

LIVEWORKSHEETS - B1 INTERACTIVE PRACTICE

SDG 1: No Poverty

Subtopic: Basic needs, opportunities and community support | Grades 8-9 | B1

Target vocabulary: poverty, basic needs, income, affordable, opportunity, support services, social protection

Task 1. Match the target vocabulary

Match A-G with meanings 1-7. The meanings are in a different order.

Words	Meanings
A. poverty	1. organised programmes that help people when they lose income or face serious financial difficulty
B. basic needs	2. a chance to learn, work, participate, or improve a situation
C. income	3. practical or organised help such as advice, meals, learning materials, or childcare
D. affordable	4. a situation in which a person does not have enough resources to meet important needs
E. opportunity	5. money that a person or household receives, for example from work
F. support services	6. essential things needed for a safe and healthy life, such as food, housing and healthcare
G. social protection	7. not too expensive for a person or family to pay for

Task 2. Reading A - Everyday costs and choices

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

A family can have a home and still experience poverty. Poverty is not only about having no money at all. It can mean that a household does not have enough resources to cover basic needs every month. Food, safe housing, clothing, healthcare and education are examples of needs that support a secure daily life. If a family's income is low or changes from month to month, planning these costs can be difficult.

The price of services matters too. A bus ticket, school materials or internet connection may seem ordinary, but if they are not affordable, a student may have fewer chances to learn or join activities. A broken laptop or an unexpected medical bill can make the situation harder. This is why reducing poverty also means improving access to essential services and creating fair opportunities for people to learn, work and participate in society.

- What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
 - Poverty only affects people without homes.
 - Basic needs are always free.
 - Poverty can mean not having enough resources for essential daily needs.
 - Income is only important for buying clothes.
- Why can an unstable income be difficult for a household?
 - It makes regular costs harder to plan.
 - It makes public transport free.
 - It guarantees more opportunities.
 - It removes unexpected expenses.
- Which example shows an affordability barrier for a student?
 - A student has two pens.
 - A student walks in a park.
 - A student likes reading.
 - A student cannot pay for the internet needed for homework.
- What can an unexpected expense do?

- A) Always increase income.
 - B) Make an already difficult financial situation worse.
 - C) Create free support services.
 - D) Make housing more affordable.
5. According to the text, reducing poverty also involves...
- A) only giving people food once.
 - B) avoiding education costs completely.
 - C) improving access to services and fair opportunities.
 - D) making all families have the same income.

Task 3. Reading B - Support that protects dignity

Read the text and choose the best answer.

Communities can respond to poverty in more than one way. Some families need immediate help, while others also need support that improves their situation over time. A school might provide meals or lend learning materials, and a community centre might offer advice, childcare information or help with job training. These are examples of support services.

Social protection can help when a person loses income or faces serious financial difficulty. At the same time, long-term opportunities are important. Education, useful skills, employment and affordable healthcare or transport can help people take part in everyday life more independently. Support should be respectful and private. People who need assistance should not be blamed or embarrassed because of their financial situation.

1. Which is an example of a support service?
 - A) A school lending learning materials.
 - B) A shop raising prices.
 - C) A family losing income.
 - D) A bus route closing.
2. What does social protection mainly provide?
 - A) Only school books.
 - B) Organised help when people lose income or face serious financial difficulty.
 - C) A guarantee that nobody will ever need help.
 - D) Only voluntary work.
3. Why are long-term opportunities important?
 - A) They can help people build skills, work and participate more independently.
 - B) They replace all basic needs.
 - C) They make support services unnecessary immediately.
 - D) They stop every unexpected expense.
4. Which statement best matches the text?
 - A) People should explain their financial situation publicly.
 - B) Only charities can reduce poverty.
 - C) Support should be offered respectfully without blaming people.
 - D) Immediate help is always more important than education.
5. What combination does the text recommend?
 - A) Only emergency food.
 - B) Only employment.
 - C) Only social protection.
 - D) Immediate help together with longer-term opportunities.

Task 4. True or False

Choose T or F. These sentences use new wording.

1. Poverty can affect whether people can meet basic daily needs. T / F
2. A high and stable income always makes essential services less affordable. T / F
3. Support services may include meals, advice, learning materials or childcare. T / F
4. Social protection is the same as donating clothes to charity. T / F

5. Affordable transport can improve access to school or work. T / F
6. Respect and dignity are important when offering support. T / F

Task 5. Complete the sentences

Use each target word or phrase once.

poverty | basic needs | income | affordable | opportunity | support services | social protection

1. A regular _____ can make it easier for a household to plan essential costs.
2. Food, healthcare and safe housing are examples of _____.
3. A low-cost bus pass can make transport more _____ for families.
4. A training course may create an _____ to learn new skills.
5. School meal programmes and advice centres are examples of _____.
6. Organised financial help during a period of lost earnings can be part of _____.
7. SDG 1 aims to reduce _____ and improve people's access to essential resources and chances.

Task 6. Choose the most respectful and useful response

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

1. A student cannot complete online homework because there is no reliable internet at home.
A) Tell the student to solve the problem alone.
B) Offer a school study space with internet or a device loan.
C) Remove the student from digital lessons.
D) Ask the student to explain the family situation to the whole class.
2. A family is struggling to pay for transport to school and work.
A) Suggest information about affordable transport support.
B) Tell them to stop travelling.
C) Ignore the problem.
D) Suggest buying a car immediately.
3. A parent has suddenly lost income.
A) Only offer entertainment activities.
B) Blame the parent for the situation.
C) Provide information about social protection and support services.
D) Tell the family not to ask for help.
4. A student needs school materials but cannot afford them.
A) Make the student announce it publicly.
B) Give a punishment for not having materials.
C) Wait until the end of the year.
D) Offer a discreet loan or school supply programme.
5. Which action creates a longer-term opportunity?
A) A one-time snack only.
B) Access to education or skills training.
C) Avoiding all community services.
D) Making transport more expensive.

Task 7. Short B1 response

Write 3-4 sentences. Suggest one respectful way a school or community could support people facing financial difficulties. Use at least TWO target words.
