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**Level 3 – 21st July, 2018**

## World's oldest bread recipe found

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

<https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1807/180721-bread-recipe.html>

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**Please try Levels 0, 1 and 2 (they are easier).**

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# THE ARTICLE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1807/180721-bread-recipe.html>

Researchers have found the world's oldest example of bread. A research team from the universities of Cambridge, Copenhagen and London found ancient breadcrumbs while on an archaeological dig in Jordan. The breadcrumbs were charred and burnt, which is how they survived for so long. The researchers dated the crumbs and found they were roughly 14,400 years old. This means that people in the Stone Age were baking bread. The researchers said humans were making bread 4,000 years earlier than scientists thought. The people who baked the bread lived in Jordan from around 12,500 to 9,500 B.C. They were hunter-gatherers and lived thousands of years before humans settled down to become farmers.

The researchers discovered 24 burnt breadcrumbs. They analyzed them and found they were made from cereal plants such as barley, wheat and oats. Lead researcher, Dr Amaia Otaegui, said the bread took a long time to make. The ancient Jordanians began by grinding cereals into a fine flour. They then mixed the flour with water to make dough. After that, they baked it in the hot ashes of a fireplace or on a hot stone. The bread looked like the flat pitta bread still made across the Middle East today. Another researcher said the bread could be one reason for the agricultural revolution starting. Stone Age people realized it was easier and more convenient to farm the wheat for bread instead of gathering it from the wild.

Sources: <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/archaeologists-discover-evidence-bread-baked-advent-agriculture-180969667/>  
<https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-44846874>  
<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trade-china-eu/forcing-china-on-trade-with-illegal-action-will-not-work-eus-malmstrom-idUSKBN1K912H>

# WARM-UPS

**1. BREAD:** Students walk around the class and talk to other students about bread. 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?

researchers / bread / breadcrumbs / survived / Stone Age / baking / hunter-gatherers  
cereal plants / flour / dough / ashes / Middle East / agricultural revolution / the wild

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

**3. BREAD:** Students A **strongly** believe bread is the most important food in the world; Students B **strongly** believe otherwise. Change partners again and talk about your conversations.

**4. STONE AGE FOOD:** What do you think Stone Age food was like? How does it compare with today's food? Complete this table with your partner(s). Change partners often and share what you wrote.

	Stone Age Food	Comparisons with Today
Bread		
Rice		
Egg dishes		
Meat dishes		
Fish dishes		
Desserts		

**5. DIG:** Spend one minute writing down all of the different words you associate with the word "dig". Share your words with your partner(s) and talk about them. Together, put the words into different categories.

**6. BREADS:** Rank these with your partner. Put the best at the top. Change partners often and share your rankings.

- Pitta bread
- Bagel
- Nan bread
- Baguette
- Bread roll
- Chapatti
- Sandwich bread
- Rye bread

# VOCABULARY MATCHING

## Paragraph 1

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. example          | a. People who belonged to a group who moved around a lot and got food by fishing, killing animals and eating wild vegetables and fruit. |
| 2. ancient          | b. Very, very old.  |
| 3. archaeological   | c. Continued to live or exist, even after danger or hard times.   |
| 4. survived         | d. Something that is very much like all other things of its kind.   |
| 5. roughly          | e. Started to live permanently somewhere.   |
| 6. hunter-gatherers | f. About the study of human history and prehistory through digging old sites and looking at the old things people find.                 |
| 7. settled down     | g. About; approximately.  |

## Paragraph 2

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 8. analyzed    | h. A thick, soft mixture of flour and liquid, used for baking into bread or pastry.  |
| 9. cereal      | i. A powder obtained by grinding wheat, and used to make bread, cakes, and pastry.   |
| 10. flour      | j. A very great and wide-reaching change in the way something works or is organized. |
| 11. dough      | k. Looked at something carefully to find out new things about it.                    |
| 12. ashes      | l. A grain used for food, such as wheat, oats, or corn.                              |
| 13. revolution | m. Involving little trouble or effort.   |
| 14. convenient | n. The powdery stuff left after the burning of something.                            |

# BEFORE READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1807/180721-bread-recipe.html>

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

- a. Archaeologists found an old loaf of bread in Jordan. **T / F**
- b. Breadcrumbs that archaeologists found were burnt. **T / F**
- c. The breadcrumbs were over 14,000 years old. **T / F**
- d. The breadcrumbs come from bread made by hunter-gatherers. **T / F**
- e. Researchers say the breadcrumbs are from bread made from rice. **T / F**
- f. The ancient bread probably looked like the pitta bread of today. **T / F**
- g. The bread started the end of the agricultural revolution. **T / F**
- h. Hunter-gatherers said gathering wild wheat was easier than farming. **T / F**

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

- |                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| <b>1. example</b>     | a. about          |
| <b>2. ancient</b>     | b. favorable      |
| <b>3. found</b>       | c. discovered     |
| <b>4. roughly</b>     | d. examined       |
| <b>5. thought</b>     | e. specimen       |
| <b>6. analyzed</b>    | f. embers         |
| <b>7. fine</b>        | g. cause          |
| <b>8. ashes</b>       | h. very, very old |
| <b>9. reason</b>      | i. powdery        |
| <b>10. convenient</b> | j. believed       |

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

- |                                      |                           |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. the world's oldest                | a. were baking bread      |
| 2. an archaeological                 | b. to farm the wheat      |
| 3. people in the Stone Age           | c. down to become farmers |
| 4. They were hunter-                 | d. the Middle East today  |
| 5. before humans settled             | e. from the wild          |
| 6. they were made from cereal plants | f. gatherers              |
| 7. they baked it in the hot          | g. such as barley         |
| 8. pitta bread still made across     | h. example of bread       |
| 9. it was easier and more convenient | i. ashes of a fireplace   |
| 10. gathering it                     | j. dig in Jordan          |

# GAP FILL

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1807/180721-bread-recipe.html>

Researchers have found the world's oldest (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of bread. A research team from the universities of Cambridge, Copenhagen and London found (2) \_\_\_\_\_ breadcrumbs while on an archaeological (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in Jordan. The breadcrumbs were charred and burnt, which is how they (4) \_\_\_\_\_ for so long. The researchers dated the crumbs and found they were (5) \_\_\_\_\_ 14,400 years old. This means that people in the Stone Age were baking bread. The researchers said humans were making bread 4,000 years earlier than (6) \_\_\_\_\_ thought. The people who baked the bread lived in Jordan from around 12,500 to 9,500 B.C. They were hunter-(7) \_\_\_\_\_ and lived thousands of years before humans settled (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to become farmers.

*dig*  
*roughly*  
*example*  
*gatherers*  
*survived*  
*down*  
*ancient*  
*scientists*

The researchers discovered 24 burnt breadcrumbs. They (9) \_\_\_\_\_ them and found they were made from cereal plants such as barley, (10) \_\_\_\_\_ and oats. Lead researcher, Dr Amaia Otaegui, said the bread took a long time to make. The ancient Jordanians began by grinding (11) \_\_\_\_\_ into a fine flour. They then mixed the flour with water to make (12) \_\_\_\_\_. After that, they baked it in the hot (13) \_\_\_\_\_ of a fireplace or on a hot stone. The bread looked like the (14) \_\_\_\_\_ pitta bread still made across the Middle East today. Another researcher said the bread could be one (15) \_\_\_\_\_ for the agricultural revolution starting. Stone Age people realized it was easier and more convenient to farm the wheat for bread (16) \_\_\_\_\_ of gathering it from the wild.

*flat*  
*wheat*  
*cereals*  
*instead*  
*ashes*  
*reason*  
*analyzed*  
*dough*

# LISTENING – Guess the answers. Listen to check.

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1807/180721-bread-recipe.html>

- 1) Researchers have found the world's oldest \_\_\_\_\_ bread
  - a. exemplar of
  - b. exemplified of
  - c. egg sample of
  - d. example of
- 2) The breadcrumbs were charred and burnt, which is how they \_\_\_\_\_ so long
  - a. served eyed for
  - b. serve eyed for
  - c. survived for
  - d. surveyed for
- 3) humans were making bread 4,000 years earlier than \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. science is thought
  - b. science its thought
  - c. scion twits thought
  - d. scientists thought
- 4) The people who baked the bread lived in Jordan from around 12,500 to \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. 9,500 B.C.
  - b. 9,500 D.C.
  - c. 9,500 M.C.
  - d. 9,500 V.C.
- 5) ... lived thousands of years before humans settled down to \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. became farmers
  - b. beacon farmers
  - c. become farmers
  - d. beak-cone farmers
- 6) They analyzed them and found they were made from \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. cereal plants
  - b. serial plants
  - c. see real plants
  - d. sear real plants
- 7) Lead researcher, Dr Amaia Otaegui, said the bread took a long \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. time to make
  - b. timed to make
  - c. time two make
  - d. times two make
- 8) They then mixed the flour with water to \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. make do
  - b. make dough
  - c. make doubt
  - d. make dew
- 9) Another researcher said the bread could be one reason for the \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. agriculturally revolution
  - b. agricultural revolutions
  - c. agricultural revolution
  - d. agriculture all revolutions
- 10) Stone Age people realized it was easier and \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. amore convenient
  - b. moor convenient
  - c. mower convenient
  - d. more convenient

# LISTENING – Listen and fill in the gaps

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1807/180721-bread-recipe.html>

Researchers have found the world's oldest example of bread. A research team (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of Cambridge, Copenhagen and London found ancient breadcrumbs while on (2) \_\_\_\_\_ in Jordan. The breadcrumbs were charred and burnt, which is (3) \_\_\_\_\_ for so long. The researchers dated the crumbs and found they were roughly 14,400 years old. This means that people in the Stone Age were baking bread. The researchers said (4) \_\_\_\_\_ bread 4,000 years earlier than scientists thought. The people who baked (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in Jordan from around 12,500 to 9,500 B.C. They were hunter-gatherers and lived thousands of years before humans (6) \_\_\_\_\_ become farmers.

The researchers discovered 24 burnt breadcrumbs. They analyzed them and found they were made (7) \_\_\_\_\_ such as barley, wheat and oats. Lead researcher, Dr Amaia Otaegui, said the bread (8) \_\_\_\_\_ time to make. The ancient Jordanians began by grinding cereals into a fine flour. They then mixed the flour with water (9) \_\_\_\_\_. After that, they baked it in the hot ashes of a fireplace or on (10) \_\_\_\_\_. The bread looked like the flat pitta bread still made across the Middle East today. Another researcher said the bread could (11) \_\_\_\_\_ for the agricultural revolution starting. Stone Age people realized it was easier and more convenient to farm the wheat for bread instead (12) \_\_\_\_\_ from the wild.



# COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1807/180721-bread-recipe.html>

1. How many universities did the researchers come from?
2. In what country were breadcrumbs found?
3. How old were the breadcrumbs?
4. Why did the breadcrumbs survive for so long?
5. What kind of people were the people who made the bread?
6. How many breadcrumbs did the researchers find?
7. What did the people grind into a fine flour?
8. What did the people bake the bread on?
9. What did researchers say bread could have caused the beginning of?
10. Where did the ancient people gather wheat from?

# MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1807/180721-bread-recipe.html>

- 1) How many universities did the researchers come from?
  - a) 2
  - b) 3
  - c) 18
  - d) 7
- 2) In what country were breadcrumbs found?
  - a) Turkey
  - b) France
  - c) Syria
  - d) Jordan
- 3) How old were the breadcrumbs?
  - a) roughly 14,400 years old
  - b) 10,000 years old
  - c) over 30,000 years old
  - d) 72,736 years old
- 4) Why did the breadcrumbs survive for so long?
  - a) they were in a museum
  - b) they were fossilized
  - c) they were burnt and charred
  - d) they were trapped in amber
- 5) What kind of people were the people who made the bread?
  - a) farmers
  - b) hunter-gatherers
  - c) kings and queens
  - d) bakers
- 6) How many breadcrumbs did the researchers find?
  - a) 20
  - b) 22
  - c) 24
  - d) 26
- 7) What did the people grind into a fine flour?
  - a) rye
  - b) rice
  - c) ancient weeds
  - d) cereal plants
- 8) What did the people bake the bread on?
  - a) a hot stone
  - b) a pizza oven
  - c) a baking tray
  - d) hot sand
- 9) What did researchers say bread could have caused the beginning of?
  - a) the agricultural revolution
  - b) bakeries
  - c) sandwiches
  - d) obesity
- 10) Where did the ancient people gather wheat from?
  - a) a shop
  - b) the wild
  - c) a bakery
  - d) a farm

# ROLE PLAY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1807/180721-bread-recipe.html>

## **Role A – Pitta Bread**

You think pitta bread is the best kind of bread. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their kinds of bread. Also, tell the others which is the worst of these (and why): baguette, bread roll or sandwich bread.

## **Role B – Baguette**

You think baguette is the best kind of bread. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their kinds of bread. Also, tell the others which is the worst of these (and why): pitta bread, bread roll or sandwich bread.

## **Role C – Bread Roll**

You think bread roll is the best kind of bread. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their kinds of bread. Also, tell the others which is the worst of these (and why): baguette, pitta bread or sandwich bread.

## **Role D – Sandwich Bread**

You think sandwich bread is the best kind of bread. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their kinds of bread. Also, tell the others which is the worst of these (and why): baguette, bread roll or pitta bread.

# AFTER READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1807/180721-bread-recipe.html>

**1. WORD SEARCH:** Look in your dictionary / computer to find collocates, other meanings, information, synonyms ... for the words 'bread' and 'recipe'.

bread	recipe

- 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:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• example</li><li>• dig</li><li>• long</li><li>• humans</li><li>• who</li><li>• thousands</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• analyzed</li><li>• lead</li><li>• began</li><li>• hot</li><li>• reason</li><li>• instead</li></ul>
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# BREAD SURVEY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1807/180721-bread-recipe.html>

Write five GOOD questions about bread 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.

# BREAD 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 'bread'?
3. What do you think of bread?
4. How useful is bread?
5. How healthy is bread?
6. Was Stone Age food healthier than the food we eat today?
7. What else did Stone Age people eat?
8. Would you like to go to a Stone Age restaurant?
9. How did society change when we became farmers?
10. What kind of bread do you like?

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# BREAD 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 'recipe'?
13. What do you think about what you read?
14. What else can we use cereals for?
15. What else can we use flour for?
16. How do you make bread?
17. Is flat bread or risen bread best?
18. Which is better - bread or rice?
19. What would life be like without bread?
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)

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

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## **DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)**

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

# LANGUAGE - CLOZE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1807/180721-bread-recipe.html>

Researchers have found the world's (1) \_\_\_\_\_ example of bread. A research team from the universities of Cambridge, Copenhagen and London found ancient breadcrumbs (2) \_\_\_\_\_ on an archaeological dig in Jordan. The breadcrumbs were charred and (3) \_\_\_\_\_, which is how they survived for so long. The researchers dated the crumbs and found they were roughly 14,400 years old. This means that people (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the Stone Age were baking bread. The researchers said humans were making bread 4,000 years earlier than scientists (5) \_\_\_\_\_. The people who baked the bread lived in Jordan from around 12,500 to 9,500 B.C. They were hunter-gatherers and lived thousands of years before humans settled (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to become farmers.

The researchers discovered 24 burnt breadcrumbs. They analyzed (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and found they were made from cereal plants such (8) \_\_\_\_\_ barley, wheat and oats. Lead researcher, Dr Amaia Otaegui, said the bread took a long time to make. The ancient Jordanians began (9) \_\_\_\_\_ grinding cereals into a fine flour. They then mixed the flour with water to make dough. After that, they baked it in the hot ashes of a fireplace (10) \_\_\_\_\_ on a hot stone. The bread looked like the flat pitta bread still made across the Middle East today. Another researcher said the bread could be (11) \_\_\_\_\_ reason for the agricultural revolution starting. Stone Age people realized it was easier and more convenient to farm the wheat for bread (12) \_\_\_\_\_ of gathering it from the wild.

## Put the correct words from the table below in the above article.

- |     |               |                |               |              |
|-----|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1.  | (a) olden     | (b) older      | (c) oldish    | (d) oldest   |
| 2.  | (a) whiling   | (b) whatsoever | (c) whichever | (d) while    |
| 3.  | (a) burning   | (b) burnt      | (c) burns     | (d) burn     |
| 4.  | (a) at        | (b) on         | (c) in        | (d) to       |
| 5.  | (a) think     | (b) thinks     | (c) thought   | (d) thinking |
| 6.  | (a) down      | (b) over       | (c) up        | (d) on       |
| 7.  | (a) it        | (b) them       | (c) they      | (d) their    |
| 8.  | (a) as        | (b) was        | (c) has       | (d) that's   |
| 9.  | (a) by        | (b) of         | (c) at        | (d) on       |
| 10. | (a) not       | (b) nor        | (c) or        | (d) ore      |
| 11. | (a) major     | (b) big        | (c) one       | (d) that     |
| 12. | (a) steadying | (b) stead      | (c) steady    | (d) instead  |



# SPELLING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1807/180721-bread-recipe.html>

## Paragraph 1

1. the world's oldest lxmaeep of bread
2. ennacit breadcrumbs
3. how they vvesurid for so long
4. they were hoyrglu 14,400 years old
5. They were hunter-trsrehage
6. before humans seteltd down to become farmers

## Paragraph 2

7. They anzdlyae them
8. they were made from clerea plants
9. into a fine ulofr
10. with water to make dhugo
11. the agricultural lintooervu
12. it was easier and more nnneevoitc

# PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1807/180721-bread-recipe.html>

**Number these lines in the correct order.**

- ( ) baked the bread lived in Jordan from around 12,500 to 9,500 B.C. They were hunter-gatherers and lived
- ( **1** ) Researchers have found the world's oldest example of bread. A research team from the universities of Cambridge, Copenhagen
- ( ) reason for the agricultural revolution starting. Stone Age people realized it was easier and more
- ( ) and London found ancient breadcrumbs while on an archaeological dig in Jordan. The breadcrumbs were charred
- ( ) said humans were making bread 4,000 years earlier than scientists thought. The people who
- ( ) to make. The ancient Jordanians began by grinding cereals into a fine flour. They then mixed the flour with water to make
- ( ) as barley, wheat and oats. Lead researcher, Dr Amaia Otaegui, said the bread took a long time
- ( ) convenient to farm the wheat for bread instead of gathering it from the wild.
- ( ) were roughly 14,400 years old. This means that people in the Stone Age were baking bread. The researchers
- ( ) dough. After that, they baked it in the hot ashes of a fireplace or on a hot stone. The bread looked like the flat pitta bread still
- ( ) thousands of years before humans settled down to become farmers.
- ( ) and burnt, which is how they survived for so long. The researchers dated the crumbs and found they
- ( ) made across the Middle East today. Another researcher said the bread could be one
- ( ) The researchers discovered 24 burnt breadcrumbs. They analyzed them and found they were made from cereal plants such

# PUT THE WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1807/180721-bread-recipe.html>

1. oldest of bread . the example world's Researchers found
2. archaeological Jordan . While dig on an in
3. burnt, they The breadcrumbs is which how survived .
4. bread 4,000 years scientists than thought . earlier Making
5. before become settled Years down to farmers . humans
6. researchers breadcrumbs . The 24 burnt discovered
7. flour . Jordanians fine began into by cereals grinding
8. in ashes . hot that, it baked After they
9. starting . agricultural reason One for the revolution
10. to It was farm wheat . the more convenient

# CIRCLE THE CORRECT WORD (20 PAIRS)

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1807/180721-bread-recipe.html>

Researchers have found the world's oldest *exemplar / example* of bread. A research team from the universities *of / for* Cambridge, Copenhagen and London found ancient breadcrumbs while on an archaeological *dig / digger* in Jordan. The breadcrumbs were charred and *burning / burnt*, which is how they survived for so *length / long*. The researchers dated the crumbs and found they were roughly 14,400 years old. This *meaning / means* that people in the Stone Age were *baking / baked* bread. The researchers said humans were making bread 4,000 years earlier than scientists *thought / taught*. The people who baked the bread lived *in / on* Jordan from around 12,500 to 9,500 B.C. They were hunter-gatherers and lived thousands of years before humans settled *up / down* to become farmers.

The researchers *discovered / discovery* 24 burnt breadcrumbs. They analyzed them and found they were made from *serial / cereal* plants such as barley, wheat and *oat / oats*. Lead researcher, Dr Amaia Otaegui, said the bread took a long time *for / to* make. The ancient Jordanians began by grinding cereals into a *fine / finely* flour. They then mixed the flour with water to make dough. After that, they baked *them / it* in the hot ashes of a fireplace or on a hot stone. The bread looked like the flat pitta bread still made *across / cross* the Middle East today. Another researcher said the bread could be one *reason / reasoning* for the agricultural revolution starting. Stone Age people realized it was easier and more *convenience / convenient* to farm the wheat for bread instead of *gathering / gather* it from the wild.

**Talk about the connection between each pair of words in italics, and why the correct word is correct.**

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

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1807/180721-bread-recipe.html>

R\_s\_\_ r c h\_r s h\_v\_ f\_\_ n d t h\_ w\_r l d ' s \_l d\_s t  
\_x\_m p l\_ f b r\_\_ d . A r\_s\_\_ r c h t\_\_ m f r\_m t  
h\_ \_n\_v\_r s\_t\_\_ s \_f C\_m b r\_d g\_, C\_p\_n h\_g\_n \_n d  
L\_n d\_n f\_\_ n d \_n c\_\_ n t b r\_\_ d c r\_m b s w h\_l\_ \_n  
\_n \_r c h\_\_ l\_g\_c\_l d\_g \_n J\_r d\_n . T h\_ b r\_\_ d c  
r\_m b s w\_r\_ c h\_r r\_d \_n d b\_r n t , w h\_c h \_s h\_w  
t h\_y s\_r v\_v\_d f\_r s\_ l\_n g . T h\_ r\_s\_\_ r c h\_r s  
d\_t\_d t h\_ c r\_m b s \_n d f\_\_ n d t h\_y w\_r\_ r\_\_ g h  
l\_y 1 4 , 4 0 0 y\_\_ r s \_l d . T h\_s m\_\_ n s t h\_t  
p\_\_ p l\_ \_n t h\_ S t\_n\_ A g\_ w\_r\_ b\_k\_n g b r\_\_ d . T  
h\_ r\_s\_\_ r c h\_r s s\_\_ d h\_m\_n s w\_r\_ m\_k\_n g b r\_\_  
d 4 , 0 0 0 y\_\_ r s \_\_ r l\_\_ r t h\_n s c\_\_ n t\_s t s t  
h\_\_ g h t . T h\_ p\_\_ p l\_ w h\_ b\_k\_d t h\_ b r\_\_ d  
l\_v\_d \_n J\_r d\_n f r\_m \_r\_\_ n d 1 2 , 5 0 0 t\_ 9 , 5  
0 0 B . C . T h\_y w\_r\_ h\_n t\_r - g\_t h\_r\_r s \_n d  
l\_v\_d t h\_\_ s\_n d s \_f y\_\_ r s b\_f\_r\_ h\_m\_n s s\_t t  
l\_d d\_w n t\_ b\_c\_m\_ f\_r m\_r s .

T h\_ r\_s\_\_ r c h\_r s d\_s c\_v\_r\_d 2 4 b\_r n t b r\_\_ d c  
r\_m b s . T h\_y \_n l\_y z\_d t h\_m \_n d f\_\_ n d t h\_y  
w\_r\_ m\_d\_ f r\_m c\_r\_\_ l p l\_n t s s\_c h \_s b\_r l\_y ,  
w h\_\_ t \_n d \_\_ t s . L\_\_ d r\_s\_\_ r c h\_r , D r A  
m\_\_ O t\_\_ g\_\_ , s\_\_ d t h\_ b r\_\_ d t\_\_ k \_ l\_n g  
t\_m\_ t\_ m\_k\_ . T h\_ \_n c\_\_ n t J\_r d\_n\_\_ n s b\_g\_n b  
y g\_r\_n d\_n g c\_r\_\_ l s \_n t\_\_ f\_n f\_l\_\_ r . T h\_y t  
h\_n m\_x\_d t h\_ f\_l\_\_ r w\_t h w\_t\_r t\_ m\_k\_ d\_\_ g  
h . A f t\_r t h\_t , t h\_y b\_k\_d \_t \_n t h\_ h\_t \_s  
h\_s \_f \_ f\_r p l\_c\_ \_r \_n \_ h\_t s t\_n\_ . T h\_ b r\_\_ d  
l\_\_ k\_d l\_k\_ t h\_ f\_l\_t p\_t t\_ b r\_\_ d s\_t l l m\_d\_ \_c  
r\_s s t h\_ M\_d d l\_ E\_s t t\_d y . A n\_t h\_r r\_s\_\_ r c  
h\_r s\_\_ d t h\_ b r\_\_ d c\_\_ l d b\_\_ n\_ r\_\_ s\_n f\_r t  
h\_ \_g\_r\_c\_l t\_r\_l r\_v\_l\_t\_\_ n s\_t\_r t\_n g . S t\_n\_ A g\_  
p\_\_ p l\_ r\_\_ l\_z\_d \_t w\_s \_\_ s\_\_ r \_n d m\_r\_ c\_n  
v\_n\_\_ n t t\_ f\_r m t h\_ w h\_\_ t f\_r b r\_\_ d \_n s t\_\_  
d \_f g\_t h\_r\_n g \_t f\_r m t h\_ w\_l d .

# PUNCTUATE THE TEXT AND ADD CAPITALS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1807/180721-bread-recipe.html>

researchers have found the worlds oldest example of bread a research team from the universities of cambridge copenhagen and london found ancient breadcrumbs while on an archaeological dig in jordan the breadcrumbs were charred and burnt which is how they survived for so long the researchers dated the crumbs and found they were roughly 14400 years old this means that people in the stone age were baking bread the researchers said humans were making bread 4000 years earlier than scientists thought the people who baked the bread lived in jordan from around 12500 to 9500 bc they were hunter gatherers and lived thousands of years before humans settled down to become farmers

the researchers discovered 24 burnt breadcrumbs they analyzed them and found they were made from cereal plants such as barley wheat and oats lead researcher dr amaia otaegui said the bread took a long time to make the ancient jordanians began by grinding cereals into a fine flour they then mixed the flour with water to make dough after that they baked it in the hot ashes of a fireplace or on a hot stone the bread looked like the flat pitta bread still made across the middle east today another researcher said the bread could be one reason for the agricultural revolution starting stone age people realized it was easier and more convenient to farm the wheat for bread instead of gathering it from the wild.

# PUT A SLASH ( / ) WHERE THE SPACES ARE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1807/180721-bread-recipe.html>

Researchers have found the world's oldest example of bread. A research team from the universities of Cambridge, Copenhagen and London found ancient bread crumbs while on an archaeological dig in Jordan. The bread crumbs were charred and burnt, which is how they survived for so long. The researchers dated the crumbs and found they were roughly 14,400 years old. This means that people in the Stone Age were baking bread. The researchers said humans were making bread 4,000 years earlier than scientists thought. The people who baked the bread lived in Jordan from around 12,500 to 9,500 B.C. They were hunter-gatherers and lived thousands of years before humans settled down to become farmers. The researchers discovered 24 burnt bread crumbs. They analyzed them and found they were made from cereal plants such as barley, wheat and oats. Lead researcher, Dr Amaia Otaegui, said the bread took a long time to make. The ancient Jordanians began by grinding cereals into a fine flour. They then mixed the flour with water to make dough. After that, they baked it in the hot ashes of a fireplace or on a hot stone. The bread looked like the flat pitta bread still made across the Middle East today. Another researcher said the bread could be one reason for the agricultural revolution starting. Stone Age people realized it was easier and more convenient to farm the wheat for bread instead of gathering it from the wild.







# 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. BREAD:** Make a poster about bread. Show your work to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all have similar things?

**4. OLD RECIPES:** Write a magazine article about food from ancient recipes being healthier than the food we eat today. Include imaginary interviews with people who believe this and with people who don't.

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 bread. Ask him/her three questions about it. Give him/her three of your opinions on bread. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your partner(s) will answer your questions.

# ANSWERS

## VOCABULARY (p.4)

1. d    2. b    3. f    4. c    5. g    6. a    7. e  
8. k    9. l    10. i    11. h    12. n    13. j    14. m

## TRUE / FALSE (p.5)

- a F    b T    c T    d T    e F    f T    g F    h F

## SYNONYM MATCH (p.5)

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. example     | a. specimen       |
| 2. ancient     | b. very, very old |
| 3. found       | c. discovered     |
| 4. roughly     | d. about          |
| 5. thought     | e. believed       |
| 6. analyzed    | f. examined       |
| 7. fine        | g. powdery        |
| 8. ashes       | h. embers         |
| 9. reason      | i. cause          |
| 10. convenient | j. favorable      |

## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (p.9)

- Three
- Jordan
- Roughly 14,400 years old
- They were charred and burnt
- Hunter-gatherers / Stone Age people
- 24
- Cereal plants (wheat, barley...)
- A hot stone
- The agricultural revolution
- The wild

## WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER (p.20)

- Researchers found the world's oldest example of bread.
- While on an archaeological dig in Jordan.
- The breadcrumbs burnt, which is how they survived.
- Making bread 4,000 years earlier than scientists thought.
- Years before humans settled down to become farmers.
- The researchers discovered 24 burnt breadcrumbs.
- Jordanians began by grinding cereals into fine flour.
- After that, they baked it in hot ashes.
- One reason for the agricultural revolution starting.
- It was more convenient to farm the wheat.

## MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ (p.10)

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

## ALL OTHER EXERCISES

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