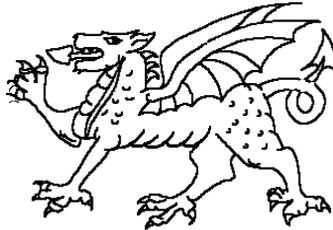


Menai High School



Marine Studies Oceans Alive

Year 9 Examination 2006

Time Allowed: 40 minutes

Instructions to Students:

- All questions are compulsory ie Answer all questions.
- All questions must be answered in the **ANSWER BOOK** provided.
- Do **NOT** mark this **QUESTION BOOK** in any way.
- **ALL** papers must remain in the room at the end of this examination.
- Do **NOT** remove any papers from the room.
- Any form of cheating or communication with other students, may result in the cancellation of all or part of your exam paper.
- All written work is to be done in blue or black ink/biro.
- Students are advised to use a **PENCIL** and **RULER**, if appropriate, for diagrams and graphs.
- Rulers, rubbers and approved calculators may be used in all parts of the exam.

THIS EXAM PAPER IS DIVIDED INTO 3 PARTS:

- Part A** This part contains 10 multiple choice questions (1 mark each).
Answer each question in **PENCIL** on the special **ANSWER SHEET** provided.
- Part B** Answer TRUE or FALSE for Questions 11 to 20.
- Part C** Short Answer Questions.

Part A Multiple Choice

1. When swimming at the beach you should always
 - A. Swim near a rock pool
 - B. Swim between the flags
 - C. Swim only if the water temperature is close to your body temperature
 - D. Swim with a wetsuit on

2. You should never run down the beach and dive into the water because
 - A. You may trip on objects in the sand
 - B. You don't look cool
 - C. You don't know if there are shallow sand banks that you could strike your head on
 - D. You may hit a sleeping shark

3. When boating
 - A. A boat must always have the same number of life jackets as people on the boat
 - B. You must never exceed the maximum number of people registered to be on that Particular size boat
 - C. Keep right when travelling along a channel or past another vessel
 - D. All of the above apply

4. When you are fishing from the rocks
 - A. You should be sure to have plenty of bait
 - B. You should use very strong line in case it gets snagged
 - C. You should always be aware of tide, sea and weather conditions for that area
 - D. You cannot catch more than six sand habitat fish

5. When fishing, you should
 - A. Be aware of everyone around you so as not to hook them when casting
 - B. Never use coloured tackle as it confuses the fish
 - C. Use a hook slightly larger than the fish's mouth so that it doesn't swallow it

- 6.

This method of catching fish is referred to as

- A. Beach Seine
- B. Purse Seine
- C. Otter Trawl
- D. Drift Net

7. When fishing, a **sinker** is used to
- A. Hit fish and knock them out
 - B. Help cast the bait as far as possible
 - C. Hold the line at the bottom, so the bait is held in the correct location or depth
 - D. Hold the boat in the same position
8. Recreational and sports fishing people often use a 'lure'. The lure is used to
- A. Float the bait at the right depth
 - B. Ward off unwanted fish
 - C. Attract fish to the net
 - D. 'Resemble' live bait
- 9.

This type of commercial fishing is referred to as

- A. A Danish Seine
 - B. A drop line
 - C. A long line
 - D. Trolling
10. The winch fitting on a fishing rod is
- A. Used to winch on the fishing line
 - B. Used to hold the reel to the rod
 - C. Used to assist when catching winch fish
 - D. Used to hold the rod to the roof of a car

Part B

Answer TRUE or FALSE to the following statements.

11. A boat must not be overloaded because its **buoyancy** will be reduced and this may cause it to sink.
12. When surfing on a board, it is best to flick the board away from you towards **someone else** when you wipeout.
13. The **most** important reason to always fish with another person when fishing in remote rocky areas is so that they can help you carry big fish if you catch them.
14. Commercial fishing and recreational fishing are both regulated by the NSW Fisheries Department.
15. Fishing regulations help to protect fish stocks for future generations.
16. Pole fishing uses a barbless, baitless hook and is used to catch schooling fish like tuna whilst in a feeding frenzy.
17. A **trawl net** is dropped off by a boat between two buoys then picked up some time later.
18. Lures can be made to **dive** to a certain depth by adjusting the angle of the bib.
19. The main reason that commercial fishing vessels use **nets** is to capture the fish alive and not hurt them before they are taken to market.
20. **Drift Netting** is dangerous to marine life because it is left in place for relatively long periods and catches **anything** that comes through it.

Part C

21. In the table provided list the **name** of each part of this recreational fishing tackle **and** the **function** of each part.

22. Explain why the following **regulations** are used by the NSW Fisheries.
- (a) **Minimum size** limits for fish.
 - (b) **Maximum size** limits for fish.
 - (c) **Total catch** number (maximum).
 - (d) **Mesh** size for fishing nets.
 - (e) Seasonal closures (no fishing during certain times of the year).
23. When making a fish (bait) trap explain **two features** that assist the trapping of certain types of bait.
24. List 3 safety procedures that you need to follow during an open water snorkelling exercise.
25. Identify 2 pieces of equipment needed for open water snorkelling other than a snorkel.
26. Describe the 3 steps that you need to follow in order to **'clear'** your mask.