

LIVEWORKSHEETS - B1 INTERACTIVE PRACTICE

SDG 14: Life Below Water

Subtopic: Sustainable fishing - protecting fish stocks and marine ecosystems | Grades 8-9 | B1

Target vocabulary: overfishing, fish stock, bycatch, sustainable fishing, fishing quota, breeding season, marine protected area, sustainable seafood

Task 1. Vocabulary match

Match A-H with meanings 1-8.

Words	Meanings
A. overfishing	1. seafood from sources that try to protect future fish populations and ecosystems
B. fish stock	2. a limit on how much of a fish species may be caught
C. bycatch	3. the number or population of a fish species in an area
D. sustainable fishing	4. catching fish faster than the population can replace itself
E. fishing quota	5. a period when fish reproduce
F. breeding season	6. fishing in ways that allow fish populations and habitats to remain healthy
G. marine protected area	7. animals caught accidentally when fishers are targeting another species
H. sustainable seafood	8. a part of the sea where activities are controlled to protect nature

Task 2. Reading A - When fish numbers fall

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

A fishing area can provide food and jobs for many years if fish populations are given time to recover. Problems begin when too many fish are removed before enough young fish grow to replace them. This is overfishing. If a fish stock becomes very small, fishers may catch less in the future and other animals in the food web can also be affected.

Another problem is bycatch. Nets and hooks sometimes trap animals that were not the target, such as young fish, turtles or seabirds. Some of these animals are released, but they may be injured. To reduce pressure on the sea, authorities can set a fishing quota and limit fishing during the breeding season.

1. When does overfishing happen?
 - A) When consumers avoid waste
 - B) When protected areas are created
 - C) When fish are caught faster than they can be replaced
 - D) When fishers stop during breeding season
2. What can happen if a fish stock becomes too small?
 - A) All marine animals become safer
 - B) Bycatch disappears completely
 - C) Fishing quotas become unnecessary
 - D) Fishers may catch less in the future
3. What is bycatch?
 - A) Fish sold at a market
 - B) Animals caught accidentally while another species is targeted
 - C) The total number of fish in an area
 - D) Only young fish caught on purpose
4. Why can breeding-season rules help?
 - A) They give fish time to reproduce
 - B) They make fish grow instantly
 - C) They increase bycatch
 - D) They remove protected areas
5. What is the purpose of a fishing quota?
 - A) To count tourists on beaches
 - B) To increase food waste
 - C) To limit how much of a species can be caught
 - D) To close every fishing area forever

Task 3. Reading B - Fishing with the future in mind

Read the text and decide if the statements are True (T) or False (F).

Sustainable fishing aims to take food from the sea without damaging fish populations or the habitats they need. Fishers can use more selective equipment, follow size limits and respect fishing quotas. In some places, a marine protected area gives habitats and fish more time to recover.

Consumers can also support healthier seas. Choosing sustainable seafood may involve checking where a product comes from or how it was caught. Buying only the amount of seafood that will be eaten can also reduce waste. These actions do not solve every problem alone, but together they can support marine ecosystems and coastal communities.

1. Sustainable fishing tries to keep fish populations healthy over time. T / F
2. Selective fishing equipment is used to increase bycatch. T / F
3. A marine protected area can help habitats recover. T / F
4. Consumers have no role in sustainable fishing. T / F
5. Avoiding food waste can support more responsible seafood use. T / F

Task 4. Complete the sentences

Use each target word or phrase once.

overfishing | fish stock | bycatch | sustainable fishing | fishing quota | breeding season | marine protected area | sustainable seafood

1. Catching fish faster than they can reproduce is called _____.
2. The population of a particular fish species in an area is a _____.
3. A turtle trapped accidentally in a fishing net is an example of _____.
4. Fishing that protects future fish populations is called _____.
5. A _____ controls how much of a species may be taken.
6. During the _____, some fishing may be limited so fish can reproduce.
7. A _____ is a sea area where human activities are managed to protect nature.
8. Fish or seafood from responsibly managed sources can be called _____.

Task 5. Choose the best action

Read each situation and choose the most responsible option. Correct answers are shuffled.

1. A fish population has fallen sharply in one area.
 - A) Ignore the population change
 - B) Increase the catch immediately
 - C) Fish only during the breeding season
 - D) Use a lower fishing quota and allow time for recovery
2. Many turtles are accidentally caught in fishing gear.
 - A) Use more selective equipment
 - B) Increase food waste
 - C) Remove all size limits
 - D) Catch more turtles
3. A protected area is helping fish numbers recover.
 - A) Fish there more intensively
 - B) Remove all protection
 - C) Respect the rules in the area
 - D) Ignore habitat protection
4. A shopper wants to make a responsible seafood choice.
 - A) Buy more than needed
 - B) Look for information about where and how it was caught
 - C) Choose seafood without checking its source
 - D) Always choose the largest fish
5. A family often throws away uneaten fish.
 - A) Ignore food waste
 - B) Choose only endangered species
 - C) Buy more each week
 - D) Buy only the amount they expect to eat

Task 6. Short response

Write 2-3 sentences: Give one action fishers can take and one action consumers can take to protect life below water. Use at least TWO target words.
