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Level 6 – 21st November, 2022

Cooking began 600,000 years earlier than we thought

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<https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2211/221121-cooking.html>

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Please try Levels 4 and 5 (they are easier).

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THE ARTICLE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2211/221121-cooking.html>

New research suggests that using fire to cook food started 600,000 years before previously thought. Archeologists from the Tel Aviv University's Steinhardt Museum of Natural History in Israel assert that our early ancestors cooked fish with fire 770,000 years ago. The archaeologists claim that these prehistoric humans, who lived alongside the banks of the Jordan River in what is present-day northern Israel, used fire to cook the "huge fish" they caught in a nearby lake. They say their finding is the earliest recorded evidence of food being cooked. Until this new discovery, scientists believed the first "definitive evidence" of cooking was by Neanderthals and early Homo sapiens, around 170,000 years ago.

Lead researcher Irit Zohar spent 16 years analyzing ancient fish bones and the enamel found on fish teeth. Her analysis showed that the grilled or baked fish had been eaten 770 millennia ago. She told the AFP news agency that: "It was like facing a puzzle, with more and more information until we could make a story about human evolution." She added that her biggest conundrum was to ascertain whether or not the fish had been eaten raw and then their bones thrown into the fire, or whether it had been cooked first. She said: "The whole question about exposure to fire is whether it is about getting rid of remains or a desire to cook." She said the fish were two-metre-long carp, that would have been particularly succulent when cooked.

Sources: <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41559-022-01910-z>
<https://www.timesofisrael.com/fish-teeth-found-near-jordan-river-yield-worlds-earliest-evidence-of-cooking/>
<https://edition.cnn.com/2022/11/14/world/earliest-evidence-of-cooking-with-fire-science>

WARM-UPS

1. COOKING: Students walk around the class and talk to other students about cooking. 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 / fire / cook / archaeologist / ancestors / prehistoric / humans / discovery / bones / enamel / millennia / puzzle / conundrum / exposure / desire / succulent

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

3. RAW FOOD: Students A **strongly** believe it is better to eat raw food than cooked food; Students B **strongly** believe coked food is better. Change partners again and talk about your conversations.

4. CUISINE: What do you know about these cuisines? What' the most famous dish? What do you think of that dish? Complete this table and share what you wrote with your partner(s). Change partners often.

	What I Know	Top Dish	My Thoughts
Middle Eastern			
Italian			
Japanese			
Mexican			
Chinese			
Indian			

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

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

- Grilled fish
- Roast chicken
- Scrambled eggs
- Baked potatoes
- Steamed rice
- Toasted sandwiches
- Barbecued prawns
- Fried noodles

VOCABULARY MATCHING

Paragraph 1

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. previously | a. An extinct species of human that was widely distributed in ice-age Europe. |
| 2. assert | b. State a fact or belief confidently. |
| 3. ancestor | c. Facts or information showing whether a belief or idea is true. |
| 4. evidence | d. At an earlier time; before. |
| 5. definitive | e. The species to which modern humans belong; humans regarded as a species. |
| 6. Neanderthals | f. A family relative further back than a grandparent, from whom one is descended. |
| 7. Homo sapiens | g. Of a conclusion or agreement that is done or reached decisively and with authority. |

Paragraph 2

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 8. ancient | h. A confusing and difficult problem or question. |
| 9. enamel | i. The process by which different kinds of living organism are believed to have developed from earlier forms during the history of the earth. |
| 10. evolution | j. Experience of something. |
| 11. conundrum | k. Belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence. |
| 12. ascertain | l. The hard glossy substance that covers a tooth. |
| 13. exposure | m. Of food - tender, juicy, and tasty. |
| 14. succulent | n. Find something out for certain; make sure of. |

BEFORE READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2211/221121-cooking.html>

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

1. A team of nutritionists from Tel Aviv university conducted the research. **T / F**
2. Researchers believe we first used fire to cook 970,000 years ago. **T / F**
3. Prehistoric humans cooked fish they caught in the Jordan RIVER. **T / F**
4. Scientists originally believed we first cooked 170,000 years ago. **T / F**
5. Researchers analyzed the enamel of fish teeth in their research. **T / F**
6. A researcher said her ancient humans boiled their fish. **T / F**
7. A researcher tried to figure out if fish was eaten raw or cooked. **T / F**
8. The fish ancient humans ate were up to two metres long. **T / F**

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

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. previously | a. maintain |
| 2. predecessors | b. juicy |
| 3. assert | c. primitive |
| 4. evidence | d. earlier |
| 5. definitive | e. find out |
| 6. ancient | f. proof |
| 7. conundrum | g. contact with |
| 8. ascertain | h. ancestors |
| 9. exposure | i. problem |
| 10. succulent | j. conclusive |

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

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. 600,000 years before previously | a. rid of remains |
| 2. alongside the banks | b. on fish teeth |
| 3. present- | c. of food being cooked |
| 4. the earliest recorded evidence | d. thought |
| 5. Neanderthals and early | e. raw |
| 6. the enamel found | f. of the Jordan River |
| 7. her biggest | g. when cooked |
| 8. eaten | h. conundrum |
| 9. getting | i. Homo sapiens |
| 10. particularly succulent | j. day northern Israel |

GAP FILL

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2211/221121-cooking.html>

New research (1) _____ that using fire to cook food started 600,000 years before (2) _____ thought. Archeologists from the Tel Aviv University's Steinhardt Museum of Natural History in Israel assert that our early (3) _____ cooked fish with fire 770,000 years ago. The archaeologists claim that these prehistoric humans, who lived alongside the (4) _____ of the Jordan River in what is (5) _____ -day northern Israel, used fire to cook the "huge fish" they caught in a nearby lake. They say their (6) _____ is the earliest (7) _____ evidence of food being cooked. Until this new discovery, scientists believed the first "(8) _____ evidence" of cooking was by Neanderthals and early Homo sapiens, around 170,000 years ago.

finding
previously
definitive
banks
suggests
recorded
present
ancestors

Lead researcher Irit Zohar spent 16 years analyzing (9) _____ fish bones and the enamel found on fish teeth. Her (10) _____ showed that the grilled or baked fish had been eaten 770 (11) _____ ago. She told the AFP news agency that: "It was like (12) _____ a puzzle, with more and more information until we could make a story about human evolution." She added that her biggest (13) _____ was to ascertain whether or not the fish had been eaten (14) _____ and then their bones thrown into the fire, or whether it had been cooked first. She said: "The whole question about (15) _____ to fire is whether it is about getting rid of remains or a desire to cook." She said the fish were two-metre-long carp, that would have been particularly (16) _____ when cooked.

facing
raw
ancient
succulent
millennia
exposure
analysis
conundrum

LISTENING – Guess the answers. Listen to check.

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2211/221121-cooking.html>

- 1) suggests that using fire to cook food started 600,000 years _____
 - a. before imperviously thought
 - b. before grievously thought
 - c. before previously thought
 - d. before preview less thought
- 2) Tel Aviv University's Steinhardt Museum of Natural History in Israel assert that _____
 - a. our early ancestors
 - b. our early ancestries
 - c. our early onsets
 - d. our early ancestor
- 3) The archaeologists claim that these prehistoric humans, who lived _____
 - a. alongside the bakes
 - b. alongside the barks
 - c. alongside the banks
 - d. alongside the bonks
- 4) They say their finding is the _____
 - a. early yeast recorded evidence
 - b. early lest recorded evidence
 - c. earl yeast recorded evidence
 - d. earliest recorded evidence
- 5) the first "definitive evidence" of cooking was by Neanderthals and _____
 - a. early Promo sapiens
 - b. early Homo sapiens
 - c. early Homeless sapiens
 - d. early Homonym sapiens
- 6) Lead researcher Irit Zohar spent 16 years analyzing ancient fish bones _____
 - a. and the enamel
 - b. and the enamour
 - c. and the enemy
 - d. and the animal
- 7) She told the AFP news agency that it was like _____
 - a. phasing a puzzle
 - b. facing a puzzle
 - c. farce in a puzzle
 - d. fracking a puzzle
- 8) with more and more information until we could make a story _____
 - a. about humane evolution
 - b. about humane revolution
 - c. about human evolution
 - d. about human elocution
- 9) her biggest conundrum was to ascertain whether or not the fish had _____
 - a. been eaten law
 - b. been eating raw
 - c. been eaten raw
 - d. been eating law
- 10) the fish were two-metre-long carp, that would have _____
 - a. been particularly turbulent
 - b. been particularly succulent
 - c. been particularly virulent
 - d. been particularly truculent

LISTENING – Listen and fill in the gaps

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2211/221121-cooking.html>

New research suggests that using fire to cook food started 600,000 years (1) _____. Archeologists from the Tel Aviv University's Steinhardt Museum of Natural History in Israel (2) _____ early ancestors cooked fish with fire 770,000 years ago. The archaeologists claim that (3) _____, who lived alongside the banks of the Jordan River in what is present-day northern Israel, used fire to cook the "huge fish" they caught in (4) _____. They say their finding is the earliest recorded evidence of food being cooked. Until this new discovery, scientists believed the (5) _____ of cooking was by Neanderthals and (6) _____, around 170,000 years ago.

Lead researcher Irit Zohar spent 16 years analyzing (7) _____ and the enamel found on fish teeth. Her analysis showed that the (8) _____ fish had been eaten 770 millennia ago. She told the AFP news agency that: "It was like (9) _____, with more and more information until we could make a story about human evolution." She added that her biggest conundrum (10) _____ whether or not the fish had been eaten raw and then their bones thrown into the fire, or whether it had been cooked first. She said: "The whole question about exposure to fire is whether it is about getting (11) _____ or a desire to cook." She said the fish were two-metre-long carp, that would have (12) _____ when cooked.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2211/221121-cooking.html>

1. What is the focus of Tel Aviv University's Steinhardt Museum?
2. Alongside which river did the ancient descendants in this research live?
3. Where were the fish remains, that were studied in this research, caught?
4. What did the researcher say about the size of the fish?
5. Before this latest research, when did scientists think we first cooked?
6. How long did a researcher spend studying fish bones?
7. What did the researcher liken her research to?
8. What was the researcher's biggest conundrum?
9. What was the researcher unsure about the fish being exposed to?
10. What did the researcher say about the possible taste of the fish?

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2211/221121-cooking.html>

- 1) What is the focus of Tel Aviv University's Steinhardt Museum?
 - a) archaeology
 - b) nutrition
 - c) natural history
 - d) ancient history
- 2) Alongside which river did the ancient descendants in this research live?
 - a) the Jordan River
 - b) the River Nile
 - c) the Euphrates
 - d) the Tigris
- 3) Where were the fish remains, that were studied in this research, caught?
 - a) in a lake
 - b) from the sea
 - c) in a river
 - d) from a dam
- 4) What did the researcher say about the size of the fish?
 - a) they were average size
 - b) they were huge
 - c) they were small
 - d) they were of various sizes
- 5) Before this latest research, when did scientists think we first cooked?
 - a) just less than 170,000 years ago
 - b) over 170,000 years ago
 - c) exactly 170,000 years ago
 - d) around 170,000 years ago
- 6) How long did a researcher spend studying fish bones?
 - a) 18 years
 - b) 16 years
 - c) 19 years
 - d) 15 years
- 7) What did the researcher liken her research to?
 - a) a puzzle
 - b) a mystery
 - c) a cookery lesson
 - d) a journey back in time
- 8) What was the researcher's biggest conundrum?
 - a) if the teeth were from fish or not
 - b) if the teeth were from fish or humans
 - c) if the fish were eaten raw
 - d) if the fish were cooked or burnt in a forest fire
- 9) What was the researcher unsure about the fish being exposed to?
 - a) danger
 - b) predators
 - c) tooth decay
 - d) fire
- 10) What did the researcher say about the possible taste of the fish?
 - a) it was succulent
 - b) like chicken
 - c) salmon
 - d) sushi

ROLE PLAY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2211/221121-cooking.html>

Role A – Fish

You think fish is the best thing to cook. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their things aren't as good to cook. Also, tell the others which is the least interesting of these (and why): meat, vegetables or rice.

Role B – Meat

You think meat is the best thing to cook. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their things aren't as good to cook. Also, tell the others which is the least interesting of these (and why):: fish, vegetables or rice.

Role C – Vegetables

You think vegetables is the best thing to cook. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their things aren't as good to cook. Also, tell the others which is the least interesting of these (and why):: meat, fish or rice.

Role D – Rice

You think rice is the best thing to cook. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their things aren't as good to cook. Also, tell the others which is the least interesting of these (and why):: meat, vegetables or fish.

AFTER READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2211/221121-cooking.html>

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

cooking	fish
----------------	-------------

- 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">• suggests• assert• claim• huge• new• ago	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• enamel• baked• facing• raw• rid• carp
--	--

COOKING SURVEY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2211/221121-cooking.html>

Write five GOOD questions about cooking 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.

COOKING 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 'cooking'?
3. What do you think of cooking?
4. What do you think the first hot food tasted like?
5. What was food like 770,000 years ago?
6. What are you best at cooking?
7. Would you like to be a chef?
8. Do you like cooking using a fire?
9. What do you know about Neanderthals and Homo sapiens?
10. What advice do you have for people learning to cook?

Cooking began 600,000 years earlier than we thought – 21st November, 2022
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COOKING 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 'fish'?
13. What do you think about what you read?
14. How good are you at cooking?
15. How bad is cooking for the environment?
16. Should we eat more raw food to help the environment?
17. What do you know about the enamel on our teeth?
18. What's the biggest conundrum you've ever faced?
19. What's the most succulent food you know of?
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/2211/221121-cooking.html>

New research suggests that using fire to cook food started 600,000 years before previously (1) _____. Archeologists from the Tel Aviv University's Steinhardt Museum of Natural History in Israel assert that our early (2) _____ cooked fish with fire 770,000 years ago. The archaeologists claim that these prehistoric humans, who lived alongside the (3) _____ of the Jordan River in what is present-day northern Israel, used fire to cook the "huge fish" they (4) _____ in a nearby lake. They say their finding is the earliest recorded evidence of food being cooked. Until this new discovery, scientists believed the first "(5) _____ evidence" of cooking was by Neanderthals and early Homo (6) _____, around 170,000 years ago.

Lead researcher Irit Zohar spent 16 years analyzing ancient fish bones and the (7) _____ found on fish teeth. Her analysis showed that the grilled or baked fish had been eaten 770 (8) _____ ago. She told the AFP news agency that: "It was like facing a puzzle, with more and more information until we could make a story about human (9) _____." She added that her biggest conundrum was to ascertain whether or not the fish had been eaten (10) _____ and then their bones thrown into the fire, or whether it had been cooked first. She said: "The whole question about exposure to fire is whether it is about getting (11) _____ of remains or a desire to cook." She said the fish were two-metre-long carp, that would have been particularly (12) _____ when cooked.

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

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. | (a) thoughts | (b) thoughts | (c) think | (d) thinking |
| 2. | (a) ancestries | (b) ancestor | (c) ancestry | (d) ancestors |
| 3. | (a) offices | (b) banks | (c) reserves | (d) lenders |
| 4. | (a) net | (b) swam | (c) caught | (d) fishing |
| 5. | (a) definitive | (b) definition | (c) define | (d) definer |
| 6. | (a) saps | (b) saplings | (c) sapiens | (d) sapwood |
| 7. | (a) denture | (b) acrylic | (c) vinyl | (d) enamel |
| 8. | (a) millennia | (b) millings | (c) mills | (d) millennium |
| 9. | (a) revolting | (b) evolution | (c) elocution | (d) evocation |
| 10. | (a) law | (b) caw | (c) raw | (d) paw |
| 11. | (a) hid | (b) lid | (c) rid | (d) bid |
| 12. | (a) succinct | (b) succulent | (c) succor | (d) suckling |

SPELLING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2211/221121-cooking.html>

Paragraph 1

1. 600,000 years before yplvuerosi thought
2. our early otsrnceas
3. The ooacsalrthigse claim that
4. iorpterhics humans
5. the first ivtineifed evidence
6. early Homo apssnie

Paragraph 2

7. analyzing ncneait fish bones
8. the enaeml found on fish teeth
9. eaten 770 mnilnaiel ago
10. csneraait whether or not the fish had been eaten
11. xeuorspe to fire
12. particularly lcutucsen when cooked

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2211/221121-cooking.html>

Number these lines in the correct order.

- () raw and then their bones thrown into the fire, or whether it had been cooked first. She said: "The whole
- (**1**) New research suggests that using fire to cook food started 600,000 years before previously
- () that our early ancestors cooked fish with fire 770,000 years ago. The archaeologists claim that these prehistoric
- () humans, who lived alongside the banks of the Jordan River in what is present-day northern Israel, used
- () of cooking was by Neanderthals and early Homo sapiens, around 170,000 years ago.
- () teeth. Her analysis showed that the grilled or baked fish had been eaten 770 millennia ago. She told the AFP news
- () were two-metre-long carp, that would have been particularly succulent when cooked.
- () cooked. Until this new discovery, scientists believed the first "definitive evidence"
- () fire to cook the "huge fish" they caught in a nearby lake. They say their finding is the earliest recorded evidence of food being
- () Lead researcher Irit Zohar spent 16 years analyzing ancient fish bones and the enamel found on fish
- () thought. Archeologists from the Tel Aviv University's Steinhardt Museum of Natural History in Israel assert
- () question about exposure to fire is whether it is about getting rid of remains or a desire to cook." She said the fish
- () agency that: "It was like facing a puzzle, with more and more information until we could make a story about human
- () evolution." She added that her biggest conundrum was to ascertain whether or not the fish had been eaten

PUT THE WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2211/221121-cooking.html>

1. previously started years 600,000 It before thought .
2. early cooked assert fish . our ancestors They that
3. humans alongside the lived banks . who Prehistoric
4. Their of food . the evidence earliest finding is
5. Neanderthals . by cooking The was first of evidence
6. ancient spent years bones analyzing fish 16 She
7. human a could about story make We evolution .
8. fish eaten raw . or the was Whether not
9. Whether remains . getting is rid of about it
10. been succulent have when That particularly would cooked .

CIRCLE THE CORRECT WORD (20 PAIRS)

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2211/221121-cooking.html>

New research suggests that *usage / using* fire to cook food started 600,000 years before previously *thinking / thought*. Archeologists from the Tel Aviv University's Steinhardt Museum of Natural History in Israel *assert / covert* that our early *ancestors / ancestry* cooked fish with fire 770,000 years ago. The archaeologists *claim / clam* that these prehistoric humans, who lived *longingly / alongside* the banks of the Jordan River in what is present-day northern Israel, used fire to cook the "huge fish" they *net / caught* in a nearby lake. They say their *finding / founding* is the earliest recorded evidence of food being cooked. Until this new discovery, scientists believed the first "*definitive / definitely* evidence" of cooking was by Neanderthals and early *Homo / Human sapiens*, around 170,000 years ago.

Lead researcher Irit Zohar spent 16 years analyzing ancient fish bones and the *enamel / fluoride* found on fish teeth. Her analysis showed that the grilled or *braked / baked* fish had been eaten 770 millennia ago. She told the AFP news agency that: "It was like facing a *puzzlement / puzzle*, with more and more information until we could make a story about human *evolution / elocution*." She added that her biggest conundrum was to *concertina / ascertain* whether or not the fish had been eaten *gnaw / raw* and then their bones thrown into the fire, or *wherewithal / whether* it had been cooked first. She said: "The whole question about *exposition / exposure* to fire is whether it is about getting *riddance / rid* of remains or a desire to cook." She said the fish were two-metre-long carp, that would have been particularly *succinct / succulent* when cooked.

Talk about the connection between each pair of words in italics, and why the correct word is correct. Look up the definition of new words.

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

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2211/221121-cooking.html>

New research suggests that using fire to cook food started 600,000 years before previously thought. Research led from the Tel Aviv University's Stenhouse Museum of Natural History in Israel suggests that our early ancestors cooked fish with fire 770,000 years ago. The research led from the Tel Aviv University's Stenhouse Museum of Natural History in Israel suggests that our early ancestors cooked fish with fire 770,000 years ago. The research led from the Tel Aviv University's Stenhouse Museum of Natural History in Israel suggests that our early ancestors cooked fish with fire 770,000 years ago. The research led from the Tel Aviv University's Stenhouse Museum of Natural History in Israel suggests that our early ancestors cooked fish with fire 770,000 years ago.

Lead researcher Prof Zhe Zhang spent 16 years analysing ancient fish bones and the animal found in fish teeth. Her analysis showed that the grilled or baked fish had been eaten 770 million years ago. She told the AFP news agency that: "It was like finding a puzzle, with missing and missing information until we could make a story about human evolution." She added that her biggest concern was to ascertain whether or not the fish had been eaten raw and then their bones thrown away, or whether it had been cooked first. She said: "The whole question about exposing it to fire is whether it is about getting rid of remains or just to cook." She said the fish was a two-metre-long carp, that would have been partly or fully skeleton when cooked.

PUNCTUATE THE TEXT AND ADD CAPITALS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2211/221121-cooking.html>

new research suggests that using fire to cook food started 600000 years before previously thought archeologists from the tel aviv universitys steinhardt museum of natural history in israel assert that our early ancestors cooked fish with fire 770000 years ago the archaeologists claim that these prehistoric humans who lived alongside the banks of the jordan river in what is presentday northern israel used fire to cook the huge fish they caught in a nearby lake they say their finding is the earliest recorded evidence of food being cooked until this new discovery scientists believed the first definitive evidence of cooking was by neanderthals and early homo sapiens around 170000 years ago

lead researcher irit zohar spent 16 years analyzing ancient fish bones and the enamel found on fish teeth her analysis showed that the grilled or baked fish had been eaten 770 millennia ago she told the afp news agency that it was like facing a puzzle with more and more information until we could make a story about human evolution she added that her biggest conundrum was to ascertain whether or not the fish had been eaten raw and then their bones thrown into the fire or whether it had been cooked first she said the whole question about exposure to fire is whether it is about getting rid of remains or a desire to cook she said the fish were twometrelong carp that would have been particularly succulent when cooked

PUT A SLASH (/) WHERE THE SPACES ARE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2211/221121-cooking.html>

New research suggests that using fire to cook food started 600,000 years before previously thought. Archeologists from the Tel Aviv University's Steinhardt Museum of Natural History in Israel assert that our early ancestors cooked fish with fire 770,000 years ago. The archaeologists claim that these prehistoric humans, who lived along the banks of the Jordan River in what is present-day northern Israel, used fire to cook the "huge fish" they caught in a nearby lake. They say their finding is the earliest record of evidence of food being cooked. Until this new discovery, scientists believed the first "definitive evidence" of cooking was by Neanderthals and early Homo sapiens, around 170,000 years ago. Lead researcher Irit Zohar spent 16 years analyzing ancient fish bones and the enamel found on fish teeth. Her analysis showed that the grilled or baked fish had been eaten 770,000 years ago. She told the AFP news agency that: "It was like facing a puzzle, with more and more information until we could make a story about human evolution." She added that the biggest conundrum was to ascertain whether or not the fish had been eaten raw and then their bones thrown into the fire, or whether it had been cooked first. She said: "The whole question about exposure to fire is whether it is about getting rid of remains or a desire to cook." She said the fish were two-metre-long carp, that would have been particularly succulent when cooked.

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

4. RAW: Write a magazine article about turning to eating raw food to save on energy and help the planet. 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 cooking. Ask him/her three questions about it. Give him/her three of your ideas on how we can encourage people to cook healthy meals. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your partner(s) will answer your questions.

ANSWERS

VOCABULARY (p.4)

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

TRUE / FALSE (p.5)

- 1 F 2 F 3 F 4 T 5 T 6 F 7 T 8 T

SYNONYM MATCH (p.5)

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

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (p.9)

1. Natural history
2. The Jordan River
3. In a lake near the Jordan River
4. They were huge
5. Around 170,000 years ago
6. Sixteen years
7. A puzzle
8. If the fish was cooked or eaten raw
9. Fire
10. It was succulent

WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER (p.19)

1. It started 600,000 years before previously thought.
2. They assert that our early ancestors cooked fish.
3. Prehistoric humans who lived alongside the banks.
4. Their finding is the earliest evidence of food.
5. The first evidence of cooking was by Neanderthals.
6. She spent 16 years analyzing ancient fish bones.
7. We could make a story about human evolution.
8. Whether or not the fish was eaten raw.
9. Whether it is about getting rid of remains.
10. That would have been particularly succulent when cooked.

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ (p.10)

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

ALL OTHER EXERCISES

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