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Level 6 – 1st September 2025

Ocean acidification a danger to sharks' teeth

FREE online quizzes, mp3 listening and more for this lesson here:

https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2509/250901-shark-teeth.html

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Please try Levels 4 and 5 (they are easier).

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THE ARTICLE

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2509/250901-shark-teeth.html

The climate crisis may be posing an existential threat to many species of shark. A new study has revealed that the acidification of the world's oceans is causing sharks' teeth to decay. It is well known in the scientific community that increasing ocean acidity is damaging calcified species like corals, molluscs, and sea urchins. This led marine biologists to research whether shark teeth are at similar risk. Lead author of the study, Maximilian Baum, investigated whether "sharks that swim with their mouths open to ventilate their gills and have constant seawater exposure might also be vulnerable". He concluded that "even the teeth of apex predators show visible damage under acidified conditions".

Baum and his colleagues analyzed 42 teeth from 10 blacktip reef sharks at an aquarium in Germany. They placed the teeth in two separate water tanks for eight weeks. The salt water in one tank had a pH level of 8.2, which is similar to current ocean averages. The water in the other tank was more acidic, with a pH level of 7.3. Baum found that the teeth in the more acidic water had "visible surface damage". This included cracks and cavities, increased root decay, and structural deterioration. He said ongoing damage could impact how sharks feed in the future. Such damage could potentially trigger "domino effects" across the health of many marine ecosystems.

Sources: https://www.yahoo.com/news/articles/sharks-may-losing-bite-170000952.html

https://edition.cnn.com/2025/08/27/science/ocean-acidification-shark-teeth

https://www. the guardian.com/environment/2025/aug/27/ocean-acidification-erodes-sharks-

teeth-affecting-feeding

WARM-UPS

- **1. SHARKS:** Students walk around the class and talk to other students about sharks. Change partners often and share your findings.
- **2. CHAT:** In pairs / groups, talk about these topics or words from the article. What will the article say about them? What can you say about these words and your life?

climate / climate crisis / species / shark / ocean / acidification / marine biologist / colleagues / aquarium / water tanks / pH level / teeth / decay / domino effect

Have a chat about the topics you liked. Change topics and partners frequently.

- **3. CRISIS:** Students A **strongly** believe ocean acidification is an existential crisis; Students B **strongly** believe it isn't. Change partners again and talk about your conversations.
- **4. EXISTENTIAL CRISES:** How much are these things existential crises? Why? What can we do to ameliorate them? Complete this table with your partner(s). Change partners often and share what you wrote.

	A Crisis?	Why?	Amelioration
Ocean acidification			
A.I.			
Overpopulation			
Nuclear wars			
Pandemics			
Societal collapse			

- **5. OCEAN:** Spend one minute writing down all of the different words you associate with the word "ocean". Share your words with your partner(s) and talk about them. Together, put the words into different categories.
- **6. OCEAN CRISES:** Rank these with your partner. Put the best threats to our oceans at the top. Change partners often and share your rankings.
 - Acidification
 - Plastic pollution
 - Coral bleaching
 - Overfishing

- Oil spills
- Deep-sea mining
- Warming seas
- Invasive species

VOCABULARY MATCHING

Paragraph 1

- 1. existential a. Scientists who study the ocean and sea animals.
- 2. acidification b. Animals that hunt and eat other animals.
- 3. decay (verb) c. About life and being alive.
- 4. marine biologists d. When something slowly breaks down, rots, or is destroyed.
- 5. ventilate e. When something becomes more acidic (like sour or sharp).
- 6. exposure f. Bring fresh air into a place.
- 7. predators g. Being in contact with something or being open to it.

Paragraph 2

- 8. colleagues h. A number that shows if something is acidic or alkaline on a scale of 0 to 14.
- 9. pH level i. Holes in teeth caused by damage.
- 10. cavities j. Something that starts or causes an action.
- 11. deterioration k. People you work with.
- 12. impact (verb) I. When one event causes another, and then another, and another, and another...
- 13. trigger (verb) m. A strong effect or result.
- 14. domino effect n. When something gets worse or weaker over time.

BEFORE READING / LISTENING

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2509/250901-shark-teeth.html

1. TRUE / FALSE: Read the headline. Guess if a-h below are true (T) or false (F).

- 1. The article says ocean acidification will kill all species of shark. T / F
- 2. Ocean acidification is causing tooth decay in sharks. T/F
- 3. Sharks swim with their mouths open primarily to eat plankton. **T/F**
- 4. The teeth of ocean predators are not damaged by acidic sea water. T / F
- 5. Researchers studied the teeth of sharks that lived off the German coast. T / F
- 6. Teeth that were put in more acidic salt water resulted in visible damage. T / F
- 7. Ocean acidification could affect how and what sharks eat in the future. T / F
- 8. The article says ocean acidification could set off a butterfly-wings effect. **T / F**

2. SYNONYM MATCH: (The words in **bold** are from the news article.)

- 1. crisis
- 2. decay
- 3. ventilate
- 4. constant
- 5. vulnerable
- 6. current
- 7. visible
- 8. deterioration
- 9. impact
- 10. trigger

- a. decline
- b. set off
- c. open to attack
- d. noticeable
- e. emergency
- f. affect
- g. non-stop
- h. present
- i. rot
- j. air

3. PHRASE MATCH: (Sometimes more than one choice is possible.)

- 1. The climate crisis may be posing
- 2. the acidification of
- 3. causing sharks' teeth
- 4. swim with their mouths open to
- 5. the teeth of
- 6. They placed the teeth in two
- 7. The salt water in one tank had a
- 8. This included cracks and
- 9. Such damage could potentially trigger
- 10. the health of many marine

- a. ecosystems
- b. to decay
- c. apex predators
- d. the world's oceans
- e. cavities
- f. domino effects
- g. an existential threat
- h. pH level of 8.2
- i. separate water tanks
- j. ventilate their gills

GAP FILL

The climate crisis may be posing an existential	decay
(1) to many species of shark. A new study has	risk
revealed that the (2) of the world's oceans is	threat
causing sharks' teeth to (3) It is well known in	
the scientific community that increasing ocean acidity is damaging	predators
calcified species like (4), molluscs, and sea	corals
urchins. This led marine biologists to research whether shark teeth	exposure
are at similar (5) Lead author of the study,	acidification
Maximilian Baum, investigated whether "sharks that swim with	mouths
their (6) open to ventilate their gills and have	mouths
constant seawater (7) might also be vulnerable".	
He concluded that "even the teeth of apex (8)	
show visible damage under acidified conditions".	
Baum and his colleagues analyzed 42 teeth from 10 blacktip reef	averages
sharks at an (9) in Germany. They placed the	marine
teeth in two separate water (10) for eight weeks.	acidic
The salt water in one tank had a pH level of 8.2, which is similar to	aciuic
current ocean (11) The water in the other tank	ongoing
was more acidic, with a pH level of 7.3. Baum found that the teeth	tanks
in the more (12) water had "visible surface	cavities
damage". This included cracks and (13), increased	aquarium
root decay, and structural deterioration. He said	•
(14) damage could impact how sharks feed in the	trigger
future. Such damage could potentially (15)	
"domino effects" across the health of many (16)	
ecosystems.	

LISTENING — Guess the answers. Listen to check.

1)	The climate crisis may be posing an existential threat to many a. specials of shark b. species off shark c. species of shark
2)	d. species oft sharkthe acidification of the world's oceans is causing sharks'a. teeth too decayb. teeth to decryc. teeth to decay
3)	 d. teeth to decade This led marine biologists to research whether shark teeth are a. at similarly risk b. ate similar risk c. at simile risk
4)	 d. at similar risk Baum investigated whether sharks that swim with their mouths open to a. ventilate their gills b. ventilate their grills c. ventilate their galls d. ventilate their gails
5)	He concluded that even the teeth of apex predators a. show visibly damage b. show visible damage c. show visible damaged d. shows visible damage
6)	Baum and his colleagues analyzed 42 teeth from 10 blacktip reef sharks a. at an aquaria b. at an aquarium c. at an aquatic d. at an aquamarine
7)	a pH level of 8.2, which is similar to a. current ocean average b. current ocean avarices c. current ocean averages d. current ocean over ridges
8)	Baum found that the teeth in the a. more acidity water b. more acid water c. more acidic water d. more acid ick water
9)	This included cracks and cavities, increased root decay, a. and structurally deterioration b. and structural deteriorating c. end structural deterioration d. and structural deterioration
10) He said ongoing damage could impact
	a. how sharks foodb. how shark feedc. how sharks feedd. what sharks feed

LISTENING – Listen and fill in the gaps

The climate crisis may (1)	_ existential threat to
many species of shark. A new study has revealed that t	he acidification of the
world's oceans is causing sharks' (2)	It is well
known in the scientific community that increasing ocea	n acidity is damaging
calcified (3), molluscs, and	l sea urchins. This led
marine biologists to research whether	shark teeth are
(4) Lead author of th	ie study, Maximilian
Baum, investigated whether "sharks that swim	with their mouths
(5) their gills and have	e constant seawater
exposure might also be vulnerable". He concluded that	at "even the teeth of
apex (6) damage under ac	idified conditions".
Baum and (7) 42 teeth f	from 10 blacktip reef
sharks at an aquarium in Germany. They	placed the teeth
(8) water tanks for eight v	weeks. The salt water
in one tank had a pH level of 8.2, wh	ich is similar to
(9) The water in the o	ther tank was more
acidic, with a pH level of 7.3. Baum found that	t the teeth in the
(10) had "visible surf	ace damage". This
included cracks and cavities, increased root de	cay, and structural
deterioration. He (11) cou	lal forma at leave also des
	id impact now snarks
feed in the future. Such damage could	

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1.	What kind of threat might ocean acidification be for sharks?
2.	What is acidic water doing to the teeth of some species of sharks?
3.	What ocean life is acidic water threatening besides urchins and molluscs?
4.	Who is Maximilian Baum?
5.	Why do some sharks keep their mouths open?
6.	Where did the sharks live that were part of this research?
7.	What is a pH level of 8.2 similar to?
8.	What did researchers find decay in?
9.	How could ongoing damage affect sharks?
10.	What might experience domino effects because of acidification?

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ

- 1) What kind of threat might ocean acidification be for sharks?
- a) a hidden threat
- b) an existential threat
- c) a gentle threat
- d) a secret threat
- 2) What is acidic water doing to the teeth of some species of sharks?
- a) discolouring them
- b) strengthening them
- c) making them fall out
- d) decaying them
- 3) What ocean life is acidic water threatening besides urchins and molluscs?
- a) plankton
- b) tuna
- c) coral
- d) seaweed
- 4) Who is Maximilian Baum?
- a) a marine biologist
- b) a fish dentist
- c) a scuba diving instructor
- d) an aquarium owner
- 5) Why do some sharks keep their mouths open?
- a) to eat plankton
- b) to ventilate their gills
- c) to clean their teeth
- d) to attract a mate

- 6) Where did the sharks live that were part of this research?
- a) in a German aquarium
- b) near Hawaii
- c) in the Atlantic Ocean
- d) in Argentina
- 7) What is a pH level of 8.2 similar to?
- a) citric acid
- b) sulphuric acid
- c) current ocean averages
- d) milk
- 8) What did researchers find decay in?
- a) roots
- b) shark brains
- c) the ocean bed
- d) seaweed
- 9) How could ongoing damage affect sharks?
- a) It could end their food supply.
- b) It could stop them reproducing.
- c) It could give them a skin rash.
- d) It could impact how they feed.
- 10) What might experience domino effects because of acidification?
- a) plankton and tiny marine creatures
- b) tidal waves
- c) the health of marine ecosystems
- d) the floor of the ocean

ROLE PLAY

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2509/250901-shark-teeth.html

Role A – Acidification

You think acidification is the biggest threat to the oceans. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their threats aren't as bad. Also, tell the others which is the least worrying of these (and why): plastic pollution, overfishing or coral bleaching.

Role B - Plastic Pollution

You think plastic pollution is the biggest threat to the oceans. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their threats aren't as bad. Also, tell the others which is the least worrying of these (and why): acidification, overfishing or coral bleaching.

Role C - Overfishing

You think overfishing is the biggest threat to the oceans. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their threats aren't as bad. Also, tell the others which is the least worrying of these (and why): plastic pollution, acidification or coral bleaching.

Role D - Coral Bleaching

You think coral bleaching is the biggest threat to the oceans. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their threats aren't as bad. Also, tell the others which is the least worrying of these (and why): plastic pollution, overfishing or acidification.

AFTER READING / LISTENING

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2509/250901-shark-teeth.html

1. WORD SEARCH: Look online / in your dictionary to find collocates, information on, synonyms for... the words 'shark' and 'teeth'.

shark	teeth

- Share your findings with your partners.
- Make questions using the words you found.
- Ask your partner / group your questions.
- **2. ARTICLE QUESTIONS:** Look back at the article and write down some questions you would like to ask the class about the text.
 - Share your questions with other classmates / groups.
 - Ask your partner / group your questions.
- **3. GAP FILL:** In pairs / groups, compare your answers to this exercise. Check your answers. Talk about the words from the activity. Were they new, interesting, worth learning...?
- **4. VOCABULARY:** Circle any words you do not understand. In groups, pool unknown words and use dictionaries to find their meanings.
- **5. TEST EACH OTHER:** Look at the words below. With your partner, try to recall how they were used in the text:

• crisis	• 10
causing	• eight
community	• 8.2
• risk	• 7.3
• open	• root
 concluded 	• trigger

SHARKS SURVEY

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2509/250901-shark-teeth.html

Write five GOOD questions about sharks in the table. Do this in pairs. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper.

When you have finished, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1	STUDENT 2	STUDENT 3
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			
Q.5.			

- Now return to your original partner and share and talk about what you found out. Change partners often.
- Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

SHARKS DISCUSSION

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

- 1. What did you think when you read the headline?
- 2. What images are in your mind when you hear the word 'shark'?
- 3. What do you think of shark teeth?
- 4. What do you think of sharks?
- 5. How worried are you about ocean acidification?
- 6. What do you do to avoid decay in your teeth?
- 7. What could happen if ocean acidification increases?
- 8. How can we reduce ocean acidification?
- 9. What part do sharks play in ocean ecosystems?
- 10. What part does coral play in ocean ecosystems?

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SHARKS DISCUSSION

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

- 11. Did you like reading this article? Why/not?
- 12. What do you think of when you hear the word 'teeth'?
- 13. What do you think about what you read?
- 14. What do you know about sharks?
- 15. What do you think of keeping sharks in aquaria?
- 16. What was the most interesting thing you read in this story?
- 17. What three adjectives best describe this news story?
- 18. What might happen to sharks if ocean acidification continues?
- 19. What could happen in the possible domino effects?
- 20. What questions would you like to ask the researchers?

DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

ISSION (_	_	_
SSION (\\ B's QUESTION:	_	_	_
_	_	_	_
_	_	_	_
_	_	_	_
_	_	_	_
_	_	_	_
_	_	_	_

LANGUAGE - CLOZE

"sharks to constant teeth of a Baum an (7) weeks. The ocean average of the constant of t	pex predators she has colleagues n Germany. The salt water in our grages. The water	ana y pla one ta	ight also be vu b) damag lyzed 42 teetl ced the teeth ank had a pH le the other tank	to v Inera e und n from in tweevel of	entilate their of ble". He concluder acidified control of 10 blacktip of 8.2, which is more acidic, with	(5) uded t nditio reef oter to (8) th a p	that "even the ns". sharks at an anks for eight to current of 1.3
This incl deterioral Such dan	nd that the teethuded cracks and ion. He said (11) hage could poten	d ca	vities, increas damage could	sed (10) deca act how sharks	ay, a feed	nd structural in the future.
	cosystems. correct words fi	rom t	the table belo	ow in	the above ar	ticle	
1. (a)	posed	(b)	posing	(c)	poses	(d)	pose
2. (a)	at	(b)	to	(c)	for	(d)	by
3. (a)	to	(b)	as	(c)	such	(d)	like
4. (a)	of	(b)	at	(c)	to	(d)	on
5. (a)	fills	(b)	gills	(c)	pills	(d)	mills
6. (a)	visibility	(b)	visor	(c)	visible	(d)	vision
7. (a)	Aquarius	(b)	aquaria	(c)	aquarium	(d)	aquamarine
8. (a)	such	(b)	same	(c)	similar	(d)	closed
9. (a)	much	(b)	some	(c)	many	(d)	more
10. (a)	foot	(b)	moot	(c)	loot	(d)	root
11. (a)	ongoing	(b)	onboarding	(c)	oncoming	(d)	onlooking
12. (a)	chess	(b)	Jenga	(c)	domino	(d)	tic-tac-toe

SPELLING

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2509/250901-shark-teeth.html

Paragraph 1

- 1. posing an tnixtseelai threat
- 2. the ccodfaiiitnai of the world's oceans
- 3. causing sharks' teeth to ecdya
- 4. swim with their mouths open to vletetnia their gills
- 5. have constant seawater <u>oepsexur</u>
- 6. the teeth of apex arserpotd

Paragraph 2

- 7. Baum and his <u>ualleseogc</u> analyzed 42 teeth
- 8. 10 blacktip reef sharks at an <u>iuramuqa</u>
- 9. This included cracks and sceaiivt
- 10. structural rnoeraedtiiot
- 11. potentially trigger idnmoo effects
- 12. the health of many <u>anrmie</u> ecosystems

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2509/250901-shark-teeth.html

Number these lines in the correct order.

()	"domino effects" across the health of many marine ecosystems.
()	acidic, with a pH level of 7.3. Baum found that the teeth in the more acidic water had "visible surface
()	aquarium in Germany. They placed the teeth in two separate water tanks for eight weeks. The salt
()	Baum and his colleagues analyzed 42 teeth from 10 blacktip rees sharks at an
()	community that increasing ocean acidity is damaging calcified species like corals, molluscs, and sea
()	damage". This included cracks and cavities, increased root decay, and structural deterioration. He said ongoing damage could
()	gills and have constant seawater exposure might also be vulnerable". He concluded that "even the teeth
()	impact how sharks feed in the future. Such damage could potentially trigger
()	of apex predators show visible damage under acidified conditions".
()	of the study, Maximilian Baum, investigated whether "sharks that swim with their mouths open to ventilate their
()	revealed that the acidification of the world's oceans is causing sharks' teeth to decay. It is well known in the scientific
(1)	The climate crisis may be posing an existential threat to many species of shark. A new study has
()	urchins. This led marine biologists to research whether shark teeth are at similar risk. Lead author
()	water in one tank had a pH level of 8.2, which is similar to current ocean averages. The water in the other tank was more

PUT THE WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER

- 1. It's an many to posing existential species threat .
- 2. Ocean decay to teeth acidification causing sharks' is .
- 3. It in scientific is community the well known .
- 4. Research teeth shark whether are at risk similar .
- 5. The damage teeth visible predators show apex of .
- 6. Analyzed 10 reef 42 from blacktip sharks teeth .
- 7. They tanks the two placed in teeth separate .
- 8. Water other the more acidic tank in was .
- 9. Ongoing sharks damage impact could how feed .
- 10. Such damage potentially domino effects could trigger .

CIRCLE THE CORRECT WORD (20 PAIRS)

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2509/250901-shark-teeth.html

The climate *critics* / *crisis* may be posing an existential threat to many species of shark. A new study has *revelled* / *revealed* that the acidification of the world's oceans is causing sharks' teeth *to* / *in* decay. It is well known *at* / *in* the scientific community that increasing ocean acidity is damaging calcified species *like* / *liked* corals, molluscs, and sea urchins. This led marine biologists to research whether shark teeth are at similar *risk* / *risky*. Lead author of the study, Maximilian Baum, investigated *whether* / *whatever* "sharks that swim with their mouths open to ventilate their *fills* / *gills* and have constant seawater exposure might also be *vulnerable* / *vulnerability*". He concluded that "even the teeth of apex predators show visible damage under acidified *conditions* / *condition*".

Baum and his colleagues analyzed 42 teeth from 10 blacktip reef sharks at an *aquaria* / *aquarium* in Germany. They *paced* / *placed* the teeth in two separate water tanks for eight weeks. The salt water in one tank had a pH level of / off 8.2, which is similar to current ocean *average* / *averages*. The water in the other tank was more acidic, *with* / *within* a pH level of 7.3. Baum found that the teeth *in* / *at* the more acidic water had "visible surface damage". This included cracks and cavities, increased *roof* / *root* decay, and structural deterioration. He said ongoing damage could *compact* / *impact* how sharks *food* / *feed* in the future. Such damage could potentially trigger "domino effects" across the *healthy* / *health* of many marine ecosystems.

Talk about the connection between each pair of words in italics, and why the correct word is correct. Look up the definition of new words.

INSERT THE VOWELS (a, e, i, o, u)

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2509/250901-shark-teeth.html

Th_ cl_m_t_ cr_s_s m_y b_ p_s_ng _n _x_st_nt__l thr__t t_ m_ny sp_c__s _f sh_rk. _ n_w st_dy h_s r_v__l_d th_t th_ _c_d_f_c_t__n _f th_ w_rld's _c__ns _s c__s_ng sh_rks' t__th t_ d_c_y. _t _s w_ll kn_wn _n th_ sc__nt_f_c c_mm_n_ty th_t _ncr__s_ng _c__n _c_d_ty _s d_m_g_ng c_lc_f__d sp_c__s l_k_ c_r_ls, m_II_scs, _nd s__ _rch_ns. Th_s I_d m_r_n_ b__I_g_sts $t_r_s_rch_wh_th_r_sh_rk_t_th_r_t_s_m_l_r_r_sk.$ $L__d \quad __th_r \quad _f \quad th_ \quad st_dy, \quad M_x_m_l__n \quad B__m,$ _nv_st_g_t_d wh_th_r "sh_rks th_t sw_m w_th th__r m_ths _p_n t_ v_nt_l_t_ th__r g_lls _nd h_v_ c_nst_nt s__w_t_r _xp_s_r_ m_ght _ls_ b_ v_ln_r_bl_". H_ c_ncl_d_d th_t "_v_n th_ t__th _f _p_x pr_d_t_rs $sh_w v_s_bl_d_m_g_nd_r_c_d_f_d$ $c_nd_t_ns$ ". $B_m - nd - h_s - c_{ll} - g_s - n_{lyz} - d + 2 - t_{th} - fr_m - 10$ bl_ckt_p r__f sh_rks _t _n _q__r__m _n G_rm_ny. Th_y pl_c_d $th_$ $t__th$ $_n$ $tw_$ $s_p_r_t_$ w_t_r t_nks f_r __ght w__ks. Th_ s_lt w_t_r _n _n_ t_nk h_d _ pH l_v_l _f 8.2, wh_ch _s s_m_l_r t_ c_rr_nt _c_n _v_r_g_s. Th_ w_t_r _n th_ _th_r t_nk w_s m_r_ _c_d_c, w_th _ pH l_v_l _f 7.3. B__m f__nd th_t th_ t__th _n th_ m_r_ _c_d_c w_t_r h_d "v_s_bl_ s_rf_c_ d_m_g_". Th_s _ncl_d_d cr_cks _nd c_v_t__s, _ncr__s_d $r_t d_cy$, $d_tr_t d_tr_t d_tr_t$ _ng__ng d_m_g_ c__ld _mp_ct h_w sh_rks f__d _n th_ f_t_r_. S_ch d_m_g_ c__ld p_t_nt__lly tr_gg_r "d_m_n_ _ff_cts" _cr_ss th_ h__lth _f m_ny m_r_n_ _c_syst_ms.

PUNCTUATE THE TEXT AND ADD CAPITALS

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2509/250901-shark-teeth.html

the climate crisis may be posing an existential threat to many species of

shark a new study has revealed that the acidification of the worlds oceans is

causing sharks teeth to decay it is well known in the scientific community

that increasing ocean acidity is damaging calcified species like corals

molluscs and sea urchins this led marine biologists to research whether

shark teeth are at similar risk lead author of the study maximilian baum

investigated whether sharks that swim with their mouths open to ventilate

their gills and have constant seawater exposure might also be vulnerable he

concluded that even the teeth of apex predators show visible damage under

acidified conditions

baum and his colleagues analyzed 42 teeth from 10 blacktip reef sharks at

an aquarium in germany they placed the teeth in two separate water tanks

for eight weeks the salt water in one tank had a ph level of 82 which is

similar to current ocean averages the water in the other tank was more

acidic with a ph level of 73 baum found that the teeth in the more acidic

water had visible surface damage this included cracks and cavities increased

root decay and structural deterioration he said ongoing damage could impact

how sharks feed in the future such damage could potentially trigger domino

effects across the health of many marine ecosystems

Level 6 Ocean acidification a danger to sharks' teeth – 1st September 2025

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PUT A SLASH (/) WHERE THE SPACES ARE

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2509/250901-shark-teeth.html

Theclimatecrisismaybeposinganexistentialthreattomanyspeciesofs hark. Anewstudy has revealed that the acidification of the world's oceans iscausingsharks'teethtodecay. It is well known in the scientific commun itythatincreasingoceanacidityisdamagingcalcifiedspecieslikecorals, molluscs, and seaurchins. This led marine biologists to research whethe rsharkteethareatsimilarrisk.Leadauthorofthestudy,MaximilianBau m,investigatedwhether"sharksthatswimwiththeirmouthsopentoven tilatetheirgillsandhaveconstantseawaterexposuremightalsobevulne rable". He concluded that "eventhete ethofapex predators show visible d amageunderacidifiedconditions". Baumandhiscolleaguesanalyzed4 2teethfrom10blacktipreefsharksatanaguariuminGermany.Theyplac edtheteethintwoseparatewatertanksforeightweeks. The saltwater in onetankhadapHlevelof8.2, which is similar to current ocean averages. T hewaterintheothertankwasmoreacidic, withap Hlevelof 7.3. Baumfou ndthattheteethinthemoreacidicwaterhad"visiblesurfacedamage".T hisincludedcracksandcavities, increased root decay, and structural det erioration. Hesaidongoing damage could impact how sharks feed in the f uture.Suchdamagecouldpotentiallytrigger"dominoeffects"acrossth ehealthofmanymarineecosystems.

FREE WRITING

Write about sharks for 10 minutes. Comment on your partner's paper.					

ACADEMIC WRITING

The oceans and humans need sharks. Discuss.				

HOMEWORK

- **1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION:** Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.
- **2. INTERNET:** Search the Internet and find out more about this news story. Share what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.
- **3. SHARKS:** Make a poster about sharks. Show your work to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all have similar things?
- **4. TOO LATE:** Write a magazine article about it being too late to reverse the damage being done to the environment. Include imaginary interviews with people who agree and disagree this.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Write down any new words and expressions you hear from your partner(s).

- **5. WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?** Write a newspaper article about the next stage in this news story. Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.
- **6. LETTER:** Write a letter to an expert on sharks. Ask him/her three questions about sharks. Give him/her three of your ideas. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your partner(s) will answer your questions.

ANSWERS

VOCABULARY (p.4)

2. 3. d 5. f 1. С 4. а g 7. b 8. 9. k h 10. i 11. 12. 13. j 14. Τ n m

TRUE / FALSE (p.5)

1 F 2 T 3 F 4 F 5 F 6 T 7 T 8 F

SYNONYM MATCH (p.5)

1.	е	2.	i	3.	j	4.	g	5.	С
6.	h	7.	d	8.	а	9.	f	10.	b

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (p.9)

WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER (p.19)

1.	An existential threat	1.	It's posing an existential threat to many species.
2.	Decaying them	2.	Ocean acidification is causing sharks' teeth to decay.
3.	Coral	3.	It is well known in the scientific community.
4.	The lead researcher (and a marine biologist)	4.	Research whether shark teeth are at similar risk.
5.	To ventilate their gills	5.	The teeth of apex predators show visible damage.
6.	In a German aquarium	6.	Analyzed 42 teeth from 10 blacktip reef sharks.
7.	Current ocean averages	7.	They placed the teeth in two separate tanks.
8.	Roots	8.	Water in the other tank was more acidic.
9.	It could impact how they feed.	9.	Ongoing damage could impact how sharks feed.
10.	The health of marine ecosystems	10.	Such damage could potentially trigger domino

effects.

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ (p.10)

1. b 2. d 3. c 4. a 5. b 6. a 7. c 8. a 9. d 10. c

ALL OTHER EXERCISES

Please check for yourself by looking at the Article on page 2. (It's good for your English ;-)