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Level 2 – 16th July, 2019

Insects really feel pain, says new research

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<https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1907/190716-insect-pain-2.html>

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Please try Levels 0, 1 and 3. They are (a little) harder.

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THE READING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1907/190716-insect-pain-2.html>

Research shows that insects feel pain. Researchers say the pain that insects feel is a sensation but not like human pain. The research was by the University of Sydney in Australia. The co-author of the research report said we don't really think insects feel any kind of pain. He said many invertebrate animals can sense and avoid dangerous things that we think will be painful. He said: "We knew that insects could sense 'pain' but what we didn't know is that an injury could lead to long-lasting hyper-sensitivity...in a similar way to human patients' experiences."

The researchers looked at injuries in fruit flies. The scientists damaged one leg on the flies and let it heal. After the leg healed, the flies became more sensitive. They tried harder to protect their legs. The pain the flies felt stayed in their memory and this changed their behaviour. Neely said if an insect is badly injured, it becomes very sensitive for the rest of their lives. Neely hopes to do more research to better understand how humans feel pain. He said: "We are focused on making new stem cell therapies or drugs that target the underlying cause and stop pain for good."

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

PHRASE MATCHING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1907/190716-insect-pain-2.html>

PARAGRAPH ONE:

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Research shows that | a. way |
| 2. not like human | b. dangerous things |
| 3. The co-author | c. experiences |
| 4. invertebrate | d. pain |
| 5. sense and avoid | e. didn't know |
| 6. what we | f. insects feel pain |
| 7. in a similar | g. of the research |
| 8. human patients' | h. animals |

PARAGRAPH TWO:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. let it | a. cause |
| 2. the flies became more | b. of their lives |
| 3. The pain the flies felt stayed | c. for good |
| 4. for the rest | d. sensitive |
| 5. better understand how | e. in their memory |
| 6. focused on making new stem | f. humans feel pain |
| 7. drugs that target the underlying | g. heal |
| 8. stop pain | h. cell therapies |

LISTEN AND FILL IN THE GAPS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1907/190716-insect-pain-2.html>

Research (1) _____ feel pain. Researchers say the pain that insects feel (2) _____ but not like human pain. The research was by the University of Sydney in Australia. The co-author (3) _____ report said we don't really think insects feel any kind of pain. He said many invertebrate animals can (4) _____ dangerous things that we think will be painful. He said: "We knew that insects (5) _____ but what we didn't know is that an injury could lead to long-lasting hyper-sensitivity...in (6) _____ to human patients' experiences."

The researchers (7) _____ in fruit flies. The scientists damaged one leg on the flies and (8) _____. After the leg healed, the flies became more sensitive. They tried harder to (9) _____. The pain the flies felt stayed in their memory and this changed their behaviour. Neely said if an insect (10) _____, it becomes very sensitive for the rest of their lives. Neely hopes to do more (11) _____ understand how humans feel pain. He said: "We are focused on making new stem cell therapies or (12) _____ the underlying cause and stop pain for good."

PUT A SLASH (/) WHERE THE SPACES ARE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1907/190716-insect-pain-2.html>

Research shows that insects feel pain. Researchers say the pain that insects feel is a sensation but not like human pain. The research was by the University of Sydney in Australia. The co-author of the research reports said we don't really think insects feel any kind of pain. He said many invertebrate animals can sense and avoid dangerous things that we think will be painful. He said: "We knew that insects could sense 'pain' but what we didn't know is that an injury could lead to long-lasting hyper-sensitivity... in a similar way to human patients' experiences." The researchers looked at injuries in fruit flies. The scientists damaged one leg on the flies and let it heal. After the leg healed, the flies became more sensitive. They tried hard to protect their legs. The pain the flies felt stayed in their memory and this changed their behaviour. Neely said if an insect is badly injured, it becomes very sensitive for the rest of their lives. Neely hopes to do more research to better understand how humans feel pain. He said: "We are focused on making new stem cell therapies or drugs that target the underlying cause and stop pain for good."

INSECT PAIN SURVEY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1907/190716-insect-pain-4.html>

Write five GOOD questions about insect pain in the table. Do this in pairs. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper. When you have finished, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1 _____	STUDENT 2 _____	STUDENT 3 _____
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			
Q.5.			

- Now return to your original partner and share and talk about what you found out. Change partners often.
- Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

WRITE QUESTIONS & ASK YOUR PARTNER(S)

Student A: Do not show these to your speaking partner(s).

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

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WRITE QUESTIONS & ASK YOUR PARTNER(S)

Student B: Do not show these to your speaking partner(s).

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

