1. E (2 pts)
2. Condensation (1 pt)
3. (Surface) runoff (1 pt)
4. Percolation/recharge (1 pt)
5. lentic; lotic (2 pts)
6. Turnover moves oxygen-rich waters from the surface to deeper waters where dissolved oxygen is often depleted since diffusion of oxygen from the atmosphere only oxygenates surface waters. This helps aquatic life survive in the depths of the lake. (3 pts)
7.
    a. Point source: factories, wastewater treatment plants, landfills, abandoned mines (1 pt)
    b. Nonpoint source: lawns/gardens, agricultural fields, stormwater runoff, dredging (1 pt)
8. 3rd (2 pts)
9. 20,000 kg (3 pts)
10. flocculation/coagulation, filtration, fluorination/chlorination (3 pts)
11. B (1 pt)
12. A (1 pt)
13. C (1 pt)
14. Dobsonfly (2 pts)
15. Male (1 pt)
16. C (2 pts)
17. Blackfly (2 pts)
18. The blood of mammals (2 pts)
19. Oxygenated (1 pt)
20. Midge fly bloodworm (2 pts)
21. Larvae (1 pt)
22. Possible answers: primary consumer, decomposer/detritivore, prey (for secondary consumers) (2 pts)
23. C → B → A (3 pts)
24. Spiny water flea (2 pts)
25. Eurasian watermilfoil (2 pts)
26. A (1 pt)
27. Early morning, dawn, etc. (2 pts)
28. Limestone (calcium carbonate) acts as a buffer, preventing drastic changes of pH. (2 pts)
29. Secchi disk, nephelometer (2 pts)
30. Turbidity can limit the depth to which light can penetrate, which in turn limits the depth at which photosynthetic producers can live. (3 pts)
31. D (2 pts)
32. BOD shows how rapidly dissolved oxygen is used for decomposition and therefore can help indicate relatively how much oxygen is available for other heterotrophic organisms. (3 pts)
33. A, D (3 pts)
34. A, B, C, D (3 pts)
35. Nitrogen (2 pts)
36. Limiting nutrients pose the greatest risk for producing algal blooms and eutrophication. Therefore, programs should focus on curbing inputs of the limiting nutrient rather than all nutrients. (3 pts)

Total: 71 points