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Level 3 – 25th March, 2021

Stink bugs arrive in UK and threaten crops

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

<https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2103/210325-stink-bugs.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/2103/210325-stink-bugs.html>

There are many things that farmers have to worry about. Some farmers worry about a lack of rain. Others worry about pests that eat the crops. Farmers in the UK have a new pest to worry about - stink bugs. For the first time, stink bugs have arrived in the UK and they are causing farmers trouble. The stink bugs came from either China, Japan or Korea. They are not native to the UK. The smelly insects are now posing a threat to fruit and vegetable crops in the south of England. The insects get their name from the bad smell they create when they feel they are in danger. Stink bugs were accidentally introduced to the USA in the mid-1990s and are now a problem for farmers in 44 states.

Stink bugs feed by piercing the surface of fruits and vegetables and then sucking out the juice. This makes the fruit rotten where the insects pierce the skin. It means farmers cannot sell the crops. The fruit quite often ends up as juice. Max Barclay, an insect expert, said there is no risk to human health from the insects feeding on fruit and vegetables. He said: "If you eat a damaged fruit, there's no risk to your health. The fruit just doesn't look beautiful, so the sale value is reduced." He said the species has a wide diet and can eat over one hundred different types of plants. He added that: "With climate change and global trade, these stories are going to become more frequent."

Sources: <https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/news/2021/march/monitoring-stink-bugs-to-anticipate-the-future.html>
<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2021/mar/01/uk-scientists-confirm-arrival-of-brown-marmorated-stink-bugs>
<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/science/stink-bugs-invasive-species-crops-b1809209.html>

WARM-UPS

1. STINK BUGS: Students walk around the class and talk to other students about stink bugs. 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?

worry / farmers / rain / crops / pests / stink / bugs / fruit / danger / vegetables / feed / juice / insect / expert / risk / human health / beautiful / plants / global trade

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

3. CONTROL: Students A **strongly** believe we should kill all pests; Students B **strongly** believe the opposite. Change partners again and talk about your conversations.

4. PESTS: What do you know about these pests? How big a pest are they? What can we do to control them? Complete this table with your partner(s). Change partners often and share what you wrote.

	What I Know	How Big a Pest	How to Control Them
Stink bugs			
Pigeons			
Mice			
Weeds			
Cockroaches			
Elephants			

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

6. CROPS: Rank these with your partner. Put the most important crops at the top. Change partners often and share your rankings.

- Wheat
- Corn
- Avocados
- Coffee
- Cocoa
- Rice
- Bananas
- Potatoes

VOCABULARY MATCHING

Paragraph 1

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. lack | a. Smell really bad. |
| 2. pest | b. Being without something or not having enough of something. |
| 3. crops | c. Plants that are grown as food on farms, especially a grain, fruit, or vegetable. |
| 4. stink | d. By chance' not on purpose. |
| 5. native | e. Brought a new plant, animal, or disease to a place and establish it there. |
| 6. accidentally | f. An insect or other animal that attacks and damages plants growing on farms, food, farm animals, etc. |
| 7. introduced | g. A person or thing originally from a particular place. |

Paragraph 2

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 8. feed | h. Making something go into the mouth using a straw or other thing. |
| 9. piercing | i. Happening or done many times, in many cases, or in quickly together. |
| 10. surface | j. A situation where there is danger. |
| 11. sucking | k. The outside part or top layer of something. |
| 12. rotten | l. Of food becoming bad. |
| 13. risk | m. Give food to. |
| 14. frequent | n. Of something sharp going into or through something. |

BEFORE READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2103/210325-stink-bugs.html>

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

- a. The article says all farmers worry about a lack of rain. **T / F**
- b. The article says some farmers worry about pets eating their crops. **T / F**
- c. The stink bugs are causing problems for farmers in the north of England. **T / F**
- d. Stink bugs are causing problems for farmers in 44 American states. **T / F**
- e. Stink bugs feed by sucking the juice out of fruit. **T / F**
- f. Fruit that stink bugs eat often gets turned into juice. **T / F**
- g. Stink bugs can eat over 100 different types of plants. **T / F**
- h. The article says stink bugs really like climate change. **T / F**

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

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. worry | a. outside |
| 2. lack | b. creating |
| 3. trouble | c. lessened |
| 4. posing | d. problems |
| 5. feel | e. harmed |
| 6. surface | f. be anxious |
| 7. ends up | g. regular |
| 8. damaged | h. sense |
| 9. reduced | i. shortage |
| 10. frequent | j. finishes |

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

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. There are many things that farmers | a. introduced to the USA |
| 2. Some farmers worry about a lack | b. a threat to fruit |
| 3. Others worry about pests that | c. become more frequent |
| 4. The smelly insects are now posing | d. of rain |
| 5. Stink bugs were accidentally | e. the surface of fruits |
| 6. Stink bugs feed by piercing | f. risk to your health |
| 7. This makes the fruit | g. have to worry about |
| 8. If you eat a damaged fruit, there's no | h. types of plants |
| 9. eat over one hundred different | i. eat the crops |
| 10. these stories are going to | j. rotten |

GAP FILL

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2103/210325-stink-bugs.html>

There are many (1) _____ that farmers have to worry about. Some farmers worry about a (2) _____ of rain. Others worry about pests that eat the crops. Farmers in the UK have a new (3) _____ to worry about - stink bugs. For the first time, stink bugs have arrived in the UK and they are causing farmers (4) _____. The stink bugs came from either China, Japan or Korea. They are not (5) _____ to the UK. The smelly insects are now posing a threat to fruit and vegetable crops in the (6) _____ of England. The insects get their name from the bad smell they create when they feel they are in danger. Stink bugs were (7) _____ introduced to the USA in the (8) _____-1990s and are now a problem for farmers in 44 states.

south
lack
pest
native
accidentally
things
mid
trouble

Stink bugs (9) _____ by piercing the surface of fruits and vegetables and then (10) _____ out the juice. This makes the fruit rotten where the insects pierce the skin. It means farmers cannot sell the crops. The fruit quite often (11) _____ up as juice. Max Barclay, an insect expert, said there is no (12) _____ to human health from the insects feeding on fruit and vegetables. He said: "If you eat a damaged fruit, there's no risk to your health. The fruit just doesn't look beautiful, so the sale (13) _____ is reduced." He said the species has a (14) _____ diet and can eat over one hundred different (15) _____ of plants. He added that: "With climate change and global trade, these stories are going to become more (16) _____."

sucking
risk
frequent
value
types
ends
feed
wide

LISTENING – Guess the answers. Listen to check.

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2103/210325-stink-bugs.html>

- 1) farmers have to worry about. Some farmers worry about a _____
 - a. slack of rain
 - b. lack of rain
 - c. lack off rain
 - d. slack off rain
- 2) Others worry about pests that eat the crops. Farmers in the UK have _____
 - a. anew best
 - b. a new pest
 - c. anew pest
 - d. a new best
- 3) stink bugs have arrived in the UK and they are causing _____
 - a. farmer is trouble
 - b. farmers trouble
 - c. farmers troubles
 - d. farmer is troubles
- 4) They are not native to the UK. The smelly insects are now _____ to fruit
 - a. posing a threat
 - b. posing a treat
 - c. posse a treat
 - d. pose in a threat
- 5) introduced to the USA in the mid-1990s and are now a problem for farmers _____
 - a. in 44 spates
 - b. in 44 straits
 - c. in 44 slates
 - d. in 44 states
- 6) bugs feed by piercing the surface of fruits and vegetables and then _____ juice
 - a. suck in out the
 - b. suck king out the
 - c. suckling out the
 - d. sucking out the
- 7) It means farmers cannot sell the crops. The fruit quite often _____ juice
 - a. end sup as
 - b. ends up as
 - c. end sup pass
 - d. end surpass
- 8) The fruit just doesn't look beautiful, so the sale _____
 - a. values reduced
 - b. value is reduce
 - c. value is reduced
 - d. values is reduced
- 9) the species has a wide diet and can eat over one hundred different _____
 - a. tie scoff plants
 - b. types of planes
 - c. types of plants
 - d. type scoff plants
- 10) With climate change and global trade, these stories are going to become _____
 - a. more frequented
 - b. more frequent
 - c. more frequency
 - d. more frequently

LISTENING – Listen and fill in the gaps

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2103/210325-stink-bugs.html>

There are many things that farmers (1) _____ about. Some farmers worry about a lack of rain. Others worry about pests that eat the crops. Farmers in the UK have (2) _____ to worry about - stink bugs. For the first time, stink bugs (3) _____ the UK and they are causing farmers trouble. The stink bugs came from either China, Japan or Korea. They are (4) _____ the UK. The smelly insects are now posing a threat to fruit and vegetable crops in the south of England. The insects get their name from (5) _____ they create when they feel they are in danger. Stink bugs were accidentally introduced to the USA in the mid-1990s and are now a problem (6) _____ 44 states.

Stink bugs (7) _____ the surface of fruits and vegetables and then sucking out the juice. This makes the fruit rotten where the insects (8) _____. It means farmers cannot sell the crops. The fruit quite often (9) _____ juice. Max Barclay, an insect expert, said there is no risk to human health from the insects feeding on fruit and vegetables. He said: "If you eat a damaged fruit, there's (10) _____ your health. The fruit just doesn't look beautiful, so the sale value is reduced." He said the species has (11) _____ and can eat over one hundred different types of plants. He added that: "With climate change and global trade, these stories are going to (12) _____."

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2103/210325-stink-bugs.html>

1. What do some farmers worry about a lack of?
2. Which three countries might the stink bugs have come from?
3. When do stink bugs release their smell?
4. When were stink bugs introduced into the USA?
5. In how many U.S. states are stink bugs posing a problem?
6. What do stink bugs pierce when they feed?
7. How much risk to human health did an insect expert say there was?
8. What did the insect expert say is reduced if a stink bug eats fruit?
9. How many types of plants can stink bugs eat?
10. What might make these stories more frequent besides climate change?

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2103/210325-stink-bugs.html>

- 1) What do some farmers worry about a lack of?
 - a) money
 - b) rain
 - c) sunshine
 - d) food
- 2) Which three countries might the stink bugs have come from?
 - a) Serbia, Austria or Hungary
 - b) Peru, Ecuador or Bolivia
 - c) Senegal, Ghana or Nigeria
 - d) China, Japan or Korea
- 3) When do stink bugs release their smell?
 - a) when they feel in danger
 - b) in the mornings
 - c) after they eat
 - d) when they mate
- 4) When were stink bugs introduced into the USA?
 - a) last year
 - b) in the 19th century
 - c) in the mid-1990s
 - d) five years ago
- 5) In how many U.S. states are stink bugs posing a problem?
 - a) 43
 - b) 44
 - c) 42
 - d) 45
- 6) What do stink bugs pierce when they feed?
 - a) the seeds of fruit
 - b) the leaves of fruit
 - c) the surface of fruits
 - d) their ears
- 7) How much risk to human health did an insect expert say there was?
 - a) a huge risk
 - b) a bit of a risk
 - c) a tiny risk
 - d) no risk
- 8) What did the insect expert say is reduced if a stink bug eats fruit?
 - a) the sale value of the fruit
 - b) the weight of the fruit
 - c) the juiciness of the fruit
 - d) the softness of the fruit
- 9) How many types of plants can stink bugs eat?
 - a) over 100
 - b) 37
 - c) dozens
 - d) a few
- 10) What might make these stories more frequent besides climate change?
 - a) juicier fruit
 - b) global trade
 - c) smellier stink bugs
 - d) the Internet

ROLE PLAY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2103/210325-stink-bugs.html>

Role A – Wheat

You think wheat is the most important crop. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their crops aren't as important. Also, tell the others which is the least necessary of these (and why): cocoa, bananas or potatoes.

Role B – Cocoa

You think cocoa is the most important crop. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their crops aren't as important. Also, tell the others which is the least necessary of these (and why): wheat, bananas or potatoes.

Role C – Bananas

You think bananas are the most important crop. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their crops aren't as important. Also, tell the others which is the least necessary of these (and why): cocoa, wheat or potatoes.

Role D – Potatoes

You think potatoes are the most important crop. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their crops aren't as important. Also, tell the others which is the least necessary of these (and why): cocoa, bananas or wheat.

AFTER READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2103/210325-stink-bugs.html>

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

stink	bug

- 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">• many• first• native• posing• name• 44	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• surface• skin• juice• risk• hundred• stories
--	---

STINK BUGS SURVEY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2103/210325-stink-bugs.html>

Write five GOOD questions about stink bugs 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.

STINK BUGS 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 'stink'?
3. What do you know about pests?
4. What is the world's biggest pest?
5. Can a human be a pest?
6. What do you know about stink bugs?
7. How can farmers protect their crops against pests?
8. What are the most important crops in your country?
9. How can governments stop non-native pests from entering the country?
10. What is your favourite insect?

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STINK BUGS 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 'bug'?
13. What do you think about what you read?
14. What do you want to know about stink bugs?
15. What would you do if you saw a stink bug?
16. What do you think of the name 'stink bug'?
17. Would you buy fruit that is 'not beautiful'?
18. How is climate change affecting farmers?
19. What is your most-hated insect?
20. What questions would you like to ask a farmer?

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/2103/210325-stink-bugs.html>

There are many things that farmers have to (1) _____ about. Some farmers worry about a lack of rain. Others worry about pests that eat the crops. Farmers in the UK have a new pest to worry about - stink bugs. For the (2) _____ time, stink bugs have arrived in the UK and they are (3) _____ farmers trouble. The stink bugs came from either China, Japan or Korea. They are not (4) _____ to the UK. The smelly insects are now posing a (5) _____ to fruit and vegetable crops in the south of England. The insects get their name from the bad smell they create when they feel they are in danger. Stink bugs were (6) _____ introduced to the USA in the mid-1990s and are now a problem for farmers in 44 states.

Stink bugs feed by (7) _____ the surface of fruits and vegetables and then sucking out the juice. This makes the fruit rotten where the insects pierce the (8) _____. It means farmers cannot sell the crops. The fruit quite often (9) _____ up as juice. Max Barclay, an insect expert, said there is no risk to human health from the insects feeding on fruit and vegetables. He said: "If you eat a damaged fruit, there's no (10) _____ to your health. The fruit just doesn't look beautiful, so the sale value is reduced." He said the species has a wide diet and can eat over one hundred different (11) _____ of plants. He added that: "With climate change and global trade, these stories are going to become (12) _____ frequent."

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

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. | (a) worry | (b) worried | (c) worrying | (d) worries |
| 2. | (a) fast | (b) firstly | (c) first | (d) fist |
| 3. | (a) causes | (b) caused | (c) cause | (d) causing |
| 4. | (a) natives | (b) native | (c) nativity | (d) nativism |
| 5. | (a) treat | (b) throat | (c) thread | (d) threat |
| 6. | (a) accident | (b) accidental | (c) accidentally | (d) accidents |
| 7. | (a) holing | (b) piercing | (c) looping | (d) whopping |
| 8. | (a) skin | (b) root | (c) leaf | (d) trunk |
| 9. | (a) ends | (b) starts | (c) middles | (d) centres |
| 10. | (a) risky | (b) risqué | (c) risk | (d) risked |
| 11. | (a) fungus | (b) crops | (c) bananas | (d) types |
| 12. | (a) much | (b) more | (c) many | (d) some |

SPELLING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2103/210325-stink-bugs.html>

Paragraph 1

1. worry about a klac of rain
2. causing farmers elutrbo
3. They are not anetiv to the UK
4. posing a ahrett to fruit
5. the bad smell they tcaree
6. Stink bugs were caatclneldiy introduced

Paragraph 2

7. Stink bugs feed by piercing the fcaures
8. sucking out the ejcui
9. This makes the fruit ottern
10. If you eat a dgamdea fruit
11. the sale value is eddrecu
12. going to become more qteufren

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2103/210325-stink-bugs.html>

Number these lines in the correct order.

- () on fruit and vegetables. He said: "If you eat a damaged fruit, there's no risk to your health. The fruit just doesn't look
- () of England. The insects get their name from the bad smell they create when they feel they are in danger. Stink bugs were accidentally
- () trade, these stories are going to become more frequent."
- () quite often ends up as juice. Max Barclay, an insect expert, said there is no risk to human health from the insects feeding
- () causing farmers trouble. The stink bugs came from either China, Japan or Korea. They are not
- () Stink bugs feed by piercing the surface of fruits and vegetables and then sucking out the
- () juice. This makes the fruit rotten where the insects pierce the skin. It means farmers cannot sell the crops. The fruit
- () beautiful, so the sale value is reduced." He said the species has a wide diet and can eat over one
- () introduced to the USA in the mid-1990s and are now a problem for farmers in 44 states.
- () native to the UK. The smelly insects are now posing a threat to fruit and vegetable crops in the south
- () to worry about - stink bugs. For the first time, stink bugs have arrived in the UK and they are
- () of rain. Others worry about pests that eat the crops. Farmers in the UK have a new pest
- (**1**) There are many things that farmers have to worry about. Some farmers worry about a lack
- () hundred different types of plants. He added that: "With climate change and global

PUT THE WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2103/210325-stink-bugs.html>

1. things to farmers worry that Many about . have
2. lack of Some farmers a about rain . worry
3. crops . about pests that worry the Others eat
4. posing a now threat . The insects are smelly
5. bad smell . their from name the get They
6. sell the farmers crops . It cannot means
7. as up juice . quite ends The often fruit
8. risk . there's If you damaged fruit, no eat
9. one plants . Eat over of hundred types different
10. to going stories more These become are frequent .

CIRCLE THE CORRECT WORD (20 PAIRS)

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2103/210325-stink-bugs.html>

There are many things that farmers have to *worries / worry* about. Some farmers worry about a lack of rain. Others worry about *pests / pest* that eat the crops. Farmers in the UK have a new pest to worry about - stink bugs. For the *fast / first* time, stink bugs have arrived in the UK and they are *causing / caused* farmers trouble. The stink bugs came from either China, Japan or Korea. They are not native *of / to* the UK. The smelly insects are now *posting / posing* a threat to fruit and vegetable crops in the south of England. The insects get their name from the bad *smelly / smell* they create when they feel they are *in / on* danger. Stink bugs were accidentally introduced *to / at* the USA in the mid-1990s and are now a problem *as / for* farmers in 44 states.

Stink bugs feed by *piecing / piercing* the surface of fruits and vegetables and then *sucking / sucked* out the juice. This makes the fruit rotten where the insects pierce the *skin / skinny*. It means farmers cannot sell the crops. The fruit *quietly / quite* often ends up as juice. Max Barclay, an insect *expat / expert*, said there is no risk to human health from the insects feeding on fruit and vegetables. He said: "If you eat a damaged *fruity / fruit*, there's no risk to your health. The fruit just doesn't look *handsome / beautiful*, so the sale value is reduced." He said the species has a *wide / width* diet and can eat over one hundred different types of plants. He added that: "With climate change and global *tirade / trade*, these stories are going to become *more / many* frequent."

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/2103/210325-stink-bugs.html>

Th_r_ _r_ m_ny th_ngs th_t f_rm_rs h_v_ t_ w_rry
_b__t. S_m_ f_rm_rs w_rry _b__t _ l_ck _f r__n.
_th_rs w_rry _b__t p_sts th_t __t th_ cr_ps. F_rm_rs
n th _K h_v_ _ n_w p_st t_ w_rry _b__t - st_nk
b_gs. F_r th_ f_rst t_m_, st_nk b_gs h_v_ _rr_v_d _n
th_ _K _nd th_y _r_ c__s_ng f_rm_rs tr__bl_. Th_
st_nk b_gs c_m_ fr_m __th_r Ch_n_, J_p_n _r K_r__.
Th_y _r_ n_t n_t_v_ t_ th_ _K. Th_ sm_lly _ns_cts
r n_w p_s_ng _ thr__t t_ fr__t _nd v_g_t_bl_ cr_ps
n th s__th _f _ngl_nd. Th_ _ns_cts g_t th__r n_m_
fr_m th_ b_d sm_ll th_y cr__t_ wh_n th_y f__l th_y
r _n d_ng_r. St_nk b_gs w_r_ _cc_d_nt_lly
_ntr_d_c_d t_ th_ _S_ _n th_ m_d-1990s _nd _r_ n_w
_ pr_bl_m f_r f_rm_rs _n 44 st_t_s.

St_nk b_gs f__d by p__rc_ng th_ s_rf_c_ _f fr__ts _nd
v_g_t_bl_s _nd th_n s_ck_ng __t th_ j__c_. Th_s
m_k_s th_ fr__t r_tt_n wh_r_ th_ _ns_cts p__rc_ th_
sk_n. _t m__ns f_rm_rs c_nn_t s_ll th_ cr_ps. Th_
fr__t q__t_ _ft_n _nds _p _s j__c_. M_x B_rcl_y, _n
_ns_ct _xp_rt, s__d th_r_ _s n_ r_sk t_ h_m_n h__lth
fr_m th_ _ns_cts f__d_ng _n fr__t _nd v_g_t_bl_s. H_
s__d: "_f y__ __t _ d_m_g_d fr__t, th_r's n_ r_sk t_
y__r h__lth. Th_ fr__t j_st d__sn't l__k b__t_f_l, s_
th_ s_l_ v_l__ _s r_d_c_d." H_ s__d th_ sp_c__s h_s
_ w_d_ d__t _nd c_n __t _v_r _n_ h_ndr_d d_ff_r_nt
typ_s _f pl_nts. H_ _dd_d th_t: "W_th cl_m_t_ ch_ng_
_nd gl_b_l tr_d_, th_s_ st_r__s _r_ g__ng t_ b_c_m_
m_r_ fr_q__nt."

PUNCTUATE THE TEXT AND ADD CAPITALS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2103/210325-stink-bugs.html>

there are many things that farmers have to worry about some farmers worry about a lack of rain others worry about pests that eat the crops farmers in the uk have a new pest to worry about stink bugs for the first time stink bugs have arrived in the uk and they are causing farmers trouble the stink bugs came from either china japan or korea they are not native to the uk the smelly insects are now posing a threat to fruit and vegetable crops in the south of england the insects get their name from the bad smell they create when they feel they are in danger stink bugs were accidentally introduced to the usa in the mid1990s and are now a problem for farmers in 44 states

stink bugs feed by piercing the surface of fruits and vegetables and then sucking out the juice this makes the fruit rotten where the insects pierce the skin it means farmers cannot sell the crops the fruit quite often ends up as juice max barclay an insect expert said there is no risk to human health from the insects feeding on fruit and vegetables he said if you eat a damaged fruit theres no risk to your health the fruit just doesnt look beautiful so the sale value is reduced he said the species has a wide diet and can eat over one hundred different types of plants he added that with climate change and global trade these stories are going to become more frequent

PUT A SLASH (/) WHERE THE SPACES ARE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2103/210325-stink-bugs.html>

There are many things that farmers have to worry about. Some farmers worry about a lack of rain. Others worry about pests that eat the crops. Farmers in the UK have a new pest to worry about - stink bugs. For the first time, stink bugs have arrived in the UK and they are causing farmer trouble. The stink bugs came from either China, Japan or Korea. They are not native to the UK. These smelly insects are now posing a threat to fruit and vegetable crops in the south of England. The insects get their name from the bad smell they create when they feel they are in danger. Stink bugs were accidentally introduced to the USA in the mid-1990s and are now a problem for farmers in 44 states. Stink bugs feed by piercing the surface of fruits and vegetables and then sucking out the juice. This makes the fruit rotten where the insect pierces the skin. It means farmers cannot sell the crops. The fruit quite often ends up as juice. Max Barclay, an insect expert, said there is no risk to human health from the insects feeding on fruit and vegetables. He said: "If you eat a damaged fruit, there's no risk to your health. The fruit just doesn't look beautiful, so the sale value is reduced." He said the species has a wide diet and can eat over one hundred different types of plants. He added that: "With climate change and global trade, these stories are going to become more frequent."

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. STINK BUGS: Make a poster about stink bugs. Show your work to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all have similar things?

4. PESTS: Write a magazine article about killing all of the world's pests. 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 stink bugs. Ask him/her three questions about stink bugs. Give him/her three of your ideas. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your partner(s) will answer your questions.

ANSWERS

VOCABULARY (p.4)

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

TRUE / FALSE (p.5)

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

SYNONYM MATCH (p.5)

1. f	2. i	3. d	4. b	5. h
6. a	7. j	8. e	9. c	10. g

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (p.9)

1. Rain
2. China, Japan or Korea
3. When they feel in danger
4. In the mid-1990s
5. 44
6. The surface of fruits
7. No risk
8. The sale value
9. Over 100
10. Global trade

WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER (p.19)

1. Many things that farmers have to worry about.
2. Some farmers worry about a lack of rain.
3. Others worry about pests that eat the crops.
4. The smelly insects are now posing a threat.
5. They get their name from the bad smell.
6. It means farmers cannot sell the crops.
7. The fruit quite often ends up as juice.
8. If you eat damaged fruit, there's no risk.
9. Eat over one hundred different types of plants.
10. These stories are going to become more frequent.

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 ;-)