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Level 3 – 21st February, 2020

Criminals have smaller brain size, says study

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

<https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2002/200221-brain-size.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/2002/200221-brain-size.html>

A new study has found that antisocial people are more likely to have smaller areas of their brain. Researchers said criminals' brains had a different structure to the brains of people who followed the law. The study is published in the journal "Lancet Psychiatry". Researchers used data from 672 people born in 1972-73. They looked at records of the people's antisocial behaviour between the ages of seven and 26. At the age 45, the researchers scanned the people's brains. Eighty of the people had a history of criminal and antisocial behaviour from being early teenagers. Researchers found that the areas of the brain linked to emotions, motivation and behaviour control were smaller in the long-term criminals' brains.

Professor Terrie Moffitt, a co-author of the research, said the research could help doctors understand what is behind long-term antisocial behaviour. She said the antisocial people in the study may have behaved badly because of their brain structure. She said: "They are actually operating under some [disability] at the level of the brain." She added that because of this, we needed to care for these people in a kinder way. Lead author Dr Christina Carlisi said: "Differences in brain structure might make it difficult for people to develop social skills. This may prevent them from engaging in antisocial behaviour. These people could benefit from more support throughout their lives."

Sources: <https://www.theguardian.com/science/2020/feb/17/long-term-offenders-have-different-brain-structure-study-says>
<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2020-02-life-course-persistent-antisocial-behaviour-differences-brain.html>
[https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanpsy/article/PIIS2215-0366\(20\)30002-X/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanpsy/article/PIIS2215-0366(20)30002-X/fulltext)

WARM-UPS

1. BRAIN SIZE: Students walk around the class and talk to other students about brain size. 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?

study / antisocial / brain / journal / researcher / history / criminal / emotion / control / author / doctor / behaviour / disability / level / structure / care / kinder / social skills

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

3. SCHOOL: Students A **strongly** believe schoolchildren should have weekly lessons on antisocial behaviour; Students B **strongly** believe this is unnecessary. Change partners again and talk about your conversations.

4. ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR: How bad are these examples of antisocial behaviour? How can we prevent it? Complete this table with your partner(s). Change partners often and share what you wrote.

	How Bad?	What To Do?
Drunk in public		
Graffiti		
Littering		
Being noisy		
Shouting at people		
Feet on seats		

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

6. THE BRAIN: Rank these with your partner. Put the best things for the brain at the top. Change partners often and share your rankings.

- Sleep
- Reading
- Exercise
- Chocolate
- Puzzles
- Laughing
- Coffee
- Travelling

VOCABULARY MATCHING

Paragraph 1

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. antisocial | a. A person who has broken the law. |
| 2. likely | b. Such as well might happen or be true; probable. |
| 3. structure | c. Facts and statistics collected together for reference or analysis. |
| 4. data | d. Acting in a way that breaks laws or go against accepted ways of behaviour. |
| 5. scanned | e. The reason or reasons for acting or behaving in a particular way. |
| 6. criminal | f. The arrangement of and relations between the parts of something. |
| 7. motivation | g. Put a surface, object, or part of the body under a special light that changes into a picture or image. |

Paragraph 2

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 8. co-author | h. A physical or mental condition that limits a person's movements, senses, or activities. |
| 9. behaved | i. Working. |
| 10. operating | j. Stop from happening. |
| 11. disability | k. A person who wrote a book, essay, article, etc. with another person or people. |
| 12. care | l. Conducted oneself in a specified way. |
| 13. prevent | m. An advantage or profit gained from something. |
| 14. benefit | n. What people do to look after the health and safety of someone or something. |

BEFORE READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2002/200221-brain-size.html>

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

- a. The article said antisocial people have smaller areas of the brain. **T / F**
- b. A part of the brain for people who follow the law is larger than that in criminals. **T / F**
- c. Researchers looked at the brains of 6,720 people. **T / F**
- d. Eight hundred people in the research were antisocial as teenagers. **T / F**
- e. An author said the research could help doctors. **T / F**
- f. A researcher said being antisocial might be part of a disability. **T / F**
- g. The researcher said we had to be stricter with antisocial people. **T / F**
- h. Another researcher said brain structure affects how we learn social skills. **T / F**

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

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. study | a. assist |
| 2. areas | b. conduct |
| 3. data | c. impairment |
| 4. behaviour | d. regions |
| 5. linked | e. stop |
| 6. help | f. during |
| 7. disability | g. connected |
| 8. care | h. research paper |
| 9. prevent | i. help |
| 10. throughout | j. information |

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

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. A new study has found that antisocial people are | a. badly |
| 2. the brains of people who followed | b. "Lancet Psychiatry" |
| 3. The study is published in the journal | c. develop social skills |
| 4. the researchers scanned | d. the law |
| 5. the areas of the brain linked | e. antisocial behaviour |
| 6. understand what is behind long-term | f. a kinder way |
| 7. people in the study may have behaved | g. more likely to |
| 8. care for these people in | h. to emotions |
| 9. make it difficult for people to | i. more support |
| 10. These people could benefit from | j. the people's brains |

GAP FILL

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2002/200221-brain-size.html>

A new study has found that antisocial people are more (1) _____ to have smaller areas of their brain. Researchers said criminals' brains had a different (2) _____ to the brains of people who followed the law. The study is published in the (3) _____ "Lancet Psychiatry". Researchers used data from 672 people born in 1972-73. They looked at (4) _____ of the people's antisocial behaviour between the ages of seven and 26. At the age 45, the researchers scanned the people's brains. Eighty of the people had a (5) _____ of criminal and antisocial behaviour from being (6) _____ teenagers. Researchers found that the areas of the brain linked to (7) _____, motivation and behaviour (8) _____ were smaller in the long-term criminals' brains.

journal
history
likely
control
records
emotions
structure
early

Professor Terrie Moffitt, a co-author of the research, said the research could help doctors understand what is (9) _____ long-term antisocial behaviour. She said the antisocial people in the study may have behaved (10) _____ because of their brain structure. She said: "They are actually (11) _____ under some [disability] at the (12) _____ of the brain." She added that because of this, we needed to care for these people in a kinder (13) _____. Lead author Dr Christina Carlisi said: "Differences in brain structure might make it difficult for people to (14) _____ social skills. This may prevent them from (15) _____ in antisocial behaviour. These people could benefit from more support (16) _____ their lives."

develop
badly
throughout
level
behind
engaging
way
operating

LISTENING – Guess the answers. Listen to check.

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2002/200221-brain-size.html>

- 1) found that antisocial people are more likely to have smaller _____ brain
 - a. arenas of their
 - b. aerals of their
 - c. auras of their
 - d. areas of their
- 2) The study is published _____ "Lancet Psychiatry"
 - a. in the journey
 - b. in the adjourned
 - c. in age journal
 - d. in the journal
- 3) the people had a history of criminal and antisocial behaviour _____ teenagers
 - a. from being early
 - b. from been early
 - c. from be in early
 - d. from be the early
- 4) Researchers found that the areas of the brain _____
 - a. linked at emotions
 - b. linked to emotions
 - c. linked two emotions
 - d. linked too emotions
- 5) motivation and behaviour control were smaller in the long-_____ brains
 - a. time criminals'
 - b. tram criminals'
 - c. term criminals'
 - d. tern criminals'
- 6) She said the antisocial people in the study may have _____
 - a. behaved bad
 - b. behaved badly
 - c. behaved baddie
 - d. behaved boldly
- 7) They are actually operating under some disability at the _____ brain
 - a. rival of the
 - b. rebel of the
 - c. level of the
 - d. revel of the
- 8) Differences in brain structure might make it difficult for people _____ skills
 - a. to develops social
 - b. to develop social
 - c. to developed social
 - d. to developing social
- 9) This may prevent them from engaging _____ behaviour
 - a. in antisocial
 - b. in antisocially
 - c. in anti socialise
 - d. in anti so shall
- 10) These people could benefit from more support _____
 - a. thorough out their lives
 - b. though out their lives
 - c. trough out their lives
 - d. throughout their lives

LISTENING – Listen and fill in the gaps

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2002/200221-brain-size.html>

A new study has found that antisocial people are (1) _____ have smaller areas of their brain. Researchers said criminals' brains had a different (2) _____ brains of people who followed the law. The study is (3) _____ journal "Lancet Psychiatry". Researchers used data from 672 people born in 1972-73. They looked (4) _____ the people's antisocial behaviour between the ages of seven and 26. At the age 45, the researchers scanned the people's brains. Eighty of the people had (5) _____ criminal and antisocial behaviour from being early teenagers. Researchers found that the areas of the brain linked to emotions, motivation and behaviour (6) _____ in the long-term criminals' brains.

Professor Terrie Moffitt, a co-author (7) _____, said the research could help doctors understand what is behind long-term antisocial behaviour. She said the (8) _____ the study may have behaved badly because of their brain structure. She said: "They (9) _____ under some [disability] at the level of the brain." She added that because of this, we needed (10) _____ these people in a kinder way. Lead author Dr Christina Carlisi said: "Differences in brain structure might make it difficult for people to (11) _____. This may prevent them from engaging in antisocial behaviour. These people (12) _____ more support throughout their lives."

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2002/200221-brain-size.html>

1. What do the brains of antisocial people have that is different?
2. What is "Lancet Psychiatry"?
3. Researchers looked at records of people's antisocial behavior from as early as what age?
4. How many of the people in a test were antisocial as teenagers?
5. What kind of criminals had smaller areas of the brain linked to emotions?
6. Who is Terrie Moffitt?
7. How might antisocial people behave because of brain structure?
8. In what way did a doctor say we must treat antisocial people?
9. What might it be more difficult for antisocial people to develop?
10. For how long might antisocial people benefit from more support?

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2002/200221-brain-size.html>

- 1) What do the brains of antisocial people have that is different?
 - a) fat
 - b) structure
 - c) muscle
 - d) disease
- 2) What is "Lancet Psychiatry"?
 - a) a brain disease
 - b) a TV show
 - c) a doctors' club
 - d) a journal
- 3) Researchers looked at records of people's antisocial behavior from as early as what age?
 - a) five
 - b) six
 - c) seven
 - d) eight
- 4) How many of the people in a test were antisocial as teenagers?
 - a) eighty
 - b) seventy
 - c) sixty
 - d) fifty
- 5) What kind of criminals had smaller areas of the brain linked to emotions?
 - a) murderers
 - b) long-term criminals
 - c) cyber-criminals
 - d) youth criminals
- 6) Who is Terrie Moffitt?
 - a) a professor
 - b) a victim
 - c) a criminal
 - d) a bully
- 7) How might antisocial people behave because of brain structure?
 - a) violently
 - b) noisily
 - c) badly
 - d) well
- 8) In what way did a doctor say must we treat antisocial people?
 - a) in a kinder way
 - b) more strictly
 - c) in a professional way
 - d) quickly
- 9) What might it be more difficult for antisocial people to develop?
 - a) a brain disease
 - b) friends
 - c) a criminal record
 - d) social skills
- 10) For how long might antisocial people benefit from more support?
 - a) days
 - b) months
 - c) throughout their lives
 - d) years

ROLE PLAY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2002/200221-brain-size.html>

Role A – Sleep

You think sleep is the best thing for the brain. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the least effective of these (and why): exercise, chocolate or travelling.

Role B – Exercise

You think exercise is the best thing for the brain. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the least effective of these (and why): sleep, chocolate or travelling.

Role C – Chocolate

You think chocolate is the best thing for the brain. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the least effective of these (and why): exercise, sleep or travelling.

Role D – Travelling

You think travelling is the best thing for the brain. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the least effective of these (and why): exercise, chocolate or sleep.

AFTER READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2002/200221-brain-size.html>

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

brain	criminal
--------------	-----------------

- 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">• likely• law• 45• history• early• linked	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• understand• badly• level• kinder• develop• benefit
--	---

BRAIN SIZE SURVEY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2002/200221-brain-size.html>

Write five GOOD questions about brain size 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.

BRAIN SIZE 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 'brain'?
3. What do you think of your brain?
4. Do you think brain size affects behaviour?
5. How can we look after our brain?
6. How much antisocial behaviour is there in your country?
7. What do you think of antisocial behaviour?
8. Have you ever been antisocial?
9. Why are teenagers more likely to be antisocial?
10. How can we help people who are antisocial?

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BRAIN SIZE 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 'criminal'?
13. What do you think about what you read?
14. What do you do when you see antisocial behaviour?
15. Why are some people antisocial?
16. Should schools teach children about antisocial behaviour?
17. What do you do to look after your brain?
18. What do you do that might harm your brain?
19. Do smartphones help our brain?
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/2002/200221-brain-size.html>

A new study has (1) _____ that antisocial people are more likely to have smaller areas of their brain. Researchers said criminals' brains had a different structure (2) _____ the brains of people who followed the law. The study is published in the journal "Lancet Psychiatry". Researchers used data from 672 people (3) _____ in 1972-73. They looked at (4) _____ of the people's antisocial behaviour between the ages of seven and 26. At the age 45, the researchers (5) _____ the people's brains. Eighty of the people had a history of criminal and antisocial behaviour from being early teenagers. Researchers found that the areas of the brain (6) _____ to emotions, motivation and behaviour control were smaller in the long-term criminals' brains.

Professor Terrie Moffitt, a co-author of the research, said the research could help doctors understand (7) _____ is behind long-term antisocial behaviour. She said the antisocial people in the study may have behaved (8) _____ because of their brain structure. She said: "They are actually operating under (9) _____ [disability] at the level of the brain." She added that because of this, we needed to care for these people in a kinder (10) _____. Lead author Dr Christina Carlisi said: "Differences in brain structure might make it difficult for people to develop social skills. This may prevent them from (11) _____ in antisocial behaviour. These people could benefit from more support throughout their (12) _____."

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

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. | (a) found | (b) discover | (c) discovery | (d) finding |
| 2. | (a) for | (b) by | (c) to | (d) as |
| 3. | (a) birth | (b) birthday | (c) born | (d) from |
| 4. | (a) recorded | (b) recording | (c) record | (d) records |
| 5. | (a) scammed | (b) scorned | (c) scammed | (d) skimmed |
| 6. | (a) lined | (b) linked | (c) levelled | (d) lowed |
| 7. | (a) what | (b) which | (c) such | (d) that |
| 8. | (a) unwell | (b) badly | (c) goodly | (d) bard |
| 9. | (a) many | (b) that | (c) some | (d) for |
| 10. | (a) why | (b) way | (c) wry | (d) whey |
| 11. | (a) singling | (b) marrying | (c) divorcing | (d) engaging |
| 12. | (a) lively | (b) lives | (c) living | (d) liver |

SPELLING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2002/200221-brain-size.html>

Paragraph 1

1. aasiocitln people
2. brains had a different cruertstu
3. The study is pesldihbu in the journal
4. people had a history of cmrailin and...
5. areas of the brain linked to onotisme
6. namivoitot and behaviour control

Paragraph 2

7. ofessorpr Terrie Moffitt
8. the craesehr could help doctors
9. operating under some ldsiyibtai
10. Lead otahur Dr Christina Carlisi
11. These people could feenbti
12. more rpsoupt throughout their lives

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2002/200221-brain-size.html>

Number these lines in the correct order.

- () in the journal "Lancet Psychiatry". Researchers used data from 672 people born in 1972-73. They looked
- () care for these people in a kinder way. Lead author Dr Christina Carlisi said: "Differences in brain structure might
- () teenagers. Researchers found that the areas of the brain linked to emotions, motivation
- () Professor Terrie Moffitt, a co-author of the research, said the research could help doctors
- () and behaviour control were smaller in the long-term criminals' brains.
- () operating under some [disability] at the level of the brain." She added that because of this, we needed to
- () at records of the people's antisocial behaviour between the ages of seven and 26. At the age
- () make it difficult for people to develop social skills. This may prevent them from engaging in antisocial
- () understand what is behind long-term antisocial behaviour. She said the antisocial people in the
- () brains had a different structure to the brains of people who followed the law. The study is published
- (**1**) A new study has found that antisocial people are more likely to have smaller areas of their brain. Researchers said criminals'
- () behaviour. These people could benefit from more support throughout their lives."
- () study may have behaved badly because of their brain structure. She said: "They are actually
- () of 45, the researchers scanned the people's brains. Eighty of the people had a history of criminal and antisocial behaviour from being early

PUT THE WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2002/200221-brain-size.html>

1. of smaller areas brain . their have to Likely
2. criminals' said a different structure . brains Researchers had
3. of at Looked antisocial behaviour . the people's records
4. the had people Eighty history . a of
5. emotions . brain The the areas linked to of
6. what antisocial is long-term behind behaviour . Understand
7. for people kinder these in a Care way .
8. make brain difficult . structure in it Differences might
9. behaviour . them Prevent engaging antisocial in from
10. lives . their more from Benefit support throughout

CIRCLE THE CORRECT WORD (20 PAIRS)

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2002/200221-brain-size.html>

A new study has found that antisocial people are more *liked / likely* to have smaller areas of their brain. Researchers said criminals' brains had a *different / difference* structure to the brains of people who *following / followed* the law. The study is published in the *journey / journal* "Lancet Psychiatry". Researchers used *data / date* from 672 people born in 1972-73. They looked at records of the people's antisocial behaviour between the *ages / aged* of seven and 26. At the age 45, the researchers *scanned / scanning* the people's brains. Eighty of the people had a *historical / history* of criminal and antisocial behaviour from being early *teenage / teenagers*. Researchers found that the areas of the brain linked *at / to* emotions, motivation and behaviour control were smaller in the long-term criminals' brains.

Professor Terrie Moffitt, a co-author *of / off* the research, said the research could help doctors understand what is *behind / headed* long-term antisocial behaviour. She said the antisocial people *on / in* the study may have behaved *badly / bad* because of their brain structure. She said: "They are actually *operation / operating* under some [disability] at the level of the brain." She added that because of this, we needed to *care / caring* for these people in a kinder way. *Lead / Read* author Dr Christina Carlisi said: "Differences *in / on* brain structure might make it difficult for people to develop social skills. This *may / say* prevent them from engaging in antisocial behaviour. These people could benefit from more support throughout their *live / lives*."

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/2002/200221-brain-size.html>

A n_w s t_d y h_s f__ n d t h_t _n t_s_c__ l p__ p
l__ r_ m_r_ l_k_l y t_ h_v_ s m_l_l_r _r__ s _f t h__
r b r__ n. R_s__ r c h_r s s__ d c r_m_n_l s' b r__
n s h_d _ d f f_r_n t s t_r_c t_r_ t_ t h_ b r__ n s _f
p__ p l_ w h_ f_l l_w_d t h_ l_w. T h_ s t_d y _s
p_b l_s h_d _n t h_ j__ r_n_l " L_n c_t P s y c h__ t r
y ". R_s__ r c h_r s _s_d d_t_ f r_m 6 7 2 p__ p l_
b_r n _n 1 9 7 2 - 7 3. T h_y l__ k_d _t r_c_r d s _f
t h_ p__ p l_' s _n t_s_c__ l b_h_v__r b_t w__ n t h_
_g_s _f s_v_n _n d 2 6. A t t h_ _g_ 4 5, t h_
r_s__ r c h_r s s c_n n_d t h_ p__ p l_' s b r__ n s.
E_g h t y _f t h_ p__ p l_ h_d _ h_s t_r y _f c
r_m_n_l _n d _n t_s_c__ l b_h_v__r f r_m b__ n g
__ r_l y t__ n_g_r s. R_s__ r c h_r s f__ n d t h_t t
h_ _r__ s _f t h_ b r__ n l_n k_d t_ _m_t__ n s,
m_t_v_t__ n _n d b_h_v__r c_n t_r_l w_r_ s m_l_l_r
n t h l_n g - t_r m c r_m_n_l s' b r__ n s.

P r_f_s s_r T_r r__ M_f f_t t, _ c_-__ t h_r _f t h_
r_s__ r c h, s__ d t h_ r_s__ r c h c__ l d h_l p d_c
t_r s _n d_r s t_n d w h_t _s b_h_n d l_n g - t_r m _n
t_s_c__ l b_h_v__r. S h_ s__ d t h_ _n t_s_c__ l
p__ p l_ _n t h_ s t_d y m_y h_v_ b_h_v_d b_d l y
b_c__ s _f t h__ r b r__ n s t_r_c t_r_. S h_ s__ d:
" T h_y _r_ _c t__ l l y _p_r_t_n g _n d_r s_m_ [
d_s_b_l_t y] _t t h_ l_v_l _f t h_ b r__ n." S h_ d
d_d t h_t b_c__ s _f t h_s, w_ n__ d_d t_ c_r_
f_r t h_s p__ p l_ _n _k_n d_r w_y. L__ d __ t h_r
, D r C h r_s t_n_ C_r l_s_, s__ d: " D_f f_r_n c_s
_n b r__ n s t_r_c t_r_ m_g h t m_k__ t d f f_c_l t
f_r p__ p l_ t_ d_v_l_p s_c__ l s k_l l s. T h_s m_y
p_r_v_n t t h_m f r_m _n g_g_n g _n _n t_s_c__ l
b_h_v__r. T h_s p__ p l_ c__ l d b_n_f_t f r_m
m_r_ s_p_p_r t t h_r__ g h__ t t h__ r l_v_s."

PUNCTUATE THE TEXT AND ADD CAPITALS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2002/200221-brain-size.html>

a new study has found that antisocial people are more likely to have smaller areas of their brain researchers said criminals brains had a different structure to the brains of people who followed the law the study is published in the journal lancet psychiatry researchers used data from 672 people born in 197273 they looked at records of the peoples antisocial behaviour between the ages of seven and 26 at the age 45 the researchers scanned the peoples brains eighty of the people had a history of criminal and antisocial behaviour from being early teenagers researchers found that the areas of the brain linked to emotions motivation and behaviour control were smaller in the longterm criminals brains

professor terrie moffitt a coauthor of the research said the research could help doctors understand what is behind longterm antisocial behaviour she said the antisocial people in the study may have behaved badly because of their brain structure she said they are actually operating under some disability at the level of the brain she added that because of this we needed to care for these people in a kinder way lead author dr christina carlisi said differences in brain structure might make it difficult for people to develop social skills this may prevent them from engaging in antisocial behaviour these people could benefit from more support throughout their lives

PUT A SLASH (/) WHERE THE SPACES ARE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2002/200221-brain-size.html>

A new study has found that antisocial people are more likely to have small areas of their brain. Researchers said criminals' brains had a different structure to the brains of people who followed the law. The study is published in the journal "Lancet Psychiatry". Researchers used data from 672 people born in 1972-73. They looked at records of the people's antisocial behaviour between the ages of seven and 26. At the age of 45, the researchers scanned the people's brains. Eighty of the people had a history of criminal and antisocial behaviour from being early teenagers. Researchers found that the areas of the brain linked to emotions, motivation and behaviour control were smaller in the long-term criminals' brains. Professor Terrie Moffitt, a co-author of the research, said the research could help doctors understand what is behind long-term antisocial behaviour. She said the antisocial people in the study may have behaved badly because of their brain structure. She said: "They are actually operating under some [disability] at the level of the brain." She added that because of this, we need to care for these people in a kinder way. Lead author, Dr Christina Carlisi, said: "Differences in brain structure might make it difficult for people to develop social skills. This may prevent them from engaging in antisocial behaviour. These people could benefit from more support throughout their lives."

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. BRAIN SIZE: Make a poster about brain size. Show your work to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all have similar things?

4. HEALTH: Write a magazine article about having weekly school lessons that teach children how to look after their brain. 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 brain size. Ask him/her three questions about it. Give him/her three of your ideas on how we can look after our brain. 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)

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

SYNONYM MATCH (p.5)

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

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (p.9)

1. Structure
2. A journal
3. Seven
4. Eighty
5. Long-term criminals
6. A professor and co-author of the report
7. Badly
8. In a kinder way
9. Social skills
10. Throughout their lives

WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER (p.20)

1. Likely to have smaller areas of their brain.
2. Researchers said criminals' brains had a different structure.
3. Looked at records of the people's antisocial behaviour.
4. Eighty of the people had a history.
5. The areas of the brain linked to emotions.
6. Understand what is behind long-term antisocial behaviour.
7. Care for these people in a kinder way.
8. Differences in brain structure might make it difficult.
9. Prevent them from engaging in antisocial behaviour.
10. Benefit from more support throughout their lives.

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ (p.10)

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

ALL OTHER EXERCISES

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