



CREATIVITY

How to combat pollution in the oceans?

- a) Introduce a requirement for all vessels to have a surveillance camera to control that they aren't throwing anything overboard
- b) Introduce schemes where fishermen can be paid to also fish for micro plastics and fishing nets
- c) Make oil patrols that sail around looking for oil in the ocean that they can remove by burning it
- d) Prohibit all transport at sea
- e) Make it free for tourists to borrow boats or kayaks if they collect garbage



a) 2 b) 4 c) 5 d) 1 e) 3



CHARACTER

Why is it good to eat fish?

- a) Fish is healthy
- b) Frozen fish have a lower carbon footprint than meat
- c) Fish tastes good
- d) Fish is cheap
- e) Fresh fish have a lower carbon footprint than frozen fish and meat



a) 3 b) 4 c) 2 d) 1 e) 5



COLLABORATION

Why is cooperation crucial to ensuring life at sea?

- a) International cooperation can make rich countries take responsibility
- b) International cooperation makes it easier to fight crime
- c) International collaboration contributes to more knowledge
- d) International cooperation makes no difference
- e) International cooperation strengthens the ability to act



a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 1 e) 5



CRITICAL THINKING & PROBLEMSOLVING

The local inlet is suffering from pollution which also affects the life in it. What would you do to bring back life to the inlet?

- a) Put fish into the inlet and hope they will not disappear
- b) Hand out fines to all polluting companies
- c) Prohibit fishing
- d) Plant eelgrass to improve the environment
- e) There is nothing to do



a) 4 b) 3 c) 2 d) 5 e) 1



COMMUNICATION

The coral reefs are endangered due to climate change. What percentage of the oceans surface is coral reefs?

- a) 5%
- b) 0,5%
- c) 1%
- d) 10%
- e) 2%



a) 2 b) 4 c) 5 d) 1 e) 3



CITIZENSHIP

Which country in Europe is the worst when it comes to overfishing?

- a) France
- b) Ireland
- c) United Kingdom
- d) Spain
- e) Denmark



a) 2 b) 4 c) 3 d) 5 e) 1



CREATIVITY

At the local beach, a lot of rubbish washes up every day. What can the locals do?

- Set up fences out in the sea so that the waste does not enter the beach, but stays out in the sea
- See if they can track where the waste is coming from so they can contact those responsible to get them to stop
- Make it a 'game' to collect rubbish from the beach. Set up free bags and make contests about who can collect the most
- Demand that everyone in the population spend an hour collecting garbage on the beach every day
- Hire someone to collect garbage



1 1 b 1 a c 1 5 d 1 2 e 1 3



CHARACTER

Why buy fish with the MSC label?

- Fish with the MSC label is not more expensive than fish without
- If you buy fish with the MSC label, you can have a good conscience
- Fish with the MSC label tastes better
- There is a large selection of fish with the MSC label
- The MSC label guarantees sustainable fish



1 1 b 1 a c 1 3 d 1 4 b 1 1 e



COLLABORATION

If we do not change our habits soon, the sea will be changed by 2050. What are the worst consequences?

- There will be more plastic in the ocean than there will be fish
- Temperatures rise, causing the ice to melt. Thereby land will be covered by water
- The animals will move according to the temperatures in the water
- There will be more tsunamis
- Many animal species will become extinct as temperatures rise



1 3 b 1 5 c 1 1 d 1 2 e 1 4



CRITICAL THINKING & PROBLEMSOLVING

Why is it important to stop illegal fishing?

- Illegal fishing costs the world several trillion a year
- Many people risk losing their livelihood (fishing) if it does not stop
- Illegal fishing can, in worst case, lead to starvation in a part of the population
- Because it's illegal
- Illegal fishing can destroy biodiversity in the oceans and exterminate several species



1 2 b 1 3 c 1 3 d 1 1 e 1 4



COMMUNICATION

How many of the species of animals that live in the sea have been identified?

- Approx. 5%
- Approx. 10%
- Approx. 15%
- Approx. 25%
- Approx. 50%



1 1 c 1 4 b 1 3 d 1 5 e 1



CITIZENSHIP

Why should we appreciate the sea?

- The sea is the source of a lot of different foods. Of course fish, but ingredients from the sea are also found in soy milk and peanut butter
- The sea invites to a lot of fun activities such as kayaking, windsurfing, fishing and sailing
- The ocean covers 70% of the globe and regulates the climate by transporting heat
- The ocean produces over half of the world's oxygen and can handle 50 times as much carbon dioxide as the atmosphere
- The sea is important for the global economy



1 3 b 1 2 c 1 5 d 1 4 e 1



CREATIVITY

What affects water pollution?

- a) Entry of polyethylene waste into water, acidification of water
- b) Entry of polyethylene waste into water, abundance of nutrients, acidification of water
- c) Entry of polyethylene waste into water, entry of chemicals into water, acidification of water
- d) Entry of polyethylene waste into water, nutrient abundance, vegetable waste
- e) Entry of polyethylene waste into water



a) 2 b) 5 c) 3 d) 4 e) 1



CHARACTER

What changes in water bodies due to uncontrolled fishing?

- a) Nothing changes in my country yet
- b) Extinction of aquatic fauna species
- c) Aquatic fauna, aquatic flora, extinction of aquatic species
- d) Water bodies' cleanliness
- e) Catches and extinctions of endangered species



a) 1 b) 5 c) 3 d) 2 e) 4



COLLABORATION

How to reduce the discharge of domestic wastewater into water bodies?

- a) Placement of large stones at the bottom of ditches
- b) Installation of naturally and artificially created wetlands, floodplains, sedimentation basins
- c) Plants and trees' planting near a body of water, sewerage system installation and use, creation of buffer zones
- d) Domestic wastewater doesn't enter water bodies
- e) Reduction of water flow rate in ditches



a) 2 b) 4 c) 5 d) 1 e) 3



CRITICAL THINKING & PROBLEMSOLVING

How do nitrogen and phosphorus get into water bodies?

- a) Due to the storm
- b) From rainwater
- c) Without giving preference to the use of eco-detergents
- d) Incorrect use of manure, mineral fertilizers, without assessing the balance of nutrients in the soil, incorrect storage of fodder
- e) From domestic wastewater



a) 4 b) 1 c) 3 d) 5 e) 2



COMMUNICATION

How is the state of aquatic plants and animals changing due to eutrophication?

- a) Decreases the amount of oxygen
- b) Difficult to access reservoirs
- c) Deterioration of water quality
- d) Extinct different fauna species
- e) Increase of water nutrients, multiplication of blue-green algae and green algae, sludge accumulation



a) 2 b) 1 c) 4 d) 3 e) 5



CITIZENSHIP

What information is displayed on detergent packages?

- a) Name and manufacturer
- b) Composition, instructions for use if swallowed / in contact with eyes or skin, expiry date
- c) Volume or weight, price
- d) Safety signs, eco-labelling, information on packaging about recycling
- e) Instructions for use, manufacturer and information about it



a) 2 b) 5 c) 1 d) 4 e) 3



CREATIVITY

What changes in water bodies due to pollution?

- a) Overgrowth of water bodies, amount of oxygen
- b) Flora and fauna
- c) Flora and fauna, amount of nutrients in water, amount of oxygen
- d) Water purity
- e) Flora, amount of oxygen, fauna



a) 4 b) 2 c) 5 d) 1 e) 3



CHARACTER

Why do we need to develop fisheries?

- a) To provide the demand for catering services
- b) To increase the number of jobs
- c) To increase the population of endangered species, to reduce the extinction of aquatic fauna species, to increase fish production
- d) To increase ecotourism
- e) To increase economic benefits



a) 3 b) 1 c) 5 d) 2 e) 4



COLLABORATION

How to control the discharge of domestic wastewater into water bodies?

- a) The relevant authorities must control the discharge of waste water into water bodies, to inform farms about possible solutions and control results, implement monitoring events
- b) Each farm is responsible for the discharge of wastewater into water bodies
- c) The relevant authorities must control the discharge of wastewater into water bodies, to inform farms about possible solutions and control results
- d) It doesn't need to be controlled, because wastewater doesn't enter water bodies
- e) To control by the appropriate authority



a) 5 b) 2 c) 4 d) 1 e) 3



CRITICAL THINKING & PROBLEMSOLVING

Why is eutrophication harmful?

- a) Overgrowth of spawning grounds
- b) Ecosystem changes
- c) Causes lack of oxygen in the water, rapid growth of plants in the water, extinction of fish species, overgrowth of spawning grounds, appearance of dying areas
- d) Difficult to fish
- e) Flora and fauna changes



a) 4 b) 3 c) 5 d) 1 e) 2



COMMUNICATION

What is an environmentally friendly detergent?

- a) The detergent packaging can be recycled
- b) Doesn't contain phosphates, isn't harmful to nature, isn't harmful to humans
- c) The detergent packaging can be recycled
- d) Doesn't enter water bodies
- e) Produced from naturally occurring raw materials



a) 2 b) 5 c) 3 d) 1 e) 4



CITIZENSHIP

For what purpose are symbols and markings added to products?

- a) To obtain information about product's effects on human health or nature
- b) To identify the manufacturer
- c) To make the packaging of the product visually attractive
- d) To obtain information about product's composition
- e) To obtain information about product's raw materials and environmental friendliness



a) 5 b) 2 c) 1 d) 3 e) 4



CREATIVITY

What can you do as a student to help protect the ocean?

- a) I can make better seafood choices. Nearly half of the fish we consume today comes from fishing farms. I can find out whether the fish farm which supplies to my neighbourhood grocery store or restaurant is environmentally responsible with the Seafood Watch App.
- b) I would never flush non-degradable products, such as disposable diapers or plastic tampon applications, down the toilet. These products damage the sewage treatment process and end up littering beaches and waters.
- c) I would take part in a beach clean up. What I do on my own may seem like a drop in the bucket, but if we all do it and work together, we can make a huge difference.
- d) I would be a responsible beach goer. Avoid purchasing items such as coral jewellery, tortoiseshell hair accessories (made from hawksbill turtles). Be kind to your beach. Leave it cleaner than you found it.

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CHARACTER

Why do you think it is important to protect life below water?

- a) Because oceans are essential to all life on earth.
- b) Because the ocean drives global systems that make the Earth habitable for humankind.
- c) Because the ocean drives global systems that make the Earth habitable for humankind.
- d) Because it is ethical towards other forms of life.

Ⓔ Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓘ Ⓚ Ⓛ



COLLABORATION

How can we protect life below water?

- a) We should try to reduce marine pollution.
- b) We should protect marine and coastal ecosystems by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.
- c) Put pressure on the government to prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing.
- d) We should promote sustainable fishing.

Ⓔ Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓘ Ⓚ Ⓛ



CRITICAL THINKING & PROBLEMSOLVING

Over three billion people depend on marine and coastal biodiversity for their livelihoods. However, today we are seeing 30 percent of the world's fish stocks overexploited, reaching below the level at which they can produce sustainable yields. Plus, What can we do about this?

- a) We should reduce sedimentation.
- b) We should support small scale fishers.
- c) We should stop coral mining.
- d) We should stop unreported, unregulated and destructive fishing practices.

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COMMUNICATION

A fellow student of yours says that individual responsibility is not enough to help protect the ocean. How do you respond?

- a) I would tell him that a personal action versus political action binary is unhelpful. The environmental movement needs to sustain a way to do both: agitate and organize for systemic change while also still encouraging individual behavior changes.
- b) I would state that the personal-responsibility mantra obscures the culpability of governments and industrial actors but to take a measure of personal responsibility for climate change doesn't have to distract from your political activism—if anything, it amplifies it.
- c) I would tell him that he is trying to find excuses to avoid responsibility for the environmental crisis.
- d) I would say that it's an opportunity to deepen environmental activism by soldering daily lived experience to larger political aspirations.

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CITIZENSHIP

How does the ocean improve the quality of life for us humans?

- a) Many medicinal products come from the ocean, including ingredients that help fight cancer, arthritis, Alzheimer's disease, and heart disease.
- b) The ocean produces over half of the world's oxygen and absorbs 50 times more carbon dioxide than our atmosphere.
- c) From boating to surfing the ocean provides us with many activities.
- d) Covering 70 percent of the Earth's surface, the ocean transports heat from the equator to the poles, regulating our climate and weather patterns.

Ⓔ Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓘ Ⓚ Ⓛ



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



CREATIVITY

What can be done to reduce the plastics and micro plastics in our environment?

- a) Expand recycling capacity in places like the USA and China
- b) Implement better environmental policies.
- c) Reduce single-use plastics and create plastics that will biodegrade.



5 () 3 () 4 () e

14 LIFE BELOW WATER



CHARACTER

How does oil spills impact marine ecosystems?

- a) A layer is formed on the sea surface that prevents the sun's rays from reaching underwater plants, preventing photosynthesis and affecting the ocean flora and fauna.
- b) The oil is a problem because it is not biodegradable.
- c) Oil spills are harmful to marine birds and mammals as well as fish and shellfish.



4 () 2 () 5 () e

14 LIFE BELOW WATER



COLLABORATION

What can we do about ocean pollution?

- a) Participate in (or organize) a beach or river clean-up.
- b) Support environmental organizations.
- c) Recycle properly.



3 () 5 () 4 () e

14 LIFE BELOW WATER



CRITICAL THINKING & PROBLEMSOLVING

What are the main threats of global warming to oceans lives?

- a) Global warming represents a threat to the ocean ecosystems due to the increase of temperature.
- b) Global warming is threatening many species of ocean animals that cannot cope with higher temperatures.
- c) Global warming is causing alterations in ocean chemistry and many oceanic processes.



2 () 3 () 4 () 5 () e

14 LIFE BELOW WATER



COMMUNICATION

Plastic production has increased dramatically worldwide over the last 60 years. Explain why is this problematic?

- a) Approximately 60–80% of the world's litter is in form of plastic and almost 10% of the annual production ends up into the oceans.
- b) Part of the plastic that is not recycled and reused, go to the ocean.
- c) Degradation of plastic objects can take several hundred years.



5 () 3 () 4 () e

14 LIFE BELOW WATER



CITIZENSHIP

Plastic accumulation in the marine environment produces several negative repercussions. What are the main ones?

- a) Economic repercussions for the tourism and for numerous marine-related industries (e.g. shipping, fishing, energy production, aquaculture).
- b) Significant biological concerns for the injury and death of marine birds, mammals, fish and reptiles.
- c) Loss of aesthetic perception and environmental value.



4 () 5 () 3 () e



CREATIVITY

In what way climate change affects the ocean?

- a) Rising sea levels represent a slow, seemingly unstoppable threat
- b) Diminished sea ice results in the loss of vital habitat for seals, walrus, penguins, whales and other megafauna
- c) Due to warmer oceans, hurricanes are becoming more intense.
- d) Change in water temperatures can directly affect the development and growth of most fish and cephalopods



7 (p) 5 (c) 5 (q) z (e)



CHARACTER

How have the challenges influenced the environment?

- a) 40% of world's oceans suffer from overfishing, poor fishing practices and poor waste management
- b) Biodiversity has continued to decline globally
- c) Coral reefs which provides a home to 25% of all marine life are being destroyed at an alarming rate
- d) The global rate of species extinction escalated



z (p) 5 (c) 5 (q) 7 (e)



COLLABORATION

Why is plastic dangerous for marine life?

- a) They can get tangled in it which hinders their ability to swim
- b) Plastic waste kills up to a million seabirds a year.
- c) Fish, seabirds, sea turtles and marine mammals ingest plastic debris which causes suffocation, starvation, and drowning
- d) Plastic waste can encourage the growth of pathogens in the ocean.



5 (p) 5 (c) 2 (b) 4 (e)



CRITICAL THINKING & PROBLEMSOLVING

Which campaigning message fires you up?

- a) We can end poverty, inequality and climate change.
- b) Global citizens can end extreme poverty.
- c) Should where you live determine whether you live?
- d) There is no substitute for water.



5 (3) b) 4 (c) 2 (d) 5 (e)



COMMUNICATION

Which of the following issues are the most important for you and your families:

- a) Access to clean water and sanitation
- b) Protecting forests, rivers and oceans
- c) Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- d) Reliable energy at home



4 (b) 5 (c) 3 (d) 2 (e)



CITIZENSHIP

What are the important goals of presenting SDG 14 in the media?

- a) News media need to allow access to information and fundamental freedoms in SDG 14
- b) Sustainability of independent media
- c) News media can play an important role in raising awareness
- d) Social Media and the Web 2.0 are key tools for the SDGs



5 (p) 5 (c) 4 (b) 1 (e)



CRITICAL THINKING & PROBLEMSOLVING

Which fact do you find most outrageous?

- a) Almost 73 million youth (13%) worldwide are looking for work - and that number is set to rise
- b) As much as 40 percent of the ocean is heavily affected by pollution, depleted fisheries, loss of coastal habitats and other human activities.
- c) 20 to 50 million metric tons of electronic waste are generated worldwide every year. Only 11.4% of that is recovered for "recycling", and of that amount, very little actually ends up getting recycled
- d) More people have access to a mobile phone than a toilet
- e) One in four mammals is at risk of extinction



a) 2 b) 5 c) 4 d) 1 e) 3



COMMUNICATION

What are the key consequences if we do not manage to achieve the goals related to SDG 14 (Life below water)?

- a) The ocean contains nearly 200,000 identified species, but actual numbers may lie in the millions and this will cause extinction.
- b) People who depend on marine and coastal biodiversity for their livelihoods will be affected.
- c) Oceans serve as the world's largest source of protein, It will affect the people who depend on the oceans as their primary source of protein
- d) The market value of marine and coastal resources and industries will drop significantly



a) 3 b) 5 c) 4 d) 2



CITIZENSHIP

What can you do to help life below water?

- a) Pick Up Trash, and Reduce, Reuse & Recycle Plastic
- b) Sustainable Fishing
- c) Protect and Restore Ecosystems
- d) Reduce Marine Pollution



a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5