



AP Environmental Science Intro

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Hello AP Enviro. students. I am excited about this class and I hope you are as well. We will start this year with reading and vocabulary skills. These activities will help you sharpen your skills for use throughout the year..

The summer review consists of **two parts, Vocabulary and Reading**. **There is a third part, the math review, and you can do that now but it won't be an assignment until later in the year:**

Part 1- Vocabulary

1. Quizlet Vocab

- 1) Go to Quizlet.com
- 2) Create a Quizlet Account for yourself
- 3) Open this set: [http://quizlet.com/ eb1cv](http://quizlet.com/eb1cv)
- 4) Login and **complete "learn mode"** for the vocab terms in the Roth AP Enviro Summer Vocab Deck
- 5) Some of the vocab will be on the quiz given the **Monday after school stars 8/29/16**

Part 2- Reading

1. Read and Summarize Chapters 1 and 2

The Chapter Summaries for Ch.1 & Ch.2 are Due this Friday (8/26/16). 5 Points Each.
Some of the questions from Mondays Quiz will come from the first two chapters.

Chapter 1 Can Be Found Here: <http://tinyurl.com/zx7n75f>

Chapter 2 Can Be Found Here: <http://tinyurl.com/gsgap39>

Chapter Summary Requirements:

Write the Title of The Chapter and Your Name

Please label each section of you summary

1. **Pre-Reading:** Look at the title and flip through the chapter, focusing on the images and charts. What do you think the Chapter is about? Assess your own knowledge of the topic. Is this something you have heard of or read about before?
2. **Images and Figures:** Look through images and figures. Pick at least two that are interesting to you and summarize what they are showing you.
3. **Section Titles.** Write the titles of the Major Section and underline those titles. Pay attention to the tan boxes titled "learning objectives" under each major section heading. In your own words, briefly describe the key information in each section.
4. **Post-Reading:** After summarizing the chapter go back and read what you originally wrote in the Pre-Reading section. Briefly describe two or three things that you learned and how you might apply or use them in your life and or studies.

Part 3- Math

Math Review (Notes from Dr. Mark Ewoldson LaCanada High School)

The Math problems are found in this packet, this will be an assignment later in the year but you have it now so you can look it over and get started if you want. To get credit you **MUST** show **ALL** of your work. Also, calculators **ARE NOT** allowed!

AP Environmental Science Math Prep

This year in APES you will hear the two words most dreaded by high school students...NO CALCULATORS! That's right, you cannot use a calculator on the AP Environmental Science exam. Since the regular tests you will take are meant to help prepare you for the APES exam, you will not be able to use calculators on regular tests all year either. The good news is that most calculations on the tests and exams are written to be fairly easy calculations and to come out in whole numbers or to only a few decimal places. The challenge is in setting up the problems correctly and knowing enough basic math to solve the problems. With practice, you will be a math expert by the time the exam rolls around. So bid your calculator a fond farewell, tuck it away so you won't be tempted, and start sharpening your math skills!

Contents

Decimals
Averages
Percentages
Metric Units
Scientific Notation
Dimensional Analysis

Reminders

1. Write out all your work, even if it's something really simple. This is required on the APES exam so it will be required on all your assignments, labs, quizzes, and tests as well.
2. Include units in each step. Your answers always need units and it's easier to keep track of them if you write them in every step.
3. Check your work. Go back through each step to make sure you didn't make any mistakes in your calculations. Also check to see if your answer makes sense. For example, a person probably will not eat 13 million pounds of meat in a year. If you get an answer that seems unlikely, it probably is. Go back and check your work.

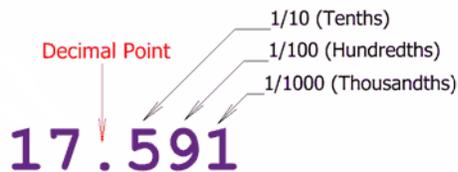
Directions

Read each section below for review. Look over the examples and use them for help on the practice problems. When you get to the practice problems, write out all your work and be sure to include units on each step. Check your work.

Decimals

Part I: The basics

Decimals are used to show fractional numbers. The first number behind the decimal is the tenths place, the next is the hundredths place, the next is the thousandths place. Anything beyond that should be changed into scientific notation (which is addressed in another section.)



Part II: Adding or Subtracting Decimals

To add or subtract decimals, make sure you line up the decimals and then fill in any extra spots with zeros. Add or subtract just like usual. Be sure to put a decimal in the answer that is lined up with the ones in the problem.

$$\begin{array}{r} 123.0000 \\ 0.0079 \\ +43.5000 \\ \hline 166.5079 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 27.583 \\ - 0.200 \\ \hline 27.383 \end{array}$$

Part III: Multiplying Decimals

Line up the numbers just as you would if there were no decimals. DO NOT line up the decimals. Write the decimals in the numbers but then ignore them while you are solving the multiplication problem just as you would if there were no decimals at all. After you have your answer, count up all the numbers behind the decimal point(s). Count the same number of places over in your answer and write in the decimal.

$$3.77 \times 2.8 = ?$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3.77 \text{ (2 decimal places)} \\ \times 2.8 \text{ (1 decimal place)} \\ \hline 3016 \\ +754 \\ \hline 10.556 \text{ (3 decimal places)} \end{array}$$

Part IV: Dividing Decimals

Scenario One: If the divisor (the number after the / or before the) $\overline{\hspace{1cm}}$ or have a decimal, set up the problems just like a regular division problem. Solve the problem just like a regular division problem. When you have your answer, put a decimal in the same place as the decimal in the dividend (the number before the / or under the).

$$\begin{array}{r} \overline{\hspace{1cm}} \\ 38 \overline{) 16146.2} \\ \underline{152} \\ 94 \\ \underline{76} \\ 186 \\ \underline{152} \\ 342 \\ \underline{342} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Scenario Two: If the divisor does not have a decimal, make it a whole number before you start. Move the decimal to the end of the number, then move the decimal in the dividend the same number of places.

$$3.8 \overline{) 1614.62}$$

Then solve the problem just like a regular division problem. Put the decimal above the decimal in the dividend. (See Scenario One problem).

Practice: Remember to show all your work, include units if given, and NO CALCULATORS! All work and answers go on your answer sheet.

1. $1.678 + 2.456 =$
2. $199.007 - 124.553 =$
3. $28.4 \times 9.78 =$
4. $64.5 / 5 =$

Part IV: Finding a Total Value

To find a total value, given a percentage of the value, DIVIDE the given number by the given percentage.

Example: If taxes on a new car are 8% and the taxes add up to \$1600, how much is the new car?

Step 1: $8\% = .08$

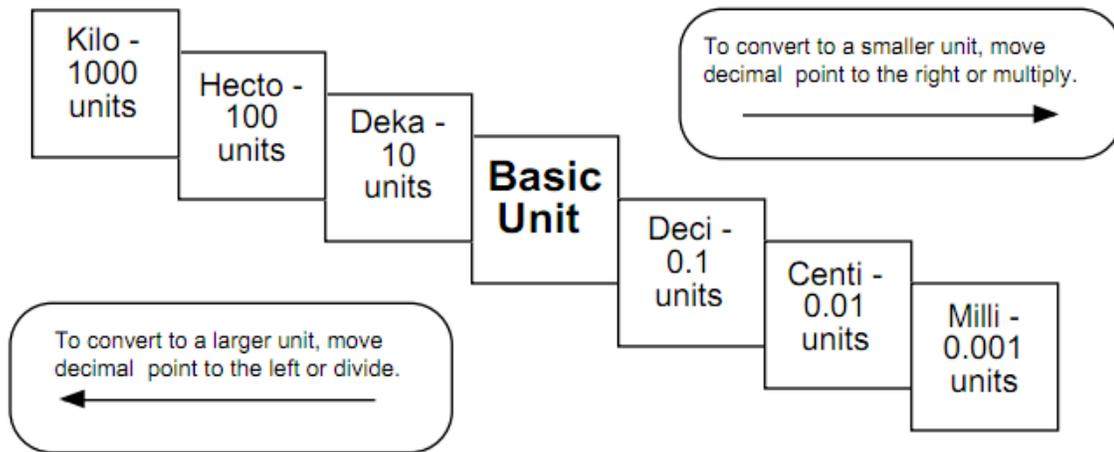
Step 2: $\$1600 / .08 = \$160,000 / 8 = \$20,000$ (Remember when the divisor has a decimal, move it to the end to make it a whole number and move the decimal in the dividend the same number of places. .08 becomes 8, 1600 becomes 160000.)

Practice: Remember to show all your work, include units if given, and NO CALCULATORS! All work and answers go on your answer sheet.

7. What is 45% of 900?
8. Thirteen percent of a 12,000 acre forest is being logged. How many acres will be logged?
9. A water heater tank holds 280 gallons. Two percent of the water is lost as steam. How many gallons remain to be used?
10. In a small oak tree, the biomass of insects makes up 3000 kilograms. This is 4% of the total biomass of the tree. What is the total biomass of the tree?

Metric Units

Kilo-, centi-, and milli- are the most frequently used prefixes of the metric system. You need to be able to go from one to another without a calculator. You can remember the order of the prefixes by using the following sentence: *King Henry Died By Drinking Chocolate Milk*. Since the multiples and divisions of the base units are all factors of ten, you just need to move the decimal to convert from one to another.



Example: 55 centimeters = ? kilometers

Step 1: Figure out how many places to move the decimal. *King Henry Died By Drinking...* – that's six places. (Count the one you are going to, but not the one you are on.)

Step 2: Move the decimal five places to the left since you are going from smaller to larger.

55 centimeters = .00055 kilometers

Example: 19.5 kilograms = ? milligrams

Step 1: Figure out how many places to move the decimal. ... Henry Died By Drinking Chocolate Milk – that's six places. (Remember to count the one you are going to, but not the one you are on.)

Step 2: Move the decimal six places to the right since you are going from larger to smaller. In this case you need to add zeros.

19.5 kilograms = 19,500,000 milligrams

Practice: Remember to show all your work, include units if given, and NO CALCULATORS! All work and answers go on your answer sheet.

11. 1200 kilograms = ? milligrams

12. .078 kilometers = ? meters

Scientific Notation

Introduction:

Scientific notation is a shorthand way to express large or tiny numbers. Since you will need to do calculations throughout the year WITHOUT A CALCULATOR, we will consider anything over 1000 to be a large number. Writing these numbers in scientific notation will help you do your calculations much quicker and easier and will help prevent mistakes in conversions from one unit to another. Like the metric system, scientific notation is based on factors of 10. A large number written in scientific notation looks like this:

$$1.23 \times 10^{11}$$

The number before the x (1.23) is called the coefficient. The coefficient must be greater than 1 and less than 10. The number after the x is the base number and is always 10. The number in superscript (11) is the exponent.

Part I: Writing Numbers in Scientific Notation

To write a large number in scientific notation, put a decimal after the first digit. Count the number of digits after the decimal you just wrote in. This will be the exponent. Drop any zeros so that the coefficient contains as few digits as possible.

Example: 123,000,000,000

Step 1: Place a decimal after the first digit. 1.23000000000

Step 2: Count the digits after the decimal...there are 11.

Step 3: Drop the zeros and write in the exponent. 1.23×10^{11}

Writing tiny numbers in scientific notation is similar. The only difference is the decimal is moved to the left and the exponent is a negative. A tiny number written in scientific notation looks like this:

$$4.26 \times 10^{-8}$$

To write a tiny number in scientific notation, move the decimal after the first digit that is not a zero. Count the number of digits before the decimal you just wrote in. This will be the exponent as a negative. Drop any zeros before or after the decimal.

Example: .0000000426

Step 1: 00000004.26

Step 2: Count the digits before the decimal...there are 8.

Step 3: Drop the zeros and write in the exponent as a negative. 4.26×10^{-8}

Part II: Adding and Subtracting Numbers in Scientific Notation

To add or subtract two numbers with exponents, the exponents must be the same. You can do this by moving the decimal one way or another to get the exponents the same. Once the exponents are the same, add (if it's an addition problem) or subtract (if it's a subtraction problem) the coefficients just as you would any regular addition problem (review the previous section about decimals if you need to). The exponent will stay the same. Make sure your answer has only one digit before the decimal – you may need to change the exponent of the answer.

Example: $1.35 \times 10^6 + 3.72 \times 10^5 = ?$

Step 1: Make sure both exponents are the same. It's usually easier to go with the larger exponent so you don't have to change the exponent in your answer, so let's make both exponents 6 for this problem.

$$3.72 \times 10^5 \rightarrow .372 \times 10^6$$

Step 2: Add the coefficients just as you would regular decimals. Remember to line up the decimals.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.35 \\ + .372 \\ \hline 1.722 \end{array}$$

Step 3: Write your answer including the exponent, which is the same as what you started with.

$$1.722 \times 10^6$$

Part III: Multiplying and Dividing Numbers in Scientific Notation

To multiply exponents, multiply the coefficients just as you would regular decimals. Then add the exponents to each other. The exponents DO NOT have to be the same.

Example: $1.35 \times 10^6 \times 3.72 \times 10^5 = ?$

Step 1: Multiply the coefficients.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.35 \\ \times 3.72 \\ \hline 270 \\ 9450 \\ 40500 \\ \hline 50220 \end{array} \rightarrow 5.022$$

Step 2: Add the exponents.

$$5 + 6 = 11$$

Step 3: Write your final answer.

$$5.022 \times 10^{11}$$

To divide exponents, divide the coefficients just as you would regular decimals, then subtract the exponents. In some cases, you may end up with a negative exponent.

Example: $5.635 \times 10^3 / 2.45 \times 10^6 = ?$

Step 1: Divide the coefficients.

$$5.635 / 2.45 = 2.3$$

Step 2: Subtract the exponents.

$$3 - 6 = -3$$

Step 3: Write your final answer.

$$2.3 \times 10^{-3}$$

Practice: Remember to show all your work, include units if given, and NO CALCULATORS! All work and answers go on your answer sheet.

Write the following numbers in scientific notation:

13. 145,000,000,000
14. 13 million
15. 435 billion
16. .000348
17. 135 trillion

Complete the following calculations:

18. $3 \times 10^3 + 4 \times 10^3$
19. $2.9 \times 10^{11} - 3.7 \times 10^{13}$
20. 13 million minus 11 thousand
21. $1.32 \times 10^8 \times 2.34 \times 10^4$
22. $1.98 \times 10^{-4} / 1.72 \times 10^{-6}$

Dimensional Analysis

Introduction

Dimensional analysis is a way to convert a quantity given in one unit to an equal quantity of another unit by lining up all the known values and multiplying. It is sometimes called factor-labeling. The best way to start a factor-labeling problem is by using what you already know. In some cases you may use more steps than a classmate to find the same answer, but it doesn't matter. Use what you know, even if the problem goes all the way across the page!

In a dimensional analysis problem, start with your given value and unit and then work toward your desired unit by writing equal values side by side. Remember you want to cancel each of the intermediate units. To cancel a unit on the top part of the problem, you have to get the unit on the bottom. Likewise, to cancel a unit that appears on the bottom part of the problem, you have to write it in on the top.

Once you have the problem written out, multiply across the top and bottom and then divide the top by the bottom.

Example: 3 years = ? seconds

Step 1: Start with the value and unit you are given. There may or may not be a number on the bottom.

$$\left[\frac{3 \text{ years}}{\quad} \right]$$

Step 2: Start writing in all the values you know, making sure you can cancel top and bottom. Since you have years on top right now, you need to put years on the bottom in the next segment. Keep going, canceling units as you go, until you end up with the unit you want (in this case seconds) on the top.

$$\left[\frac{3 \text{ years}}{\quad} \right] \left[\frac{365 \text{ days}}{1 \text{ year}} \right] \left[\frac{24 \text{ hours}}{1 \text{ day}} \right] \left[\frac{60 \text{ minutes}}{1 \text{ hour}} \right] \left[\frac{60 \text{ seconds}}{1 \text{ minute}} \right]$$

Step 3: Multiply all the values across the top. Write in scientific notation if it's a large number. Write

units on your answer.

$$3 \times 365 \times 24 \times 60 \times 60 = 9.46 \times 10^7 \text{ seconds}$$

Step 4: Multiply all the values across the bottom. Write in scientific notation if it's a large number. Write units on your answer if there are any. In this case everything was cancelled so there are no units.

$$1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 = 1$$

Step 5: Divide the top number by the bottom number. Remember to include units.

$$9.46 \times 10^7 \text{ seconds} / 1 = 9.46 \times 10^7 \text{ seconds}$$

Step 6: Review your answer to see if it makes sense. 9.46×10^7 is a really big number. Does it make sense for there to be a lot of seconds in three years? YES! If you had gotten a tiny number, then you would need to go back and check for mistakes.

In lots of APES problems, you will need to convert both the top and bottom unit. Don't panic! Just convert the top one first and then the bottom.

Example: 50 miles per hour = ? feet per second

Step 1: Start with the value and units you are given. In this case there is a unit on top and on bottom.

$$\left[\frac{50 \text{ miles}}{1 \text{ hour}} \right]$$

Step 2: Convert miles to feet first.

$$\left[\frac{50 \text{ miles}}{1 \text{ hour}} \right] \left[\frac{5280 \text{ feet}}{1 \text{ mile}} \right]$$

Step 3: Continue the problem by converting hours to seconds.

$$\left[\frac{50 \text{ miles}}{1 \text{ hour}} \right] \left[\frac{5280 \text{ feet}}{1 \text{ mile}} \right] \left[\frac{1 \text{ hour}}{60 \text{ minutes}} \right] \left[\frac{1 \text{ minute}}{60 \text{ seconds}} \right]$$

Step 4: Multiply across the top and bottom. Divide the top by the bottom. Be sure to include units on each step. Use scientific notation for large numbers.

$$\begin{aligned} 50 \times 5280 \text{ feet} \times 1 \times 1 &= 264000 \text{ feet} \\ 1 \times 1 \times 60 \times 60 \text{ seconds} &= 3600 \text{ seconds} \\ 264000 \text{ feet} / 3600 \text{ seconds} &= 73.33 \text{ feet/second} \end{aligned}$$

Practice: Remember to show all your work, include units if given, and NO CALCULATORS! All work and answers go on your answer sheet. Use scientific notation when appropriate.

Conversions:

1 square mile = 640 acres

1 hectare (Ha) = 2.47 acres

1 kw-hr = 3,413 BTUs

1 barrel of oil = 159 liters

1 metric ton = 1000 kg

23. 134 miles = ? inches
24. 8.9×10^5 tons = ? ounces
25. 1.35 kilometers per second = ? miles per hour
26. A city that uses ten billion BTUs of energy each month is using how many kilowatt-hours of energy?
27. A 340 million square mile forest is how many hectares?
28. If one barrel of crude oil provides six million BTUs of energy, how many BTUs of energy will one liter of crude oil provide?
29. Fifty eight thousand kilograms of solid waste is equivalent to how many metric tons?

Data for plotting graphs

30. Graphing Practice Problem #1:

pH of water	Number of tadpoles
8.0	45
7.5	69
7.0	78
6.5	88
6.0	43
5.5	23

- A. Make a line graph of the data.
- B. What is the dependent variable?
- C. What is the independent variable?
- D. What is the average pH in this experiment?
- E. What is the average number of tadpoles per sample?
- F. What is the optimum water pH for tadpole development?
- G. Between what two pH readings is there the greatest change in tadpole number?
- H. How many tadpoles would we expect to find in water with a pH reading of 5.0?