

LIVEWORKSHEETS - B1 INTERACTIVE PRACTICE

SDG 14: Life Below Water

Subtopic: Coral Reefs and Ocean Warming - Protecting Fragile Marine Habitats | Grades 8-9 | B1

Target vocabulary: coral reef, bleaching, ocean warming, marine heatwave, habitat, biodiversity, recover, conservation

Task 1. Vocabulary match

Match A-H with meanings 1-8.

Words	Meanings
A. coral reef	1. actions that protect nature, species and ecosystems
B. bleaching	2. a natural place where an animal or plant lives
C. ocean warming	3. a long-term rise in average sea temperature
D. marine heatwave	4. a living underwater structure built by corals and used by many species
E. habitat	5. to become healthy or strong again after damage or stress
F. biodiversity	6. a period when sea water is unusually hot for several days or weeks
G. recover	7. the variety of living species in one area
H. conservation	8. a stress response in which coral becomes pale or white

Task 2. Reading A - Why healthy reefs matter

Read the new text and choose the best answer. Correct answers are shuffled.

A healthy coral reef is much more than a colourful place for divers. It is a habitat where many fish, crabs, sea turtles and other organisms can find food, shelter and safe places to reproduce. Because many different species live together there, reefs can support high biodiversity.

People also benefit from reefs. Reef structures can reduce some of the energy of waves before they reach the shore, which can help protect coastal areas. Fishing and tourism may also depend on healthy reefs. However, coral can be damaged by dirty water, careless anchoring and repeated physical contact. When local pressures are reduced, conservation can give the reef a better chance to stay healthy.

- Why are coral reefs important for marine animals?
 - They make sea water colder.
 - They provide food, shelter and breeding places.
 - They stop all storms.
 - They remove every pollutant.
- What does biodiversity mean in this text?
 - Many different species living in the same ecosystem
 - Only one species living in an area
 - The depth of ocean water
 - The temperature of a beach
- How can reefs help coastal communities?
 - They can reduce some wave energy before it reaches the shore.
 - They increase the force of waves.
 - They always stop flooding completely.
 - They create more pollution.
- Which activity can physically damage coral?
 - Using marked mooring points
 - Dropping an anchor directly on a reef
 - Monitoring water quality
 - Teaching visitors about reef rules

5. What can conservation do?
- A) Guarantee that reefs never change
 - B) Increase local pollution
 - C) Help reduce pressures and protect reef habitats
 - D) Make biodiversity lower

Task 3. Reading B - Heat stress and coral recovery

Read the text and choose the best answer. Correct answers are shuffled.

Corals live within a suitable temperature range. As ocean warming continues, periods of very hot sea water can become more common. A marine heatwave happens when ocean temperatures stay unusually high for a period of time. During strong heat stress, coral may lose the tiny algae that normally live inside it. The coral then loses much of its colour. This is called bleaching.

Bleaching does not always mean that coral is already dead. If temperatures fall and water conditions improve, some coral can recover. But repeated or long heat stress leaves less time for recovery and can damage the reef more seriously. Reducing pollution, preventing physical damage and protecting important reef areas can support conservation, while wider action to slow ocean warming is also necessary.

1. What is a marine heatwave?
 - A) A period of unusually high sea temperature
 - B) A storm that damages a beach
 - C) A cold ocean current
 - D) A change in fishing rules
2. What happens during bleaching?
 - A) Coral becomes darker and stronger.
 - B) Coral loses colour after losing important algae.
 - C) Fish leave the ocean permanently.
 - D) Reefs produce more pollution.
3. Can bleached coral recover?
 - A) Never
 - B) Only if people remove all fish
 - C) Sometimes, if temperatures fall and conditions improve
 - D) Only during a marine heatwave
4. Why are repeated heat events dangerous?
 - A) Corals have less time to recover between stressful periods.
 - B) They always improve biodiversity.
 - C) They make pollution disappear.
 - D) They protect coral from damage.
5. Which combination gives reefs a better chance?
 - A) More pollution and warmer water
 - B) Local conservation plus action to reduce ocean warming
 - C) More anchors and fewer protected areas
 - D) Ignoring damaged reefs

Task 4. True or False

Choose T or F. The sentences are different from the lesson-plan worksheet.

1. Coral reefs can provide shelter for many marine species. T / F
2. Biodiversity means that only a small number of species live in an area. T / F
3. Ocean warming can increase heat stress on coral reefs. T / F
4. Bleached coral is always already dead. T / F
5. Reducing local pollution can support reef recovery. T / F
6. Conservation can include protecting reef areas from physical damage. T / F

Task 5. Complete the sentences

Use each target word or phrase once.

1. A _____ provides food and shelter for many sea animals.
2. A natural place where a species lives is its _____.
3. A reef with many different species has high _____.
4. The long-term rise in sea temperature is called _____.
5. Several days or weeks of unusually hot sea water can form a _____.
6. When coral loses colour because of heat stress, this is called _____.
7. If temperatures return to safer levels, some coral may _____.
8. Protecting reef areas and reducing local damage are forms of _____.

Task 6. Choose the best action

Choose the most helpful response. Correct answers are shuffled.

1. Tour boats are damaging coral with anchors.
 - A) Remove visitor information.
 - B) Allow boats to anchor anywhere.
 - C) Use fixed mooring points away from coral.
 - D) Drop larger anchors.
2. Dirty water is flowing towards a reef.
 - A) Ignore the water quality.
 - B) Improve wastewater treatment and reduce pollution.
 - C) Encourage more runoff.
 - D) Increase waste near the coast.
3. A reef has experienced bleaching after a marine heatwave.
 - A) Add more physical damage.
 - B) Increase pollution.
 - C) Remove all conservation measures.
 - D) Reduce other local pressures while the reef has a chance to recover.
4. Visitors walk on shallow coral.
 - A) Create clear visitor rules and marked routes.
 - B) Encourage more contact with coral.
 - C) Let people collect coral pieces.
 - D) Remove all signs.
5. A community wants to protect reefs in the long term.
 - A) Ignore repeated heat stress.
 - B) Focus only on tourism income.

C) Combine local conservation with efforts to reduce ocean warming.

D) Stop monitoring reef health.

Task 7. Short B1 response

Write 2-3 sentences: Explain one problem coral reefs face and one action that could help. Use at least TWO target words.
