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Level 3

Scientists close to cure for the common cold

18th May, 2018

<https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1805/180518-cold-cure.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/1805/180518-cold-cure.html>

British researchers say they are close to finding a cure for the common cold. Scientists have worked for decades on a medicine that would help to end colds. The biggest problem for researchers was finding a drug that could fight the hundreds of types of viruses that can cause a cold. The viruses are difficult to find and they change very quickly so they can fight against new drugs. Until now, there has been no way to treat cold viruses, so we all have to suffer every winter. However, scientists have developed a special molecule that could make colds a thing of the past. They tested the molecule and found that it blocked the viruses that cause colds. The molecule stopped the viruses from working in the body.

The usual treatment for a common cold is to take medicines or remedies for the different symptoms. We might take one thing for a sore throat and another thing for a runny nose or a fever. Different viruses can cause different symptoms. The researchers believe the new molecule could stop all symptoms from developing. Lead researcher Ed Tate, from London's Imperial College, said it could help millions of people end their suffering. Most of us catch a cold several times a year. Dr Tate said it could also help people with more serious problems, saying: "The common cold is an inconvenience for most of us, but it can cause serious complications in people with conditions like asthma."

Sources: <https://www.webmd.com/cold-and-flu/news/20180515/scientists-are-targeting-the-common-cold>
<https://www.medicaldaily.com/new-cure-common-cold-targets-human-protein-instead-virus-424150>
<https://www.natureworldnews.com/articles/38879/20180515/common-cold-cure-new-molecule-that-doesnt-even-attack-the-virus-could-hold-the-key.htm>

WARM-UPS

1. COLDS: Students walk around the class and talk to other students about colds. 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 / cure / cold / problem / change / virus / suffer / winter / molecule / body treatment / symptoms / sore throat / millions / several / inconvenience / asthma

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

3. A THING OF THE PAST: Students A **strongly** believe all disease will one day be a thing of the past; Students B **strongly** believe the opposite. Change partners again and talk about your conversations.

4. REMEDIES: What are your remedies for these things? Complete this table with your partner(s). Change partners often and share what you wrote.

	Remedy	How well it works	Why?
Cold			
Tiredness			
Headache			
Stomach ache			
Broken heart			
Stress			

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

6. SYMPTOMS: Rank these with your partner. Put the worst symptoms of a cold at the top. Change partners often and share your rankings.

- runny nose
- fever
- headache
- sore throat
- the chills
- no energy
- cough
- joint pain

VOCABULARY MATCHING

Paragraph 1

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1. cure | a. A period (length of time) of ten years. |
| 2. decades | b. A group of atoms joined together. |
| 3. types | c. Experience something bad or unpleasant. |
| 4. viruses | d. Do something or give medical care to make an illness, disease or injury better. |
| 5. treat | e. Very, very, very small things that go into our body and make us ill (or kill us). |
| 6. suffer | f. Something that will make a disease, illness or problem go away. |
| 7. molecule | g. Kinds of things; sorts of things. |

Paragraph 2

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 8. treatment | h. A small number that is bigger than two. |
| 9. remedies | i. Starting and growing bigger. |
| 10. symptoms | j. When your body is too, too hot. |
| 11. fever | k. The medical care you receive from doctors, nurses, etc. |
| 12. developing | l. Things that make trouble or difficulty in your life. |
| 13. several | m. Medicines and drugs to make your body or mind better. |
| 14. inconvenience | n. The signs of an illness or disease. |

BEFORE READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1805/180518-cold-cure.html>

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

- a. Scientists have tried to find a cure for the cold for 20 or more years. **T / F**
- b. There are over a hundred viruses that can cause a common cold. **T / F**
- c. Cold viruses change quickly so it's difficult for drugs to fight them. **T / F**
- d. A molecule was unable to stop cold viruses from working in the body. **T / F**
- e. People usually take one medicine for all the different cold symptoms. **T / F**
- f. Researchers say we take the same medicine for a fever and runny nose. **T / F**
- g. A doctor said the new molecule would help billions of people. **T / F**
- h. The doctor said the common cold was a convenience for many of us. **T / F**

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

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. close | a. illnesses |
| 2. medicine | b. history |
| 3. types | c. hurt |
| 4. suffer | d. problem |
| 5. a thing of the past | e. drug |
| 6. usual | f. a number of |
| 7. symptoms | g. normal |
| 8. several | h. near |
| 9. inconvenience | i. signs |
| 10. conditions | j. kinds |

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

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. Scientists have worked for | a. for a sore throat |
| 2. there has been no way to treat | b. working in the body |
| 3. make colds a thing of | c. end their suffering |
| 4. it blocked the viruses that | d. cold viruses |
| 5. The molecule stopped the viruses from | e. for a common cold |
| 6. The usual treatment | f. the past |
| 7. We might take one thing | g. nose |
| 8. a runny | h. cause colds |
| 9. it could help millions of people | i. complications |
| 10. it can cause serious | j. decades |

GAP FILL

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1805/180518-cold-cure.html>

British researchers say they are close to finding a (1) _____ for the common cold. Scientists have worked for (2) _____ on a medicine that would help to end colds. The biggest problem for researchers was finding a drug that could fight the (3) _____ of types of viruses that can cause a cold. The viruses are difficult to find and they change very (4) _____ so they can fight against new drugs. Until now, there has been no (5) _____ to treat cold viruses, so we all have to suffer every winter. However, scientists have developed a (6) _____ molecule that could make colds a thing of the past. They tested the molecule and found that it blocked the (7) _____ that cause colds. The molecule stopped the viruses from working in the (8) _____.

hundreds
way
body
decades
viruses
cure
quickly
special

The usual (9) _____ for a common cold is to take medicines or remedies for the different symptoms. We might take one thing for a (10) _____ throat and another thing for a (11) _____ nose or a fever. Different viruses can cause different symptoms. The researchers believe the new molecule could stop all (12) _____ from developing. Lead researcher Ed Tate, from London's Imperial College, said it could help (13) _____ of people end their suffering. Most of us catch a cold (14) _____ times a year. Dr Tate said it could also help people with more serious problems, saying: "The common cold is an (15) _____ for most of us, but it can cause serious complications in people with (16) _____ like asthma."

symptoms
sore
inconvenience
millions
treatment
conditions
runny
several

LISTENING – Guess the answers. Listen to check.

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1805/180518-cold-cure.html>

- 1) a drug that could fight the hundreds of _____
 - a. types of virus is
 - b. type of viruses
 - c. types of viruses
 - d. types off viruses
- 2) viruses are difficult to find and they change very quickly so they can fight _____
 - a. against new drug
 - b. a gains new drugs
 - c. against knew drugs
 - d. against new drugs
- 3) scientists have developed a special molecule that could make colds _____ past
 - a. a thing of the
 - b. a thing of a
 - c. a thing offer
 - d. a thing off the
- 4) They tested the molecule and found that it _____
 - a. blacked the viruses
 - b. blocked the viruses
 - c. bloc the viruses
 - d. block the viruses
- 5) The molecule stopped the viruses from working _____
 - a. in the body
 - b. in the bodily
 - c. in the bodice
 - d. in the bodies
- 6) The usual treatment for a common cold is to take medicines _____
 - a. or remedy is
 - b. or remediates
 - c. or remediate
 - d. or remedies
- 7) We might take one thing for a sore throat and another thing for a runny _____ fever
 - a. nose or a
 - b. ear or a
 - c. eye or a
 - d. head or a
- 8) it could help millions of people _____
 - a. end there suffering
 - b. end they're suffering
 - c. end them suffering
 - d. end their suffering
- 9) The common cold is an inconvenience for _____
 - a. most of us
 - b. much of they
 - c. must of us
 - d. most of them
- 10) it can cause serious complications in people with conditions _____
 - a. likes asthma
 - b. like asthma
 - c. liked asthma
 - d. liken asthma

LISTENING – Listen and fill in the gaps

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1805/180518-cold-cure.html>

British researchers say they are (1) _____ a cure for the common cold. Scientists have (2) _____ on a medicine that would help to end colds. The biggest problem for researchers was finding a drug that could fight the hundreds of (3) _____ that can cause a cold. The viruses are difficult to find and they change very quickly so they can fight against new drugs. Until now, there has been no (4) _____ cold viruses, so we all have to suffer every winter. However, scientists have developed a special molecule that could make colds a thing (5) _____. They tested the molecule and found that it blocked the viruses that cause colds. The molecule stopped the viruses from (6) _____ body.

The usual treatment for a common cold (7) _____ medicines or remedies for the different symptoms. We might take one thing for a sore throat and another thing (8) _____ nose or a fever. Different viruses can cause different symptoms. The researchers believe the new molecule (9) _____ symptoms from developing. Lead researcher Ed Tate, from London's Imperial College, said it could help (10) _____ end their suffering. Most of us catch a cold several times a year. Dr Tate said it could also help people (11) _____ problems, saying: "The common cold is an inconvenience for most of us, but (12) _____ serious complications in people with conditions like asthma."

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1805/180518-cold-cure.html>

1. Where are the researchers from?
2. How long have scientists been trying to find a cold medicine?
3. When did the article say we suffer?
4. What might a special molecule make colds?
5. What did the molecule do to cold viruses?
6. What kind of nose was mentioned in the article?
7. What can cause different symptoms?
8. How many people did a researcher say the new molecule could help?
9. How often do most of us catch a cold?
10. What did a researcher say a cold was for most of us?

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1805/180518-cold-cure.html>

- 1) Where are the researchers from?
 - a) the UN
 - b) the UK
 - c) the USA
 - d) the UAE
- 2) How long have scientists been trying to find a cold medicine?
 - a) since the beginning of time
 - b) since the 16th century
 - c) 8 years
 - d) for decades
- 3) When did the article say we suffer?
 - a) every winter
 - b) in the mornings
 - c) in bed
 - d) after a heavy meal
- 4) What might a special molecule make colds?
 - a) more varied
 - b) dangerous
 - c) a thing of the past
 - d) stronger
- 5) What did the molecule do to cold viruses?
 - a) put them to sleep
 - b) stopped them from working
 - c) killed them
 - d) gave them a cold
- 6) What kind of nose was mentioned in the article?
 - a) a runny nose
 - b) a big nose
 - c) an itchy nose
 - d) a red nose
- 7) What can cause different symptoms?
 - a) doctors
 - b) medicine
 - c) different viruses
 - d) fevers
- 8) How many people did a researcher say the new molecule could help?
 - a) millions
 - b) 38
 - c) quite a few
 - d) billions
- 9) How often do most of us catch a cold?
 - a) a few times a year
 - b) once in a lifetime
 - c) every other month
 - d) all the time
- 10) What did a researcher say a cold was for most of us?
 - a) a dangerous disease
 - b) a convenience
 - c) life and death
 - d) an inconvenience

ROLE PLAY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1805/180518-cold-cure.html>

Role A – Runny Nose

You think a runny nose is the worst thing about having a cold. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their things aren't as bad and how they can cure them. Also, tell the others which is the least annoying of these (and why): a sore throat, a fever or a headache.

Role B – Sore Throat

You think a sore throat is the worst thing about having a cold. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their things aren't as bad and how they can cure them. Also, tell the others which is the least annoying of these (and why): a runny nose, a fever or a headache.

Role C – Fever

You think a fever is the worst thing about having a cold. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their things aren't as bad and how they can cure them. Also, tell the others which is the least annoying of these (and why): a sore throat, a runny nose or a headache.

Role D – Headache

You think a headache is the worst thing about having a cold. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their things aren't as bad and how they can cure them. Also, tell the others which is the least annoying of these (and why): a sore throat, a fever or a runny nose.

AFTER READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1805/180518-cold-cure.html>

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

common	cold

- 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">• close• end• quickly• way• special• body	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• usual• sore• all• lead• several• most
--	--

COLDS SURVEY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1805/180518-cold-cure.html>

Write five GOOD questions about colds 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.

COLDS 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 'common'?
3. What do you know about colds?
4. How do you feel when you catch a cold?
5. How would the world change without the common cold?
6. Why do we get more colds in colder weather?
7. What is the best way to treat a cold?
8. How often do you get a cold?
9. How often do you take medicine?
10. How healthy are you?

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COLDS 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 'cold'?
13. What do you think about what you read?
14. What's the difference between a cold and influenza?
15. What do you do for a sore throat?
16. What do you do when you have a fever?
17. What's the best thing for a runny nose?
18. How inconvenient is a cold?
19. What companies would change if a cold cure was found?
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/1805/180518-cold-cure.html>

British researchers say they are close to finding a cure for the common cold. Scientists have worked for (1) _____ on a medicine that would help to end colds. The biggest problem for researchers was (2) _____ a drug that could fight the hundreds of (3) _____ of viruses that can cause a cold. The viruses are difficult to find and they change very quickly so they can fight (4) _____ new drugs. Until now, there has been no way to treat cold viruses, so we all have to suffer every winter. However, scientists have developed a (5) _____ molecule that could make colds a thing of the past. They tested the molecule and found that it (6) _____ the viruses that cause colds. The molecule stopped the viruses from working in the body.

The usual treatment for a common cold is to take medicines or remedies for the different symptoms. We might take one thing (7) _____ a sore throat and another thing for a (8) _____ nose or a fever. Different viruses can cause different symptoms. The researchers believe the new molecule could stop all symptoms (9) _____ developing. Lead researcher Ed Tate, from London's Imperial College, said it could help millions of people (10) _____ their suffering. Most of us catch a cold several times a year. Dr Tate said it could also help people with more (11) _____ problems, saying: "The common cold is an inconvenience for most of us, but it can cause serious complications in people with conditions (12) _____ asthma."

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

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. | (a) decades | (b) decade | (c) decayed | (d) decays |
| 2. | (a) found | (b) find | (c) finding | (d) finds |
| 3. | (a) taps | (b) tapes | (c) tips | (d) types |
| 4. | (a) again | (b) against | (c) for | (d) with |
| 5. | (a) specialize | (b) species | (c) specialism | (d) special |
| 6. | (a) blacked | (b) plucked | (c) blocked | (d) picked |
| 7. | (a) with | (b) for | (c) to | (d) of |
| 8. | (a) runny | (b) sprinting | (c) jogging | (d) walking |
| 9. | (a) from | (b) of | (c) at | (d) with |
| 10. | (a) ended | (b) ending | (c) end | (d) ends |
| 11. | (a) serials | (b) seriously | (c) series | (d) serious |
| 12. | (a) such | (b) like | (c) type | (d) example |

SPELLING

Paragraph 1

1. Scientists have worked for edcaeds
2. The biggest problem for easehrcserr
3. a nicmdeei that would help
4. hundreds of pyste of viruses
5. we all have to sufefr every winter
6. saecu colds

Paragraph 2

7. The usual attrtmeen for a common cold
8. for the different tossmypm
9. it could help lloinms of people
10. people with more ossurie problems
11. The common cold is an iencneoeivcnn
12. in people with nnotsciodi like asthma

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1805/180518-cold-cure.html>

Number these lines in the correct order.

- () decades on a medicine that would help to end colds. The biggest problem for researchers was finding a
- () the viruses that cause colds. The molecule stopped the viruses from working in the body.
- () drug that could fight the hundreds of types of viruses that can cause a cold. The viruses are difficult to find and they
- () cold viruses, so we all have to suffer every winter. However, scientists have developed
- () change very quickly so they can fight against new drugs. Until now, there has been no way to treat
- () a special molecule that could make colds a thing of the past. They tested the molecule and found that it blocked
- () different symptoms. The researchers believe the new molecule could stop all symptoms
- () The usual treatment for a common cold is to take medicines or remedies for the different
- () from developing. Lead researcher Ed Tate, from London's Imperial College, said it could help millions
- (**1**) British researchers say they are close to finding a cure for the common cold. Scientists have worked for
- () symptoms. We might take one thing for a sore throat and another thing for a runny nose or a fever. Different viruses can cause
- () people with more serious problems, saying: "The common cold is an inconvenience
- () of people end their suffering. Most of us catch a cold several times a year. Dr Tate said it could also help
- () for most of us, but it can cause serious complications in people with conditions like asthma."

PUT THE WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1805/180518-cold-cure.html>

1. a say Researchers are they to finding close cure .
2. medicine . have decades a Scientists on for worked
3. of viruses . Fight types of hundreds the
4. have We winter . suffer to every all
5. the viruses from molecule The working . stopped
6. for usual is The cold treatment medicine . a
7. throat . something might for a We take sore
8. new stop symptoms . The molecule all could
9. help people It problems . serious with more could
10. can cause It in serious complications people .

CIRCLE THE CORRECT WORD (20 PAIRS)

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1805/180518-cold-cure.html>

British researchers say they are *closed* / *close* to finding a cure for the common cold. Scientists have worked *from* / *for* decades on a medicine that would help to *send* / *end* colds. The biggest problem for researchers was finding a drug that could *flight* / *fight* the hundreds of types of viruses that can *cause* / *course* a cold. The viruses are difficult to find and they change very quickly so they can fight *against* / *again* new drugs. Until now, there has been no way to *threat* / *treat* cold viruses, so we all have to suffer every winter. However, scientists have developed a *special* / *specially* molecule that could make colds a thing of the past / passed. They tested the molecule and found that it *blocked* / *blocking* the viruses that cause colds. The molecule stopped the viruses from working in the body.

The *usual* / *usually* treatment for a common cold is *for* / *to* take medicines or remedies for the different symptoms. We might take *once* / *one* thing for a *sore* / *soar* throat and another thing for a *runny* / *run* nose or a fever. Different viruses can cause *different* / *difference* symptoms. The researchers believe the new molecule could stop all symptoms from developing. Lead researcher Ed Tate, from London's Imperial College, said it could help millions of people end *their* / *them* suffering. Most of us catch a cold several *times* / *time* a year. Dr Tate said it could also help people with more serious problems, saying: "The common cold is an inconvenience for *much* / *most* of us, but it can cause serious complications in people with conditions *liking* / *like* asthma."

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/1805/180518-cold-cure.html>

B r_t_s h r_s__ r c h_r s s_y t h_y _r_ c l_s_ t_ f_n
d_n g _ c_r_ f_r t h_ c_m m_n c_l d . S c__ n t_s t s
h_v_ w_r k_d f_r d_c_d_s _n _ m_d_c_n_ t h_t w__ l
d h_l p t_ _n d c_l d s . T h_ b_g g_s t p_r b_l m
f_r r_s__ r c h_r s w_s f_n d_n g _ d_r_g t h_t c__ l
d f_g h t t h_ h_n d r_d s _f t_y p_s _f v_r_s_s t
h_t c_n c__ s_ _ c_l d . T h_ v_r_s_s _r_ d_f f_c_l t
t_ f_n d _n d t h_y c h_n g_ v_r y q__ c_k l y s_ t
h_y c_n f_g h t _g__ n_s t n_w d_r_g s . U n t_l
n_w , t h_r_ h_s b__ n n_ w_y t_ t_r__ t c_l d
v_r_s_s , s_ w_ _l l h_v_ t_ s_f f_r _v_r y w_n t_r .
H_w_v_r , s c__ n t_s t s h_v_ d_v_l_p_d _ s p_c__ l
m_l_c_l_ t h_t c__ l d m_k_ c_l d s _ t h_n g _f t h_
p_s t . T h_y t_s t_d t h_ m_l_c_l_ _n d f__ n d t
h_t _t b_l_c k_d t h_ v_r_s_s t h_t c__ s_ c_l d s .
T h_ m_l_c_l_ s_t p_p_d t h_ v_r_s_s f_r_m w_r k_n g
n t h b_d y .

T h_ _s__ l t_r__ t m_n t f_r _ c_m m_n c_l d _s t_
t_k_ m_d_c_n_s _r r_m_d__ s f_r t h_ d_f f_r n t s
y m p t_m s . W_ m_g h t t_k_ _n_ t h_n g f_r _ s_r_
t h_r__ t _n d _n t h_r t h_n g f_r _ r_n n y n_s _r
_ f_v_r . D_f f_r n t v_r_s_s c_n c__ s_ d_f f_r n t
s y m p t_m s . T h_ r_s__ r c h_r s b_l__ v_ t h_ n_w
m_l_c_l_ c__ l d s_t_p _l l s y m p t_m s f_r_m
d_v_l_p_n g . L__ d r_s__ r c h_r E d T_t_ , f_r_m
L_n d_n 's I m p_r__ l C_l l_g_ , s__ d _t c__ l d h_l
p m_l l__ n s _f p__ p_l _n d t h__ r s_f f_r n g .
M_s t _f _s c_t c h _ c_l d s_v_r_l t_m_s _ y__ r .
D_r T_t_ s__ d _t c__ l d _l_s_ h_l p p__ p_l_ w_t h
m_r_ s_r__ s p_r b_l m_s , s_y_n g : " T h_ c_m m_n
c_l d _s _n _n c_n v_n__ n c_ f_r m_s t _f _s , b_t
_t c_n c__ s_ s_r__ s c_m p_l_c_t__ n s _n p__ p_l_
w_t h c_n d_t__ n s l_k_ _s t h m_ . "

PUNCTUATE THE TEXT AND ADD CAPITALS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1805/180518-cold-cure.html>

british researchers say they are close to finding a cure for the common cold
scientists have worked for decades on a medicine that would help to end
colds the biggest problem for researchers was finding a drug that could fight
the hundreds of types of viruses that can cause a cold the viruses are
difficult to find and they change very quickly so they can fight against new
drugs until now there has been no way to treat cold viruses so we all have to
suffer every winter however scientists have developed a special molecule
that could make colds a thing of the past they tested the molecule and found
that it blocked the viruses that cause colds the molecule stopped the viruses
from working in the body

the usual treatment for a common cold is to take medicines or remedies for
the different symptoms we might take one thing for a sore throat and
another thing for a runny nose or a fever different viruses can cause
different symptoms the researchers believe the new molecule could stop all
symptoms from developing lead researcher ed tate from londons imperial
college said it could help millions of people end their suffering most of us
catch a cold several times a year dr tate said it could also help people with
more serious problems saying the common cold is an inconvenience for most
of us but it can cause serious complications in people with conditions like
asthma"

PUT A SLASH (/) WHERE THE SPACES ARE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1805/180518-cold-cure.html>

British researchers say they are close to finding a cure for the common cold. Scientists have worked for decades on a medicine that would help to end colds. The biggest problem for researchers was finding a drug that could fight the hundreds of types of viruses that can cause a cold. The viruses are difficult to find and they change very quickly so they can fight against new drugs. Until now, there has been no way to treat cold viruses, so we all have to suffer every winter. However, scientists have developed a special molecule that could make colds a thing of the past. They tested the molecule and found that it blocked the viruses that cause colds. The molecule stopped the viruses from working in the body. The usual treatment for a common cold is to take medicines or remedies for the different symptoms. We might take one thing for a sore throat and another thing for a runny nose or a fever. Different viruses can cause different symptoms. The researchers believe the new molecule could stop all symptoms from developing. Lead researcher Ed Tate, from London's Imperial College, said it could help millions of people end their suffering. Most of us catch a cold several times a year. Dr Tate said it could also help people with more serious problems, saying: "The common cold is an inconvenience for most of us, but it can cause serious complications in people with conditions like asthma."

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. COLDS: Make a poster about colds. Show your work to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all have similar things?

4. SLEEP: Write a magazine article about sleep being the best thing for colds. Include imaginary interviews with people who agree and with people who disagree with 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 colds. Ask him/her three questions about them. Give him/her three of your ideas to fight a cold. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your partner(s) will answer your questions.

ANSWERS

VOCABULARY (p.4)

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

TRUE / FALSE (p.5)

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

SYNONYM MATCH (p.5)

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1. close | a. near |
| 2. medicine | b. drug |
| 3. types | c. kinds |
| 4. suffer | d. hurt |
| 5. a thing of the past | e. history |
| 6. usual | f. normal |
| 7. symptoms | g. signs |
| 8. several | h. a number of |
| 9. inconvenience | i. problem |
| 10. conditions | j. illnesses |

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (p.9)

1. Britain
2. For decades
3. Every winter
4. A thing of the past
5. Block them from working
6. A runny nose
7. Different viruses
8. Millions
9. A few times a year
10. An inconvenience

WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER (p.20)

1. Researchers say they are close to finding a cure.
2. Scientists have worked for decades on a medicine.
3. Fight the hundreds of types of viruses.
4. We all have to suffer every winter.
5. The molecule stopped the viruses from working.
6. The usual treatment for a cold is medicine.
7. We might take something for a sore throat.
8. The new molecule could stop all symptoms.
9. It could help people with more serious problems.
10. It can cause serious complications in people.

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ (p.10)

1. b 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. b 6. a 7. c 8. a 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 ;-)