**Breaking Down an FRQ Prompt**

1. Biological diversity, or biodiversity, has become a topic of great concern among conservationists. Biodiversity is often used by scientists and policy makers to help determine the health of ecosystems.
	1. **Describe** TWO characteristics shared by ecosystems that have high biodiversity.
	2. **Identify** TWO specific human activities that result in a loss of biodiversity, and **explain** how each activity lowers biodiversity.
	3. For each human activity you discussed in (b), **propose** a practical strategy (other than simply banning the activity) to reduce the loss of biodiversity.
	4. **Describe** ONE naturally occurring factor that could lead to a loss of biodiversity.
	5. **Describe** TWO ecological benefits that greater biodiversity provides.

Prompt:

(c) Explain why there are greater health risks associated with eating large predatory fish, such as tuna and seabass, than from eating small nonpredatory fish.

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|  | **Good Things About This Answer** | **How Could This Answer Be Improved** | **RANK** |
| Large predatory fish are higher risk because their body absorbs more of the mercury compared to the small fishes. |  |  |  |
| The concept of biomagnification causes people who ingest high levels of mercury when eating predatory fish, because mercury is biomagnified in aquatic systems. |  |  |  |
| The reason there is a greater risk of achieving heath risks from eating large predatory fish such as tuna instead of nonpredatory fish is because the large fish eat the little nonpredatory fish and all that mercury in the small fish gets added to the amount the big predatory fish had. That happens every time a predator fish eats a nonpredator fish. |  |  |  |