Cobb County School District 2018-2019

AP Environmental Science Teaching & Learning Framework (for detailed information and course descriptions, and pacing options refer to: http://apcentral.collegeboard.com/apc/public/courses/teachers_corner/2128.html)							
Topic 1: Earth	Topic 2: The	Topic 3:	Topic 4: Land and Water Use	Topic 5: Energy	Topic 6:	Topic 7: Global	SLO &
Systems and	Living World	Population		Resources &	Pollution	Change	AP
Resources		· opulation		Consumption	i onution	enange	Evam
Cubtorios	Cubtonico	Cubtoniou	Cubtonias.	Cultaria	Cubtonion	Cubtonica	LAdili
Subtopics:	Subtopics:	Subtopics:	Subtopics:	Subtopics:	Subtopics:	Subtopics:	
A. Earth Science	A. Ecosystem	A. Population	Agriculture	A. Energy Concepts	Pollution Types	Stratospheric Ozone	
Concepts	Structure	Biology Concepts	1. Feeding a growing population	(Energy forms; power;	1. Air pollution	(Formation of	
(Geologic time scale;	(Biological	(Population	(Human nutritional requirements; types	units; conversions; Laws	(Sources —	stratospheric	
plate tectonics,	populations and	ecology; carrying	of agriculture; Green Revolution;	of Thermodynamics)	primary and	ozone; ultraviolet	
earthquakes,	communities;	capacity;	genetic engineering and crop	B. Energy Consumption	secondary; major	radiation; causes of	
volcanism; seasons;	ecological niches;	reproductive	production; deforestation; irrigation;	1. History	air pollutants;	ozone	
solar intensity and	interactions	strategies;	sustainable agriculture)	(Industrial Revolution;	measurement	depletion; effects of	
latitude)	among species;	survivorship)	Controlling pests(Types of pesticides;	exponential growth;	units; smog; acid	ozone depletion;	
B. The Atmosphere	keystone species;	B. Human	costs and benefits of pesticide use;	energy crisis)	deposition —	strategies for	
(Composition;	species diversity and	Population	integrated pest management)	2. Present global energy	causes and effects;	reducing ozone	
structure; weather	edge effects; major	1. Human	B. Forestry	use	heat islands and	depletion; relevant	
and climate;	terrestrial and	population	(Tree plantations; old growth forests;	3. Future energy needs	temperature	laws and treaties)	
atmospheric	aquatic biomes)	dynamics	forest fires; forest management;	C. Fossil Fuel Resources	inversions; indoor	B. Global Warming	
circulation and	B. Energy Flow	(Historical	national forests)	and Use(Formation of	air pollution;	(Greenhouse gases	
the Coriolis Effect;	(Photosynthesis and	population sizes;	C. Rangelands	coal, oil, and natural gas;	remediation and	and the greenhouse	
atmosphere-ocean	cellular respiration;	distribution;	(Overgrazing; deforestation;	extraction/purification	reduction	effect; impacts and	
interactions; ENSO)	food webs and	fertility rates;	desertification; rangeland	methods; world reserves	strategies; Clean	consequences of	
C. Global Water	trophic levels;	growth rates and	management; federal rangelands)	and global demand;	Air Act and other	global warming;	
Resources and Use	ecological pyramids)	doubling times;	D. Other Land Use	synfuels; environmental	relevant laws)	reducing climate	
(Freshwater	C. Ecosystem	demographic	1. Urban land development	advantages/	2. Noise pollution	change; relevant	
saltwater; ocean	Diversity	transition; age-	(Planned development; suburban	disadvantages of sources)	3. Water pollution	laws and treaties)	
circulation;	(Biodiversity; natural	structure	sprawl; urbanization)	D. Nuclear Energy	4. Solid Waste	C. Loss of	
agricultural,	selection; evolution;	diagrams)	2. Transportation infrastructure	(Nuclear fission process;	B. Impacts on the	Biodiversity	
industrial, and	ecosystem services)	2. Population size	(Federal highway system; canals and	nuclear fuel; electricity	Environment and	1. Habitat loss;	
domestic use; surface	D. Natural Ecosystem	(Strategies for	channels; roadless areas; ecosystem	production; nuclear	Human Health	overuse; pollution;	
and groundwater	Change (Climate	sustainability; case	impacts)	reactor types; environ.	1. Hazards to	introduced species;	
issues; global	shifts; species	studies; national	3. Public and federal lands	advantages/disadvantages	human health	endangered and	
problems.)	movement;	policies)	(Management; wilderness areas;	; safety issues; radiation &	2. Hazardous	extinct species	
D. Soil and Soil	ecological	3. Impacts of	national parks; wildlife refuges; forests;	human health; radioactive	chemicals in the	2.Maintenance	
Dynamics(Rock cycle;	succession)	population growth	wetlands)	wastes; nuclear fusion)	environment	through	
formation;	E. Natural	(Hunger; disease;	4. Land conservation options	E. Hydroelectric Power	C. Economic	conservation	
composition; physical	Biogeochemical	economic effects;	(Preservation; remediation; mitigation)	F. Energy Conservation	Impacts	3. Relevant laws	
& chemical	Cycles (Carbon,	resource use;	5. Sustainable land-use strategies	(Energy efficiency; CAFE		and treaties	
properties; soil	nitrogen, phosphorus,	habitat	E. Mining (Mineral formation;	standards; hybrid electric			
types; erosion &	sulfur, water).	destruction)	extraction; global reserves; relevant	vehicles; mass transit)			
other soil problems			laws and treaties)	G. Renewable Energy			
For AP courses, the College Board provides multiple options for teachers with respect to course planning and pacing. Teachers are encouraged to adopt the framework that best fits their school and							
students. AP instruction is also infused with Scientific Practices. Scientific Practices provide ways for students to coordinate knowledge and skills and establish lines of evidence which they can use							

them to develop and refine testable explanations and predictions of natural phenomena.