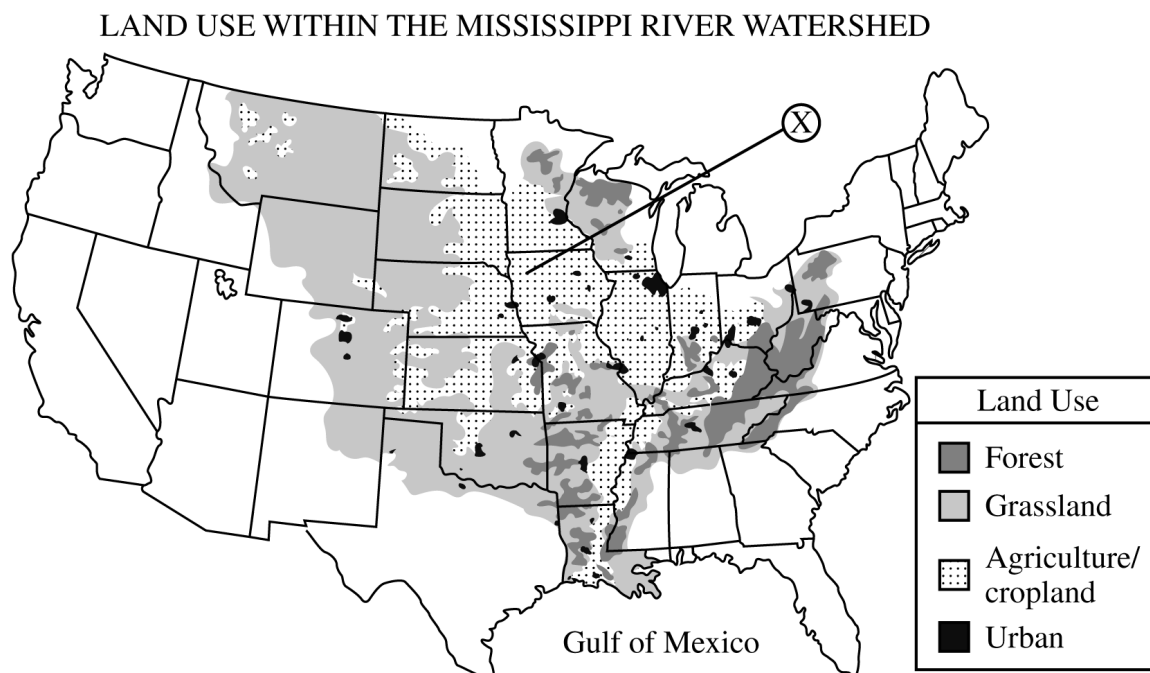
STOP

END OF EXAM

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 dead zone in the Gulf of Mexico occurs every summer when winter snow melts and spring rain flows into the Mississippi River. Recent studies have shown that both the total area covered by algae and the depth of the algal mass in the dead zone are increasing.



- (a) Various land use practices can have different effects on the waters that surround a dead zone.
- (i) **Identify** the land use that covers the least amount of area in the Mississippi River watershed, based on the diagram.
 - (ii) **Describe** one way that the land use practice at location X in the diagram could contribute to the dead zone in the Gulf of Mexico.
 - (iii) **Describe** one way that urban areas in the Mississippi River watershed could contribute to the dead zone in the Gulf of Mexico.

- (b) The dead zone in the Gulf of Mexico has both economic and environmental effects for coastal communities.
- (i) **Describe** how a dead zone affects marine organisms living in the Gulf of Mexico.
 - (ii) **Describe** one economic effect on communities along the Gulf of Mexico that can result from the presence of the dead zone.
 - (iii) **Describe** one factor that causes the area of the dead zone in the Gulf of Mexico to increase in the summer months.
- (c) Researchers want to examine the effect of riparian vegetation buffers on water quality in streams in agricultural areas. Researchers will measure the water nutrient concentrations over the course of one year. The study sites are located 100 meters downstream from areas either with or without riparian vegetation buffers.
- (i) **Identify** a testable hypothesis for the study.
 - (ii) **Describe** a control that the researchers could use in the study.
 - (iii) **Identify** one water quality test, other than measuring nitrates or phosphates, that the researchers could use to evaluate how riparian vegetation buffers affect water quality.
 - (iv) During the investigation, researchers discovered that some of the land next to one of the streams with a riparian vegetation buffer is going to be converted from cornfields into a large-scale concentrated animal feeding operation. **Explain** one way that this change in land use could alter the results of the study.

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.