

AP[®] Environmental Science

Scoring Guidelines

2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1

(a) Use the maps provided to answer the following questions.

(i) **Identify** the preferred nesting habitat for piping plovers.

(1 point for the correct identification of a preferred nesting habitat for piping plovers)

- Unvegetated sand
- Sandy areas/open sandy beaches
- Washovers

(ii) **Describe** the change in the number of piping plover nests in Assateague Island between 1999 and 2009.

(1 point for the correct description of the change in the number of piping plover nests)

- The number of nests decreased by almost half (43%).
- The number of nests decreased from 44 to 25.
- There were 19 more nests in 1999 than in 2009.

(iii) **Describe** one likely reason for the change in the number of piping plover nests between 1999 and 2009.

(1 point for the correct description of a likely reason for the change in the number of piping plover nests)

- The preferred habitat was reduced because of a decrease in unvegetated sandy areas.
- The preferred habitat was reduced because of an increase in the amount of vegetation/revegetation.

(b) Coastal species are affected by more than just natural events.

(i) Special beach restrictions can help piping plovers during nesting season. **Describe** one restriction that could reasonably be implemented to help prevent the destruction of plover nests by human actions.

(1 point for the correct description of a restriction that could reasonably be implemented to help prevent the destruction of plover nests by human activity)

- Post warning signs/fencing/barrier tape/boardwalks around the nesting area.
- Place wire enclosures/other barriers over active nests.
- Limit specified recreational activity on beaches with plover nests (prohibit kite flying, fireworks, etc.).
- Implement motor vehicle restrictions (limit times, size of vehicles, raking, etc.).
- Require pets to remain indoors or on leashes.

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Question 1 (continued)

- (ii) In addition to providing habitat for piping plovers, barrier islands (and closely related landforms) are important for other reasons. **Explain** one way that these features help to preserve and protect the environment in coastal regions.

(1 point for the correct explanation of one way that features of barrier islands help to preserve and protect the environment in coastal regions)

- They block/buffer the wind and/or waves, which mitigate beach erosion.
- They reduce storm surge, which protect the interior coastline from flooding.
- They block/buffer the waves and create wetland ecosystems/pools, which serve as habitat for a variety of species (fish, turtles, migratory birds, etc.).
- They trap sediments/pollutants in wetland habitats/marsh grasses, which filter the water.

- (iii) **Identify** one human action that directly threatens coastal habitats and **describe** one impact on species, other than the piping plover, that use the habitat.

(2 points; 1 point for the correct identification of a human action that directly threatens coastal habitats and 1 point for the correct description of the impact of human activity on species that use the habitat)

Identify one human action that directly threatens coastal habitats	Describe one impact on species that use the habitat
Tourism/Recreation	• Beachgoers accidentally step on or crush nests of species on the beach. • Unleashed pets on beaches may cause stress and/or disrupt nesting, survival, etc. of coastal species. • Vehicles on beach can disrupt nesting, survival, etc. of coastal species habitat. • Beachgoers leave food/garbage that attracts predators/harbors pathogens of coastal species. • Sunscreen washes off and can be toxic to coral or other coastal marine organisms.
Coastal Development	• Development (commercial, residential, recreational) can lead to the loss of suitable habitats of coastal species. • Development near beach may increase noise pollution or light pollution, which disrupts nesting/migration/survival of coastal species. • Development near beach may provide food/garbage that attracts predators/harbors pathogens of coastal species.
Littering/Solid Waste Disposal	• Coastal species get tangled up in trash (plastic) on the beach or in coastal water. • Coastal species ingest trash, which fills or blocks respiratory/digestive tract.
Offshore Oil Drilling	• Spilled oil coats coastal marine organisms, impacting survival. • Spilled oil can be toxic if ingested by coastal marine species.
Commercial Fishing	• Dredging or trawling can destroy coral/habitat for bottom-dwelling organisms. • Overharvesting can dramatically decrease coastal populations of fish or shellfish. • Coastal species can unintentionally get trapped in fishing gear.

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Question 1 (continued)

- (c) **Identify** one economic impact on coastal communities that has resulted from rising sea levels.

(1 point for the correct identification of one economic impact on coastal communities that has resulted from rising sea levels)

- Decrease of tourist revenue
- Decrease of property value
- Increase in damage to property, land, or infrastructure requiring repair or replacement
- Increase in insurance costs
- Loss of agricultural land or aquaculture operations resulting in financial loss
- Loss of fish nurseries in wetland areas leading to less revenue for commercial fisheries
- Increase in jobs in infrastructure/construction to repair damaged structures and properties
- Increase in costs associated with preventative measures (building sea walls, raising building, etc.)

- (d) **Describe** TWO methods that may be used locally to protect coastal communities from rising sea levels.

(2 points; 1 point for each correct description and method that may be used locally to protect coastal communities from rising sea levels)

- Raise structures to reduce or prevent water damage.
- Move/build structures back from the beach (setbacks) to reduce or prevent water damage.
- Install pumps to reduce flooding.
- Build structures, such as sea walls, to protect area from wave action/storm surge/flooding/erosion.
- Plant vegetation along appropriate shoreline to decrease erosion.
- Replenish sand to address problems from erosion or to increase width of beach.
- Build jetties/groins to act as a barrier from waves.

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Question 2

As conventional sources of crude oil are depleted, unconventional sources such as oil sands (also known as tar sands) are being utilized. Oil sands contain bitumen, which can be processed into a synthetic crude oil. A region of boreal forest in Alberta, Canada, that covers a deposit of oil sands will be cut and removed during the process of bitumen extraction. It is estimated that the deposit contains 73 billion barrels of recoverable bitumen. The rate of extraction from the deposit will be approximately 1 million barrels of bitumen per day.

(a) **Identify** one ecological benefit, other than providing habitat, that is provided by forests.

(1 point for the correct identification of an ecological benefit provided by forests)

- Absorb carbon dioxide/produces oxygen (gas exchange)
- Maintain ecological and/or species diversity
- Provide food for organisms
- Moderate/regulate (local) climate
- Purify/filter water or air
- Reduce soil erosion
- Absorb/store/regulate water
- Help maintain stream temperature/stream flow
- Aid in nutrient cycling
- Aid in soil formation

(b) **Identify** one economic benefit that is provided by forests.

(1 point for the correct identification of an economic benefit provided by forests)

- Source of forest products (timber, medicine, nuts, crops such as shade-grown coffee, etc.)
- Tourism
- Jobs in recreation/tourism/forestry
- Reduction in air pollutants, which can
 - reduce health care costs
 - improve crop yields

(c) **Describe** TWO environmental consequences, other than those related to the loss of boreal forest habitat, that result from the extraction of bitumen or the transportation of synthetic oil to customers.

(2 points; 1 point for each correct description of an environmental consequence that results from the extraction of bitumen or the transport of synthetic oil to customers)

- Release of greenhouse gases/air pollutants such as NO_x from fossil fuel combustion that powers equipment/transportation/oil processing
- Release of air pollutants (NO_x , SO_x , or particulates) during mining operations or oil processing
- Storage and disposal of large amounts of solid/liquid mining waste, which can be toxic to organisms
- Pollution of surface water and/or groundwater from oil spills/leaks during transport
- Sediment pollution in surface water and/or groundwater from strip mining
- Disturbance from pipelines, such as habitat fragmentation, disruption of migratory routes, etc.
- Noise pollution from use of machinery during processing or transport
- Diversion/use of water from surface water and/or groundwater for processing oil

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Question 2 (continued)

(d) Assuming the above extraction rate, **calculate** how many days will be needed to extract the recoverable volume of bitumen from the oil sands.

(2 points; 1 point for the correct setup and 1 point for the correct answer)

$$7.3 \times 10^{10} \text{ barrels of bitumen} \times \frac{1 \text{ day}}{1.0 \times 10^6 \text{ barrels of bitumen}}$$

$$= 7.3 \times 10^4 \text{ days}$$

$$= 73,000 \text{ days}$$

(Note: Units are not required in the answer)

(e) **Calculate** how many years will be needed to fully extract the recoverable volume of bitumen from the oil sands.

(2 points; 1 point for the correct setup and 1 point for the correct answer; incorrect answer from (d), used correctly, can still earn points in part (e))

$$7.3 \times 10^4 \text{ days} \times \frac{1 \text{ year}}{365 \text{ days}}$$

$$= 2 \times 10^2 \text{ years}$$

$$= 200 \text{ years}$$

(Note: Units are not required in the answer.)

(f) Monthly production of synthetic crude oil is 30 million barrels. Producing one barrel of synthetic crude oil uses two barrels of heated freshwater. **Calculate** the number of barrels of freshwater needed each year to supply this demand.

(2 points; 1 point for the correct setup and 1 point for the correct answer)

$$\frac{3 \times 10^7 \text{ barrels of synthetic oil}}{1 \text{ month}} \times \frac{2 \text{ barrels of fresh water}}{1 \text{ barrel of synthetic oil}} \times \frac{12 \text{ months}}{1 \text{ year}}$$

$$= 7.2 \times 10^8 \text{ barrels of fresh water}$$

$$= 720,000,000 \text{ barrels of fresh water}$$

(Note: Units are not required in the answer)

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Question 3

The graph shows measurements of atmospheric levels of carbon dioxide (CO₂) 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.

- (i) **Determine** the concentration of CO₂ (in ppm) recorded at Mauna Loa in 2005.

(1 point for identifying from the graph the correct value of concentration of CO₂ recorded at Mauna Loa in 2005)

380 ppm (+/-5 ppm)

- (ii) **Determine** the pH recorded at Station ALOHA in 2005.

(1 point for identifying from the graph the correct value of pH recorded at Station ALOHA in 2005)

8.08 (+/- 0.02)

(b) Changes in atmospheric carbon dioxide affect Earth's oceans.

- (i) **Predict** the effect of increased concentration of atmospheric CO₂ on the concentration of CO₂ in the ocean.

(1 point for correctly predicting the effect of an increase in concentration of CO₂ in the ocean)

- Oceanic CO₂ will increase.
- Dissolved oceanic CO₂ will increase.

- (ii) Based on the data, **identify** the relationship in the concentration of atmospheric CO₂ and the pH of the ocean water.

(1 point for correctly identifying the relationship between the concentration of atmospheric CO₂ and the pH of ocean water based on data)

- As atmospheric CO₂ increases, pH decreases.
- As more CO₂ dissolves in the water, it becomes more acidic/less alkaline.
- As atmospheric CO₂ increases, H₃O⁺ or H⁺ ions increase.

- (iii) **Provide** the complete chemical equation that represents the reaction between oceanic carbon dioxide (CO₂) and water (H₂O).

(1 point for the correct balanced chemical equation that represents the reaction between oceanic carbon dioxide and water)

- CO₂ + H₂O → H₂CO₃ (carbon dioxide plus water produces carbonic acid)
- CO₂ + H₂O → H⁺ + HCO₃⁻ (carbon dioxide plus water produces one hydrogen ion and one bicarbonate ion)
- CO₂ + H₂O → 2H⁺ + CO₃²⁻ (carbon dioxide plus water produces two hydrogen ions and one carbonate ion)

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Question 3 (continued)

- (iv) **Identify** the specific environmental problem that directly results from the decrease in pH of Earth's oceans.

(1 point for correctly identifying the specific environmental problem that directly results from the decrease in pH of Earth's oceans)

Ocean Acidification

(c) Changes in pH in the world's oceans pose a risk to many marine organisms.

- (i) **Explain** why certain organisms, in particular those with calcium carbonate shells or exoskeletons, are threatened by the decreasing pH levels measured in seawater.

(2 points; 1 point for correctly explaining the impact of a decrease in pH on shells or exoskeletons and 1 point for an impact on survival of organisms)

Chemical impact on shell/coral formation	Impact on survival of organism
A decrease in pH levels could • Cause shells/exoskeletons to dissolve • Prevent the growth of new coral/shells • Prevent renewal/maintenance of existing coral/shells	Organisms, such as mollusks and coral, would be threatened with • Reduced fitness/decreased number of offspring • Increased predation risk • Increased threat of disease

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Question 3 (continued)

- (ii) Other than threats posed by decreasing pH, **identify** an additional anthropogenic threat to the world's coral reef ecosystem and **describe** how the threat damages the coral reefs and coral reef ecosystems.

(2 points; 1 point for the correct identification of an additional anthropogenic threat to the world's coral reef ecosystem and 1 point for correctly linking a description of the identified threat to the damage to coral reefs and coral reef ecosystems)

Identify one additional anthropogenic threat to the world's coral reef ecosystems	Describe how the threat damages coral reefs and coral reef ecosystems
Increased ocean temperature	• Coral bleaching (loss of the algal symbiont) • Reduction of dissolved oxygen concentration
Recreational activities, such as watercraft, scuba, snorkeling, swimming, etc.	• Physical damage to/destruction of coral reefs
Fishing practices, such as bottom trawling, dynamite fishing, overfishing, etc.	• Physical damage to/destruction of coral reefs • Removal of key species disrupts the food web/causes a trophic cascade
Nutrient pollution (from agricultural runoff, wastewater treatment plants, etc.)	• Cultural eutrophication and eventual decrease in dissolved oxygen levels • Excessive algal growth reduces light penetration
Sediment pollution (from logging operations, mining, etc.)	• Increased turbidity/reduction in light penetration • Deposited sediments cover/smother coral reefs
Chemical pollution, such as oil spills, pesticide runoff, sunscreen, etc.	• Disruption of reproduction and growth cycles • Disruption of metabolic processes • Endocrine disruption/DNA damage • Reduction in light penetration
Plastic/solid waste pollution	• Physical damage to/destruction of members of the coral reef ecosystem • Reduction of light penetration
Introduction of invasive species (lionfish/turkey fish, Philippine mantis shrimp, etc.)	• Invasive species can outcompete native species

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Question 4

One reason that people visit national parks is to view the scenery. Visibility at the four parks in the graph has been reduced over time so that by 2015 the visibility was an average of 70 miles less than the historical visibility. Regional air pollutant sources are commonly located over 100 miles away from national parks.

- (a) Based on the data provided in the graph, **identify** the national park that had the greatest loss of visibility as of 2015 when compared with the historical natural visibility.

(1 point for the correct identification of the national park that has had the greatest loss of visibility)

Sequoia National Park

- (b) Visibility in national parks can be affected by many different air pollutants.

- (i) **Identify** a primary air pollutant.

(1 point for the correct identification of a primary air pollutant)

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Carbon monoxide (CO)
- Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Particulate Matter (PM)
- Sulfur dioxide (SO₂)
- Methane (CH₄)
- Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)

- (ii) **Describe** how a primary air pollutant becomes part of the atmosphere.

(1 point for the correct description of how a primary air pollutant becomes part of the atmosphere)

- Primary pollutants are released directly from a specific source, such as a smokestack, tailpipe, leaking pipelines, etc.
- Primary pollutants are released from the combustion of fossil fuels.
- Some pollutants (CO, PM) are a result of incomplete combustion of hydrocarbons.
- Some pollutants (methane, nitrous oxide, ammonia) are released directly from a biological source, such as cows, swamps, etc.

- (iii) **Identify** a secondary air pollutant.

(1 point for the correct identification of a secondary air pollutant)

- Ozone (O₃)
- Sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄)
- Sulfur trioxide (SO₃)
- Nitric acid (HNO₃)
- Peroxyacyl nitrates (PANs)
- Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)
- Aldehydes

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Question 4 (continued)

(iv) **Describe** how a secondary air pollutant is formed within the atmosphere.

(1 point for the correct description of how a secondary air pollutant is formed within the atmosphere)

- Secondary air pollutants are formed when primary pollutants react with other compounds.
- Ozone (O₃) forms when primary pollutants such as NO_x and VOCs react with oxygen in the presence of sunlight.
- Sulfuric acid forms when SO_x reacts with water.
- Nitric acid forms when NO_x reacts with water.

(c) In 1990 Great Smoky Mountains National Park had a visibility of 25 miles. Visibility data for 2015 can be determined from the graph above.

(i) **Calculate** the percentage of increase in visibility from 1990 to 2015.

(1 point for the correct calculation of the percentage of increase in visibility from 1990 to 2015. Students are not required to show work.)

$$80\% \text{ increase in visibility } \left(\frac{45 \text{ miles} - 25 \text{ miles}}{25 \text{ miles}} \times 100 = 80\% \right)$$

(ii) **Discuss** TWO specific actions that the state or federal government could take or encourage to further improve the visibility in Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

(2 points; 1 point for each correct and realistic discussion of a specific action the state or federal government could take or encourage to further improve the visibility in Great Smoky Mountains National Park)

- Require or offer incentives for utilities/corporations to reduce emissions by specific methods, such as cap-and-trade, pollution-prevention control devices, alternative energy sources, environmental standards on new equipment, etc.
- Limit vehicle traffic in the park through increased parking fees, free/required shuttles, HOV priority parking, etc.
- Enact stricter standards for emissions on motor vehicles.
- Offer incentives to switch from gasoline-powered vehicles to electric vehicles or natural-gas powered vehicles.
- Offer tax credits or subsidies to homeowners to increase the use of renewable energy sources.
- Limit incineration practices/prohibit campfires to reduce air pollutants.

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Question 4 (continued)

(d) Excluding air pollution, **discuss** TWO additional ways national park ecosystems are being degraded by high levels of visitor use.

(2 points; 1 point for each correct discussion of an additional way national park ecosystems are being degraded by high levels of visitor use)

- Littering or inappropriate disposal of trash can negatively impact the health of wildlife.
- Littering or inappropriate disposal of trash can negatively impact water quality.
- Infrastructure construction/maintenance can result in habitat fragmentation.
- Driving or walking off road/path damages vegetation, increases erosion, or increases soil compaction.
- Noise pollution can adversely impact wildlife by disrupting mating, ranging, foraging, etc.
- Light pollution can adversely impact wildlife by disrupting mating, ranging, foraging, etc.
- Interactions with humans or pets adversely impacts wildlife by disrupting mating, ranging, foraging, etc.
- Visitors transporting nonnative species to the park results in an increase in invasive species.
- Camp fires from visitors can lead to wildfires.
- Removal of individual organisms for food, trophies, or human use can disrupt the food web.
- Water used for bathing and sanitation can lead to pollution of water resources.

2018

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AP Environmental Science

Scoring Guidelines

2018 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1

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

- (a) The students want to reduce the school's carbon footprint.

- (i) **Define** carbon footprint.

(1 point for correct definition of carbon footprint)

- The amount of carbon dioxide and/or other carbon compounds released to the environment by a product, process, or activity
- A measurement of the amount of carbon released by human activities

- (ii) **Identify** one way the school's heating system is likely adding to the school's carbon footprint.

(1 point for correct identification of a way the school's heating system is adding to its carbon footprint)

- The burning/combustion of fossil fuels releases carbon dioxide
- The incomplete combustion of fossil fuels releases carbon monoxide

- (iii) **Describe** one realistic way to reduce the contributions of the heating system to the school's carbon footprint

(1 point for correct description of a realistic way to reduce the contributions of the heating system)

- Switch to renewables (solar, wind, etc.)/switch to a more efficient fossil fuel (natural gas, propane)/switch to a provider that uses nuclear energy.
- Decrease the temperature/thermostat in the school during the winter/program thermostat to lower energy consumption during certain times.
- Purchase credits through environmental agencies for carbon-offsetting projects.
- Increase insulation or implement other efficiency/design methods to reduce energy demand (green roof, double paned glass, south-facing windows for passive solar heating, change air filters, etc.).

- (b) **Identify** TWO environmental benefits of a living green roof, such as that suggested by Councilperson Fassler.

(2 points; 1 point for each correct identification of an environmental benefit of a green roof)

- Insulation/reduced use of fossil fuels for heating and/or cooling
- Habitat for wildlife and/or plants/increases biodiversity
- Area to grow crops/production of food locally
- Reduction in the number of heat islands in the environment/urban heat island mitigation
- Photosynthesis/carbon capture/ CO_2 storage/oxygen release
- Stormwater treatment/runoff reduction
- Filters particulates, VOCs, O_3 from air

2018 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1 (continued)

- (c) **Describe** TWO practices the cafeteria's food service could use to decrease the environmental impacts of Fremont High School.

(2 points; 1 point for each correct description of a practice that decreases the environmental impact of the school)

- Offer more vegetarian options/serve fewer animal products, etc. to reduce impact from meat production.
- Use some locally sourced food to reduce transportation.
- Grow food at the school to reduce transportation.
- Compost food waste to reduce the amount disposed in landfills.
- Donate leftover food to reduce food waste.
- Use energy-friendly practices (LED lighting, serve more cold-cut sandwiches, etc.) to decrease energy use.
- Purchase bulk packaged items to reduce material waste.
- Use recyclable food containers/don't use disposable straws/food containers/trays to reduce material waste.
- Install a water fountain/stop selling single-serving water bottles to reduce material waste.
- Use reusable take-out containers/offer savings or credit for reusing containers to reduce material waste.
- Allow students to choose appropriate portions to reduce food waste.
- Purchase organic foods to reduce pesticide use.
- Use gray water to irrigate landscaping to reduce potable water use.

- (d) **Discuss** TWO benefits of using native plants for landscaping at Fremont High School.

(2 points; 1 point for each correct discussion of benefits of using native plants)

- Native plants require less pesticides because they are better adapted to their environment.
- Native plants require less fertilizer because they are better adapted to their environment.
- Native plants require less irrigation water because they are better adapted to their environment.
- Native plants increase biodiversity by providing native habitat areas.
- Native plants support native food webs/native food production by providing native habitat areas.
- Native plants reduce the amount of land available for the establishment/spread of invasive species.
- Native plants save the school money by requiring less water/fertilizer/pesticides/upkeep.

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Question 1 (continued)

- (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.

(1 point for correct discussion of benefits of using flooring made of plant material)

- Plant-based material is more easily compostable/is biodegradable/can be reused/repurposed, unlike carpet.
- Plant-based material is from a renewable resource making it more sustainable than carpet. Plant-based material is a carbon sink/reservoir, so growing plant materials removes CO₂ from the atmosphere, unlike carpet.
- Plant-based materials require less fossil fuels/toxic chemicals for production than synthetic fibers found in carpets.
- Plant-based materials produce less indoor pollutants (off-gas pollutants/VOCs/release toxins) than carpet.
- Plant-based materials harbor fewer pathogenic vectors/diseases/allergens (fleas, ticks, dust mites, mold spores, etc.) than carpets.
- Plant-based material when cultivated provides habitat for native species.

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Question 2

An offshore wind farm project using turbines to generate electricity is to be built along the Atlantic coast of the United States. It will be located about 13 km from the coast in water with an average depth of 10 m.

- (a) **Describe** one environmental benefit associated with an offshore wind project.

(1 point for correct description of an environmental benefit associated with an offshore wind project)

- Reduced environmental damage from decreased reliance on fossil fuels, such as:
 - Less habitat/ecosystem destruction due to less exploration and extraction (less mining or drilling, etc.)
 - Less air/soil/water pollution (less exhaust emissions, pipeline leaks, tanker leaks) due to less transportation of fossil fuels
 - Less air pollution (no/fewer particulates, VOCs, NO_x, SO_x, CO₂, or greenhouse gases) due to less fossil fuel combustion
- Reduced environmental damage from decreased reliance on nuclear power, such as:
 - No risk of radioactive releases with accidents
 - No hazardous/radioactive wastes to store
 - Less exploration/ extraction/processing for uranium ore
- Increased aquatic habitat/artificial reefs for barnacles, sponges, other invertebrates, fish

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Question 2 (continued)

- (b) **Identify and describe** one potential economic effect of an offshore wind project.

(2 points; 1 point for correct identification of a potential economic effect and 1 point for correct description of an identified economic effect. The description point cannot be earned without correct identification of a potential economic effect.)

Identify one potential economic effect	Describe one potential economic effect
Job creation (+)	• Jobs will be created in construction, operation, maintenance, etc.
Additional income (+)	• Local municipalities receive more taxes (income, sales, property) paid by utility and workers • Wind power company will make money/profits in the long run
Decreased electricity costs (+)	• Electrical production costs will be lower, which will reduce electricity rates for consumers
Less reliance on foreign energy resources (+)	• Transportation costs to deliver fuels will be reduced
High initial construction/ high maintenance costs (-)	• Local taxes/fees/rates will increase to support construction costs associated with building of facility • Parts and personnel must be transported off-shore for construction, repairs and maintenance
Decreased property value (-)	• Property values will decrease in coastal areas due to unfavorable aesthetics
Loss of income (-)	• Turbines negatively affect the aesthetics, which negatively impacts tourism, fishing, whale watching, etc. • Local fishing opportunities will be disrupted • Less revenue for fossil fuel companies as demand decreases
Job loss (-)	• Jobs will be lost in the traditional energy production sectors (coal, nuclear)
Subsidies cost (-)	• State subsidies to offset cost of building offshore and transmission lines to coast will increase; costs may be recovered with increased taxes

2018 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 2 (continued)

- (c) **Describe** one additional way, other than wind power, that oceans can provide renewable energy for the generation of electricity.

(1 point for correct description of energy source from ocean)

- Use of tidal movement/currents to turn turbines
- Utilize a device designed to capture energy from wave motion
- Harness the solar energy absorbed by the oceans/use natural thermal gradient in tropical and temperate oceans to create electricity (OTEC — Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion)
- Harvest algae and convert to biofuel

The project will consist of 200 wind turbines, each with a capacity of 4 megawatts (MW). Each turbine costs \$1.2 million to build. Electrical demand in the area to be served by the project is expected to be 2.0×10^6 MWh per year.

- (d) **Calculate** how much electricity (in MWh) the wind project needs to generate per year in order to provide 80% of the annual electrical demand in the service area. Show all work.

(2 points; 1 point for the correct setup and 1 point for the correct answer)

$$(0.80) \times (2.0 \times 10^6 \text{ MWh}) = 1.6 \times 10^6 \text{ MWh}$$

- (e) Customers in the service area pay \$0.20/kWh for electricity. **Calculate** how much revenue will be produced if the wind turbines provide 80% of the annual electrical demand in the service area. Show all work.

(2 points; 1 point for the correct setup and 1 point for the correct answer)

$$1.6 \times 10^6 \text{ MWh} \times \frac{\$(2 \times 10^{-1})}{\text{kWh}} \times \frac{1 \times 10^3 \text{ kWh}}{1 \text{ MWh}} = \$3.2 \times 10^8 = \$320,000,000 = \$320 \text{ million}$$

- (f) Assuming all turbines are operating, **calculate** how many hours the wind turbines must operate to provide 80% of the annual electrical demand in the service area. Show all work.

(2 points; 1 point for the correct setup and 1 point for the correct answer)

$$1.6 \times 10^6 \text{ MWh} \times \frac{1 \text{ turbine}}{4 \text{ MW}} \times \frac{1}{2 \times 10^2 \text{ turbines}} = 2 \times 10^3 \text{ hr} = 2,000 \text{ hours}$$

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Question 3

An Arctic food web includes the following organisms.

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

(3 points; 1 point for correct identification of each organism in the table)

	Organism from Arctic food web
(i) Identify a primary producer	Diatom (phytoplankton)
(ii) Identify a primary consumer	Krill (zooplankton)
(iii) Identify a secondary consumer	Cod or seal

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

(1 point for correct description of what is indicated by the direction of the arrows)

- Shows the flow of energy among trophic levels
- Shows the flow of matter through trophic levels

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.

(1 point for correct description of how the change in sea ice habitat affects ability to hunt and feed)

- Decreasing area of hunting ground (area of ice used for hauling out/fewer seal breathing holes/seals are a less available food source because of more open water) makes it more difficult for polar bears to get food
- Increasing area/distance between hunting ground means the polar bears have to exert more energy to swim to find food/physical exhaustion from swimming results in less energy available for hunting
- Increasing physiological stress (dehydration, exhaustion, cub mortality, etc.) because polar bears are not physiologically adapted to warmer temperatures
- Increasing the time between successful kills results in bears spending more time waiting/hunting for prey

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Question 3 (continued)

- (d) **Explain** how melting sea ice leads to a feedback loop that increases Arctic warming.

(2 points; 1 point for correct explanation of the connection between melting ice and the increased absorption of sun's energy and 1 point for correct explanation that increased absorption of sun's energy leads to increased melting of ice. For the second point the student must complete the positive feedback loop.)

- Melting of sea ice leads to a decrease in albedo, or reflectivity, leads to water surfaces absorbing more of the sun's energy.

AND

- Increasing absorption of sun's energy warms the water surface further, which leads to further ice melt (completes positive feedback loop).

- (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.

(1 point for a correct reason why a species may migrate a long distance)

- Limited food/water supply leads to migration to locations with more food/water supply
- Food supply migrates and species follow prey
- More hospitable climate during certain seasons
- Availability of mates/breeding/birthing occurs in different location
- Protection of offspring from predators

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Question 3 (continued)

- (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.

(1 point for correct description of one commercial activity, other than whaling)

- (iii) **Describe** one strategy that could reasonably be implemented to decrease right whale deaths caused by the commercial activity you described in part (ii).

(1 point for correct strategy linked to activity in (ii))

Description of commercial activity	Description of one strategy
• Fishing nets entangle whales as by-catch. • Fishing gear can accidentally trap.	• Require change of fishing method (location, timing, or materials) that traps whales to reduce the number of whales trapped in nets/gear • Fines for discarded fishing gear (long-line gear, ropes for hauling pots up, etc.) so less gear is discarded reducing the number of whales trapped in gear
• Ships and whales use the same channels, which can increase number of ship strikes.	• Improved navigational technology to spot whales that are close to ships in order to avoid collisions • Increased education of ship captains and crews about whale habitat/migration routes/feeding behaviors in order to reduce ship collisions with whales • Expansion of low-speed navigational zones around ports to reduce ship collisions with whales
• Noise pollution from seismic surveys/sonar/engine noise can disrupt a whale's internal navigational system.	• Reduction of seismic survey activity/sonar use in coastal areas to reduce exposure to noise pollution • Installation of quieter motors to reduce or eliminate noise pollution

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Question 4

In many parts of the world, biomass like peat, wood, and animal waste is burned indoors for cooking and home heating. Combustion of these fuels releases harmful household air pollutants that pose a health threat to billions of people, mostly in less developed countries.

(a) Air pollutants are released during the burning of biomass indoors for cooking and heating.

- (i) **Identify** TWO air pollutants released during the burning of biomass indoors for cooking and heating.

(2 points; 1 point for each correct identification of an air pollutant released during the burning of biomass)

- (ii) **Identify** a specific human respiratory illness that one of the pollutants you identified may cause.

(1 point for correct identification of a specific respiratory illness linked to identified pollutant)

Identification of TWO air pollutants	Identification of a specific human respiratory illness linked to identified pollutant
- Carbon monoxide (CO) - Particulate matter (PM)	- CO poisoning - Asthma - Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) - Emphysema - Bronchitis - Lung cancer
Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)	- Pneumonia - Asthma
Sulfur oxides (SO_x)	- Bronchitis - Emphysema - Asthma
Trace metals, such as lead, mercury, arsenic, and cadmium	Bronchitis
Methane (CH₄)	Bronchitis
Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)	Asthma

2018 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 4 (continued)

- (b) **Identify** one realistic approach, other than banning the practice of burning biomass indoors, which could be used to reduce the impact of biomass combustion indoors on human respiratory health. **Describe** how this approach could reduce the incidence of respiratory illness.

(2 points; 1 point for correct identification of a realistic approach to reducing the impact and 1 point for correct description of reduction of illness linked to identified approach)

Identify one realistic approach	Describe how this approach would reduce the incidence of respiratory illness
Ventilate through structural change (chimney construction, opening windows and doors)	Removes some or all of the air pollution from indoors/transfers pollutants out of the home, leading to less respiratory illness
Switch to cleaner-burning/more efficient cooking stove	Requires less fuel to be burned releasing fewer air pollutants into the home, leading to less respiratory illness
Switch to a different energy source (solar, natural gas, biogas, electric)	Produces less or no indoor air pollutants, leading to less respiratory illness
Cook outdoors	Move the source of the air pollutant outside/leads to less or no concentrated air pollution inside, leading to less respiratory illness

In 2016 approximately four million people died from illnesses attributed to household air pollutants from burning biomass indoors. More than 10 percent of these deaths occurred in children under the age of five in less developed countries.

- (c) **Discuss** one reason children under the age of five are at a greater risk than adults for illnesses linked to household air pollutants.

(1 point for correct discussion of why children under the age of five are at a greater risk)

- Children have an underdeveloped or less-developed immune systems leading to a greater risk of illness following exposure.
- Children have a lower body mass leading to a higher relative dose of air pollution.
- Children spend more time indoors leading to higher exposure to air pollution.
- Children have smaller respiratory systems (narrow airways) so mild inflammation may cause more severe respiratory distress.

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Question 4 (continued)

In more developed countries, indoor air pollution is also a problem. Common indoor air pollutants in developed countries include:

- asbestos
- radon
- mold

(d) Choose TWO of the three common indoor air pollutants (asbestos, radon, or mold) listed above and complete the following table.

(i) **Identify** a source for each indoor air pollutant

(2 points; 1 point for correct identification of a source of each indoor air pollutant chosen)

(ii) **Describe** a method for reducing exposure to each of the two pollutants you chose.

(2 points; 1 point for correct description of method of reduction for each indoor air pollutant chosen)

	Identification of a source	Description of a method for reducing exposure
Asbestos	• Building materials (cement, floor tiles, ceiling panels, drywall, popcorn ceiling) • Insulation • Naturally occurring in soil and rocks in a dirt-floor basement or crawlspace	• Safely remove asbestos-containing materials/abatement • Encapsulate/cover and seal materials/construct temporary enclosure • Leave undisturbed
Radon	• Soil, rocks, Earth's crust • Gas from uranium containing rocks • Gas penetrates foundation	• Seal floors, walls, and joints • Install structural exhaust venting • Install subfloor depressurizing system
Mold	• Water from flooding, natural disasters, or leaks • Poorly vented or maintained damp environments	• Replace or repair damaged surfaces/structures • Clean and/or disinfect affected areas • Dehumidify or ventilate inside air • Improve drainage (from roof or yard, sump pump the basement)