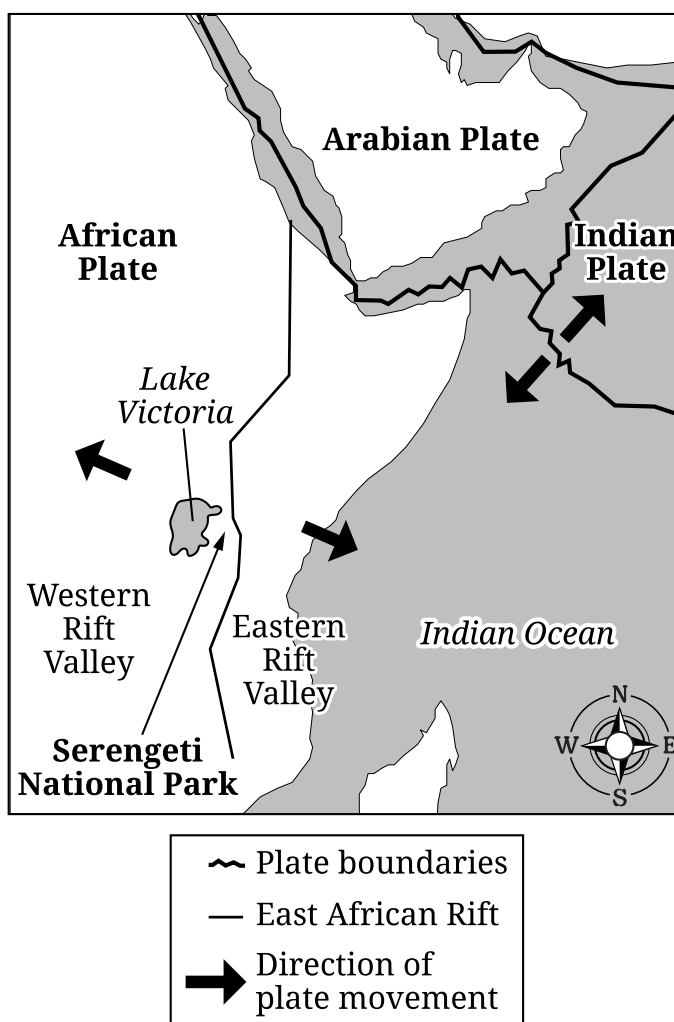


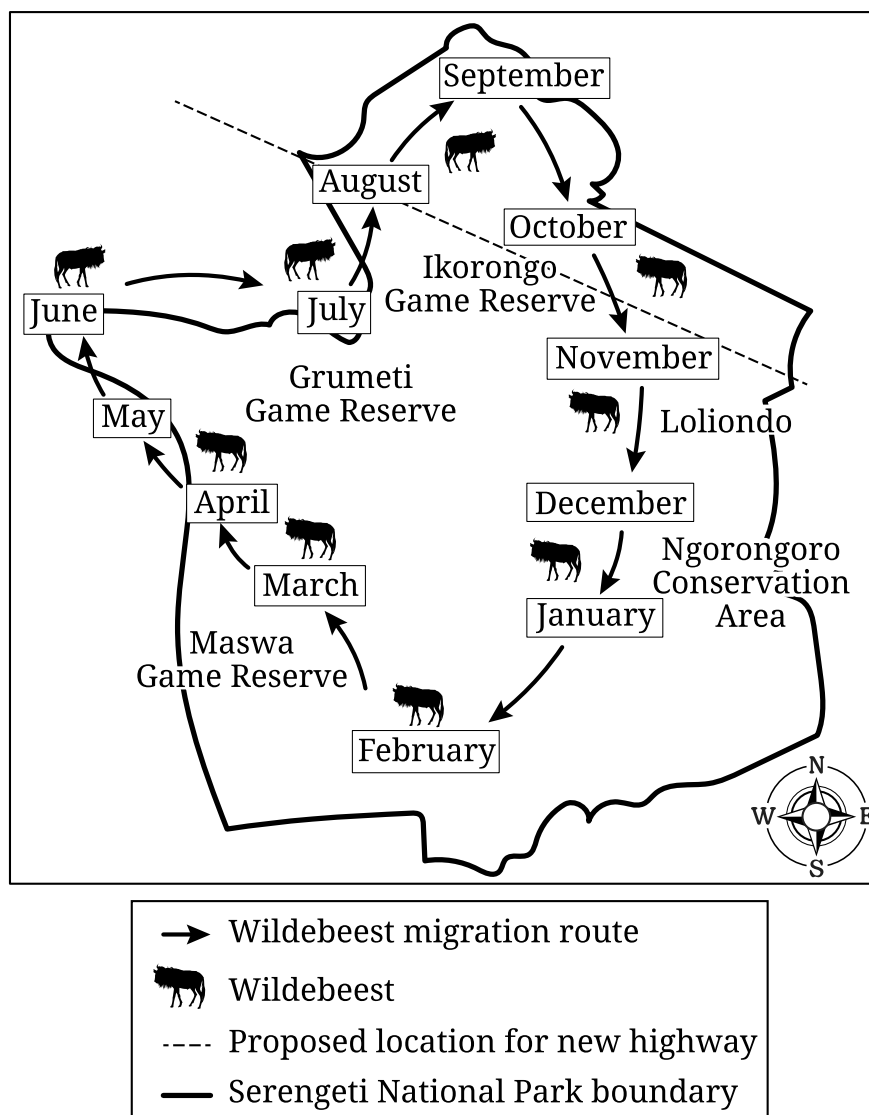
Serengeti National Park is located in Tanzania, Africa. The park is located in a valley along a tectonic plate boundary called the East African Rift. Figure 1 shows the East African Rift and other plate boundaries near the east coast of Africa.

**Figure 1. Tectonic Plate Movement near East Coast of Africa**



Serengeti National Park contains a variety of tropical habitats but is dominated by wideopen lands that include a variety of grass species with scattered trees and shrubs. Most grass growth occurs after the March through May rainy season. Many of the park's herbivores, such as wildebeest and zebra, migrate through the park in an annual cycle following the growth of new grass (Figure 2).

**Figure 2. Annual Migration of Wildebeest in Serengeti National Park**



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

- A.** Based on the information in Figure 1, **identify** the type of plate boundary that runs beneath Serengeti National Park.
- B.** Based on the information provided, **identify** the dominant biome within the Serengeti.
- 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.
- D.** The Serengeti has two primary types of grasses: long and short. The two grass types provide similar levels of nutrition for animals. Wildebeest primarily consume long grasses, while other herbivores such as gazelle consume the short grasses. These two similar species coexist in Serengeti National Park.

**Explain** why resource partitioning allows for the coexistence of the wildebeest and the gazelle in the Serengeti.

- E.** The Tanzanian government plans to build a highway across the northern portion of the Serengeti, as shown in Figure 2.

**Describe** one way the planned highway shown in Figure 2 could negatively affect the wildebeest population in the Serengeti.

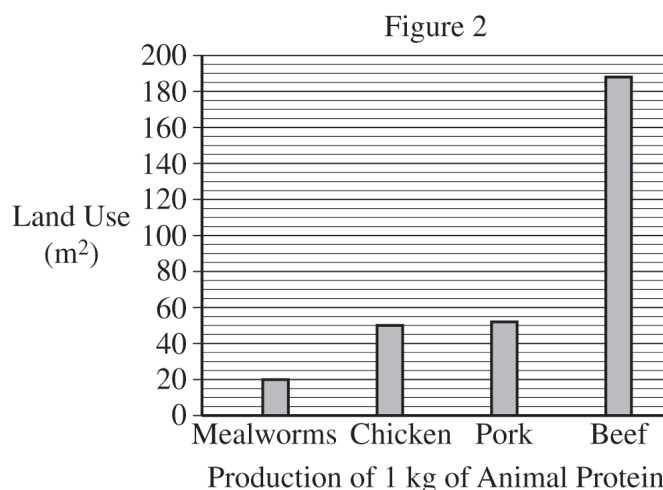
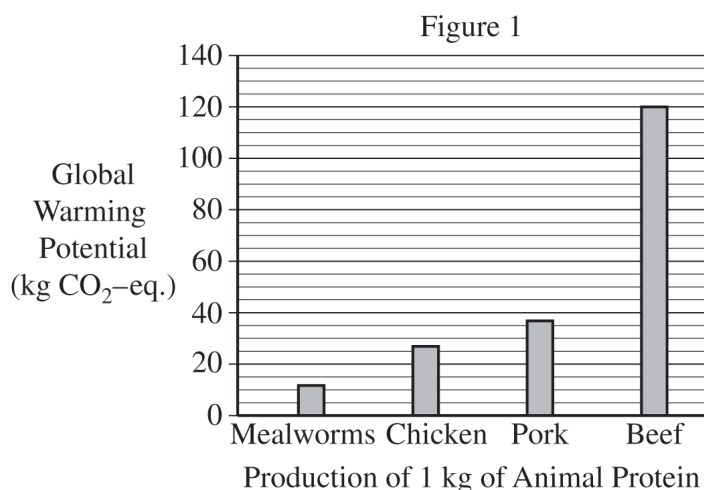
- F. Propose** a solution to the negative effect created by the planned highway described in part E.
- G.** Many organisms live in grasslands. One weed species, the spotted knapweed, was introduced at one location in North America in the 1890s and is currently found throughout the rangelands of the western United States. The spotted knapweed poses several environmental problems in North America. Farmers often use crop rotation to control populations of pests like the spotted knapweed. A more traditional method of controlling pests involves spraying pesticides.

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

- H. Justify** the use of crop rotation as an environmental solution by providing an additional advantage, other than controlling pest populations.
- I. Describe** an environmental problem associated with controlling pest populations with large amounts of pesticide.
- J. Propose** a solution to controlling pests, other than pesticides or crop rotation.

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 ( $\text{m}^2$ ).

## 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.

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**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.**

## 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. Researchers interested in sustainability developed three new varieties of genetically modified green beans designed to produce higher yields in arid regions. Four plots (A–D) were set up on a floodplain of a river to grow beans. Plots A, B, and C were each planted with seeds of different types of genetically modified strains of green beans. Plot D was planted with seeds of unmodified green beans. Each plot was given equal amounts of fertilizer, which contains phosphorus and nitrogen, and water and was irrigated using spray irrigation for one hour per day. Throughout the growing season, researchers measured the amount of green beans harvested within each plot. The plots with genetically modified beans had higher crop yields than the plot with unmodified beans.

- (a) **Identify** the control group in this experiment.
- (b) **Identify** the scientific question for the investigation.
- (c) Researchers repeated the experiment by modifying the length of time for the spray irrigation to 20 minutes per day. **Explain** how the results of the experiment could be altered with this modification.

Researchers also monitored the amount of sediment and fertilizer washing into the river from each plot in the original study. The soil temperature was also measured in each plot at the same depth and at the same time each day approximately 0.05 meters below the surface of the soil.

**Genetically Modified Green Bean Experimental Results**

| Plot                 | Sediment Runoff<br>(mg/L) | Phosphorus Runoff<br>(mg/L) | Nitrogen Runoff<br>(mg/L) | Soil Temperature<br>(°C) |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| A (Type 1 GMO beans) | 2.4                       | 0.11                        | 1.07                      | 18.6                     |
| B (Type 2 GMO beans) | 2.1                       | 0.02                        | 0.56                      | 18.3                     |
| C (Type 3 GMO beans) | 0.9                       | 0.04                        | 0.68                      | 18.3                     |
| D (Unmodified beans) | 3.5                       | 0.15                        | 1.24                      | 17.6                     |

- (d) Based on the data in the table, **identify** the plot with the lowest soil temperature.
- (e) **Describe** how sediment runoff and fertilizer runoff compare between the unmodified green beans and the genetically modified green beans.

- (f) The Type 2 GMO beans in Plot B were developed to grow more quickly than the unmodified beans in Plot D. Researchers have hypothesized that the Type 2 beans would use fertilizer more completely than the other varieties. Based on the data in the table and the experimental design, **explain** whether the researchers' hypothesis was supported or refuted.

Once the experiment was concluded, the researchers burned the plots to remove the crops that had been planted. After a few years, the researchers returned to the plots and observed a variety of plants, insects, and bird species living there.

- (g) **Describe** the ecological process that occurred on the plots after the crops were burned.

A survey indicated that one of the plots had twice the plant diversity that the other plots had. Over the next five years, the river occasionally flooded the plots, killing off many of the species that inhabited the plots.

- (h) After each flooding event, the plot with twice the plant diversity returned to its prior level of biodiversity more quickly than the other plots did. **Explain** why a community with more plant diversity will recover more quickly from the flooding.
- (i) After the last flooding event, a beetle not previously known in the area appeared in one of the plots with less plant diversity. Over a period of a few months, the new beetle population increased, whereas the existing beetle species in the plot had declining populations. **Explain** why the new beetle species could be better able to successfully populate this plot than the existing beetle species could.
- (j) **Describe** one realistic method to prevent the new beetle from spreading beyond the experimental plot.

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**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.**