

Question 1: Design an Investigation**10 points**

A	Describe one reproductive strategy used by a K-selected species such as the chickadee. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: (K-selected species) provide considerable parental care for offspring. (K-selected species) have few offspring. (The parents) expend significant energy for each offspring. (Individuals) reproduce more than once in their lifetime. (K-selected species) have a long gestation period/reach reproductive maturity later.	Point 01
B	Based on the information provided, explain how a decrease in spider populations could affect a lower trophic level. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: - Insects/insect populations would increase because the insects are not being preyed on/eaten as much. - Plants/plant populations would decrease because the number of insects that eat plants will increase.	Point 02
C	Based on the data in Figure 1, identify the number of spiders per sample at 25% nonnative plants. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: 2.0 2	Point 03
D	Based on the data in Figure 1, describe the trend in the number of insects per sample in relation to the percentage of nonnative plants. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: - As nonnative plant percentage/percent increases, the number of insects decreases. - As nonnative plant percentage/percent decreases, the number of insects increases. - They have an inverse/indirect/negative relationship.	Point 04
E	Scientists hypothesized that the population of chickadees would be stable or growing with fewer than 25% nonnative plants. Describe one way that the data in Figure 2 support this hypothesis. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: - Below this level/With fewer than 25%, the growth rate is at/above replacement level. - Below this level/With fewer than 25%, enough reproduction is occurring to replace the population. - Below this level/With fewer than 25%, the population growth rate is positive.	Point 05

F	(i) Identify a likely scientific question for the students' investigation of ant diversity. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: - Does the number of species/species richness/biodiversity differ between an urban park and a grassland? - Does mowing affect the number of species/species richness/biodiversity?	Point 06
	(ii) Identify the dependent variable in the students' investigation. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: - Number of ant species - Ant species richness - Presence/absence of different ant species	Point 07
G	(i) Explain why the ant community of the unmowed grassland would be more likely to recover from a disturbance, such as a flood or fire, than the ant community in the mowed urban park would. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: - With a larger number of species, the grassland is more likely to have some species/individuals with adaptations that allow them to survive. - The grassland is more diverse, so the loss of one species is less likely to cause a collapse (of the whole ecosystem).	Point 08
	(ii) Explain how the results of the investigation could have been altered if students had measured ant biodiversity at a paved playground rather than in the grassland. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: (The playground) would have fewer species (than the grassland/urban park) because the paved area is not suitable habitat for many ant species. (The playground) would have fewer species (than the grassland/urban park) because humans could trample the ants/ant habitat.	Point 09
H	Describe one effect a paved road in a forest can have on animal species such as deer or bears. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: - Animals can get hit by cars when trying to cross the road/hunt/migrate. - Fragmentation can lead to isolation of individuals/loss of genetic diversity. - Noise pollution can damage hearing/cause stress/mask the sounds used to communicate/hunt. - The road/noise pollution can cause changes in migratory routes/prevent movement of animals (to access resources). - Species that thrive in edge habitats might increase.	Point 10

Question 2: Analyze an Environmental Problem and Propose a Solution

10 points

A	Based on the information in Figure 1, identify the type of plate boundary that runs beneath Serengeti National Park. Acceptable identification point: Divergent (boundary)	Point 01
B	Based on the information provided, identify the dominant biome within the Serengeti. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: - Savanna - Tropical grassland	Point 02
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. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: - Grumeti Game Reserve - The west/northwestern side/edge (of Serengeti National Park)	Point 03
D	Explain why resource partitioning allows for the coexistence of the wildebeest and the gazelle in the Serengeti. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: (Resource partitioning) reduces the (negative) impact of competition for (limited) resources. (Resource partitioning) allows species to use (limited) resources in different ways/places/at different times.	Point 04
E	Describe one way the proposed highway shown in Figure 2 could negatively affect the wildebeest population in the Serengeti. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: - Building the highway would fragment/destroy habitat/food/resources. - The highway could prevent/reduce/disturb migration. - Wildebeest could be hit/killed by vehicles. - Noise pollution could cause stress/change migratory routes.	Point 05

F **Propose** a solution to the negative effect created by the planned highway described in part E. **Point 06**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

Problem in part E	Realistic Potential Solution
Building the highway would fragment/destroy habitat/food/resources.	- Construct a habitat corridor over/under the highway - Construct the highway over/above the habitat - Relocate the highway north/outside of the migratory path - Expand the national park/create additional protected habitat
The highway could prevent/reduce/disturb migration.	- Relocate the highway north/outside of the migratory path - Construct a habitat corridor over/under the highway
Wildebeest could be hit/killed by vehicles.	
Noise pollution could cause stress/change migratory routes.	- Install a sound barrier to mitigate noise pollution - Relocate the highway north/outside of the migratory path

G **Describe** a characteristic of an invasive species, such as the spotted knapweed, that allows them to outcompete native species. **Point 07**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- They have many offspring/reproduce quickly/mature early/invest minimal energy in each offspring (tend to be r-selected).
- They can feed on/use many different types of resources.
- They can survive in conditions outside their normal habitat/have a wide range of tolerance (tend to be generalists).

H **Justify** the use of crop rotation as an environmental solution by providing an additional advantage, other than controlling pest populations. **Point 08**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- Improved soil fertility/soil structure/soil quality
- Increased nutrient cycling/reduction in fertilizer use
- Reduced soil erosion
- Increased food security/crop yield
- Increased biological activity (in the soil)

I **Describe** an environmental problem associated with controlling pest populations with large amounts of pesticide. **Point 09**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- Pesticides can harm/kill nontarget species.
- Pests can develop resistance to the pesticide.

J **Propose** a solution to controlling pests, other than pesticides or crop rotation. **Point 10**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- Use biocontrol/intercropping/natural predators
- Trap insects/use mechanical controls to eliminate the pests
- Use genetically modified crops that are pest resistant

Question 1: Design an Investigation

10 points

(a) (i) Identify the scientific question that resulted in the data presented in the graph. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- What is the relationship between slope and annual erosion rate for four different land use types?
- Does crop rotation/tilling/not tilling/using cover crops on various slopes increase/decrease/change erosion rates?

(ii) Identify the agricultural practice that could be used on a 15% slope without leading to a higher than tolerable loss of soil. **1 point**

- Crop rotation

(iii) Describe the effect of adding a cover crop compared to using the no-till method. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- Adding a cover crop reduces the annual rate of soil erosion compared to using the no-till method.
- Adding a cover crop allows planting on greater sloped land before reaching tolerable loss as compared for the no-till method.

(iv) Identify one natural mechanism of soil erosion. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- Moving/flowing water
- Rainfall
- Wind

Total for part (a) 4 points

(b) (i) Identify the dependent variable stated in the hypothesis. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- The amount of sediment discharge
- The amount of sediment run-off

(ii) Describe one way to add a control to improve the design of the study. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- Add a plot that is bare/does not have straw bales or grass (no ground cover).
- Measure sediment discharge/runoff prior to placing straw bales or planting grass compared to discharge after the bales/grass are in place (pre-/post-tests).

(iii) Identify one variable that was not discussed that could affect the results of the study. 1 point Accept one of the following: • Slope of the plots • Amount of rainfall • Composition of the roads • Distance of the plots from road/stream • Size of the plots • Type of soil at the plots • When the data are collected at the plots (how quickly after rainfall)	
(iv) Based on the data in the table above, make a claim about the stated hypothesis. 1 point Accept one of the following: • The stated hypothesis is rejected as more sediment resulted from straw bale plots (plot A) than grass planted plots (plot B). • The data in the table shows that the grass is more effective at reducing sediment runoff. The hypothesis should be rejected.	
Total for part (b) 4 points	
(c) (i) Describe the type of survivorship curve expected for these fish species. 1 point Accept one of the following: • Low survival rate in early life, followed by increased chances of survival as the organism matures. • Most offspring die at a very young age and few reach maturity.	
(ii) Explain why the input of sediment to a stream can negatively affect reproduction of fish that lay their eggs in the gravel of the streambed. 1 point Accept one of the following: • Sediment can cover/bury eggs, which reduces the amount of oxygen, causing them to die. • Sediment takes away usable habitat/space resulting in fewer areas for them to lay eggs causing fewer eggs to survive. • Sediments can carry toxic/poisonous chemicals, which can negatively impact the eggs and decrease egg survival. • An increase in sediment can increase the water temperature and result in less dissolved oxygen/too warm water, which can decrease the viability of the eggs that have already been laid. • Sediment can increase water turbidity, which decreases fish navigation/ability to forage/efficiency of oxygen use which decreases the amount of eggs laid.	
Total for part (c) 2 points	
Total for question 1 10 points	