

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

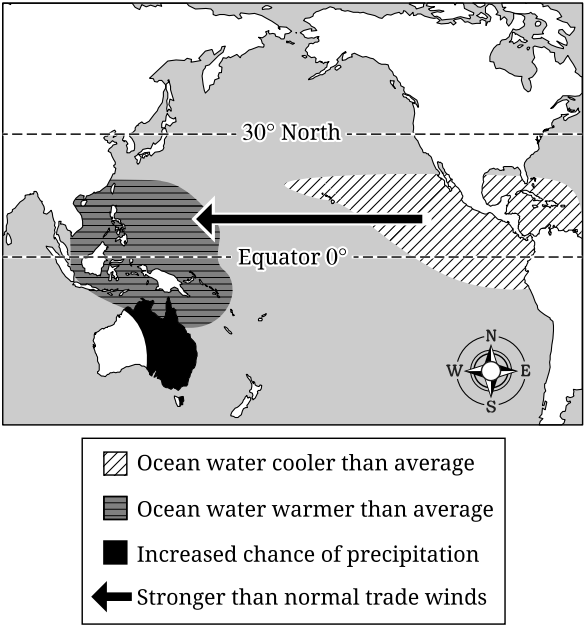
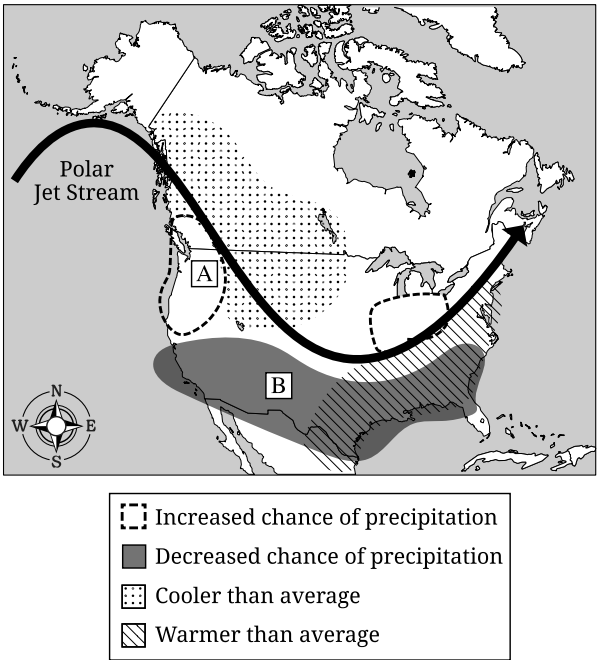


Figure 2. Polar Jet Stream and Climate Conditions in North America



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.

3. Approximately 350 coal-fired power plants in the United States are older than the 30-year anticipated life-span for a coal generator. One problem with these aging power plants is that many lack the necessary modern air pollution controls. Additionally, there are concerns about rising fuel costs, so many utility companies are planning to retire coal-fired plants and build new natural-gas power plants.

- (a) **Describe** why coal is considered a nonrenewable energy source.
- (b) **Describe** one potential environmental advantage of replacing a coal-fired power plant with a natural-gas power plant.
- (c) **Describe** one economic advantage of using natural gas, rather than coal, in producing electricity.
- (d) When natural gas is used to heat homes, it can produce carbon monoxide gas, which can lead to carbon monoxide poisoning in humans. **Propose** a solution to reduce the incidence of carbon monoxide poisoning in humans.

Particulate matter is another common pollutant in emissions from vehicles, coal-fired power plants, and various other sources. One size of particulates, $PM_{2.5}$, presents a particular risk to human health.

ATMOSPHERIC CONCENTRATION OF PARTICULATE MATTER IN 1990 AND 2016

Year	Average Annual Atmospheric Concentration of $PM_{2.5}$ ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
1990	85
2016	188

- (e) **Calculate** the percent change in the average annual $PM_{2.5}$ concentration in the air from 1990 to 2016. **Show your work.**
- (f) Trees can remove $PM_{2.5}$ from the atmosphere when particulates settle on the leaves and are subsequently washed onto soil by rain. The average annual removal of $PM_{2.5}$ is 2.3 kilograms per hectare. **Calculate** the decrease in $PM_{2.5}$ removal in kilograms if logging reduced a forested area from 50,000 hectares to 43,000 hectares. **Show your work.**
- (g) Research has shown that hospital admissions for cardiovascular problems increase 1% with every 10% increase in $PM_{2.5}$ concentration. A city experienced a 23% increase in $PM_{2.5}$ concentration and had 7,390 hospital admissions for cardiovascular issues over a one-year period. **Calculate** the anticipated increase in the number of hospital admissions for cardiovascular issues during the next year if the $PM_{2.5}$ concentration continues to rise at an identical rate. **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.

Name:

AP Environmental Science: **2021 Set 2**

STOP

END OF EXAM