A, B, Sea

- Basic Skills For The Fishing Industry

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- Basic Skills For The Fishing Industry

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West Galway Adult Learning Centre

Introduction

This resource book was developed following extensive research into the specific educational needs of the fishing community. West Galway Adult Learning Centre secured funding for this research though the NALA/EBS Adult and Continuing Education Awards (ACE Awards). The AB-Sea research is available to download from the NALA website.

The material in this resource book is all related to fishing and has been specifically selected to support learners who are working in the fishing industry or have an interest in fishing a leisure activity. This book aims to raise participants' level of literacy and numeracy while simultaneously promoting an awareness of the value of basic skills within the fishing industry.

We hope that this resource book will provide support for learners in gaining confidence and skills on their learning journey.

Acknowledgements

We would like to express our thanks to all who contributed to this project:

Contents

Section 1

Setting Learning Goals

Learning Plan

You already have many skills that you have learned throughout your life. Write down a list of things you can already do:

What do I know?
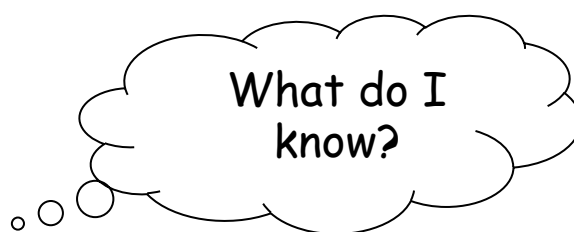
e.g. fishing, net mending, driving a car, etc

_____

_____

_____

What do I need to do?
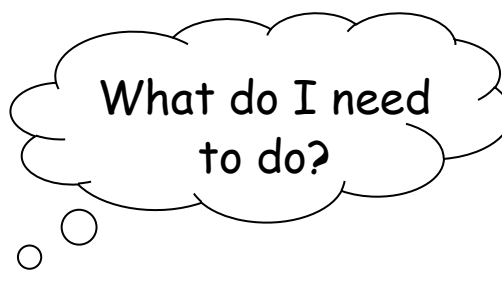
Write a list of things that you would like to be able to do:

e.g, filling out forms, read the small ads, taking notes

at a B.I.M. meeting, etc.

_____

_____

Learning Plan

What do I need to
help me learn?
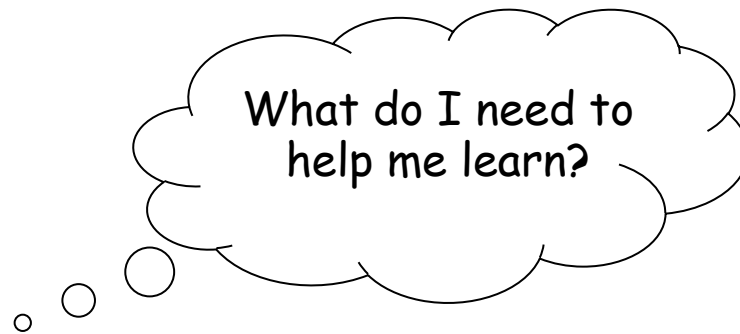
Make a list of things that you may need to help you learn:

_____

_____

_____

What can I do to
help?
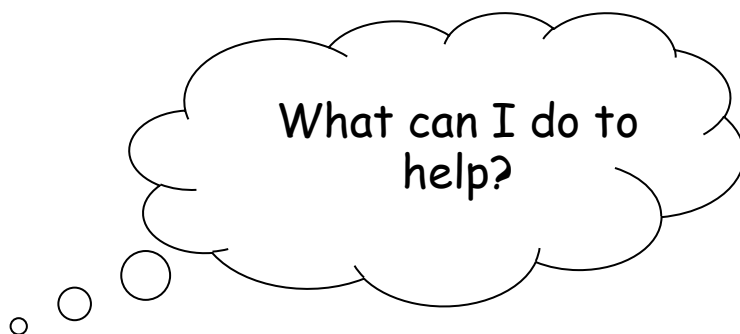
Write down a few things that you can do to help yourself learn:

_____

_____

_____

Looking Back

It is always useful to check how we are doing. Looking back helps us to see how we have progressed. It also helps us to find out what our strengths and 'soft-spots' are, and to plan new learning goals.

Look back over the learning plan that you filled in at the beginning of the course and answer the following questions:

1. The things that I am able to do that I was not so good at before are: _____

_____

2. What helped me to learn?_____

_____

3. I need to work on_____

_____

4. How can I help myself to do this?_____

_____

Learning Styles

We all learn in different ways. When we begin to learn something new, it is useful to know our own learning style so that we know what suits us best as a learner.

This questionnaire* shows what kind of learner you are. Choose one answer for each question:

1. You need to deliver something to a place you have never been to before. Do you:

   a) get written directions from someone ☐

   b) ask someone to explain it to you ☐

   c) try to find the place yourself ☐

2. Can other people tell your mood from:

   a) your face? ☐

   b) your tone of voice? ☐

   c) your body language ? ☐

Learning Styles

3. Do you tell other people's moods by:

   a) the look on their face? ☐

   b) the tone of their voice? ☐

   c) their body language? ☐

4. If you need to talk to someone about something important do you prefer to:

   a) talk to them face-to-face? ☐

   b) talk to them on the telephone? ☐

   c) talk to them while doing something else, ☐
      e.g. fishing or over a meal?

5. In your spare time do you like to:

   a) watch TV? ☐

   b) listen to music? ☐

   c) play sport? ☐

Learning Styles

6. When you are not doing anything do you:

a) look around you? ☐

b) talk to yourself? ☐

c) fidget? ☐

7. When you spell do you:

a) try to see the word? ☐

b) sound out the word? ☐

c) write it down to see if it looks right ☐

*Adapted from Read, Write Now 3, NALA 2002

Learning Styles

What kind of learner are you?

Answers Ticked	Type of Learner	Learning Style
Mostly a's	Visual Learner	You learn by seeing; watching and reading instructions help you to learn.
Mostly b's	Auditory Learner	You learn by hearing; listening to instructions and talking about them help you to learn.
Mostly c's	Kinaesthetic learner	You learn by touch and movement, you like to try things by doing them yourself.

I am a _____ learner.

I like to learn by _____

_____.

You may have ticked a number of different styles, this

shows you learn in many different ways.

How We Learn

John's Story:

I have been mending nets since I was a small child. My happiest memories are of sitting on the pier with my Grandad, watching him mending the nets and listening to his stories. Grandad showed me what to do, step by step. He always let me have a go and never said I was doing it wrong. When I got it right, he would give me a pat on the head and say "good lad". I was so proud when I got it right. I never forgot what he taught me.

How We Learn

What did John learn to do?

_____

_____

How did he learn to do it?

_____

_____

Where did he learn it?

_____

_____

What do you think helped him to learn?

_____

_____

How We Learn

Can you think of something you learned as a child?

_____

_____

How did you learn it?

_____

_____

What helped you to learn?

_____

_____

Where did the learning take place?

_____

_____

How We Learn

Can you remember how you learned the following things?

To row a boat _____

_____

_____

To use an engine on a boat_____

_____

_____

To tell the time_____

_____

_____

To light a fire_____

_____

_____

How We Learn

Can you remember how you learned the following things?

To tie up a boat_____

_____

_____

To drive a car_____

_____

_____

To put bait on a hook_____

_____

_____

To know the different types of fish _____

_____

_____

Section 2

Non-verbal Communication

Reading Signs

Match these signs to their meaning:

	Use Safety Harness
	Emergency Ladder
	No Smoking
	Lifeboat

Reading Signs

Match these signs to their meaning:

Use Handrail

Wear Safety Boots

Mind Your Head

Lifebuoy

Reading Signs

Match these signs to their meaning:

First Aid

Caution: Slippery

No Dumping at Sea

Lifejacket

Reading Chart Symbols

Maps and navigation charts use many symbols to give information.

Match the words in the box with the symbols

Jetty	Rocks	River	Bridge

_____

_____

_____

_____

http://mapserver.mytopo.com/mapserver/nautical_symbols/Images/char0185.gif
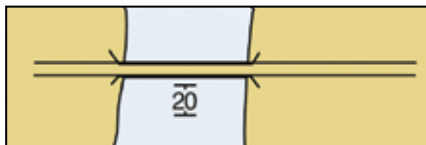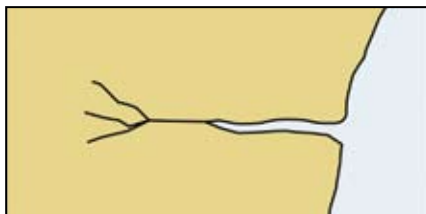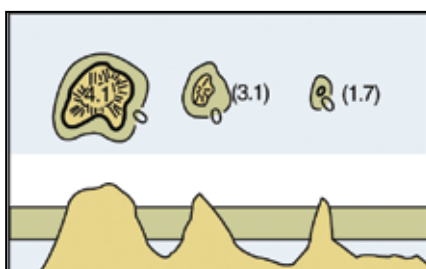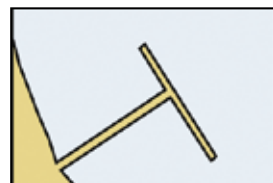
Non-verbal Communication

Non-verbal Communication

Print and cut out the following prompt cards. Distribute them equally to everyone in the group. The group take turns communicating the word or phrase on the card **without speaking.**

Non-verbal Communication
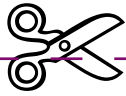
STOP ！	I can't hear you!	Slow Down
Do you want tea?	Pull in the nets	Speed up
Turn off the engine	There's a phone call for you	OK
I don't know	Good catch!	Turn Back

Non-verbal Communication

Role-play:

In pairs, act out the following conversation without using words.

Person 1.   Hi

Person 2.   Hi

Person 1.   Do you have the time please?

Person 2.   No, I don't, sorry

Person 1.   Are you fishing today?

Person 2.   Yes, are you?

Person 1.   No, it's too cold..

Person 2.   Not at all, I'm warm!

Person 1.   That's funny!

Person 2.   Yes it is..

Person 1.   I have to go, goodbye.

Person 2.   OK, goodbye!

Non- verbal Communication

Discussion Topic:

In the fishing industry, there are many ways to communicate with each other using signs and symbols. What are the different signs and symbols you use?

Sample answers:

- Lights on the boat to show port, starboard, stern, bow, etc.

- International nautical flags

- National flags to show where a vessel is from

- Buoys and port signage to show the way

- Symbols on maps and charts

- Safety signs on board

- Flares in an emergency

Section 3

Reading

Vocabulary - Useful Words

bait	rope
boat	hook
fish	line
rod	net
float	river
water	pier
cast	knot
lake	oar

Vocabulary - Useful Words

Circle each list word on the word bridge:

baitropeboathookfishlinerodnetfloatriverwaterpiercastknotlakeoar

bait	rope	boat
hook	fish	line
rod	net	float
river	water	pier
cast	knot	lake
oar		

Vocabulary - Useful Words

Match the words to the pictures:

	fish
	rod
	boat
	hook
	rope
	net

Vocabulary - Useful Words

Find these words in the wordsearch:

boat   **fish**   **rod**   **float**   **bait**

water   **knot**   **hook**   **rope**   **pier**

a	f	l	o	a	t	w	i	b	c
l	e	h	f	d	g	m	t	a	f
k	b	q	r	o	p	e	s	i	e
x	g	t	s	u	i	q	f	t	g
f	i	s	h	r	e	v	s	b	m
l	e	w	f	j	r	s	h	h	q
b	v	k	n	o	t	u	r	o	d
o	c	i	e	r	d	j	m	f	s
a	h	o	o	k	k	g	d	a	k
t	a	m	b	w	a	t	e	r	j

Alphabetical Order

Look at the list of Irish harbours and answer the questions:

A	B	C	D
Arklow	Bantry Bay Belfast	Cobh Coleraine Cork	Derry Dingle Dublin Dundalk Dungarvan
E	**F**	**G**	**H**
	Fenit Foynes	Galway Greenore	Howth
I	**J**	**K**	**L**
		Killybegs Kilronan Kinsale	Larne Limerick
M	**N**	**O**	**P**
	New Ross		
Q	**R**	**S**	**T**
	Ringaskiddy Ros a Mhíl	Sligo	Tivoli
U	**V**	**W**	**X**
		Warrenpoint Waterford Wicklow	
Y	**Z**		
Youghal			

Alphabetical Order

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

1. How many harbours are listed under the letter 'G'? _____

2. Find and highlight the following harbours:

- Killybegs

- Waterford

- Dungarvan

- Arklow

- Fenit

3. How many harbours are listed under the letter 'W'? _____

4. Name the letters that have no harbours listed:

_____

5. Fill in the gaps in the alphabet:

A		C			F	G			J	K		M
N			Q	R			U		W		Y	Z

Alphabetical Order

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Put the following harbour names into alphabetical order:

Rosslare _____

Galway _____

Killybegs _____

Sligo _____

Cobh _____

Fill in the gaps in the alphabet:

	B		D		F		H			K	L	
	O	P			S	T		V		X		

Ryan's Storage Spaces

Ros a Mhíl

- Storage Spaces for rent

- Ideal for fishing equipment

- Suitable for small boats, dinghys, kayaks, etc.

- Located beside the harbour

- Cheap rates, pay monthly

- Contact Paul Ryan 087-246713

Reading Advertisements

Read the advertisement and answer the questions:

1. What is being advertised?

_____

2. Where is it?

_____

3. List four things that you could store:

_____

4. Who is the person to contact?

_____

5. How often do you pay?

_____

McEvoy's Plastics Ltd.

Lobster Pots for Sale
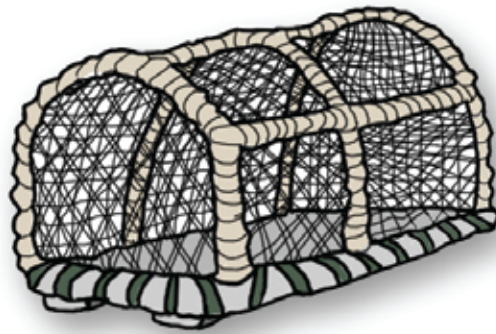
Plastic coated frames

Free delivery to anywhere in Ireland

€30 per pot, €300 for 12*

Next day delivery

Call: 01-401024

e-mail: mcevoysplastics@eircom.com

*Prices do not include V.A.T

Reading Advertisements

1. What is the company's name and e-mail address?

_____

2. Where do they deliver?

_____

3. How much does delivery cost?

_____

4. Is €300 the total price for 12 pots?

_____

5. What kind of frames do the lobster pots have?

_____

Reading Notices

INFORMATION EVENING

There will be a meeting to discuss:

Safety at Sea

on
Tuesday 19th January
at
8.30p.m. sharp
in Cleggan Community Centre.
All welcome.

Place a tick in the correct box:

	True	False
1. The meeting is to discuss 'Sports at Sea'	☐	☐
2. It will take place on the 19th of January	☐	☐
3. Only local people are welcome	☐	☐
4. The meeting starts at 8.30 in the morning	☐	☐
5. It will be held in Clifden Community Centre	☐	☐

Reading Newspaper Articles

Technology brings fishing communities together

Fishermen in North Dublin have been using computers to talk to fishermen thousands of miles away. They used cameras on their computers to chat to fishermen in Alaska. They were able to show each other what the fishing was like in their part of the world using a computer programme called 'Skype'.

Adapted from the Fingal Independent Wednesday November 28th 2008

1. Where are the two groups of fishermen from?

_____

2. What did they use to chat to each other?

_____

3. What is the name of the computer programme they used?

_____

Reading Newspaper Articles

Fill in the gaps using the words below:

Technology brings communities together

Fishermen in _____ Dublin have been using _____ to talk to fishermen thousands of _____ away. They used _____ on their computers to chat to fishermen in _____. They were able to show each other what the fishing was like in their part of the _____ using a computer programme called _____.

computers	North	Skype
cameras	Alaska	miles
world	fishing	

Reading a Small Ad

BOAT FOR SALE:
Myra Myra 21ft fishing boat with inboard diesel engine. Comes with VHF radio, anchor and trailer, €5,500.
Ph: 061-5554726 after 7pm.

True or False:

1. The boat is 12 feet long _____

2. The boat has an outboard engine _____

3. The boat comes with a trailer _____

4. It costs €5,000 _____

5. Phone after 7 in the morning _____

Reading - Mary's Story

I was born in a small village in County Cork. I am 51 years old and have lived here all my life. Fishing has always been a big part of my life. My father was a fisherman and he worked hard until he was an old man. There was nine children in the family and life was hard. The man I married was from the same village. He was on trawlers since he was 15. One of my sons is fishing too. I used to worry all the time that they would be lost to the sea, but I'm used to it now so I just get on with life.

Reading - Mary's Story

Read Mary's story and answer the following questions:

1. In which county does Mary live?

_____

2. How old is Mary?

_____

3. How many children are in her family?

_____

4. Where is the man she married from?

_____

5. What did Mary worry about?

_____

_____

Reading - Mary's Story

Fill in the missing words in Mary's story:

years	worry
children	fishing
village	fisherman

I was born in a small _____ in County Cork. I am

51 _____ old and have lived here all my life. Fishing

has always been a big part of my life. My father was a

_____ and he worked hard until he was an old

man. There was nine _____ in the family and

life was hard. The man I married was from the same

village. He was on trawlers since he was 15. One of my

sons is _____ too. I used to _____ all the time

that they would be lost to the sea, but I'm used to it

now so I just get on with life.

Reading - John's Story
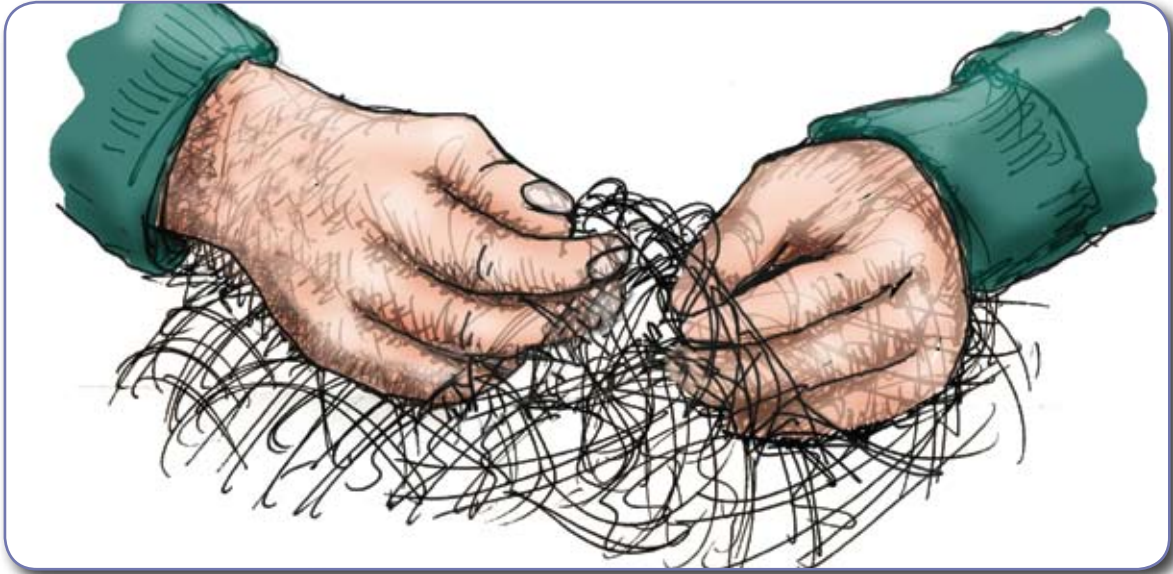
I have been mending nets since I was a small child. My happiest memories are of sitting on the pier with my Grandad, watching him mending the nets and listening to his stories. Grandad showed me what to do, step by step. He always let me have a go and never said I was doing it wrong. When I got it right, he would give me a pat on the head and say "good lad". I was so proud when I got it right. I never forgot what he taught me.

Reading - John's Story

Fill in the gaps in the story using the words below:

child	pier	head	good
nets	have	forgot	was

I have been mending _____ since I was a small

_____. My happiest memories are of sitting

on the _____ with my Grandad, watching him mending

the nets and listening to his stories. Grandad showed me

what to do, step by step. He always let me _____ a

go and never said I _____ doing it wrong. When I got

it right, he would give me a pat on the _____ and say

"_____ lad". I was so proud when I got it right. I

never _____ what he taught me.

The Currach - Reading

In the West of Ireland, currachs are often used for fishing. Here are some facts about currachs, there are questions to answer on the next page:

- A currach is a long black rowing boat.

- It is light and easy to carry.

- It can be used in rough seas or in shallow water.

- It can be rowed ashore at a beach..

- It is made with wood and canvas and then painted with tar.

The Currach - Questions

1. What 3 things are currachs made from?

_____

2. What colour are currachs?

_____

3. How would you bring a currach ashore?

_____

4. How do you travel in a currach?

_____

5. Where can you use a currach?

_____

Reading Instructions

Read the instructions for Paracetamol tablets.

Paracetamol Tablets 500mg

Directions: Swallow tablets with water.

Dosage:

Adults and children over 12 years: 1 to 2 tablets three to four times daily (no more than 8 tablets in 24 hours)

Children 6 to 12 years: ½ to 1 tablet three to four times daily (no more than 4 in 24 hours)

Children under 6: Not recommended

CONSULT YOUR DOCTOR IMMEDIATELY IN THE EVENT OF OVERDOSAGE, EVEN IF YOU FEEL WELL.

BEST BEFORE: 01/07/12

Put a circle around the correct answer:

1. The maximum amount of paracetamol an adult can take is:
    a) 4 tablets in 36 hours
    b) 6 tablets in 12 hours
    c) 8 tablets in 24 hours

Reading Instructions

2. Paracetamol should be taken with

   a) Food

   b) Water

   c) Milk

3. Children under 6

   a) Can take this medicine

   b) Cannot take this medicine

   c) Can take up to 4 tablets per day

4. If you take too many tablets, you must

   a) Consult your doctor only if you feel unwell

   b) Consult your doctor after 24 hours

   c) Consult your doctor even if you feel well

5. The best before date for these tablets is:

   a) 1st of July 2012

   b) 1st of May 2012

   c) 1st of January 2012

Reading - Jellyfish Project
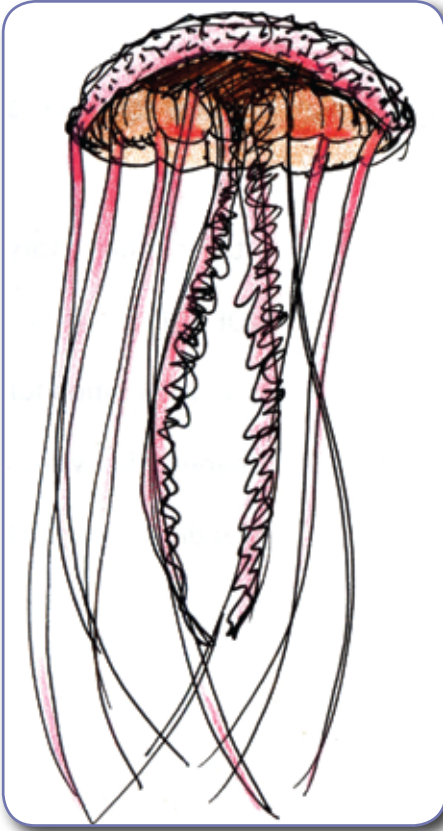
Jellyfish Project to help fishermen

You can't eat them, fillet them or even sell them. Jellyfish have for many years been the curse of fishermen. At certain times of year their nets fill up with jellyfish and become very hard to lift.

The jellyfish are becoming more common in the Irish Sea due to our weather getting warmer. A research project worth almost €1 million has been set up to look at how fisherman can make money from jellyfish.

Reading - Jellyfish Project

Fill in the gaps using the words below:

Jellyfish Project to help fishermen

You can't eat them, fillet them or even _____ them. Jellyfish have for many years been the curse of fishermen. At certain times of year their nets fill up with jellyfish and become very hard to _____.

The _____ are becoming more common in the Irish Sea due to our weather getting _____. A research project worth almost €1 _____ has been set up to look at how fisherman can make _____ from jellyfish.

million	lift	jellyfish
money	sell	warmer

Section 4

Writing

Writing Upper and Lower Case Letters

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Write the following letters in block capitals:

a	__	n	__
b	__	o	__
c	__	p	__
d	__	q	__
e	__	r	__
f	__	s	__
g	__	t	__
h	__	u	__
i	__	v	__
j	__	w	__
k	__	x	__
l	__	y	__
m	__	z	__

Useful Words

bait	rope
boat	hook
fish	line
rod	net
float	river
water	pier
cast	knot
lake	oar

Spelling Practice

Circle the correct spelling and write it:

| nott | knot | kntt | _____ |

| woter | watre | water | _____ |

| boat | baot | buot | _____ |

| peer | peir | pier | _____ |

| baet | bait | biat | _____ |

| fich | fisc | fish | _____ |

Spelling Practice

Change the first letter of each word to make 3 new words. The first one is done for you:

line   <u>d</u>ine

              <u>v</u>ine

              <u>n</u>ine

net   _____

              _____

              _____

hook   _____

              _____

              _____

cast   _____

              _____

              _____

Spelling Practice

Fill in the gaps in the following words:

boat	line	hook	bait	rope
_oat	_ine	_ook	_ait	_ope
b_at	l_ne	h_ok	b_it	r_pe
bo_t	li_e	ho_k	ba_t	ro_e
boa_	lin_	hoo_	bai_	rop_
b _ _ _	l _ _ _	h _ _ _	b _ _ _	r _ _ _

Spelling Practice - Silent Letters

Some words have silent letters that we do not say when we read them. Can you spot the silent letter in these words:

Knot   Knife
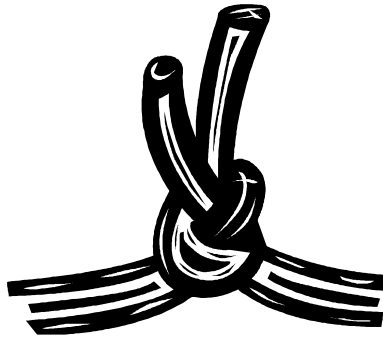
Add 'k' to the following to make a word:

K +
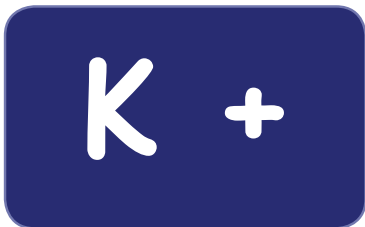
nee _____

not _____

nit _____

now _____

nife _____

Spelling Practice

Circle the correct spelling of the word:

Seán went to the meeting/metting last night.

The boat/baot was at the pier.

Anne didn't catch anny/any fish.

The fish was too smoll/small to keep.

Pat's radio/radeo is broken.

On Munday/ Monday I will go to town.

The lifejacket was under the seat/seet.

Spelling Practice - Homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same but are spelt differently and have different meanings. Circle the correct word in these sentences:

He showed his son/sun how to row.

I will go fishing if the whether/weather is fine.

The net was too weak/week to hold the fish.

Dan went to bed because he was too/two tired.

I herd/heard the fire alarm going off.

Filling in Forms

Keywords

Surname	Name
Address	Telephone
Date	Date of birth
D.O.B.	Block Capitals
Vessel	Type
Number	Shore Contact
Length	Hull
Radio	Call sign

Filling in Forms

Look at the sample form and fill in the form below.

PERSONAL DETAILS

Surname: *Ryan*

First Name: *John*

Address: *Old Farm Road*

                    Clifden

                    Co. Galway

Name of Vessel: *Ocean Queen*

PERSONAL DETAILS

Surname: _____

First Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

_____

Name of Vessel: _____

Filling in Forms

Fill out the sample form below:

PERSONAL DETAILS

(PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS)

First Name: _____

Surname: _____

Address: _____

_____

_____

Phone Number: _____

Date of Birth: _____

Name of Vessel: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Filling in Forms

Look at the form and fill in the gaps using these words:

Surname   **Address**   **Date**   **BLOCK**

Sign   **Phone**   **Vessel**   **Birth**

PERSONAL DETAILS

(PLEASE USE _____ CAPITALS)

First Name	JOHN
	SMITH
	SEA VIEW, CLIFDEN
	CO. GALWAY
_____ Number	087- 1234567
Date of _____	20/06/1963
Name of _____	Miss Mary
_____ here	John Smith
	19-01-10

Writing Dates

The date is written in 3 parts:

    14   February   2010

    / | \

The day of the month   The month   The year

Sometimes it is written all in numbers:

14/02/2010

Write these dates in numbers:

5th November 2003: 05/11/2003

17th March 2005: _____

31st July 1970: _____

22nd May 1986: _____

Writing Dates

Write the months in words:

18/06/2002:   18 June 2002

25/12/2009: _____

09/05/1999: _____

12/01/1968: _____

Put these dates in order:

04/02/83:   22/02/71

18/06/09:   _____

22/02/71:   _____

30/05/02:   _____

Writing Dates

Write the months of the year in order:

May

August

July

February

December

June

September

January

March

November

April

October

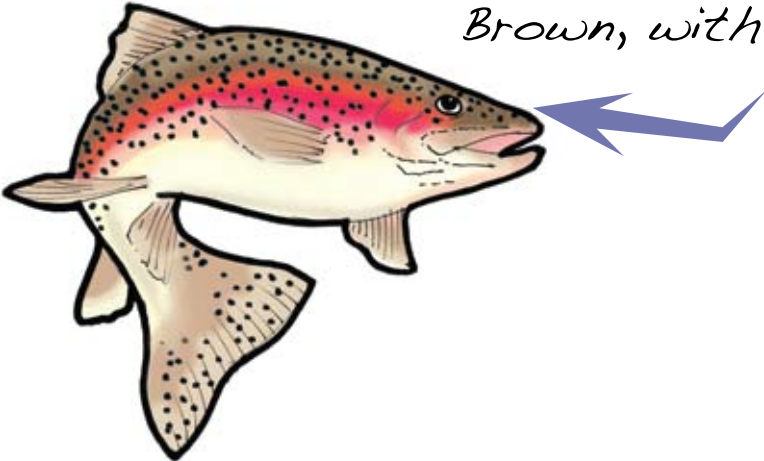January

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Keeping Records

When you are fishing, it is useful to take a notebook with you, so you can keep a record of the fish that you catch.

Brown, with dark

Fish	Trout
Date	April 18th
Weather	Cloudy and dry
Length	25cm
Weight	750g
Bait	Worms

Keeping Records
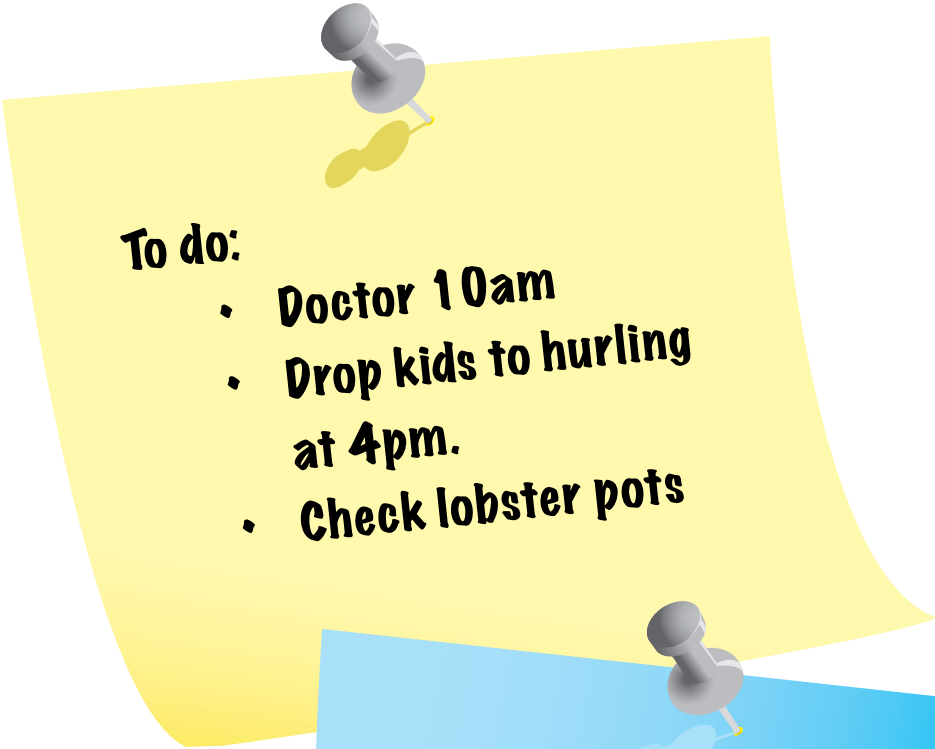
Now fill out your own record from the following information:

On the 16th of June you went fishing and caught a 33cm perch that was 1.5kg. It was a sunny dry day and you were using worms as bait.

Fish	
Date	
Weather	
Length	
Weight	
Bait	

Writing Lists

Lists are useful when we have a lot of things to remember. The lists can be long or short and you can ✓ things off as you do them.

Here are some examples of lists:

To do:
- Doctor 10am
- Drop kids to hurling at 4pm.
- Check lobster pots

Shop
Lotto
Bread
Milk
Butter
Paper
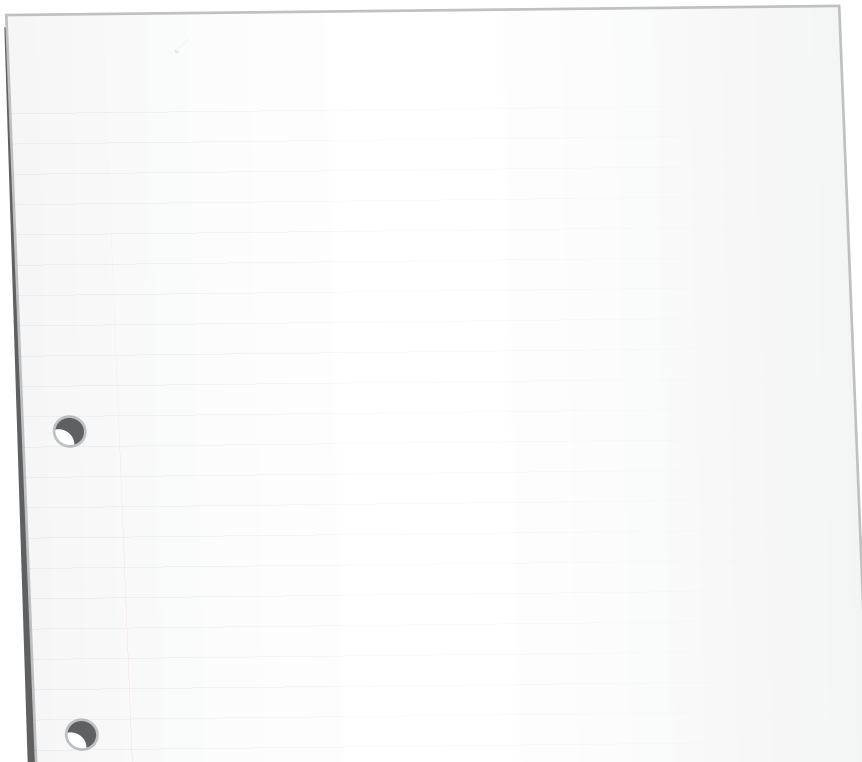
Writing Lists

You are going fishing for two days. Think about the food that you will need to bring. Write a list:

Write a list of the people you would like to bring with you on your fishing trip:

Writing Notes

We write notes when we want to leave a short message. Notes are short and to the point. It is useful to leave your name and the time on a note so people know who left the note and at what time. Look at these examples:

2pm
Mary rang.
She wants
you to ring
her back.
Des

3.30pm
Gone
fishing
Joe
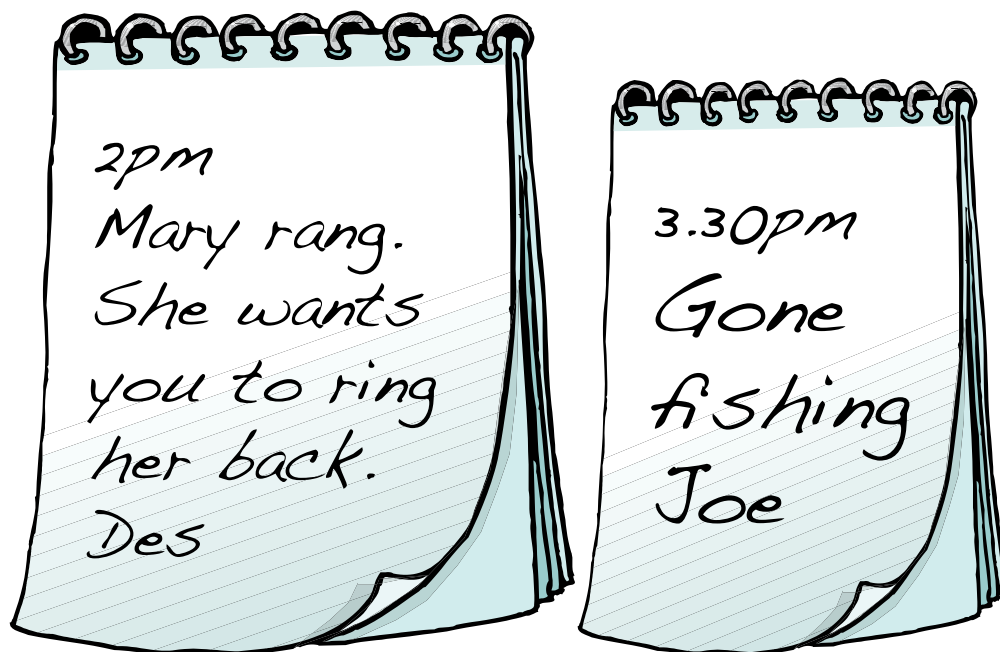
Writing Notes

Write a note to a family member to say that you are going fishing and you will be back at 8 O'clock:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Write a note to remind a friend to feed the dog while you are away:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____
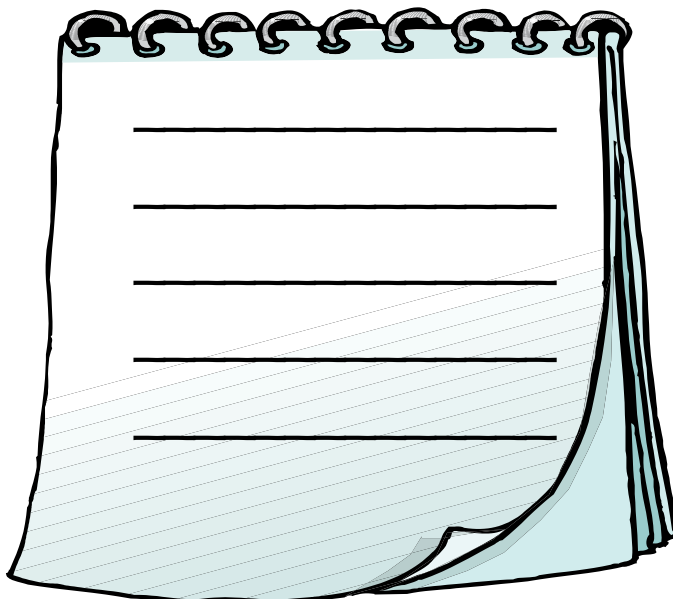
Writing a Postcard

You have docked in France and you are going to send a postcard home to show your family where you are. Here are some useful words:

France	**boat**	**harbour**	**weather**
sunny	**raining**	**fishing**	**people**

Carte Postale

Fabriqué en France © 2012

La Rochelle

Writing Instructions

Write out step-by-step instructions for lighting a gas stove in a galley:

Useful Words

turn	light	match	knob	flame

1. _____

   _____

   _____

2. _____

   _____

   _____

3. _____

   _____

   _____

4. _____

   _____

   _____

Spelling practice - 'wh' words

Underline the words beginning with 'wh' in the story:

When Jim went fishing last week he saw a whale. He was fishing away when he saw a whirl of white water. "What's that?" he said. He looked at where the water was moving and he saw the whale again. "Which way did it go?" he whispered to himself. After a while, the whale swam away. "Why did I not take a picture?" he said, "who will believe me now?".

A lot of the 'question' words begin with 'wh', put these 'wh' words into the correct sentences:

what   where   when   who   which

1. _____ is the first aid kit?

2. _____ is coming fishing with me today?

3. _____ is the name of that boat?

4. _____ are you going ashore?

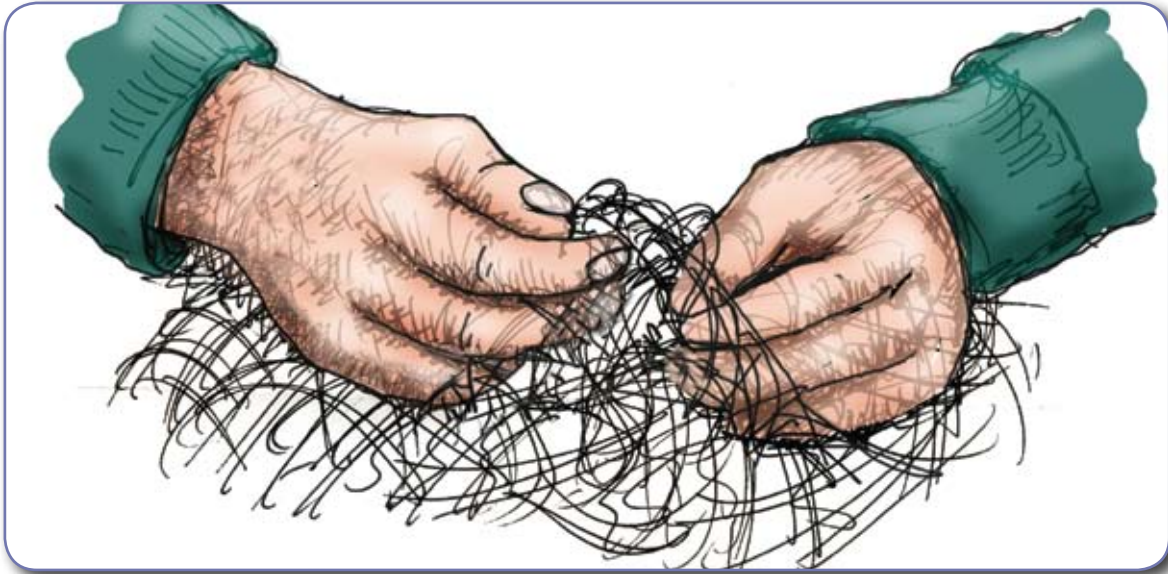5. _____ rod should I use; the long or the short one?

Creative Writing

Imagine that you are the person on the phone. You are talking to the local radio station telling them what is happening.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Using Punctuation

Every sentence should begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop. Put the full stops in the right places in this story:

John's Story:

I have been mending nets since I was a small child My happiest memories are of sitting on the pier with my Grandad, watching him mending the nets and listening to his stories

Grandad showed me what to do, step by step He always let me have a go and never said I was doing it wrong When I got it right, he would give me a pat on the head and say "good lad" I was so proud when I got it right I never forgot what he taught me

Using Punctuation

Remember that every sentence should begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop. Put the full stops and capital letters in the right places to make two sentences.

For example:

the weather was bad so we didn't go out fishing we went to Galway to buy a boat

The weather was bad so we didn't go out fishing.
We went to Galway to buy a boat.

i looked on the internet for a boat i found a currach for sale

_____

_____

i will be home on Sunday i hope to see you when I get home

_____

_____

Writing Stories

What's the story? Write a story to go with the picture.....

Before you start, ask yourself the following questions:

Who are the people in the boat?

Where are they?

What are they doing?

What are they saying to each other?

What happened earlier?

What happens next?

Writing Stories

Useful words:

boat	fog	lake	help
men	fish	water	row

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Keeping a Diary

Keeping a diary helps to remind you of important meetings and special occasions from day to day. Keep a diary for the next week outlining what you plan to do each day.

Monday

_____

_____

_____

Tuesday

_____

_____

_____

Wednesday

_____

_____

_____

Keeping a Diary

Thursday

_____

_____

_____

Friday

_____

_____

_____

Saturday

_____

_____

_____

Sunday

_____

_____

_____

Section 5

Personal Safety

Health and Safety at Sea

The pictures show things that are safe and unsafe when working on a boat. Put circles around the things that can be dangerous:

Health and Safety at Sea

Match up the pictures with the words:

Safety Boots

Lifebuoy

Fire Extinguisher

Safety Gloves

Lifejacket

Health and Safety at Sea

There are many things which can cause danger at sea. Match up the pictures with the words:

Wet Deck

Alcohol

Hooks

Smoking

Ropes

Drugs

Health and Safety at Sea

lifejacket	ropes	wet deck
lifebuoy	alcohol	fire extinguisher
harness	smoking	safety gloves

Using the list of words, make a list of things that can cause danger at sea:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Now make a list of things that help you stay safe at sea:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Health and Safety - The Law for Employers

The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 was passed to make sure that all workplaces are safe. It says that the person you work for must provide:

- A safe workplace

- Safety equipment, such as a lifejacket

- Training

- Toilets and water

- A plan in case of an emergency

Health and Safety - The Law for Employers

Read the following statements.
Are they true or False?

The person you work for must:

- Give you training   _____

- Have an emergency plan   _____

- Provide showers   _____

- Make sure you are wearing a lifejacket_____

- Give you food   _____

Health and Safety - The Law for Employees

The law says that as a worker, you have to look after yourself and others. You must:

- Go to training courses

- Follow the rules

- Use safety equipment, such as wearing a lifejacket

- Behave carefully and safely

- Report any danger or safety risks to the boss

Health and Safety - The Law for Employees

Read the following statements. Are they true or False?

As a worker you must:

Put on a lifejacket

_____

Follow the rules

_____

Go to training if you feel like it

_____

Ignore safety risks

_____

Make up an emergency plan

_____

Section 6

Using Technology

Computers in Everyday Life

A computer is a piece of equipment that you:

put information in → some action happens ‖ you get the end result →
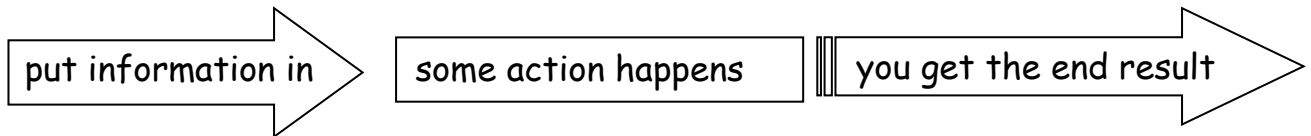
Here are some examples of how you are already using computers. Can you think of two more examples?

	Information In	Action	Result
VHF Radio	Choose a station	Radio tunes in to that station	Talk to somebody
Smoke Alarm	Smoke hits the alarm	Smokes turns on the alarm	Loud beeping noise
Supermarket checkout	Price on the product is scanned	Matches barcode to a certain price	Price is shown on the till

Computers in Everyday Life

The same applies for using a computer, you need to tell it what to do, it does the job and there is an end result..

| put information in | → | some action happens | you get the end result | → |
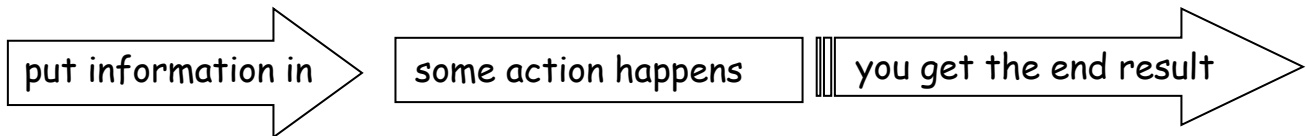
Here are some examples of things that you can get a computer to do. Can you think of any more examples?

Write a Letter	Press letters on keyboard	A page is setup on the computer	Letter is made on the screen
Search for Shrimp Pots for sale	Type 'shrimp pots for sale' on the internet	Your computer links up with other computers through the internet	List of shrimp pots for sale appears on the screen

Using Computers

Turn on the computer

It takes a few seconds to fully start up before you can do anything.

There are a lot of items to be seen when you turn on the computer.

Your way of telling the computer what you want it to do is with the mouse and the keyboard.
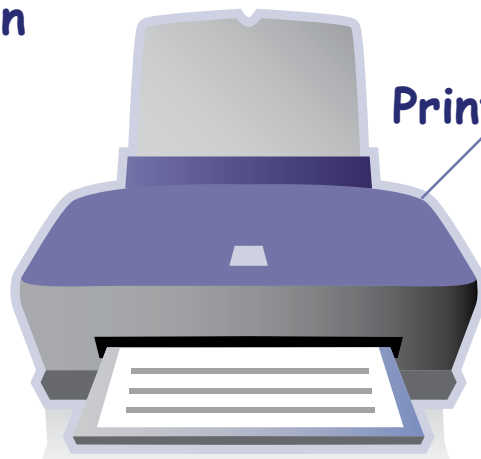
Central Processing Unit (CPU)

Screen

Printer

Keyboard

Mouse

Using Computers – Make a Sign

Make a 'Boat For Sale' sign – Tutor Notes

1. Show a printout of a finished 'Boat For Sale' sign to the students.
2. Demonstrate on the steps involved in opening a blank page in Word.
3. Key in 'For Sale' and telephone number underneath getting the students to do each step as you go along.
4. Change direction of page to Landscape.
5. Save the page to the default 'My Documents' explaining that this is where page would be found again.
6. Accept the name of 'For Sale' and click 'Save'.
7. Close the page using the 'X'.
8. Click on 'My Documents', click on 'For Sale' and open page.
9. Highlight the two lines of text.
10. Centre Text.
11. Make the text as big as you can.
12. Make the text bold.
13. Change the colour of text. (If you have time try out different fonts.)
14. Save the page and Print.
15. Close page. Shut Down the computer.

The Internet

Sometimes smaller words add together to make bigger words. Match the following to make up words about the Internet:

Web   mail

Inter   age

e-   work

Net   site

Mess   net

The Internet

The Internet is a worldwide network of computers that can communicate with each other through the telephone lines and satellites.

The most common uses of the Internet are:
- e-mail
- visiting websites
- instant messaging

e-mail: This is mail that is sent electronically through the internet.

Websites: these can give you information about anything you want to know. You can use a search engine like Google to search the Internet for websites that give the information you are looking for.

Instant messaging: this allows you to send messages that pop up on the other person's screen in a matter of seconds. You can chat to one or more people at the same time by typing messages into the computer. If both people have cameras connected to their computers they can see and hear each other live.

The Internet

Discussion Topic:

In what ways is the Internet useful to people working in the fishing industry?

Sample answers: weather forecast, information from government/BIM, communication with other fishing communities, buying and selling equipment.

Using the Internet Tutor Notes

1. Ask the learners to turn on the computer and wait for the desktop to appear.
2. Identify and double-click on the Internet Explorer icon.
3. If the Google homepage does not appear, type www.google.com into the address bar.
4. Identify what the learners wish to search for. In this case, they are going to find:
   a) the name of the B.I.M. website
   b) low tide for today in Galway
   c) the weather forecast for tomorrow in Clifden
5. Discuss the most effective keywords for their search and write them on the flipchart.
6. The learners type in their keywords and click on search. Show how you can choose to search only pages from Ireland.
7. Click on each website to view.
8. Identify and explain the forward and back buttons.
9. Using the worksheet, the learners can record their search results.
10. Identify the 'close window' button in the top right hand corner and close down Internet explorer.
11. Using the Start menu, shut down the computer.

Searching the Internet

To start using the Internet double click on this icon:

If the Google page does not come up, you can type www.google.ie into the Address bar at the top of the screen.

When the Google page appears type the keywords for what you are looking for into the search box, for example "boat for sale". Then click on 'search'.

A list of websites will appear. You can go into these websites by clicking on them.

Searching the Internet - Worksheet

Find the following information on the Internet using Google:

1. The name of the B.I.M. website

_____

2. What time is low tide in Galway today?

_____

3. What is the weather forecast for Clifden tomorrow?

_____

_____

Personal Safety - Using Technology

At sea VHF radios are used to communicate with emergency services and other vessels. Mobile phones are used on land to communicate with others. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each when working at sea?
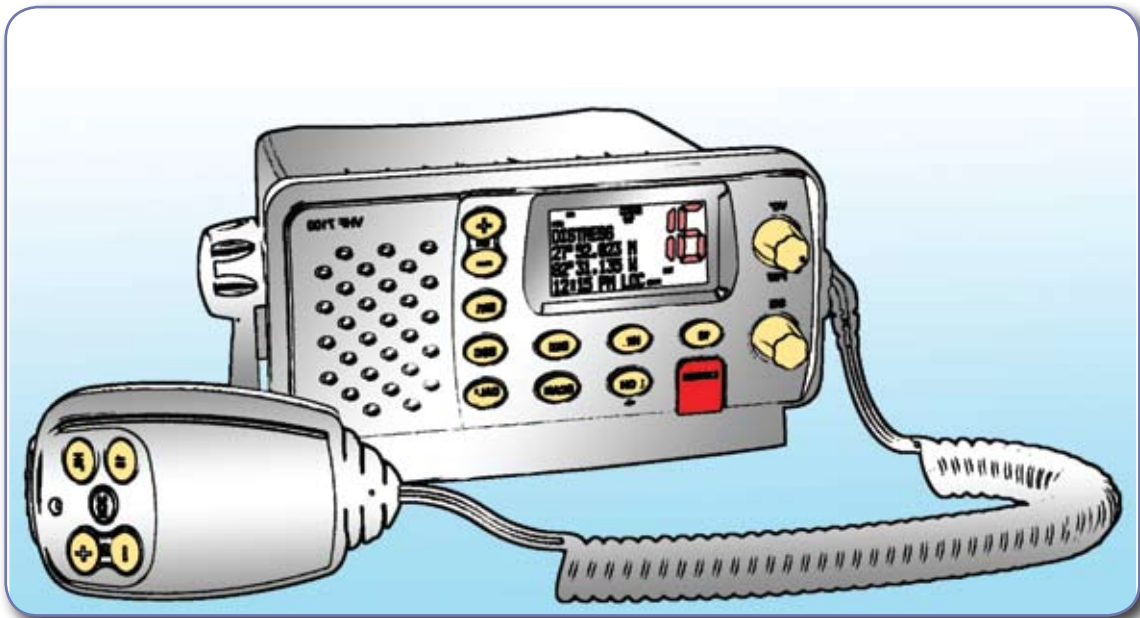
VHF RADIO	
Advantages	**Disadvantages**

Personal Safety - Using Technology

MOBILE PHONE	
Advantages	Disadvantages

Radio Call Signs

a	alpha	n	november
b	bravo	o	oscar
c	charlie	p	papa
d	delta	q	quebec
e	echo	r	romeo
f	foxtrot	s	sierra
g	golf	t	tango
h	hotel	u	uniform
i	india	v	victor
j	juliet	w	whiskey
k	kilo	x	x-ray
l	lima	y	yankie
m	mike	z	zulu

Radio Call Signs

Draw a circle around each call sign, starting with **alpha**.

*alphabravocharliedeltaechofoxtrotgolfhotel

Radio Call Signs

Draw a circle around each call sign, starting with **alpha**.

alphabravocharliedeltaechofoxtrotgolfhotelindiajulietkilolimamikenovemberoscarpapaquebecromeosierratangouniformvictorwhiskeyx-rayyankiezulu

Radio Call Signs

Put the following radio call signs into alphabetical order:

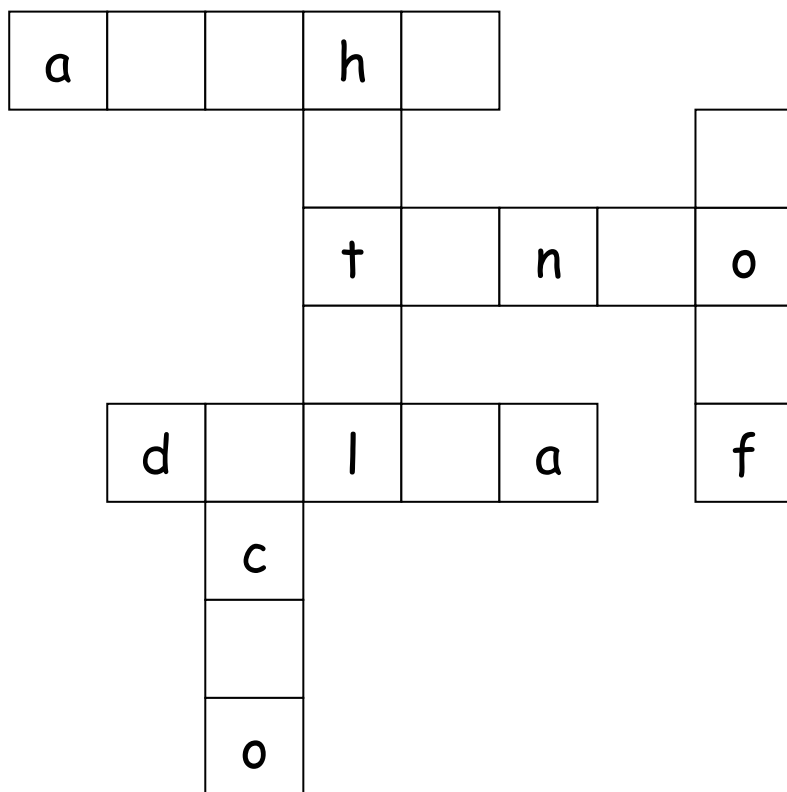|			
hotel	delta	bravo	golf
foxtrot	alpha	echo	charlie

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

Radio Call Signs

Fill in the missing letters:

bravo	delta	tango
_ravo	_elta	_ango
b_avo	d_lta	t_ngo
br_vo	de_ta	ta_go
bra_o	del_a	tan_o
brav_	delt_	tang_
_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _

Radio Call Signs

a			h	

(crossword grid with letters: a _ _ h _ across top; t _ n _ o; d _ l _ a _ f; c; o)

Fit the following call signs into the word grid:

delta	golf	tango
echo	alpha	Hotel

Safety at Sea - Using Technology

When a boat is in grave danger, you need to use your VHF radio to make a MAYDAY call. These are the steps you need to follow to make a MAYDAY call:

• Tune your VHF radio to channel 16.

• Press and hold the microphone button

• Speak clearly and say "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY"

• Say the name of the boat three times and say "I spell" and spell the name using radio code..

• State where you are.

• State what the problem is and how many people are on board

• Say "I REQUIRE IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE".

• Listen for a response

Safety at Sea - Using Technology

Number the following steps for making a MAYDAY call in the correct order (the first one is done for you):

☐ Speak clearly and say "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY"

☐ Listen for a response

☐ Press and hold the microphone button

☐ Say "I REQUIRE IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE".

☐ Say the name of the boat three times say "I spell" and spell the name using radio code.

☐ Say where you are

☐ State what the problem is and how many people are on board

☐ Tune your VHF radio to channel 16.

Safety at Sea

You are at sea and you notice that the engine is on fire. The name of the boat is Tara. There are two other people on board. You are west of Rosslare harbour. How would you call for help on your radio?

1. _____ _____ _____

2. This is the_____ I spell_____ _____

   _____ _____

3. We are_____ of Rosslare _____

4. The boat is _____ with _____

   _____ on board.

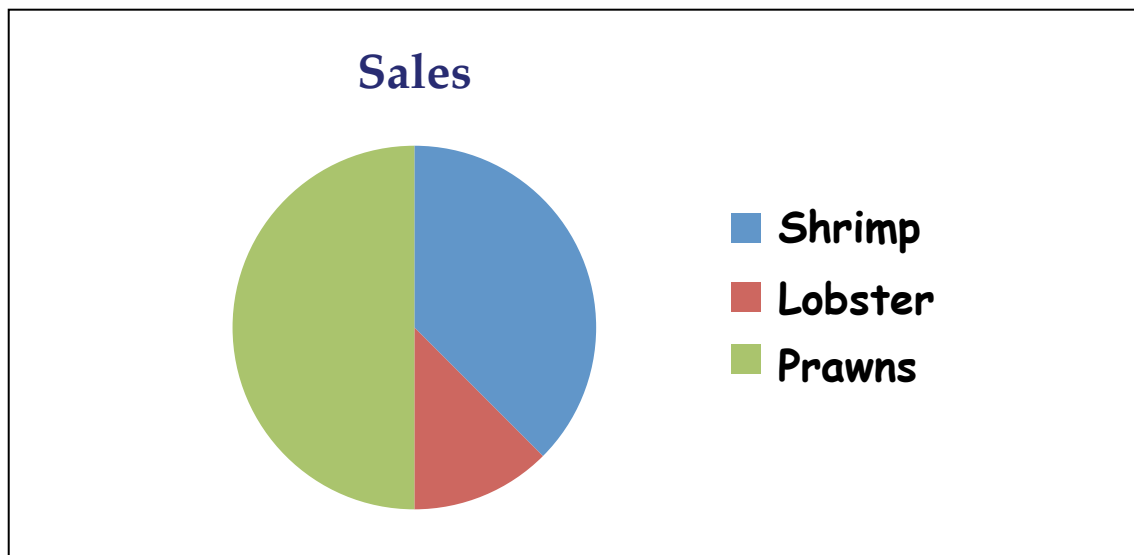5. I require immediate assistance.

Section 7

Data Handling and Numeracy

Data Handling

The pie chart below shows the type of shellfish that were caught by a fisherman last month. The green shows the number of prawns, the red shows lobster and the blue shows shrimp.

Sales

Answer the following questions based on the pie-chart by ticking the correct box.

Did he catch:

1. More lobster than shrimp? ☐ Yes ☐ No

2. Less shrimp than prawns? ☐ Yes ☐ No

3. More lobster than prawns? ☐ Yes ☐ No

4. More prawns than shrimp? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Data Handling - Tally Charts

A tally chart can be used to record information. In this example, people were asked what kind of fish they caught last week. A mark is put into the table whenever a person says what type of fish they caught. The marks are counted at the end.

Type of fish	Tally	Total
Cod	| |	2
Bass	| | |	3
Lobster	| | | |	4
Crab	| | |	3
Sole		0

1. How many people said that they caught sole?

_____

2. What did most people catch?

_____

3. How many people caught bass?

_____

Data Handling - Tally Charts

Ask the people in your group if they own the following things and fill out the tally box:

Item	Tally	Total
VHF Radio		
First Aid Kit		
Lifejacket		
GPS		

1. How many people own a lifejacket?

_____

2. How many people own a GPS?

_____

3. How many people own a first aid kit?

_____

4. How many **more** people own a VHF radio than a GPS?

_____

Data Handling - Bar Charts

Create your own bar chart using the following information:
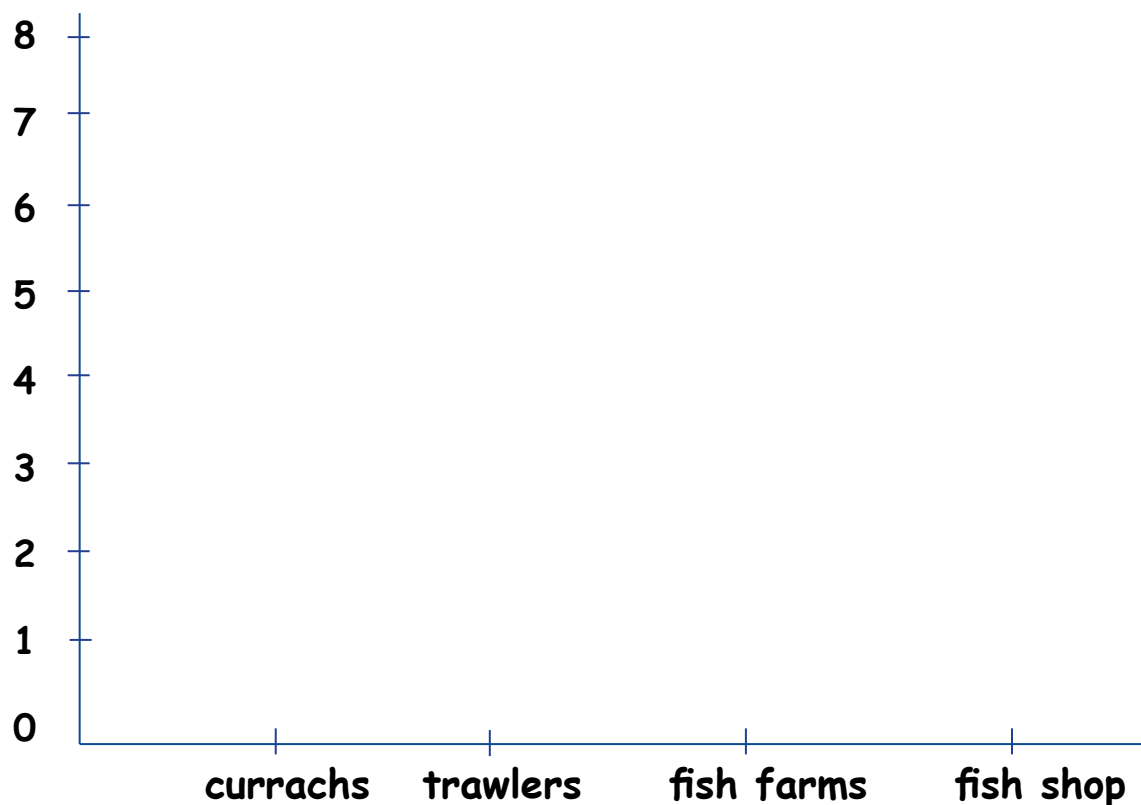
Places of work:

6 people work on currachs

4 people work on trawlers

3 people work on fish farms

1 person works in a fish shop

8 —
7 —
6 —
5 —
4 —
3 —
2 —
1 —
0
    currachs   trawlers   fish farms   fish shop

The 12-hour and 24-hour clocks

The **12-hour** clock uses **am** and **pm** to show whether it is morning or afternoon:

---

am is the morning time between 12 midnight and 12 noon

pm is the time from 12 noon to 12 midnight

---

e.g. **4am means 4 o'clock in the morning**
10.30pm means half past ten at night

Write the following times in **am** or **pm**:

John got up at eight o'clock in the morning _____

The crew landed at six in the evening _____

The tide was low at seven on Friday morning_____

The B.I.M. meeting was on at 8.30 last night_____

Jim will be here at five this evening _____

The 12-hour and 24-hour clocks

With the 24-hour clock, the hours are numbered up to **24** instead of being divided into am and pm.

Fill in the gaps in the following table:

Midnight	00:00
1am	01:00
2am	02:00
3am	
4am	04:00
	05:00
6am	
7am	
	08:00
9am	
10am	
11am	
Nóin	12:00
1pm	13:00
2pm	
3pm	
	16:00
5pm	17:00
6pm	
7pm	
8pm	
	21:00
10pm	
11pm	

Tide Tables

| Tide Table for Killibegs Harbour				
	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide
Monday	00:21	06:42	12:45	19:09
Tuesday	01:25	07:45	13:52	20:16
Wednesday	02:30	08:53	15:00	21:23
Thursday	03:34	09:56	16:03	22:25
Friday	04:32	10:52	16:58	23:18

1. What time is the first high tide on Wednesday?

_____

2. What time is the second low tide on Friday?

_____

3. What time is the second high tide on Tuesday?

_____

4. What time is the first low tide on Monday?

_____

Measurement
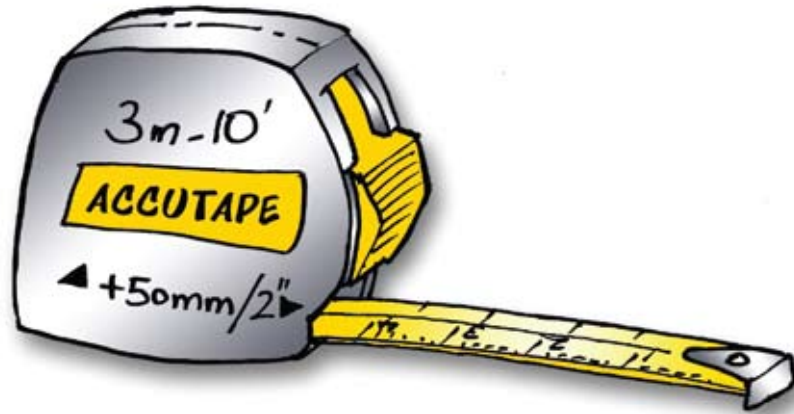
When fishing, what things need to be measured?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Measurement - Centimetres

Estimate the following lengths by drawing a line that you think shows that length. Use your ruler to measure your estimates

5cm

Actual Length

10cm

Actual Length

3cm

Actual Length

8cm

Actual Length

15cm

Actual Length

Measurement - Using Millimetres

A millimetre is about the width of this full stop .

There are 10 millimetres (mm) in one centimetre (cm).

1 cm = 10 mm.

2cm = 20cm

How many mm are in the following:

4cm   _____

7cm   _____

5cm   _____

11cm   _____

Measuring the size of a fish - cm and mm

Tutor Note: Provide the learners with paper representations of fish of various lengths.

The total length of any fish is measured from the tip of the snout to the end of the tail fin:

Estimate the size of the fish cut-outs.

Tip: a centimetre (cm) is roughly the width of your little finger.

Fish Number	Estimated Size	Actual Size	Difference
1			
2			
3			
4			

Measuring Fish

Most fish have a minimum legal size which means that you can only keep fish that are at least the following sizes. Every type of fish has its own minimum legal size. Look at the following sizes and then, using a ruler, find something in the building that is the same size.

FISH	MINIMUM SIZE	OBJECT
Cod	35cm	
Herring	20cm	
Bass	36cm	
Haddock	30cm	
Sardine	11cm	

Measuring Shellfish - cm and mm

To measure an oyster, you measure it at its widest point.

The legal market size of an oyster is 60mm. Can you guess which oyster is 60mm?

Estimate the size of these oysters in millimetres, then measure them using a ruler.

Estimate:_____mm

Actual: _____mm

Estimate:_____mm

Actual: _____mm

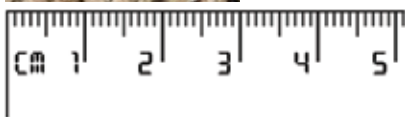Estimate:_____mm

Actual: _____mm

Measuring - cm and mm

Write down the width of the ropes in millimetres (mm)
*Remember- there is 10 millimetres in a centimetre (cm)

_____mm
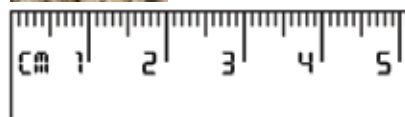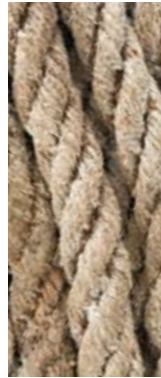
_____mm
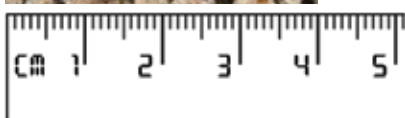
_____mm
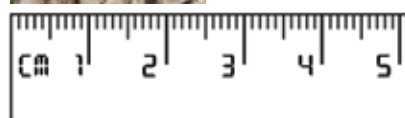
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Section 8

Further Practice

Finding Words in Words

Find two smaller words in each of these bigger words:

ladder	lad	add
mending	_____	_____
learn	_____	_____
train	_____	_____
behave	_____	_____
information	_____	_____
message	_____	_____
shallow	_____	_____

First Letter Sounds

Add a different letter each time to make a different word:

n	+	et	=	net
	+	et	=	
	+	et	=	
	+	et	=	

Try a few more:

c	+	at	=	cat
	+	at	=	
	+	at	=	
	+	at	=	

g	+	ot	=	got
	+	ot	=	
	+	ot	=	
	+	ot	=	

Blends - 'sh'

Fill the gaps with the letters **'sh'** and then read the word:

fi____   ____ip

di____   ____ell

cra____   ____ut

wi____   ____op

ca____   ____eep

pu____   ____ed

ma____   ____oot

Words ending in 'ould'

When you read a word ending in '**ould**' the 'l' is silent:

for example; 'could'

Add letters to 'ould' to make these words, then write one sentence of your own for each word.

would	should	could

w + ould = _____

sh + ould = _____

c + ould = _____

would _____

_____

should_____

_____

could_____

_____

Word Building

Join the words to make new words. The first one is done for you:

light	jacket
may	house
post	day
over	cast
life	board
fore	card

Word Building

Join the words to make new words. The first one is done for you:

work	board
for	fish
out	place
gran	got
jelly	way
lee	dad

Breaking Up Words

Breaking up a word helps us to remember how to spell it:

computer com/ put / er

Fill in the missing letters:

_ _ _ puter

com _ _ _ er

comput _ _

Break up these words:

technology _____ + _____ + _____

forecast _____ + _____

industry _____ + _____ + _____

Words Ending in 'tion'

When you see a word that ends in 'tion', the sound it makes is 'shun', for example:

Information

Add 'tion' to the end of these words and write out the full words beside them:

men_____   _____

caut_____   _____

sta_____   _____

direc_____   _____

act_____   _____

naviga_____   _____

Alphabetical Order

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z

Put these words in alphabetical order:

1. vessel _____

2. bridge _____

3. island _____

4. crew _____

5. pier _____

In the dictionary, words are in alphabetical order. Look up these words and write down their meanings:

Convene:_____

_____

Infuriate:_____

_____

Haphazard:_____

_____

Homophones

Some words sound the same but are spelled differently and have different meanings.

For example: **write and right**

write means to form letters or words with a pen or pencil, for example:

Every day I **write** in my diary.

I will **write** a note to the teacher.

I like to **write** letters.

It is good to **write** lists.

right can mean 'correct' or the opposite of left, for example :

The starboard side is on the **right**.

Take the **right** turn at the traffic lights.

I gave the **right** answer in the quiz.

The man was **right** to wear his lifejacket.

Homophones

Put either 'write' or 'right' in each sentence:

- I _____ a letter to my family every week.

- Take the first road on the _____ .

- Will I _____ you a cheque.

- Is that the _____ or wrong way?

- _____ your name in block capitals.

- The blue car turned _____.

- I _____ with my _____ hand.

- Do you think it is _____ to drink alcohol

  while fishing?

Using 'of' or 'off'

The words '**of**' and '**off**' sound similar but have different meanings. When we say '**of**' it sounds like 'ov' and examples are:

The pot was full **of** shrimp.
The currach was the colour **of** tar.

The word '**off**' sounds like it is spelt, for example:

Get **off** the boat!
Do not take **off** your lifejacket.

Write your own sentences using 'of' and 'off':

of _____

_____

_____

off_____

_____

_____

Using 'of' or 'off'

- Pass me that box _____ bait.

- Christmas Day is on the 25th _____ December.

- John fell _____ the boat.

- The boy was afraid _____ the dog.

- This milk has gone _____.

- Turn the engine _____ before we drop the anchor.

- The man took the fish _____ the hook.

- Who set _____ the flare?

- Mary drank a cup _____ coffee.

- You cannot take _____ your lifejacket on board.

Homophones

Some words sound the same but are spelled differently and have different meanings,

For example: no and know

Put '**no**' or '**know**' in the following sentences

There was **no** bait on the hook.

I don't **know** how to use the radio.

• Do you _____ this man?

• The sign said _____ entry.

• The men _____ how to use the radio.

• Jim caught _____ fish today.

Homophones

Too, to and two sound the same but have different meanings and different spellings.

To is used when moving towards something,

for example: I am going **to** Cobh today.

To is also used with action words,

for example: I need **to** mend the nets.

Too means 'also', for example:

Mary harvests seaweed and winkles **too**.

Too can mean 'more than enough',

For example, It was **too** stormy to go fishing.

Two means the number 2, for example:

Brendan caught **two** monkfish today.

Write new sentences using the words **too**, **to** and **two**:

to _____

_____

too _____

_____

two _____

_____

Using 'to', 'too' or 'two'

Fill in the gaps using 'to', 'too' or 'two':

- I am going _____ the pier.

- We will go fishing at _____ o'clock today.

- I am _____ busy _____ watch T.V.

- The wind was _____ strong _____ go fishing.

- Sam put down _____ lobster pots.

- Is this the road _____ Skerries?

Word Building

| I | N | F | O | R | M | A | T | I | O | N |

How many words can you make using the letters in the word INFORMATION?

_____   _____

_____   _____

_____   _____

_____   _____

_____   _____

Using 'there', 'their' or 'they're'

there means 'in that place'. It also shows that something exists.	for example: Put that over **there**. **there** is a bird in the tree.
their means 'belonging to them'.	for example: That is **their** house.
they're is short for 'they are'.	for example: **they're** both at home today.

Write new sentences using the words '**there**, '**their**' and '**they're**':

There _____

_____

Their _____

_____

They're _____

_____

Using 'there', 'their' or 'they're'

Fill in the gaps with 'there', 'their' or 'they're:

• Jack and Seán went home for _____ dinner.

• _____ is a trawler over _____.

• Wait _____ while I turn the boat.

• _____ is no bait left.

• _____ gone fishing in Cobh.

• _____ is no place like home.

• I told him to leave the reel _____.

• The men were on _____ boat.

• Did they find _____ lost engine?

• _____ in the big box.

• _____ was a bad storm last week

• He said _____ not in the car.

Spelling Numbers

Write the number beside the word:

Six   _____

Ten   _____

Five   _____

One   _____

Three   _____

Nine   _____

Four   _____

Eight   _____

Two   _____

Seven   _____

Spelling Numbers

six	three	five	ten	seven
nine	one	eight	four	two

Write the word beside the number:

10 _____

6 _____

4 _____

9 _____

2 _____

7 _____

3 _____

1 _____

8 _____

5 _____

Capital Letters

Capital letters are used for:

- the start of a sentence
- writing about yourself as 'I'- **I** am tired today.
- names of people and places- **M**ary is from **G**alway.
- names of books, movies, songs, shops, etc.- I bought the DVD of "**T**rawling **T**imes" in **M**urphy's shop.
- days and months- The show is on **M**onday the 28th of **M**arch.

These sentences have capital letters left out.

Write the sentences putting the capital letters in the right place:

i went fishing in kerry last monday.

_____

_____

in may, jim read a book called the big catch by larry deely

_____

_____

Sentences

All sentences start with a capital letter and end with a full stop. Put the full stop and capital letters in the right places to make two sentences:

it was stormy yesterday it was not safe to go fishing

_____

_____

fran got a new boat the boat needs a lot of work

_____

_____

tom measured the shellfish all the shellfish were bigger than 60mm

_____

_____

Sentences

All sentences start with a capital letter and end with a full stop.

Write out this story, putting in the capital letters and full stops:

dan lives in cork with his son tim on friday morning they went out fishing it was a lovely july day and tim was singing a song called sunshine they did not catch any fish dan said it was tim's singing that drove the fish away

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Proof Reading

It is very important to read over your writing to make sure that your spelling is correct. Read the piece below and spot the 10 spelling mistakes:

I had a very bisy day today. My trailer had a flat tyr so I had too borrow won form my brother. When I went to his hous to get the other trailer, he already had a boat on it. We had to take the boat of and put it up on blocks.
When I started to toe the trailer away, I herd a noise and I lucked at the trailer- it had a flat tyre too!

Re-write the piece with all the correct spellings:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Wordsearch

R	F	L	A	R	E	K	B	V	P
O	D	T	N	O	P	J	C	O	D
P	I	R	C	E	R	M	R	I	O
E	N	O	H	Y	A	R	A	D	S
D	G	U	O	L	W	O	B	A	F
E	H	T	R	S	N	P	I	R	L
C	Y	T	R	A	W	L	E	R	A
K	Z	L	O	B	S	T	E	R	G

FLARE

COD

DINGHY

ROPE

CRAB

DECK

TROUT

RAY

RADIO

PRAWN

ANCHOR

LOBSTER

FLAG

TRAWLER

ROE

If you need help with reading, writing, spelling or numeracy contact your local Vocational Education Committee or call 1800 20 20 65

A, B, Sea

- Basic Skills For The Fishing Industry

A basic skills workbook with practical fishing-related worksheets designed for adults working in the fishing industry or who have an interest in fishing.

Coiste Gairmoideachais Chontae na Gaillimhe
(County Galway Vocational Education Committee)

NALA
National Adult Literacy Agency
Áisíneacht Náisiúnta Litearthachta do Aosaigh

EBS

AN ROINN
OIDEACHAIS | DEPARTMENT OF
AGUS SCILEANNA | EDUCATION AND SKILLS

NDP