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Level 3 – 16th July, 2019

Insects really feel pain, says new research

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<https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1907/190716-insect-pain.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/1907/190716-insect-pain.html>

New research shows that insects feel pain. The researchers say it isn't the same kind of pain that humans feel. The pain that insects feel is a sensation that is like pain. The research was conducted at the University of Sydney in Australia. Professor Greg Neely, co-author of the research report, said: "People don't really think of insects as feeling any kind of pain, but it's already been shown in lots of different invertebrate animals that they can sense and avoid dangerous [things] that we [think of] as painful." He added: "We knew that insects could sense 'pain' but what we didn't know is that an injury could lead to long-lasting hypersensitivity...in a similar way to human patients' experiences."

The researchers looked at how fruit flies reacted to injuries. The scientists damaged one leg on fruit flies and allowed the leg to heal. They found that after the leg fully healed, the flies became more sensitive and tried harder to protect their legs. Professor Neely said the pain the flies felt stayed in their memory and this changed their behaviour. He said: "After the [insect] is hurt once badly, they are hypersensitive and try to protect themselves for the rest of their lives." Neely says he hopes to carry out more research to better understand how humans feel pain. He said: "We are focused on making new stem cell therapies or drugs that target the underlying cause and stop pain for good."

Sources: <https://www.studyfinds.org/do-bugs-feel-pain-insects-battle-chronic-pain-after-suffering-injury/>
<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2019/07/190712120244.htm>
<https://www.sciencetimes.com/articles/23350/20190713/first-genetic-evidence-insects-experience-chronic-pain-revealed.htm>

WARM-UPS

1. INSECT PAIN: Students walk around the class and talk to other students about insect pain. 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?

research / insects / pain / sensation / animals / dangerous / injury / human / patients
fruit flies / scientists / heal / leg / behaviour / memory / protect / stem cell / therapies

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

3. PAIN: Students A **strongly** believe pain is useful; Students B **strongly** believe it isn't. Change partners again and talk about your conversations.

4. FEELINGS: What kind of feelings might insects have? How do they show this? Complete this table with your partner(s). Change partners often and share what you wrote.

	How Insects Show This	Insects That Show This Most
Pain		
Love		
Fear		
Anger		
Friendliness		
Aggression		

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

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

- fruit flies
- ants
- butterflies
- worms
- cockroaches
- mosquitos
- bees
- grasshoppers

VOCABULARY MATCHING

Paragraph 1

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. sensation | a. Feel that something is happening. |
| 2. conducted | b. A writer of a book, article, or report. |
| 3. author | c. Organized and carried out. |
| 4. invertebrate | d. An instance of the body being harmed or damaged. |
| 5. sense | e. A physical feeling from something that happens to or comes into contact with the body. |
| 6. avoid | f. An animal with no backbone. |
| 7. injury | g. Keep away from or stop oneself from doing something. |

Paragraph 2

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 8. reacted | h. The part of the brain that stores and remembers information. |
| 9. heal | i. Paid a lot of attention to. |
| 10. sensitive | j. Keep safe from harm or injury. |
| 11. memory | k. Make an injury healthy again. |
| 12. protect | l. The treatment of mental problems by speaking to people. |
| 13. focused on | m. Respond or behave in a particular way in response to something. |
| 14. therapy | n. Easily damaged, injured, or worried by small changes. |

BEFORE READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1907/190716-insect-pain.html>

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

- a. Insects feel the same kind of pain as humans feel. **T / F**
- b. The research was conducted at a university in Austria. **T / F**
- c. The article mentioned animals that do not have a backbone. **T / F**
- d. Insects do not experience any form of long-lasting hyper-sensitivity. **T / F**
- e. Scientists damaged the legs of fruit flies to test whether they feel pain. **T / F**
- f. Flies were more sensitive after injuries and tried to protect injured parts. **T / F**
- g. The article said insects quickly lose their sensitivity after injuries. **T / F**
- h. A researcher hopes his work on insects will stop pain in humans. **T / F**

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

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. kind | a. injured |
| 2. sensation | b. comparable |
| 3. conducted | c. reason |
| 4. animals | d. feeling |
| 5. similar | e. responded |
| 6. reacted | f. creatures |
| 7. healed | g. type |
| 8. hurt | h. medicines |
| 9. drugs | i. got better |
| 10. cause | j. carried out |

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

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. the same kind of pain that | a. to heal |
| 2. co-author of | b. hyper-sensitivity |
| 3. they can sense and | c. or drugs |
| 4. an injury could lead to long-lasting | d. humans feel |
| 5. in a similar | e. of their lives |
| 6. researchers looked at how fruit flies | f. avoid dangerous things |
| 7. allowed the leg | g. reacted to injuries |
| 8. the pain the flies felt stayed | h. way |
| 9. for the rest | i. in their memory |
| 10. making new stem cell therapies | j. the research |

GAP FILL

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1907/190716-insect-pain.html>

New research shows that insects feel pain. The researchers say it isn't the same (1) _____ of pain that humans feel. The pain that insects feel is a sensation that is like pain. The research was (2) _____ at the University of Sydney in Australia. Professor Greg Neely, co-(3) _____ of the research report, said: "People don't really think of insects as feeling any kind of pain, but it's (4) _____ been shown in lots of different invertebrate animals that they can (5) _____ and avoid dangerous [things] that we [think of] as (6) _____." He added: "We knew that insects could sense 'pain' but what we didn't know is that an (7) _____ could lead to long-lasting hyper-sensitivity...in a (8) _____ way to human patients' experiences."

painful
kind
similar
already
conducted
injury
sense
author

The researchers looked at how fruit flies (9) _____ to injuries. The scientists damaged one leg on fruit flies and (10) _____ the leg to heal. They found that after the leg fully (11) _____, the flies became more sensitive and tried harder to protect their legs. Professor Neely said the pain the flies felt stayed in their (12) _____ and this changed their behaviour. He said: "After the [insect] is hurt once (13) _____, they are hypersensitive and try to protect themselves for the (14) _____ of their lives." Neely says he hopes to carry out more research to better understand how humans feel pain. He said: "We are focused on making new stem cell therapies or (15) _____ that target the underlying (16) _____ and stop pain for good."

healed
drugs
reacted
cause
badly
allowed
memory
rest

LISTENING – Guess the answers. Listen to check.

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1907/190716-insect-pain.html>

- 1) The pain that insects feel is a sensation that _____
 - a. is liked pain
 - b. is likes pain
 - c. is likely pain
 - d. is like pain
- 2) People don't really think of insects as feeling _____ pain
 - a. any kind of
 - b. any kindred of
 - c. any kinder of
 - d. any kindly of
- 3) lots of different invertebrate animals that they can sense _____ things
 - a. and avoids dangerous
 - b. and avoid dangerous
 - c. and avoid dangers
 - d. and avoids dangers
- 4) We knew that insects could sense 'pain' but what we didn't know is that _____
 - a. and injury could
 - b. an injuries could
 - c. an injury could
 - d. and injurious could
- 5) lead to long-lasting hyper-sensitivity...in a similar way to human _____
 - a. patience experiences
 - b. patients' experience is
 - c. patients' experiences
 - d. patience experience is
- 6) The researchers looked at how fruit flies _____
 - a. react it two injuries
 - b. reacted to injuries
 - c. reacted too injuries
 - d. react it to injuries
- 7) The scientists damaged one leg on fruit flies and allowed the _____
 - a. leg to hail
 - b. leg to feel
 - c. leg to heel
 - d. leg to heal
- 8) the flies became more sensitive and tried harder to _____
 - a. protect the legs
 - b. protect they're legs
 - c. protect there legs
 - d. protect their legs
- 9) they are hypersensitive and try to protect themselves for the _____ lives
 - a. rest of their
 - b. lest of their
 - c. best of their
 - d. west of their
- 10) We are focused on making new stem cell _____ drugs
 - a. therapy sore
 - b. therapy soar
 - c. therapies or
 - d. therapy or

LISTENING – Listen and fill in the gaps

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1907/190716-insect-pain.html>

New research shows that insects feel pain. The researchers say it isn't the (1) _____ pain that humans feel. The pain that insects feel is a sensation that is like pain. The research (2) _____ the University of Sydney in Australia. Professor Greg Neely, co-author of the research report, said: "People don't (3) _____ insects as feeling any kind of pain, but it's already been shown in lots of different invertebrate animals that they can (4) _____ dangerous [things] that we [think of] as painful." He added: "We knew that insects could sense 'pain' but what we didn't know is (5) _____ could lead to long-lasting hyper-sensitivity... (6) _____ way to human patients' experiences."

The researchers looked at how (7) _____ to injuries. The scientists damaged one leg on fruit flies and allowed the leg to heal. They found that after the (8) _____, the flies became more sensitive and tried harder to protect their legs. Professor Neely said the pain the flies felt stayed (9) _____ and this changed their behaviour. He said: "After the [insect] is hurt once badly, they are hypersensitive and (10) _____ themselves for the rest of their lives." Neely says he hopes to carry out more research to better understand how (11) _____. He said: "We are focused on making new stem cell therapies or drugs (12) _____ underlying cause and stop pain for good."

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1907/190716-insect-pain.html>

1. What kind of pain did the article say insects felt?
2. At which university was this research carried out?
3. Who is Greg Neely?
4. What kind of animals did the article say avoided dangerous things?
5. What long-lasting thing could an injury lead to in insects?
6. What kind of insects did researchers use in their research?
7. What part of the insects' body did researchers harm?
8. What did the insects do to their injured body parts after they healed?
9. For how long do insects protect themselves after being injured?
10. What does a researcher want to stop for good?

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1907/190716-insect-pain.html>

- 1) What kind of pain did the article say insects felt?
 - a) severe pain
 - b) mild pain
 - c) a sensation like pain
 - d) an imagined pain
- 2) At which university was this research carried out?
 - a) University of Sydney
 - b) University of Tokyo
 - c) University of London
 - d) University of Brasilia
- 3) Who is Greg Neely?
 - a) an insect rights activist
 - b) an insect expert
 - c) a beetle collector
 - d) a professor
- 4) What kind of animals did the article say avoided dangerous things?
 - a) marsupials
 - b) invertebrate animals
 - c) jellyfish
 - d) elephants
- 5) What long-lasting thing could an injury lead to in insects?
 - a) fear
 - b) stronger legs
 - c) hyper-sensitivity
 - d) increased aggression
- 6) What kind of insects did researchers use in their research?
 - a) honey bees
 - b) fruit flies
 - c) ants
 - d) silkworms
- 7) What part of the insects' body did researchers harm?
 - a) their stomachs
 - b) their tails
 - c) their wings
 - d) their legs
- 8) What did the insects do to their injured body parts after they healed?
 - a) grow hair on them
 - b) protect them
 - c) let them go
 - d) make them stronger
- 9) For how long do insects protect themselves after being injured?
 - a) for the rest of their lives
 - b) a few seconds
 - c) hours
 - d) a week or two
- 10) What does a researcher want to stop for good?
 - a) pain in insects
 - b) injuries to insects
 - c) experiments on insects
 - d) pain in humans

ROLE PLAY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1907/190716-insect-pain.html>

Role A – Bees

You think bees are the best insects. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their insects. Also, tell the others which is the worst of these (and why): ants, worms or spiders.

Role B – Ants

You think ants are the best insects. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their insects. Also, tell the others which is the worst of these (and why): bees, worms or spiders.

Role C – Worms

You think worms are the best insects. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their insects. Also, tell the others which is the worst of these (and why): ants, bees or spiders.

Role D – Spiders

You think spiders are the best insects. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their insects. Also, tell the others which is the worst of these (and why): ants, worms or bees.

AFTER READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1907/190716-insect-pain.html>

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

insect	pain

- 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">• same• conducted• think• lots• added• long	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• fruit• fully• memory• once• carry• good
--	--

INSECT PAIN SURVEY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1907/190716-insect-pain.html>

Write five GOOD questions about insect pain 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.

INSECT PAIN 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 'pain'?
3. What kind of pain do you think insects feel?
4. Do you harm or kill insects?
5. When was the last time you were in pain?
6. Has an insect ever caused you pain?
7. What other feelings do insects have?
8. How intelligent are insects?
9. What are your favourite insects?
10. How useful do you think this research is?

Insects really feel pain, says new research – 16th July, 2019
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INSECT PAIN 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 'insect'?
13. What do you think about what you read?
14. How bad is it to harm insects?
15. Should people never kill insects?
16. What are the scariest insects?
17. Should scientists create drugs to stop insects' pain?
18. What do you do when you feel pain?
19. Will you care more for insects after reading this?
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/1907/190716-insect-pain.html>

New research shows that insects feel pain. The researchers say it isn't the (1) _____ kind of pain that humans feel. The pain (2) _____ insects feel is a sensation that is like pain. The research was conducted at the University of Sydney in Australia. Professor Greg Neely, (3) _____-author of the research report, said: "People don't really think of insects as feeling any kind of pain, but it's already been shown in lots of different invertebrate animals that they can (4) _____ and avoid dangerous [things] that we [think of] as painful." He added: "We knew that insects could sense 'pain' but what we didn't know is that an (5) _____ could lead to long-lasting hyper-sensitivity...in a similar (6) _____ to human patients' experiences."

The researchers looked at how fruit flies (7) _____ to injuries. The scientists damaged one leg on fruit flies and allowed the leg to heal. They found that after the leg (8) _____ healed, the flies became more sensitive and tried harder to protect their legs. Professor Neely said the pain the flies felt stayed in their (9) _____ and this changed their behaviour. He said: "After the [insect] is hurt once (10) _____, they are hypersensitive and try to protect themselves for the rest of their lives." Neely says he hopes to carry (11) _____ more research to better understand how humans feel pain. He said: "We are focused on making new stem cell therapies or drugs that (12) _____ the underlying cause and stop pain for good."

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

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. | (a) sameness | (b) similarity | (c) same | (d) sample |
| 2. | (a) that | (b) what | (c) hat | (d) thus |
| 3. | (a) co | (b) no | (c) do | (d) to |
| 4. | (a) sense | (b) scents | (c) seance | (d) scants |
| 5. | (a) injured | (b) injury | (c) jury | (d) injurious |
| 6. | (a) allow | (b) which | (c) thought | (d) way |
| 7. | (a) rejected | (b) rejoiced | (c) reacted | (d) reached |
| 8. | (a) felled | (b) fall | (c) filled | (d) fully |
| 9. | (a) memory | (b) remember | (c) memorize | (d) member |
| 10. | (a) oddly | (b) badly | (c) goodly | (d) sadly |
| 11. | (a) up | (b) out | (c) in | (d) down |
| 12. | (a) aim | (b) goal | (c) target | (d) focus |

SPELLING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1907/190716-insect-pain.html>

Paragraph 1

1. a oenntsias that is like pain
2. co-utraoh of the research report
3. dvaio dangerous things
4. insects could sesne 'pain'
5. in a msairil way
6. human patients' prcexinsee

Paragraph 2

7. how fruit flies reacted to sriunie
8. the flies became more vsitnese
9. tried harder to ctorpte their legs
10. stayed in their mroyne
11. pehraits or drugs
12. arettg the underlying cause

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1907/190716-insect-pain.html>

Number these lines in the correct order.

- () University of Sydney in Australia. Professor Greg Neely, co-author of the research report, said: "People don't really
- () on making new stem cell therapies or drugs that target the underlying cause and stop pain for good."
- () animals that they can sense and avoid dangerous [things] that we [think of] as painful." He added: "We knew
- () think of insects as feeling any kind of pain, but it's already been shown in lots of different invertebrate
- () flies and allowed the leg to heal. They found that after the leg fully healed, the flies became more
- (**1**) New research shows that insects feel pain. The researchers say it isn't the same kind of pain that humans
- () The researchers looked at how fruit flies reacted to injuries. The scientists damaged one leg on fruit
- () that insects could sense 'pain' but what we didn't know is that an injury could lead to long-
- () sensitive and tried harder to protect their legs. Professor Neely said the pain the flies felt stayed in their
- () memory and this changed their behaviour. He said: "After the [insect] is hurt once badly, they are hypersensitive and try to
- () lasting hyper-sensitivity...in a similar way to human patients' experiences."
- () protect themselves for the rest of their lives." Neely says he hopes to carry
- () feel. The pain that insects feel is a sensation that is like pain. The research was conducted at the
- () out more research to better understand how humans feel pain. He said: "We are focused

PUT THE WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1907/190716-insect-pain.html>

1. of same pain kind humans that The feel .
2. pain insects a that feel sensation . The is
3. lots of different in animals . invertebrate Shown
4. long-lasting An to lead injury hyper-sensitivity . could
5. human a patients' similar to In experiences . way
6. reacted to Looked how at injuries . flies fruit
7. on one scientists leg fruit flies . damaged The
8. themselves of rest for their the lives . Protect
9. feel to Research pain . understand humans how better
10. that underlying Therapies the or drugs target cause .

CIRCLE THE CORRECT WORD (20 PAIRS)

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1907/190716-insect-pain.html>

New research shows that *insect / insects* feel pain. The researchers say it isn't the *same / similar* kind of pain that humans feel. The pain that insects feel is a *sensation / sensational* that is like pain. The research was *conduction / conducted* at the University of Sydney in Australia. Professor Greg Neely, co-author of the research report, said: "People don't really think of insects *was / as* feeling any kind of pain, but it's already been *shown / showing* in lots of different invertebrate animals that they can *sense / scents* and avoid dangerous [things] that we [think of] as *painful / pained*." He added: "We knew that insects could sense 'pain' but what we didn't know is that an *injury / injured* could lead to long-lasting hyper-sensitivity...in a *same / similar* way to human patients' experiences."

The researchers looked at how *fruity / fruit* flies reacted to injuries. The scientists *damaged / damaging* one leg on fruit flies and allowed the leg to *heel / heal*. They found that after the leg *fully / full* healed, the flies became more sensitive and tried harder to *project / protect* their legs. Professor Neely said the pain the flies felt stayed in their *remember / memory* and this changed their behaviour. He said: "After the [insect] is hurt once badly, they are hypersensitive and try to protect themselves for the *lest / rest* of their lives." Neely says he hopes to carry *up / out* more research to better understand how humans feel pain. He said: "We are *hocus pocus / focused* on making new stem cell therapies or drugs that target the underlying cause and stop *paining / pain* for good."

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/1907/190716-insect-pain.html>

N_w r_s__ rch sh_w s th_t _n s_c t s f__ l p__ n . Th_ r_s__ rch_r s s_y _t _s n't th_ s_m_ k_n d _f p__ n th_t h_m_n s f__ l . Th_ p__ n th_t _n s_c t s f__ l _s _ s_n s_t__ n th_t _s l_k_ p__ n . Th_ r_s__ rch w_s c_n d_c t_d _t th_ U_n v_r s_t y _f S_y d_n y _n A_s t_r_l__ . P_r_f_s s_r G_r_g N__ l y , c_-_ th_r _f th_ r_s__ rch r_p_r t , s__ d : " P__ p_l_ d_n 't r__ l_l y th_n k _f _n s_c t s _s f__ l_n g _n y k_n d _f p__ n , b_t _t 's _l_r__ d y b__ n sh_w n _n l_t s _f d_f f_r_n t _n v_r t_b_r_t_ _n_m_l s th_t th_y c_n s_n s_ _n d _v__ d _d_n g_r__ s [th_n g s] th_t w_ [th_n k _f] _s p__ n f_l ." H__ d_d_d : " W_ k_n_w th_t _n s_c t s c__ l_d s_n s_ 'p__ n' b_t w_h_t w_ d_d_n 't k_n_w _s t h_t _n _n_j_r y c__ l_d l__ d t_l_n g - l_s t_n g h_y p_r - s_n s_t_v_t y . . . _n _s_m_l_r w_y t_ h_m_n p_t__ n t s ' _x p_r__ n c_s . "

Th_ r_s__ rch_r s l__ k_d _t h_w f_r__ t f_l__ s r__ c_t_d t_ _n_j_r__ s . Th_ s_c__ n_t_s_t s d_m_g_d _n_l_g _n f_r__ t f_l__ s _n d _l_l_w_d th_ l_g t_ h__ l . Th_y f__ n_d th_t _f_t_r th_ l_g f_l_l y h__ l_d , th_ f_l__ s b_c_m_ m_r_ s_n s_t_v_ _n d t_r__ d h_r_d_r t_p_r_t_c_t th__ r_l_g s . P_r_f_s s_r N__ l_y s__ d th_ p__ n th_ f_l__ s f_l_t s_t_y_d _n th__ r_m_m_r_y _n d th_s c_h_n_g_d th__ r_b_h_v__r . H_ s__ d : " A_f_t_r th_ [_n s_c t] _s h_r_t _n_c_ b_d_l y , th_y _r_ h_y_p_r_s_n s_t_v_ _n d t_r_y t_ p_r_t_c_t th_m_s_l_v_s f_r th_ r_s_t _f t h__ r_l_v_s ." N__ l_y s_y s h_ h_p_s t_ c_r_r y __ t_m_r_ r_s__ rch t_ b_t_t_r _n_d_r_s_t_n_d h_w h_m_n s f__ l p__ n . H_ s__ d : " W_ _r_ f_c_s_d _n_m_k_n_g n_w s_t_m c_l_l th_r_p__ s _r_d_r_g_s th_t t_r_g_t th_ _n_d_r_l_y_n_g c__ s_ _n d s_t_p p__ n f_r g__ d . "

PUNCTUATE THE TEXT AND ADD CAPITALS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1907/190716-insect-pain.html>

new research shows that insects feel pain the researchers say it isnt the same kind of pain that humans feel the pain that insects feel is a sensation that is like pain the research was conducted at the university of sydney in australia professor greg neely coauthor of the research report said people dont really think of insects as feeling any kind of pain but its already been shown in lots of different invertebrate animals that they can sense and avoid dangerous things that we think of as painful he added we knew that insects could sense pain but what we didnt know is that an injury could lead to longlasting hypersensitivity in a similar way to human patients experiences the researchers looked at how fruit flies reacted to injuries the scientists damaged one leg on fruit flies and allowed the leg to heal they found that after the leg fully healed the flies became more sensitive and tried harder to protect their legs professor neely said the pain the flies felt stayed in their memory and this changed their behaviour he said after the insect is hurt once badly they are hypersensitive and try to protect themselves for the rest of their lives neely says he hopes to carry out more research to better understand how humans feel pain he said we are focused on making new stem cell therapies or drugs that target the underlying cause and stop pain for good"

PUT A SLASH (/) WHERE THE SPACES ARE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1907/190716-insect-pain.html>

New research shows that insects feel pain. The researchers say it isn't the same kind of pain that humans feel. The pain that insects feel is a sensation that is like pain. The research was conducted at the University of Sydney in Australia. Professor Greg Neely, co-author of the research report, said: "People don't really think of insects as feeling any kind of pain, but it's already been shown in lots of different invertebrate animals that they can sense and avoid dangerous [things] that we [think of] as painful." Headed: "We knew that insects could sense 'pain' but what we didn't know is that an injury could lead to long-lasting hyper-sensitivity... in a similar way to human patients' experiences." The researchers looked at how fruit flies reacted to injuries. The scientists damaged one leg on the flies and allowed the leg to heal. They found that after the leg fully healed, the flies became more sensitive and tried harder to protect their legs. Professor Neely said the pain the flies felt stayed in their memory and this changed their behaviour. He said: "After the [insect] is hurt once badly, they are hypersensitive and try to protect themselves for the rest of their lives." Neely says she hopes to carry out more research to better understand how humans feel pain. He said: "We are focused on making new stem cell therapies or drugs that target the underlying cause and stop pain for good."

HOMWORK

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. INSECT PAIN: Make a poster about insect pain. Show your work to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all have similar things?

4. INSECT RESEARCH: Write a magazine article about we shouldn't be spending money on researching insects. Include imaginary interviews with people who are for and against this.

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

5. WHAT HAPPENED NEXT? Write a newspaper article about the next stage in this news story. Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

6. LETTER: Write a letter to an expert on insect pain. Ask him/her three questions about it. Give him/her three of your ideas on what we can learn from this study. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your partner(s) will answer your questions.

ANSWERS

VOCABULARY (p.4)

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

TRUE / FALSE (p.5)

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

SYNONYM MATCH (p.5)

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. kind | a. type |
| 2. sensation | b. feeling |
| 3. conducted | c. carried out |
| 4. animals | d. creatures |
| 5. similar | e. comparable |
| 6. reacted | f. responded |
| 7. healed | g. got better |
| 8. hurt | h. injured |
| 9. drugs | i. medicines |
| 10. cause | j. reason |

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (p.9)

1. A sensation like pain
2. University of Sydney
3. A professor who did the research
4. Invertebrate animals
5. Hyper-sensitivity
6. Fruit flies
7. Their legs
8. Protect them
9. For the rest of their lives
10. Pain in humans

WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER (p.20)

1. The same kind of pain that humans feel.
2. The pain that insects feel is a sensation.
3. Shown in lots of different invertebrate animals.
4. An injury could lead to long-lasting hyper-sensitivity.
5. In a similar way to human patients' experiences.
6. Looked at how fruit flies reacted to injuries.
7. The scientists damaged one leg on fruit flies.
8. Protect themselves for the rest of their lives.
9. Research to better understand how humans feel pain.
10. Therapies or drugs that target the underlying cause.

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ (p.10)

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

ALL OTHER EXERCISES

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