



Level 1: Elementary / Pre-Intermediate

1 Warmer

- a. Discuss the questions.
 - 1. Have you been to the ocean? Did you see any marine animals?
 - 2. Who do the world's oceans belong to?
 - 3. Why are oceans essential for life on our planet?

2 Key words

a. Match each word to its definition and example sentence.

	border	iaw	oxygen	protect	resources	
1.					-	
	The Arauca River forms th	e		between C	Colombia and Venezu	ela.
2.		is a s	ystem of rules w	vithin a country, re	gion, or community d	ealing
	with people's behaviour ar	nd activitie	s.			
	It is against the		to pa	ss a school bus w	rhen its red lights are	on.
3.		are th	nings such as co	oal, trees, and oil t	hat exist in nature and	d can
	be used by people.					
	Some companies just wan	t to use m	any natural		to make mo	ney.
4.	То	is	to keep someon	e or something sa	afe from harm, injury,	
	damage, or loss.					
	We need to		this fores	t. The trees are n	nore than a thousand	
	years old.					
5.		is a c	hemical elemen	t that is a colourle	ess, odourless gas tha	at all
	animals depend on to brea	ithe. Its ch	nemical symbol i	s O.		
	We all need		to stav a	live		





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	attract benefit	conservation	illegal	survive
6.	То	is to stay alive despite ar	n injury, illness, v	war, etc.
	It is easy for rats to find food and		in large cit	ties.
7.	is t	the management of land	and water in way	ys that prevent it from
	being damaged or destroyed.			
	They created a new park for anim	al and plant		.
8.	If something is	, it is not allow	wed by the law.	
	It is	$_{-}$ to make fires outside ca	amping areas.	
9.	To	is to get help or an advar	ntage from some	ething.
	Cleaner air will	everyone.		
10.	То	is to make something mo	ove near someo	ne or something.
	These flowers are beautiful, and t			

The Guardian



'The most important talks no one has heard of': why the high seas treaty matters

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Karen McVeigh 28 February, 2023

- 1 Almost two-thirds of the world's ocean is outside national borders. These are the "high seas", where a large part of the planet, hundreds of kilometres from land, is often a place of no law.
- 2 Because of this, people can use its natural resources unfairly. All countries can travel, fish (or overfish) and do research in the high seas. Only 1.2% of it is protected.
- 3 A healthy ocean makes half of the oxygen that we breathe. It also forms 95% of the planet's biosphere and takes the most carbon dioxide from the Earth's air.
- 4 Members from 193 countries began talks at the UN offices in New York to try to agree on a treaty to protect the high seas.
- 5 "Every second breath being taken comes from the ocean generating oxygen," said Liz Karan, a leader at the Pew Charitable Trusts. She says a healthy ocean is very important for human and other life on the planet.
- 6 Karan and others hope that countries will agree on laws to create a group of connected of high sea marine protected areas (MPAs) to help sea life survive in a changing climate.
- 7 The conference president, Rena Lee, said it is difficult for countries to agree about MPAs in areas that aren't controlled by any individual country, and how to get fair access to marine resources for all.
- 8 "What the science shows", Karan added, "is that we need to put conservation first if we are going to protect fisheries resources for future generations."
- 9 That means immediately taking action with illegal and too much fishing, the biggest dangers to the ocean.
- 10 Jessica Battle, an oceans expert for WWF says that large fishers want to make money from ocean resources that by law belong to everyone.

- 11 The Costa Rica Dome is one of the areas that would benefit from being protected. Its waters are full of food for marine animals and attract fish like tuna, dolphins, endangered blue whales and sea turtles. There is also the Emperor Seamount chain west of the Hawaiian islands towards Russia.
- 12 Doug McCauley, an associate professor at the University of California, Santa Barbara, helped to suggest 10 protected areas. He said that it was one of the most important international talks that no one has ever heard of.
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Glossary

biosphere: the parts of the Earth's surface and atmosphere where plant and animal life can exist

carbon dioxide: a gas without colour or smell, produced when you breathe out or when substances containing carbon are burnt; The fact that the earth is getting hotter because of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is called the greenhouse effect.

treaty: an official written agreement between two or more countries; When national leaders negotiate a treaty, they discuss it before reaching agreement; and when they ratify a treaty, they give it their formal approval, usually by signing it or voting for it

marine: relating to the sea and creatures that live in it

endangered: an endangered type of animal or plant may soon become extinct





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3 Comprehension check

a.	Choose the	best way	, to	complete e	ach s	statement

- 1. Almost two-thirds of the world's ocean lies outside ...
 - a. countries' borders.
- b. the high seas.
- 2. There are not enough ... to protect the high seas.
 - a. countries
- b. laws
- 3. 193 countries are trying to agree on how best to ... the high seas.
 - a. divide
- b. protect
- 4. The ocean gives the oxygen for every ... breath we take.
 - a. half

- b. second
- 5. High sea marine protected areas will help ... to survive.
 - a. fishing companies
- b. sea animals
- 6. One of the biggest problems in the ocean is too much ...
 - a. fishing.
- b. shipping.
- 7. The Costa Rica Dome is a place with a lot of marine ...
 - a. animals.
- b. islands.

4 Key language

a. Match the verbs and nouns to form phrases form the text.

1. use

a. access

2. do

b. action

3. breathe

c. money

4. protect

d. oxygen

5. get / have

e. research

. . .

f. resources

6. take

7. make

g. the high seas





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b.	Now complete the questions with words from task a.

- 1. How much _____ do you breathe in a day?
- 2. How much money do all the fishing companies in the world ______ in a year?
- 3. What kinds of research do they _____ in the high seas?
- 4. Who is ______ action against overfishing?
- 5. How many countries ______ access to the ocean?
- 6. What do humans _____ ocean resources for the most?
- 7. Does an international treaty ______ the high seas?

c. Now match the questions from task b with their answers.

- a. Yes, they signed the treaty on 4 March, 2023.
- b. around 8,000 litres of air a day: 20% of that is oxygen
- c. Marine Stewardship Council, FishAct, Oceana, Natural Resources Defense Council
- d. 133, including four of the five largest in the world
- e. for food
- f. more than US\$250 billion in 2023
- g. search for new biological and genetic resources

5 Discussion

a. Discuss these statements.

- "Fishing in the high seas should be illegal."
- "There should be more information about illegal fishing in the news."
- "Countries shouldn't get access to natural resources that are far away from them."







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- 6 In your own words
- a. Choose a sea animal. Research its life, habits, and habitat. What makes it difficult for this animal to survive?
- b. You are going to write a letter to humans from the perspective of this animal, asking them to protect the ocean and your species. Use the chart to plan your letter.

Section	Notes
Introduce yourself and say why you are writing.	I am a My family
Give reasons and facts.	I am afraid of Recently Now
Give a way to solve the problem.	You / We can will help.
Say how human actions will help.	If you, you can help me and

c. Now write your letter using your notes.

