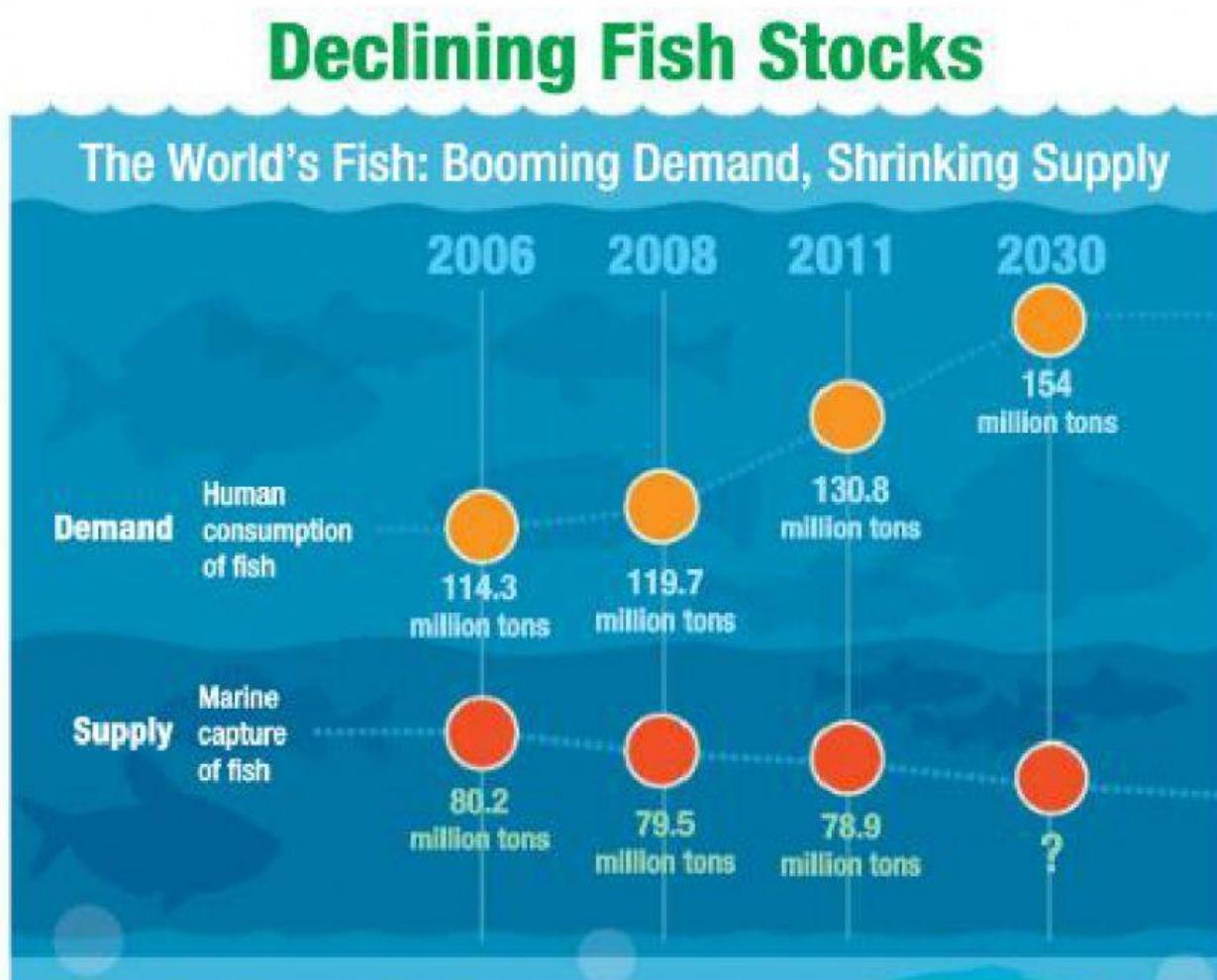


○ **THINK CRITICALLY** Interpret an Infographic. Work with a partner. Choose the word in parentheses that completes the sentence so that it correctly summarizes information from the top section of the infographic on page 118. Then compare your answers with another pair of students.

1. Between 2006 and 2008, human demand for fish increased by (**about / under**) five million tons.
2. In contrast, the world's supply of fish dropped (**slightly / substantially**) in the same period.
3. From 2008 to 2011, demand for fish rose from 119.7 million tons to (**almost / over**) 131 million tons.
4. In the same period, there was a further small decline in supply of (**around / up to**) half a million tons.
5. By the year 2030, demand for fish is expected to reach (**approximately / exactly**) 154 million tons.



Factors Leading to Over-Fishing



Modern industrial ships can catch two times more fish than live in the ocean.

Modern fishing methods not only catch many fish, but harm other marine life, too.



Often there are either no limits on how many fish can be caught, or the limits are too high.



Strategies to Prevent Over-Fishing



Setting limits on the number and type of fishing boats would reduce the decline of fish stocks.

Creating no-fishing areas where fish could reproduce safely would increase fish stocks



Using data to limit how many fish could be caught would ensure repopulation of fish stocks.

Source: Bloomberg Philanthropies

THINK CRITICALLY **Categorize.** Work in a small group. Discuss which title matches each description in the bottom section of the infographic. Two titles don't match any of the descriptions.

Controlled Access - Destructive Practices - Healthy Options - Ineffective Laws

Protected Areas - Smart Limits - Temporary Solutions - Too Much Capacity