


Web project: The Great Barrier Reef

Green Line 5, Unit 1, page 16, ex. 4

Lehrerhinweise

Das **Maus-Symbol**  steht für *Go to ...* bzw. *Click on ...*

Lösungen

1

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

2

1. False. (20% were travelling with friends.)
2. True. (45% came from Australia.)
3. False. (For 56% of them, it was their first visit.)
4. True. (59% went snorkelling or diving.)
5. True.
6. Clear oceans, healthy reefs, healthy fish, clean beaches/islands, sunshine/warmth.
7. b)
8. Activities to reduce various threats to the GBRWHA (improving water quality, protecting top predators, and/or reducing risk of shipping accidents).
9. a)

3

1. True
2. True
3. False (Six of seven species can be found on the Reef.)
4. False (They are the fifth largest animal.)
5. True
6. True

4

- ~~harmless~~ → dangerous
- ~~a single tentacle~~ → a cluster of tentacles
- ~~clear~~ → muddy
- ~~in rivers~~ → at the mouths of rivers
- ~~absent~~ → present
- ~~bites~~ → stings
- ~~children~~ → humans

5

1. People are using more nutrients, pesticides and other things that cause pollution on the land. These things flow into the water and damage the reef.
2. Coral bleaching happens when the algae that live inside the coral are forced out. This is due to stress. These algae give the coral its colour and so without them, the coral turns white. Water temperatures that are too high are the main cause of coral bleaching. If the stress condition lasts for a long time, then the coral can die from bleaching. I think the cause is global warming which is caused by pollution mainly from industrialized nations.
3. Marine debris is usually plastic rubbish washed or blown into the sea from the land or from boats.
4. Many animals die from eating plastic or other debris or they get caught.

6

1. GBR traditional owners are ... the two indigenous groups of Australia – the Aboriginal people and the Torres Strait Islander People.
2. These indigenous groups are allowed to use the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park for ... activities in connection with their traditions and customs.
3. The threat of petroleum extraction, limestone mining, overfishing and trawling.
4. They influenced the expansion of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.
5. The National Park and the Maritime Authority; it was established when the ACF pushed for a single body to oversee the reef.
6. Zoning is used to manage the marine areas. It defines the activities that can occur in different locations.
7. There are eight zones. The major ones are: General Use (light blue), Habitat Protection (dark blue), Conservation Park (yellow) and Marine National Park (green).
8. They protect spawning areas and nursery grounds, minimise damage to important habitats, give refuge to protected species, boost the number of species, increase the abundance of fish and make the reef more resistant against threats.
9. The number and size of fish are increasing and the egg production is higher because the female fish are longer.