

# Plenty more fish in the sea?

WORKSHEET A

To tell someone not to worry because there are 'plenty more fish in the sea' is a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in English, often used when a person splits up with their girlfriend or boyfriend. The meaning, of course, is that there are lots more possible partners out there in the world

According to a film that (2) \_\_\_\_\_ recently, however, the expression might soon be out of date because, quite literally, there *aren't* plenty more fish in the world's oceans.

The argument in *The End of the Line* is that the world is (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a crisis caused by overfishing. So many fish are (4) \_\_\_\_\_ that the populations of many species are declining very quickly, and some (5) \_\_\_\_\_ disappeared from certain parts of the world. The Atlantic Ocean around Newfoundland (a large island (6) \_\_\_\_\_ east coast of Canada), for example, has far fewer cod than it used to have.

Part of the problem is the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ in modern fishing, with ships detecting the biggest shoals of fish using sonar equipment and then using enormous nets that either encircle a wide area of ocean or are dragged along the ocean bed, catching everything in (8) \_\_\_\_\_.

The use of high tech methods to catch fish in enormous quantities has led to a general reduction in the price of fish in the world's shops and restaurants, but the film argues that modern fishing methods are (9) \_\_\_\_\_ sustainable – indeed, it says we might go from having cheap fish to having (10) \_\_\_\_\_ at all.

The film (11) \_\_\_\_\_ against all fishing, however – it just advocates limits on the (12) \_\_\_\_\_ fish that can be caught, along with the creation of marine reserves, in some parts of the world, where no fishing (13) \_\_\_\_\_ place.

*The End of the Line* also encourages people to (14) \_\_\_\_\_ fish that have not been caught in a sustainable way, and in this sense it has already had an impact. As a (15) \_\_\_\_\_ its argument that some types of tuna are being caught unsustainably, for example, two popular food shop chains in Britain have already said (16) \_\_\_\_\_ now buy their tuna from different, more sustainable sources.

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## Exercise 1

Can you fill the gaps in the text on Worksheet A with the correct pairs of words from the table below? There are four extra pairs of words that you should not use.

being caught	result of	bad idea	their path
was certainly	heading for	is not	came out
technology used	can take	no fish	to catch
stop buying	popular expression	they will	off the
have almost	probably enjoying	number of	simply not

## Exercise 2

Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F), or if the text doesn't say (D).

1. The message of *The End of the Line* is that all fishing should stop.
2. The price of fish has risen as a result of the decline in the number of fish in the world's oceans.
3. The Atlantic Ocean has fewer cod than the world's other oceans.
4. *The End of the Line* has already caused two chains of food shop in Britain to say they will change their tuna suppliers.
5. About two-thirds of fish are now caught by dragging nets along the ocean bed.
6. Ships can now use technology to help them know where the shoals of fish are.

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WORKSHEET C

## Exercise 3

The text from Worksheet A has been copied below, but now contains twenty-five mistakes. Can you find and correct them?

To tell someone not to worry because there are 'plenty more fish in the sea' is a popular express in English, often used when a person splits in with their girlfriend or boyfriend. The meaning, of course, is that there are lots more possible parties out there in the world.

According a film that came up recently, however, the expression might soon be out date because, quite little, there *aren't* plenty more fish in the world's oceans.

The argument in *The End of the Line* is that the world is heading for a crisis caused by overfishing. So many fish are being catch that the populations of many species are inclining very quickly, and some have almost disappeared from certain parts of the world. The Atlantic Ocean around Newfoundland (a large island in the east coast of Canada), for example, has far fewer cod than it used to have.

Part of the problem is the technology used in modern fish, with ships deleting the biggest shops of fish using sonar equipment and then using enormous nets that either encircle a wide area of ocean or are drugged along the ocean bed, catching everything in their path.

The use of high tick methods to catch fish in enormes quantities has led to a general reduce in the price of fish in the world's shops and restaurants, but the film argue that modern fishing methods are simply not sustainable – indeed, it says we might go from having cheap fish to having no fish at all.

The film is not against all fishing, however – it just avocado limits on the number of fish that can be caught, along with the creation of marine results, in some parts of the world, where no fishing can take place.

*The End of the Line* also encourages people to stop buying fish that have not been caught in a sustentable way, and in this sense it has already had an pact. As a result of its argument that some tipos of tuna are being caught unsustainably, for example, two popular food shop cains in Britain have already said they will now buy their tuna from different, more sustainable sauces.

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WORKSHEET D

To tell someone not to worry because there are ‘plenty more fish in the sea’ is a popular **expression** in English, often used when a person splits **up** with their girlfriend or boyfriend. The meaning, of course, is that there are lots more possible **partners** out there in the world.

According **to** a film that came **out** recently, however, the expression might soon be out **of** date because, quite **literally**, there *aren't* plenty more fish in the world's oceans.

The argument in *The End of the Line* is that the world is heading for a crisis caused by overfishing. So many fish are being **caught** that the populations of many species are **declining** very quickly, and some have almost disappeared from certain parts of the world. The Atlantic Ocean around Newfoundland (a large island **off** the east coast of Canada), for example, has far fewer cod than it used to have.

Part of the problem is the technology used in modern **fishing**, with ships **detecting** the biggest **shoals** of fish using sonar equipment and then using enormous nets that either encircle a wide area of ocean or are **dragged** along the ocean bed, catching everything in their path.

The use of high **tech** methods to catch fish in **enormous** quantities has led to a general **reduction** in the price of fish in the world's shops and restaurants, but the film **argues** that modern fishing methods are simply not sustainable – indeed, it says we might go from having cheap fish to having no fish at all.

The film is not against all fishing, however – it just **advocates** limits on the number of fish that can be caught, along with the creation of marine **reserves**, in some parts of the world, where no fishing can take place.

*The End of the Line* also encourages people to stop buying fish that have not been caught in a **sustainable** way, and in this sense it has already had an **impact**. As a result of its argument that some **types** of tuna are being caught unsustainably, for example, two popular food shop **chains** in Britain have already said they will now buy their tuna from different, more sustainable **sources**.