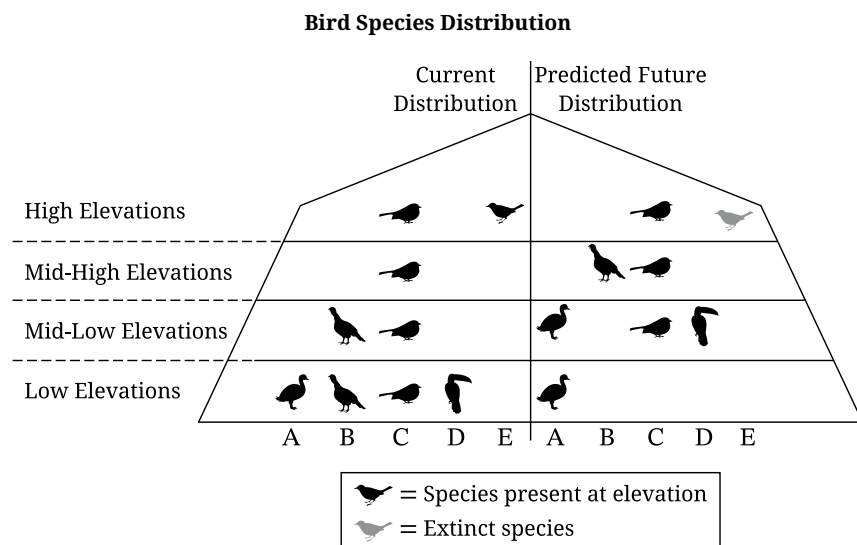


The following information applies to parts A, B, C, D, and E.

Climate change can affect both terrestrial and marine organisms. Researchers studying the effect of climate change on bird distribution mapped elevation zones at which five bird species lived within a tropical mountain range. Birds are distributed in part according to climate-related adaptations. Researchers modeled where the birds would most likely live in the future based on climate change predictions.

The results of this study are shown in the following diagram. Each unique shape in the diagram represents a different bird species, labeled A through E. Current distribution is shown on the left side of the figure, and predicted future distribution is shown on the right.

**The following information applies to parts F, G, and H.**

Some organisms such as birds can move in response to environmental changes, while other organisms such as corals cannot. Researchers studying the effect of climate change on marine organisms conducted two experiments involving photosynthetic algae that have a symbiotic relationship with corals.

In Experiment 1, the researchers placed photosynthetic algal colonies living in corals in three different saltwater tanks. The temperature of Tank 1 was set to 27°C, the average temperature at which most corals live. Water circulation in each tank mimicked natural ocean currents. After 30 days, the researchers counted the number of bleached corals. The tank setups are shown in the following list.

- Tank 1: 27°C and no sediment
- Tank 2: 32°C and no sediment
- Tank 3: 37°C and no sediment

In Experiment 2, the researchers used the same photosynthetic algae living in corals but modified the conditions of the tanks as shown in the following list. Water circulation kept the sediment in the tanks suspended. After 30 days, the researchers counted the number of bleached corals.

- Tank 1: 27°C and no sediment
- Tank 2: 27°C and moderate sediment
- Tank 3: 27°C and high sediment

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

Based on the information in the diagram, **identify** the elevation zone that has the highest species richness for the current distribution.

Part B

Describe a climate condition at high elevations that is different than it is at low elevations.

Part C

A predator at low elevations currently feeds on Species C and D. Based on the information in the diagram, **describe** what could happen to the predator species in the future in response to the predicted changes in the prey community.

Part D

Species C is considered a generalist, while Species E is considered a specialist. **Explain** why Species C and E are predicted to respond differently to climate change.

Part E

Based on the information in the diagram, **explain** why the bird community at low elevations in the future would be less likely to recover from natural disruptions than the current low-elevation bird community.

Part F

Identify the independent variable in Experiment 1.

Part G

Identify a likely scientific question for Experiment 1.

Part H

In Experiment 2 the temperature of the tanks was held constant, while the amount of sediment was varied. **Explain** how this modification could affect the results of this experiment.

Part I

Changes in climate also affect Arctic ecosystems. One impact of climate change is the loss of ice and snow in polar regions. **Describe** a positive feedback loop that results from the loss of ice and snow in polar regions.

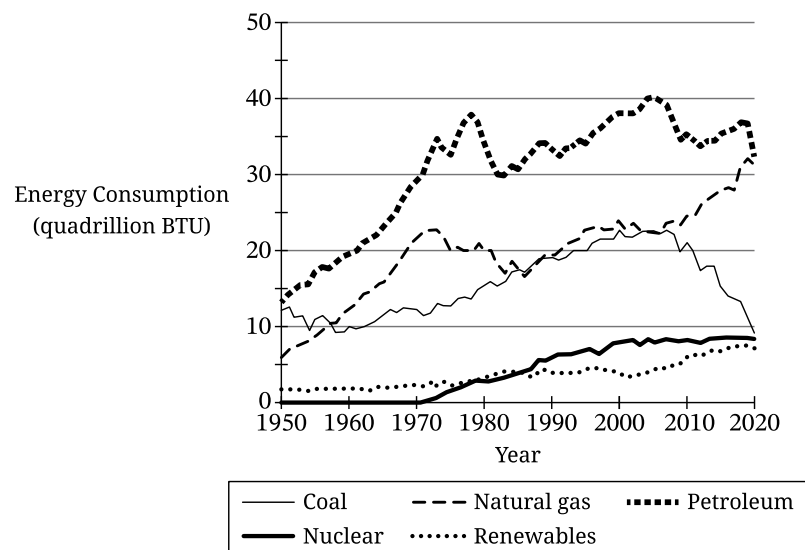
Part J

Describe one problem that Arctic species, such as polar bears or ringed seals, face because of warming in polar regions.

The following information applies to parts A, B, C, D, E, F, and G.

The following graph shows the number of quadrillion British thermal units (BTUs) that were consumed in the United States using five different energy sources from 1950 to 2020.

Energy Consumption by Source in the United States, 1950–2020



The following information applies to parts H and I.

Researchers studied an aquatic ecosystem near an area of land that had been converted to agricultural use. They reported an increase in nutrients, such as nitrates and phosphates, in the water.

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

Part A

Identify one renewable energy source that is used to generate electricity.

Part B

Based on the data in the graph, **identify** the energy source that had the highest consumption in 2010.

Part C

Based on the data in the graph, **describe** the pattern in the energy consumption from coal in the United States from 1960 to 2020.

Part D

Based on the data in the graph and your knowledge of energy consumption, **explain** one likely reason why the use of coal for energy changed between 2010 and 2020.

Part E

Explain how fossil fuels are used to generate electricity.

Part F

In addition to fossil fuels, nuclear power can be used to generate electricity. **Identify** one negative impact associated with nuclear energy.

Part G

Fossil fuel combustion leads to ocean warming. **Describe** one environmental problem other than coral bleaching that is associated with warming oceans.

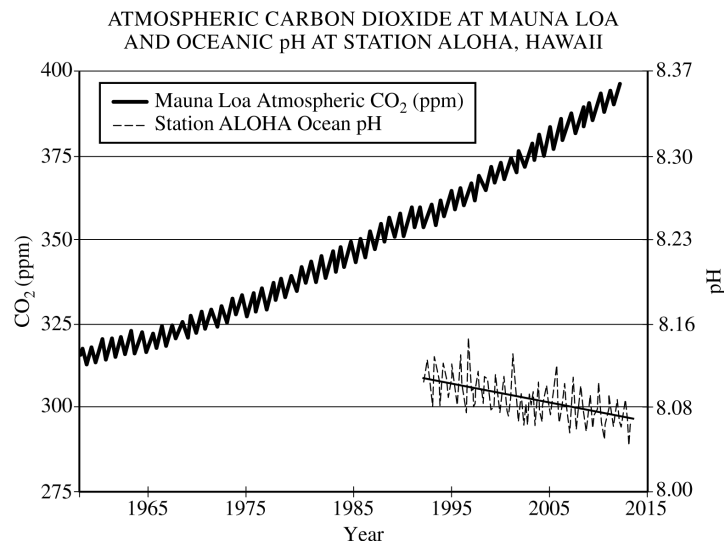
Part H

Explain how an increase in nutrients, such as nitrates and phosphates, can negatively affect an aquatic ecosystem.

Part I

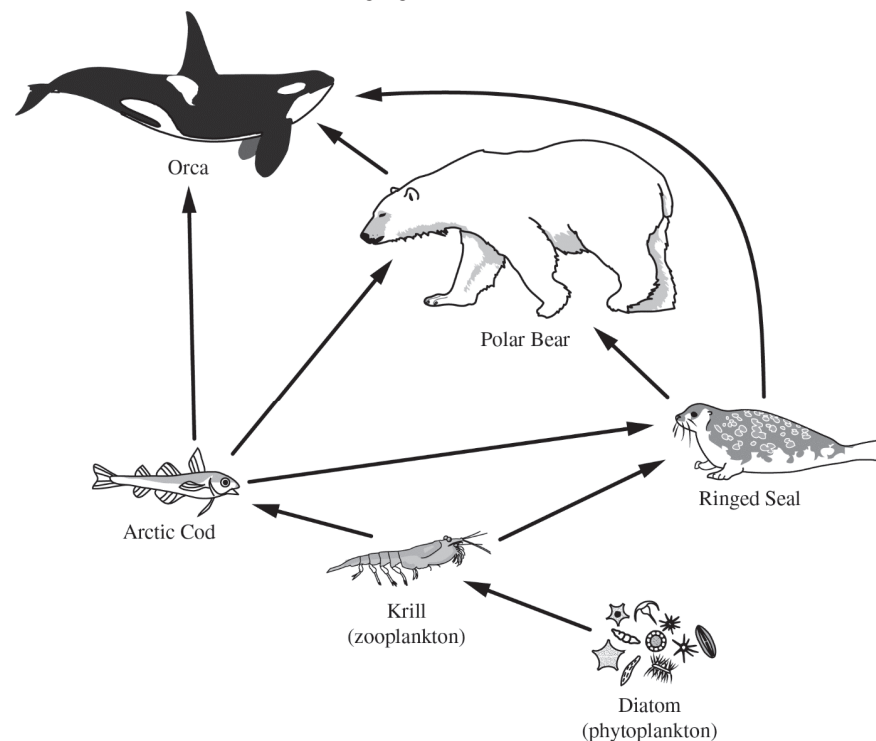
- Propose** a realistic solution that would reduce nutrient pollution of waterways, while still allowing cultivation of crops.
- Justify** the solution proposed in part I (i) by explaining one potential advantage other than reducing nutrient runoff.

3. The graph shows measurements of atmospheric levels of carbon dioxide (CO_2) at Mauna Loa Observatory, Hawaii, and the measurements of pH levels in the ocean nearby at Station ALOHA. Measurements of pH began in 1992.



- (a) Use the graph above to answer the following questions.
- Determine** the concentration of CO_2 (in ppm) recorded at Mauna Loa in 2005.
 - Determine** the pH recorded at Station ALOHA in 2005.
- (b) Changes in atmospheric carbon dioxide affect Earth's oceans.
- Predict** the effect of increased concentration of atmospheric CO_2 on the concentration of CO_2 in the ocean.
 - Based on the data, **identify** the relationship between the concentration of atmospheric CO_2 and the pH of ocean water.
 - Provide** the complete chemical equation that represents the reaction between oceanic carbon dioxide (CO_2) and water (H_2O).
 - Identify** the specific environmental problem that directly results from the decrease in pH of Earth's oceans.
- (c) Changes in pH in the world's oceans pose a risk to many marine organisms.
- Explain** why certain organisms, in particular those with calcium carbonate shells or exoskeletons, are threatened by the decreasing pH levels measured in seawater.
 - Other than threats posed by decreasing pH, **identify** an additional anthropogenic threat to the world's coral reef ecosystems and **describe** how the threat damages the coral reefs and coral reef ecosystems.

3. An Arctic food web includes the following organisms.



Note: Figures not drawn to scale.

- (a) Refer to the food web above to complete the following table.

	Organism from Arctic food web
(i) Identify a primary producer	
(ii) Identify a primary consumer	
(iii) Identify a secondary consumer	

- (b) Other than showing which organisms are consumed by other organisms, **describe** what is indicated by the direction of the arrows in the diagram.

As the amount of sea ice has decreased, larger expanses of the Arctic Ocean are now completely free of sea ice for several weeks each summer. Ringed seals, the preferred prey of polar bears, come to holes in the sea ice to breathe.

- (c) **Describe** how the change in sea ice habitat is affecting polar bears' ability to hunt and feed.
- (d) **Explain** how melting sea ice leads to a feedback loop that increases Arctic warming.
- (e) Many species, including some whales and birds, will travel thousands of kilometers during annual migrations.
 - (i) **Provide** one reason a species may migrate a long distance.
 - (ii) The North Atlantic right whale migrates between subtropical and polar waters annually. Nearly 50 percent of right whale deaths are due to human activities. **Describe** one commercial activity, other than whaling, that may result in the death of right whales.
 - (iii) **Describe** one strategy that could reasonably be implemented to decrease right whale deaths caused by the commercial activity you described in part (ii).