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Level 3

New suntan drug could prevent skin cancer

17th June, 2017

<http://www.breakingnewsenglish.com/1706/170617-suntan.html>

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Please try Levels 0, 1 and 2 (they are easier).

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THE ARTICLE

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1706/170617-suntan.html>

Scientists have developed a drug that can copy the effects of sunlight. The new drug tricks the skin into making it darker and giving us a suntan. The drug makes our body produce more of a natural pigment found in our skin called melanin. A pigment is something in our body that colours our skin. Plants also have pigments that give them different colours. The scientists are from the Massachusetts General Hospital in the USA. They say their new drug could have many benefits for our health. The biggest benefits could be to prevent skin cancer and perhaps even slow down how old people look. Too much sunlight and getting suntans can give us skin cancer, make our skin look old and give us many wrinkles.

Scientists say the drug can safely give people suntans because there are no damaging UV rays. When people are out in the sun, UV rays slowly burn our skin and damage it. The rays make lighter-skinned people turn red, unless those people use sunblock or cover their skin. The drug makes the body produce more dark melanin, which makes our skin look tanned. Melanin is the body's natural sunblock. Researcher Dr David Fisher said the drug could help fight skin cancer - the most common type of cancer. He said the drug could make our body produce more melanin. This could protect the skin from UV radiation and cancer. He said: "Dark pigment is associated with a lower risk of all forms of skin cancer."

Sources: <http://www.bbc.com/news/health-40260029>
<http://www.sciencemag.org/news/2017/06/could-new-compound-give-you-suntan-without-sun>
<http://www.medicaldaily.com/how-prevent-skin-cancer-drug-tans-skin-just-sun-without-risk-uv-damage-419018>

WARM-UPS

1. SUNTANS: Students walk around the class and talk to other students about suntans. 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?

developed / sunlight / suntan / natural / skin / scientists / health / benefits / wrinkles
drug / safely / UV rays / sunblock / tanned / cancer / common / protect / lower risk

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

3. DANGEROUS: Students A **strongly** believe that suntans are dangerous and people should avoid the Sun as much as they can; Students B **strongly** believe the opposite. Change partners again and talk about your conversations.

4. SUN: How can we protect ourselves from the Sun's harmful rays? Complete this table with your partner(s). Change partners often and share what you wrote.

	Protection
Sunglasses	
Hats	
Creams	
Clothes	
Being outside	
Drugs	

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

6. PROTECTION: Rank these with your partner. Put the best things to protect our skin at the top. Change partners often and share your rankings.

- drugs
- parasols
- caps
- sunglasses
- sunblock
- staying indoors
- long sleeves
- what we eat

BEFORE READING / LISTENING

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1706/170617-suntan.html>

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

- a. A new drug copies the effects of sunlight. **T / F**
- b. The drug tricks the skin into producing a skin colouring. **T / F**
- c. Researchers said the new drug will not have many health benefits. **T / F**
- d. The new drug may slow down the rate at which we get wrinkles. **T / F**
- e. The new drug can give people a suntan without needing UV rays. **T / F**
- f. UV rays help protect our skin. **T / F**
- g. Melanin does not help block the Sun's UV rays. **T / F**
- h. The most common type of cancer is lung cancer. **T / F**

2. SYNONYM MATCH:

Match the following synonyms. The words in **bold** are from the news article.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. copy | a. stop |
| 2. produce | b. normal |
| 3. natural | c. safeguard |
| 4. prevent | d. harmful |
| 5. old | e. become |
| 6. damaging | f. mimic |
| 7. turn | g. kinds |
| 8. fight | h. aged |
| 9. protect | i. make |
| 10. forms | j. battle |

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

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. a drug that can copy the effects | a. give people suntans |
| 2. The new drug tricks | b. wrinkles |
| 3. something in our body that colours | c. cancer |
| 4. slow down how | d. the skin |
| 5. give us many | e. rays |
| 6. the drug can safely | f. of sunlight |
| 7. damaging UV | g. our skin |
| 8. use sunblock | h. type of cancer |
| 9. the most common | i. old people look |
| 10. a lower risk of all forms of skin | j. or cover their skin |

GAP FILL

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1706/170617-suntan.html>

Scientists have developed a drug that can copy the (1) _____ of sunlight. The new drug tricks the skin (2) _____ making it darker and giving us a suntan. The drug makes our body produce (3) _____ of a natural pigment found in our skin called melanin. A pigment is (4) _____ in our body that colours our skin. Plants also have pigments that give them (5) _____ colours. The scientists are from the Massachusetts General Hospital in the USA. They say their new drug could have many (6) _____ for our health. The biggest benefits could be to prevent skin cancer and perhaps even slow down how old people (7) _____. Too much sunlight and getting suntans can give us skin cancer, make our skin look old and give us many (8) _____.

Scientists say the drug can (9) _____ give people suntans because there are no damaging UV (10) _____. When people are out in the sun, UV rays slowly burn our skin and damage it. The rays make lighter-skinned people turn (11) _____, unless those people use sunblock or (12) _____ their skin. The drug makes the body produce more dark melanin, which makes our skin look tanned. Melanin is the body's (13) _____ sunblock. Researcher Dr David Fisher said the drug could help fight skin cancer - the most common (14) _____ of cancer. He said the drug could make our body produce more melanin. This could (15) _____ the skin from UV radiation and cancer. He said: "Dark pigment is associated with a lower risk of all (16) _____ of skin cancer."

into
different
wrinkles
effects
something
look
more
benefits

red
type
cover
forms
safely
protect
natural
rays

LISTENING – Guess the answers. Listen to check.

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1706/170617-suntan.html>

- 1) Scientists have developed a drug that can copy the _____
 - a. affects of sunlight
 - b. effects of sunlight
 - c. effects off sunlight
 - d. affects off sunlight
- 2) The new drug tricks the skin into making it darker and giving _____
 - a. us the suntan
 - b. us a sunny tan
 - c. us a suntanned
 - d. us a suntan
- 3) The drug makes our body produce more of a natural pigment _____
 - a. found on our skin
 - b. found in our skin
 - c. found in ours kin
 - d. found in ours skin
- 4) Plants also have pigments that give _____
 - a. them difference colour
 - b. them differently colours
 - c. them difference colours
 - d. them different colours
- 5) getting suntans can give us skin cancer, make our skin look old and give _____
 - a. us many rankles
 - b. us many wrinkles
 - c. us many twinkles
 - d. us many link calls
- 6) Scientists say the drug can safely give people suntans because there are no _____
 - a. damage in UV rays
 - b. damaging you V rays
 - c. damage in your V rays
 - d. damaging UV rays
- 7) When people are out in the sun, UV rays slowly burn our skin _____
 - a. and damage it
 - b. and damaged it
 - c. and damaged it
 - d. and dam age it
- 8) makes the body produce more dark melanin, which makes our _____
 - a. skins look tanned
 - b. skin looks tanned
 - c. skin look tanned
 - d. skin look tans
- 9) Dr David Fisher said the drug could help fight skin cancer - the most _____ cancer
 - a. common type of
 - b. common type off
 - c. commons type of
 - d. commonly type of
- 10) Dark pigment is associated with a lower risk of all _____ skin cancer
 - a. farms of
 - b. firms of
 - c. frames of
 - d. forms of

LISTENING – Listen and fill in the gaps

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1706/170617-suntan.html>

Scientists have developed a drug that can (1) _____ sunlight. The new drug tricks (2) _____ making it darker and giving us a suntan. The drug makes our body produce (3) _____ pigment found in our skin called melanin. A pigment is (4) _____ body that colours our skin. Plants also have pigments that give them different colours. The scientists are from the Massachusetts General Hospital in the USA. They say their new drug could have many benefits (5) _____. The biggest benefits could be to prevent skin cancer and perhaps even slow down how old people look. Too much sunlight and getting suntans can give us skin cancer, make our skin look old and (6) _____ wrinkles.

Scientists say the drug can safely give people suntans (7) _____ no damaging UV rays. When people are out in the sun, UV rays slowly (8) _____ and damage it. The rays make lighter-skinned people turn red, (9) _____ use sunblock or cover their skin. The drug makes the body produce more dark melanin, which (10) _____ look tanned. Melanin is the body's natural sunblock. Researcher Dr David Fisher said the drug could help fight skin cancer - the most common (11) _____. He said the drug could make our body produce more melanin. This could protect the skin from UV radiation and cancer. He said: "Dark pigment is associated with a lower (12) _____ of skin cancer."

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1706/170617-suntan.html>

1. What did scientists develop that can copy the effects of sunlight?
2. What does a drug trick the skin into doing?
3. What is it in humans and plants that give them colour?
4. What could the drug slow down?
5. What can too much sunlight give us?
6. What kind of rays did the article say are damaging?
7. What do UV rays do to our skin?
8. What is the body's natural sunblock?
9. What is the most common type of cancer?
10. What is associated with a lower risk of all forms of skin cancer?

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1706/170617-suntan.html>

- 1) What did scientists develop that can copy the effects of sunlight?
 - a) an experiment
 - b) a leaf
 - c) a drug
 - d) melanin
- 2) What does a drug trick the skin into doing?
 - a) becoming darker
 - b) becoming thicker
 - c) becoming colourful
 - d) becoming older
- 3) What is it in humans and plants that give them colour?
 - a) skin
 - b) a pigment
 - c) oxygen
 - d) dye
- 4) What could the drug slow down?
 - a) how dark the skin becomes
 - b) how fast skin grows
 - c) research
 - d) how old people look
- 5) What can too much sunlight give us?
 - a) health benefits
 - b) heat
 - c) wrinkles
 - d) sleepless nights
- 6) What kind of rays did the article say are damaging?
 - a) X-rays
 - b) UV rays
 - c) manta rays
 - d) gamma rays
- 7) What do UV rays do to our skin?
 - a) make it lighter
 - b) protect it
 - c) make it safer
 - d) burn or damage it
- 8) What is the body's natural sunblock?
 - a) calcium
 - b) melanin
 - c) tanned
 - d) protein
- 9) What is the most common type of cancer?
 - a) lung cancer
 - b) skin cancer
 - c) throat cancer
 - d) bowel cancer
- 10) What is associated with a lower risk of all forms of skin cancer?
 - a) dark pigment
 - b) light pigment
 - c) red pigment
 - d) new pigment

ROLE PLAY

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1706/170617-suntan.html>

Role A – Drugs

You think drugs are the best things to protect us from the Sun. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the least useful of these (and why): sunglasses, sunblock or what we eat.

Role B – Sunglasses

You think sunglasses are the best things to protect us from the Sun. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the least useful of these (and why): drugs, sunblock or what we eat.

Role C – Sunblock

You think sunblock is the best thing to protect us from the Sun. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the least useful of these (and why): sunglasses, drugs or what we eat.

Role D – What We Eat

You think what we eat are the best things to protect us from the Sun. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the least useful of these (and why): sunglasses, sunblock or drugs.

AFTER READING / LISTENING

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1706/170617-suntan.html>

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

sun	tan
------------	------------

- 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">• copy• giving• something• benefits• slow• wrinkles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• damaging• burn• red• cover• type• lower
--	--

SUNTANS SURVEY

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1706/170617-suntan.html>

Write five GOOD questions about suntans 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.

SUNTANS 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 'drug'?
3. How healthy is sunlight?
4. What are the bad things about sunlight?
5. How does sunlight make you feel?
6. What do you think of suntans?
7. Would you take the new drug?
8. What do you do to stay young looking?
9. Do you worry about wrinkles?
10. How well do you think the drug will work?

New suntan drug could prevent skin cancer – 17th June, 2017
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SUNTANS 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 'sunlight'?
13. What do you think about what you read?
14. Why do people want a suntan?
15. What do you know about UV rays?
16. What do you know about skin cancer?
17. How can we educate people about the dangers of UV rays?
18. How long will it be before we have drugs to cure everything?
19. What do you do to look after your skin?
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 <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1706/170617-suntan.html>

Scientists have (1) _____ a drug that can copy the effects of sunlight. The new drug tricks the skin into making it darker and (2) _____ us a suntan. The drug makes our body produce more of a natural pigment found (3) _____ our skin called melanin. A pigment is something in our body that colours our skin. Plants also have pigments that give them (4) _____ colours. The scientists are from the Massachusetts General Hospital in the USA. They say their new drug could have many benefits for our health. The biggest benefits could (5) _____ to prevent skin cancer and perhaps even slow down how old people look. Too much sunlight and getting suntans can give us skin cancer, make our skin look old and give us many (6) _____.

Scientists say the drug can (7) _____ give people suntans because there are no damaging UV rays. When people are out (8) _____ the sun, UV rays slowly burn our skin and damage it. The rays make lighter-skinned people turn red, (9) _____ those people use sunblock or cover their skin. The drug makes the body produce more dark melanin, which makes our skin (10) _____ tanned. Melanin is the body's natural sunblock. Researcher Dr David Fisher said the drug could help fight skin cancer - the (11) _____ common type of cancer. He said the drug could make our body produce more melanin. This could protect the skin from UV radiation and cancer. He said: "Dark pigment is associated (12) _____ a lower risk of all forms of skin cancer."

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

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | (a) developing | (b) developed | (c) developed | (d) develops |
| 2. | (a) giving | (b) gives | (c) given | (d) gave |
| 3. | (a) in | (b) on | (c) by | (d) of |
| 4. | (a) different | (b) difference | (c) differential | (d) differences |
| 5. | (a) become | (b) been | (c) being | (d) be |
| 6. | (a) wrings | (b) winks | (c) wrinkles | (d) wrinkles |
| 7. | (a) safely | (b) safety | (c) safest | (d) safes |
| 8. | (a) over | (b) on | (c) up | (d) in |
| 9. | (a) unless | (b) useless | (c) lesser | (d) less |
| 10. | (a) looks | (b) look | (c) looked | (d) looking |
| 11. | (a) much | (b) most | (c) many | (d) main |
| 12. | (a) with | (b) without | (c) within | (d) wither |

SPELLING

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1706/170617-suntan.html>

Paragraph 1

1. copy the effects of ihgtnlsu
2. makes our body uerdpoc more
3. a taunalr pigment found in our skin
4. have many fietbesn for our health
5. rpveent skin cancer
6. give us many ilsnkerw

Paragraph 2

7. there are no aanmggid UV rays
8. people use onbskclu or cover their skin
9. the drug could help gifht skin cancer
10. the most omconm type of cancer
11. protect the skin from UV iodairatn
12. caietassod with a lower risk

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1706/170617-suntan.html>

Number these lines in the correct order.

- () Scientists say the drug can safely give people suntans because there are no damaging UV rays. When people are out
- () in the sun, UV rays slowly burn our skin and damage it. The rays make lighter-skinned people turn red, unless
- () give them different colours. The scientists are from the Massachusetts General Hospital in the USA. They say their
- () our skin look tanned. Melanin is the body's natural sunblock. Researcher Dr David Fisher said the drug could
- () give us skin cancer, make our skin look old and give us many wrinkles.
- () cancer. He said: "Dark pigment is associated with a lower risk of all forms of skin cancer."
- () prevent skin cancer and perhaps even slow down how old people look. Too much sunlight and getting suntans can
- () darker and giving us a suntan. The drug makes our body produce more of a natural pigment found in our
- () help fight skin cancer - the most common type of cancer. He said the drug could make our body produce
- () skin called melanin. A pigment is something in our body that colours our skin. Plants also have pigments that
- () new drug could have many benefits for our health. The biggest benefits could be to
- () more melanin. This could protect the skin from UV radiation and
- (**1**) Scientists have developed a drug that can copy the effects of sunlight. The new drug tricks the skin into making it
- () those people use sunblock or cover their skin. The drug makes the body produce more dark melanin, which makes

PUT THE WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1706/170617-suntan.html>

1. effects the copy can that drug a Developed sunlight of .
2. it new the making The tricks into darker drug skin .
3. our in Something skin our colours that body .
4. drug They could say have their many new benefits .
5. and many our old us Make look give wrinkles skin .
6. can Scientists safely say give the people drug suntans .
7. The skinned rays people make turn lighter- red .
8. melanin body The produce drug more makes dark the .
9. from skin the protect could This radiation UV .
10. all forms of skin cancer Associated with a lower risk of .

CIRCLE THE CORRECT WORD (20 PAIRS)

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1706/170617-suntan.html>

Scientists have *developed* / *developing* a drug that can copy the *affects* / *effects* of sunlight. The new drug *tricks* / *tracks* the skin into making it darker and *given* / *giving* us a suntan. The drug makes our body produce more of a natural pigment found *on* / *in* our skin called melanin. A pigment is something in our body that colours our skin. Plants also have pigments that give them *different* / *difference* colours. The scientists are from the Massachusetts General Hospital in the USA. They say their new drug could have *much* / *many* benefits for our health. The biggest benefits could be to prevent skin cancer and perhaps *ever* / *even* slow down how old people look. Too *much* / *many* sunlight and getting suntans can give us skin cancer, make our skin look old and give us many *wrangles* / *wrinkles*.

Scientists say the drug can *safety* / *safely* give people suntans because there are *no* / *known* damaging UV rays. When people are out *in* / *up* the sun, UV rays slowly burn our skin and damage *them* / *it*. The rays make lighter-skinned people turn red, unless those people use sunblock *nor* / *or* cover their skin. The drug makes the body *produce* / *producing* more dark melanin, which makes our skin *look* / *looking* tanned. Melanin is the body's natural sunblock. Researcher Dr David Fisher said the drug could help fight skin cancer - the *most* / *much* common type of cancer. He said the drug could make our body produce more melanin. This could protect *a* / *the* skin from UV radiation and cancer. He said: "Dark pigment is associated with a lower risk of all *forms* / *firms* of skin cancer."

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 <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1706/170617-suntan.html>

Sc__nt_sts h_v_ d_v_l_p_d _ dr_g th_t c_n c_py th_
_ff_cts _f s_nl_ght. Th_ n_w dr_g tr_cks th_ sk_n _nt_
m_k_ng _t d_rk_r _nd g_v_ng _s _ s_nt_n. Th_ dr_g
m_k_s __r b_dy pr_d_c_ m_r_ _f _ n_t_r_l p_gm_nt
f__nd _n __r sk_n c_ll_d m_l_n_n. _ p_gm_nt _s
s_m_th_ng _n __r b_dy th_t c_l__rs __r sk_n. Pl_nts
ls h_v_ p_gm_nts th_t g_v_ th_m d_ff_r_nt c_l__rs.
Th_ sc__nt_sts _r_ fr_m th_ M_ss_ch_s_tts G_n_r_l
H_sp_t_l_n th_ _S_. Th_y s_y th__r n_w dr_g c__ld
h_v_ m_ny b_n_f_ts f_r __r h__lth. Th_ b_gg_st
b_n_f_ts c__ld b_t_ pr_v_nt sk_n c_nc_r _nd p_rh_ps
_v_n sl_w d_wn h_w _ld p__pl_ l__k. T__ m_ch
s_nl_ght _nd g_tt_ng s_nt_ns c_n g_v_ __s sk_n c_nc_r,
m_k_ __r sk_n l__k _ld _nd g_v_ __s m_ny wr_nkl_s.

Sc__nt_sts s_y th_ dr_g c_n s_f_ly g_v_ p__pl_
s_nt_ns b_c__s th_r_ _r_n_d_m_g_ng _V_r_ys. Wh_n
p__pl_ _r_ __t_n th_ s_n, _V_r_ys sl_wly b_rn __r
sk_n _nd d_m_g_ _t. Th_ r_ys m_k_ l_ght_r-sk_nn_d
p__pl_ t_rn_r_d, _nl_ss th_s_ p__pl_ _s_ s_nbl_ck_r
c_v_r th__r sk_n. Th_ dr_g m_k_s th_ b_dy pr_d_c_
m_r_ d_rk m_l_n_n, whch m_k_s __r sk_n l__k
t_nn_d. M_l_n_n _s th_ b_dy's n_t_r_l s_nbl_ck.
R_s__rch_r Dr D_v_d F_sh_r s__d th_ dr_g c__ld h_lp
f_ght sk_n c_nc_r - th_ m_st c_mm_n typ_ _f c_nc_r.
H_ s__d th_ dr_g c__ld m_k_ __r b_dy pr_d_c_ m_r_
m_l_n_n. Th_s c__ld pr_t_ct th_ sk_n fr_m _V
r_d__t__n _nd c_nc_r. H_ s__d: "D_rk p_gm_nt _s
_ss_c__t_d w_th _l_w_r_r_sk_ _f _ll f_rms _f sk_n
c_nc_r."

PUNCTUATE THE TEXT AND ADD CAPITALS

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1706/170617-suntan.html>

scientists have developed a drug that can copy the effects of sunlight the new drug tricks the skin into making it darker and giving us a suntan the drug makes our body produce more of a natural pigment found in our skin called melanin a pigment is something in our body that colours our skin plants also have pigments that give them different colours the scientists are from the massachusetts general hospital in the usa they say their new drug could have many benefits for our health the biggest benefits could be to prevent skin cancer and perhaps even slow down how old people look too much sunlight and getting suntans can give us skin cancer make our skin look old and give us many wrinkles

scientists say the drug can safely give people suntans because there are no damaging uv rays when people are out in the sun uv rays slowly burn our skin and damage it the rays make lighter-skinned people turn red unless those people use sunblock or cover their skin the drug makes the body produce more dark melanin which makes our skin look tanned melanin is the body's natural sunblock researcher dr david fisher said the drug could help fight skin cancer - the most common type of cancer he said the drug could make our body produce more melanin this could protect the skin from uv radiation and cancer he said "dark pigment is associated with a lower risk of all forms of skin cancer"

PUT A SLASH (/) WHERE THE SPACES ARE

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1706/170617-suntan.html>

Scientists have developed a drug that can copy the effects of sunlight. The new drug tricks the skin into making it darker and giving us a suntan. The drug makes our body produce more of a natural pigment found in our skin called melanin. A pigment is something in our body that colours our skin. Plants also have pigments that give them different colours. The scientists are from the Massachusetts General Hospital in the USA. They say their new drug could have many benefits for our health. The biggest benefits could be to prevent skin cancer and perhaps even slow down how old people look. Too much sunlight and getting a suntan can give us skin cancer, make our skin look old and give us many wrinkles. Scientists say the drug can safely give people a suntan because there are no damaging UV rays. When people are out in the sun, UV rays slowly burn our skin and damage it. They make lighter-skinned people turn red, unless those people use sunblock or cover their skin. The drug makes the body produce more dark melanin, which makes our skin look tanned. Melanin is the body's natural sunblock. Researcher Dr David Fishersaid the drug could help fight skin cancer - the most common type of cancer. He said the drug could make our body produce more melanin. This could protect the skin from UV radiation and cancer. He said: "Dark pigment is associated with a lower risk of all forms of skin cancer."

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. Share what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

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

4. SUNTANS: Write a magazine article about suntans being bad for us. Give reasons why we should stay out of the sun. 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 suntans. Ask him/her three questions about them. Give him/her three of your opinions on why we should stay out of the sun. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your partner(s) will answer your questions.

ANSWERS

TRUE / FALSE (p.4)

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

SYNONYM MATCH (p.4)

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. copy | a. mimic |
| 2. produce | b. make |
| 3. natural | c. normal |
| 4. prevent | d. stop |
| 5. old | e. aged |
| 6. damaging | f. harmful |
| 7. turn | g. become |
| 8. fight | h. battle |
| 9. protect | i. safeguard |
| 10. forms | j. kinds |

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (p.8)

1. A drug
2. Becoming darker
3. A pigment
4. How old people look
5. Wrinkles
6. UV rays
7. Burn or damage it
8. Melanin
9. Skin cancer
10. Dark pigment

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ (p.9)

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

ALL OTHER EXERCISES

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