

Topic Outline

The following is a list of the 7 major areas of Environmental Science tested on the APES exam along with the percentage of multiple choice questions asked in each area. Within each category is a listing of the subcategories for which you should have in-depth knowledge and understanding. Used correctly, this outline can function as a study guide and point out topics you may need to review.

Directions

To use this topic outline to its fullest, complete the following:

1. Look at each subtopic and determine whether or not you could write a short essay on the subtopic.
 - a. If you COULD write a short essay on the subtopic, use your pencil and draw a line through that subtopic.
 - b. If you COULD NOT write a short essay on the subtopic, highlight it!
 - c. See example below:

II. The Living World (10-15%)

A. *Natural Ecosystem Change*: Biodiversity, Natural Selection, Evolution, Ecosystem Services

B. *Natural Biogeochemical Cycles*: Carbon, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Sulfur, Water, Conservation of Matter

2. Add up the number of subtopics which you did not know (the ones you highlighted).
 - a. In the example above, I DID NOT know enough information about Biodiversity, Nitrogen Cycle, and Sulfur Cycle. So, I had 1 for *Natural Ecosystem Change* and 2 for *Natural Biogeochemical Cycles*.
3. Whichever sections you knew the least about (had the highest numbers) are the ones you need to focus on the most when studying for the exam.
4. Lastly, pay attention to the total numbers and percentages for each category. For example if you missed 15 under the topic *The Living World*, but only missed 10 under the topic of *Pollution*, which should you spend more time studying? 25-30% of the exam is tested on *Pollution* while only 10-15% is on *The Living World*. Even though you know less about *The Living World*, it would be better to spend more time studying *Pollution*.

I. Earth Systems and Resources (10%-15%)

- A. Earth Science Concepts (Geologic time scale; plate tectonics, earthquakes, volcanism; seasons; solar intensity and latitude)
- B. The Atmosphere (Composition; structure; weather and climate; atmospheric circulation and the Coriolis effect; atmosphere-ocean interactions; ENSO)
- C. Global Water Resources and Use (Freshwater/saltwater; ocean circulation; agricultural, industrial, and domestic use; surface and groundwater issues; global problems; conservation)
- D. Soil and Soil Dynamics (Rock cycle; formation; composition; physical and chemical properties; main soil types; erosion and other soil problems; soil conservation)

II. The Living World (10%-15%)

- A. Ecosystem Structure (Biological populations and communities; ecological niches; interactions among species; keystone species; species diversity and edge effects; major terrestrial and aquatic biomes)
- B. Energy Flow (Photosynthesis and cellular respiration; food webs and trophic levels; ecological pyramids)
- C. Ecosystem Diversity (Biodiversity; natural selection; evolution; ecosystem services)
- D. Natural Ecosystem Change (Climate shifts; species movement; ecological succession)
- E. Natural Biogeochemical Cycles (Carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus, sulfur, water, conservation of matter)

III. Population (10%-15%)

- A. Population Biology Concepts (Population ecology; carrying capacity; reproductive strategies; survivorship)
- B. Human Population
 - I. Human population dynamics (Historical population sizes; distribution; fertility rates; growth rates and doubling times; demographic transition; age-structure diagrams)
 - II. Population size (Strategies for sustainability; case studies; national policies)
 - III. Impacts of population growth (Hunger; disease; economic effects; resource use; habitat destruction)

IV. Land and Water Use (10%–15%)

- A. Agriculture
 - I. Feeding a growing population (Human nutritional requirements; types of agriculture; Green Revolution; genetic engineering and crop production; deforestation; irrigation; sustainable agriculture)
 - II. Controlling pests (Types of pesticides; costs and benefits of pesticide use; integrated pest management; relevant laws)
- B. Forestry (Tree plantations; old growth forests; forest fires; forest management; national forests)
- C. Rangelands (Overgrazing; deforestation; desertification; rangeland management; federal rangelands)
- D. Other Land Use
 - I. Urban land development (Planned development; suburban sprawl; urbanization)
 - II. Transportation infrastructure (Federal highway system; canals and channels; roadless areas; ecosystem impacts)
 - III. Public and federal lands (Management; wilderness areas; national parks; wildlife refuges; forests; wetlands)
 - IV. Land conservation options (Preservation; remediation; mitigation; restoration)
 - V. Sustainable land-use strategies
- E. Mining (Mineral formation; extraction; global reserves; relevant laws and treaties)
- F. Fishing (Fishing techniques; overfishing; aquaculture; relevant laws and treaties)
- G. Global Economics (Globalization; World Bank; Tragedy of the Commons; relevant laws and treaties)

V. Energy Resources and Consumption (10%–15%)

- A. Energy Concepts (Energy forms; power; units; conversions; Laws of Thermodynamics)
- B. Energy Consumption
 - I. History (Industrial Revolution; exponential growth; energy crisis)
 - II. Present global energy use
 - III. Future energy needs
- C. Fossil Fuel Resources and Use (Formation of coal, oil, and natural gas; extraction/purification methods; world reserves and global demand; synfuels; environmental advantages/disadvantages of sources)
- D. Nuclear Energy (Nuclear fission process; nuclear fuel; electricity production; nuclear reactor types; environmental advantages/disadvantages; safety issues; radiation and human health; radioactive wastes; nuclear fusion)
- E. Hydroelectric Power (Dams; flood control; salmon; silting; other impacts)
- F. Energy Conservation (Energy efficiency; CAFE standards; hybrid electric vehicles; mass transit)
- G. Renewable Energy (Solar energy; solar electricity; hydrogen fuel cells; biomass; wind energy; small-scale hydroelectric; ocean waves and tidal energy; geothermal; environmental advantages/disadvantages)

VI. Pollution (25%–30%)

- A. Pollution Types
 - I. Air pollution (Sources – Primary and secondary; major air pollutants; measurement units; smog; acid deposition – causes and effects; heat islands and temperature inversions; indoor air pollution; remediation and reduction strategies; Clean Air Act and other relevant laws)
 - II. Noise pollution (Sources; effects; control measures)
 - III. Water pollution (Types; sources; causes and effects; cultural eutrophication; groundwater pollution; maintaining water quality; water purification; sewage treatment/septic systems; Clean Water Act and other relevant laws)
 - IV. Solid waste (Types; disposal; reduction)
- B. Impacts on the Environment and Human Health
 - I. Hazards to human health (Environmental risk analysis; acute and chronic effects; dose-response relationships; air pollutants; smoking and other risks)
 - II. Hazardous chemicals in the environment (Types of hazardous waste; treatment/disposal of hazardous waste; cleanup of contaminated sites; biomagnifications; relevant laws)
- C. Economic Impacts (Cost-benefit analysis; externalities; marginal costs; sustainability)

VII. Global Change (10%–15%)

- A. Stratospheric Ozone (Formation of stratospheric ozone; ultraviolet radiation; causes of ozone depletion; effects of ozone depletion; strategies for reducing ozone depletion; relevant laws and treaties)
- B. Global Warming (Greenhouse gases and the greenhouse effect; impacts and consequences of global warming; reducing climate change; relevant laws and treaties)
- C. Loss of Biodiversity
 - I. Habitat loss; overuse; pollution; introduced species; endangered and extinct species
 - II. Maintenance through conservation
 - III. Relevant laws and treaties