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Level 6 – 27th August, 2020

Young people say full stop is intimidating

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

<https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2008/200827-full-stop.html>

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

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THE ARTICLE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2008/200827-full-stop.html>

In British English it is the full stop; in American English the period. This punctuation mark has been used for centuries to end sentences or in abbreviations. It seems that with the younger generation today, its use is changing. A report from Binghamton University in New York shows the humble full stop is "intimidating" to young people because they view it as a sign of anger. This is especially so on social media, where many youngsters largely forego the use of punctuation, except for a liberal use of exclamation marks. Linguist Professor David Crystal said: "Usage of full stops is being 'revised in a really fundamental way'. People simply do not put full stops in, unless they want to make a point."

Linguistics experts studied the effect of technology on the way we use language. Dr Lauren Fonteyn said: "If you send a text message without a full stop, it's already obvious that you've concluded the message." She suggested that finished messages with full stops are perceived of by young people as being insincere. Journalist Victoria Turk wrote: "In a messaging conversation, a period is simply not necessary. It's clear when you've finished your thought, so what function does the period fulfill? As a result, using a period in messaging...can come across as if you're quite cross or annoyed." She added full stops are being used after every word in a sentence. She gave the example: "Just. Look. How. Emphatic. This. Is."

Sources: <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-8657089/Full-stop-intimidating-young-people-interpret-sign-anger-linguists-say.html>
<https://www.scotsman.com/read-this/young-people-are-intimidated-full-stops-text-messages-heres-psychology-explained-2951084>
<https://nypost.com/2020/08/24/young-people-dont-trust-anyone-who-use-this-punctuation-mark/>

WARM-UPS

1. FULL STOPS: Students walk around the class and talk to other students about full stops. 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?

British English / American English / full stop / period / abbreviations / punctuation / linguistics / experts / technology / text / messaging / annoyed / sentence / emphatic

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

3. TEXT MESSAGING: Students A **strongly** believe punctuation is a must in text messaging; Students B **strongly** believe the opposite. Change partners again and talk about your conversations.

4. PUNCTUATION: What do you know about these punctuation marks? How important are they? Complete this table with your partner(s). Change partners often and share what you wrote.

	What I Know	Importance
Full stop		
Comma		
Speech marks		
Exclamation mark		
Question mark		
Comma		

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

6. ENGLISH: Rank these with your partner. Put the most important areas to master at the top. Change partners often and share your rankings.

- Punctuation
- Intonation
- Spelling
- Vocabulary
- Reading
- Writing
- Listening
- Speaking

VOCABULARY MATCHING

Paragraph 1

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. punctuation | a. A shortened form of a word or phrase. |
| 2. centuries | b. Frightening. |
| 3. abbreviation | c. The marks, such as period, comma, etc. used in writing to separate sentences, clauses and to make meaning clearer. |
| 4. generation | d. Periods of 100 years. |
| 5. humble | e. All of the people born and living at about the same time, thought of as one group. |
| 6. intimidating | f. Of low rank. |
| 7. fundamental | g. Forming a necessary base or core; of central importance. |

Paragraph 2

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 8. expert | h. Bring to completion or reality; achieve or realize something desired, promised, or predicted. |
| 9. obvious | i. A person who has a comprehensive and authoritative knowledge of or skill in a particular area. |
| 10. perceived | j. Not expressing genuine feelings. |
| 11. insincere | k. Slightly angry; irritated. |
| 12. fulfill | l. Easily understood; clear, self-evident, or apparent. |
| 13. annoyed | m. Definite and clear. |
| 14. emphatic | n. Became aware or conscious of something; come to realize or understand. |

BEFORE READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2008/200827-full-stop.html>

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

- a. The word 'full stop' in US English is 'full period'. **T / F**
- b. The full stop is used in abbreviations. **T / F**
- c. The article says young people view the full stop as a sign of anger. **T / F**
- d. A linguist said people now use full stops to make a point. **T / F**
- e. A linguistics expert said we need full stops in text messages. **T / F**
- f. Young people think using a full stop shows sincerity. **T / F**
- g. A journalist said it is clear when a sentence in a text message has ended. **T / F**
- h. The journalist said people now use full stops after every word. **T / F**

2. SYNONYM MATCH:

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

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. full stop | a. modest |
| 2. seems | b. clear |
| 3. humble | c. basic |
| 4. forego | d. irritated |
| 5. fundamental | e. period |
| 6. experts | f. categorical |
| 7. obvious | g. fake |
| 8. insincere | h. appears |
| 9. annoyed | i. drop |
| 10. emphatic | j. specialists |

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

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. punctuation | a. the message |
| 2. used for | b. of anger |
| 3. the younger | c. word in a sentence |
| 4. they view it as a sign | d. being insincere |
| 5. revised in a really fundamental | e. centuries |
| 6. obvious that you've concluded | f. you're quite cross |
| 7. perceived of by young people as | g. way |
| 8. a period is simply | h. mark |
| 9. come across as if | i. not necessary |
| 10. full stops are being used after every | j. generation |

GAP FILL

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2008/200827-full-stop.html>

In British English it is the full stop; in American English the (1) _____. This punctuation mark has been used for (2) _____ to end sentences or in abbreviations. It seems that with the younger (3) _____ today, its use is changing. A report from Binghamton University in New York shows the (4) _____ full stop is "intimidating" to young people because they view it as a sign of (5) _____. This is especially so on social media, where many youngsters largely (6) _____ the use of punctuation, except for a liberal use of exclamation (7) _____. Linguist Professor David Crystal said: "Usage of full stops is being 'revised in a really fundamental way'. People simply do not put full stops in, unless they want to make a (8) _____."

Linguistics (9) _____ studied the effect of technology on the way we use language. Dr Lauren Fonteyn said: "If you send a text message without a full stop, it's already (10) _____ that you've concluded the message." She suggested that finished messages with full stops are (11) _____ of by young people as being insincere. Journalist Victoria Turk wrote: "In a messaging conversation, a period is (12) _____ not necessary. It's clear when you've finished your (13) _____, so what function does the period fulfill? As a result, using a period in messaging...can come across as if you're quite cross or (14) _____." She added full stops are being used after every word in a (15) _____. She gave the (16) _____: "Just. Look. How. Emphatic. This. Is."

centuries

anger

period

humble

marks

point

generation

forego

perceived

thought

example

experts

sentence

simply

obvious

annoyed

LISTENING – Guess the answers. Listen to check.

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2008/200827-full-stop.html>

- 1) In British English it is the full stop; in American English _____
 - a. the periodical
 - b. the period
 - c. the peered
 - d. the peer rid
- 2) has been used for centuries to end sentences _____
 - a. or in abbreviation
 - b. or inner brie variations
 - c. or in a brie variations
 - d. or in abbreviations
- 3) the humble full stop is "intimidating" to young people because they view it as a _____
 - a. signs of anger
 - b. sine of anger
 - c. assign of anger
 - d. sign of anger
- 4) This is especially so on social media, where many youngsters largely _____
 - a. four go the use
 - b. for go the use
 - c. forge go the use
 - d. forego the use
- 5) People simply do not put full stops in, unless they want to _____
 - a. make a paint
 - b. make appoint
 - c. make a point
 - d. make a pint
- 6) Fonteyn said: "If you send a text message without a full stop, _____"
 - a. it's already oblivion
 - b. it's already oblivious
 - c. it's already obvious
 - d. it's already obviously
- 7) finished messages with full stops are perceived of by young people _____
 - a. as being in sin seer
 - b. as being in since ear
 - c. as being insincere
 - d. as being in sincere
- 8) It's clear when you've finished your thought, so what function does _____
 - a. the period fulfills
 - b. the period fulfilled
 - c. the period fulfill
 - d. the period fulfilling
- 9) using a period in messaging...can come across as if you're quite _____
 - a. cross or annoyed
 - b. cross nor annoyed
 - c. crass or annoys
 - d. crass or annoyed
- 10) She gave the example: "Just. Look. How. _____"
 - a. Emphasis. This. Is.
 - b. Emphatic. These. Is.
 - c. Emphatic. This. Is.
 - d. Emphatic. This. Are.

LISTENING – Listen and fill in the gaps

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2008/200827-full-stop.html>

In British English it is the full stop; in American English the period. This punctuation mark has been (1) _____ to end sentences or in abbreviations. It seems that with (2) _____ today, its use is changing. A report from Binghamton University in New York shows the humble full stop is "intimidating" to young people because they (3) _____ a sign of anger. This is especially so on social media, where many youngsters largely (4) _____ of punctuation, except for a liberal use of exclamation marks. Linguist Professor David Crystal said: "Usage of full stops is (5) _____ a really fundamental way'. People simply do not put full stops in, unless they want to (6) _____."

Linguistics experts studied the effect of technology on the way we use language. Dr Lauren Fonteyn said: "If you send a text message without a full stop, it's (7) _____ you've concluded the message." She suggested that finished messages with full stops (8) _____ by young people (9) _____. Journalist Victoria Turk wrote: "In a messaging conversation, a period is simply not necessary. It's clear when you've finished your thought, so what function does (10) _____? As a result, using a period in messaging...can come across as if you're quite (11) _____." She added full stops are being used after every word in a sentence. She gave the example: "Just. (12) _____. This. Is."

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2008/200827-full-stop.html>

1. What is a full stop in American English?
2. For how long did the article say the full stop had been used?
3. What do young people view the full stop as a sign of?
4. Who largely foregoes the use of punctuation?
5. What did a linguist say people want to make when using a full stop?
6. What did a linguist say young people perceive a full stop as being?
7. What is Victoria Turk's job?
8. Where did Victoria Turk say a full stop was unnecessary?
9. What did Ms Turk suggest a full stop can make people come across as?
10. What did Victoria Turk say full stops are being used after?

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2008/200827-full-stop.html>

- 1) What is a full stop in American English?
 - a) a full period
 - b) a period
 - c) a stop full
 - d) a semi-stop
- 2) For how long did the article say the full stop had been used?
 - a) generations
 - b) decades
 - c) thousands of years
 - d) centuries
- 3) What do young people view the full stop as a sign of?
 - a) punctuation
 - b) fun
 - c) anger
 - d) writing
- 4) Who largely foregoes the use of punctuation?
 - a) many youngsters
 - b) pre-schoolers
 - c) pensioners
 - d) essayists
- 5) What did a linguist say people want to make when using a full stop?
 - a) a mess
 - b) a point
 - c) a life
 - d) a living
- 6) What did a linguist say young people perceive a full stop as being?
 - a) insincere
 - b) sincere
 - c) sincerely
 - d) sincerity
- 7) What is Victoria Turk's job?
 - a) an essayist
 - b) a proof reader
 - c) a journalist
 - d) a linguist
- 8) Where did Victoria Turk say a full stop was unnecessary?
 - a) in messaging conversations
 - b) in the United Kingdom
 - c) at the beginning of sentences
 - d) after a comma
- 9) What did Ms Turk suggest a full stop can make people come across as?
 - a) punctilious
 - b) gifted at writing
 - c) intelligent
 - d) cross or annoyed
- 10) What did Victoria Turk say full stops are being used after?
 - a) semi-colons
 - b) meals
 - c) every word in a sentence
 - d) parentheses

ROLE PLAY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2008/200827-full-stop.html>

Role A – Punctuation

You think punctuation is the most important thing to learn in English. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the least important of these (and why): pronunciation, spelling or knowing slang.

Role B – Pronunciation

You think pronunciation is the most important thing to learn in English. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the least important of these (and why): punctuation, spelling or knowing slang.

Role C – Spelling

You think spelling is the most important thing to learn in English. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the least important of these (and why): pronunciation, punctuation or knowing slang.

Role D – Knowing Slang

You think knowing slang is the most important thing to learn in English. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the least important of these (and why): pronunciation, spelling or punctuation.

AFTER READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2008/200827-full-stop.html>

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

full	stop

- 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">• centuries• generation• humble• especially• forego• simply	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• effect• obvious• insincere• function• across• example
--	--

FULL STOP SURVEY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2008/200827-full-stop.html>

Write five GOOD questions about full stops 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.

FULL STOP 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 'full stop'?
3. What do you think of punctuation in English?
4. What is punctuation like in your language?
5. Which is the best term - full stop or period?
6. What is a full stop for?
7. What happens if you don't use a full stop?
8. Is punctuation necessary in text messages?
9. Why might young people be intimidated by a full stop?
10. Is social media damaging or enhancing language?

Young people say full stop is intimidating – 27th August, 2020
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FULL STOP 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 'punctuation'?
13. What do you think about what you read?
14. How does technology change the way we use language?
15. Is a full stop necessary in a one-sentence text message?
16. What is insincere about not using a full stop?
17. How would you show anger or annoyance in your writing?
18. How does punctuation help people read aloud?
19. Do you think the full stop is doomed?
20. What questions would you like to ask a linguist?

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/2008/200827-full-stop.html>

In British English it is the full stop; in American English the period. (1) _____ punctuation mark has been used for centuries to end sentences or in (2) _____. It seems that with the younger generation today, its use is changing. A report from Binghamton University in New York shows the (3) _____ full stop is "intimidating" to young people because they view it as a sign of anger. This is especially (4) _____ on social media, where many youngsters largely forego the use of punctuation, except for a (5) _____ use of exclamation marks. Linguist Professor David Crystal said: "Usage of full stops is being 'revised in a really fundamental way'. People simply do not put full stops in, (6) _____ they want to make a point."

Linguistics experts studied the (7) _____ of technology on the way we use language. Dr Lauren Fonteyn said: "If you send a text message without a full stop, it's already (8) _____ that you've concluded the message." She suggested that finished messages with full stops are perceived of by young people as being (9) _____. Journalist Victoria Turk wrote: "In a messaging conversation, a period is simply not necessary. It's clear when you've finished your thought, so what function does the period (10) _____? As a result, using a period in messaging...can come (11) _____ as if you're quite cross or annoyed." She added full stops are being used after every word in a sentence. She (12) _____ the example: "Just. Look. How. Emphatic. This. Is."

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

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. | (a) Their | (b) This | (c) Thus | (d) Though |
| 2. | (a) abrasions | (b) brevity | (c) abbreviates | (d) abbreviations |
| 3. | (a) mumble | (b) humble | (c) bumble | (d) tumble |
| 4. | (a) thus | (b) such | (c) so | (d) that |
| 5. | (a) liberal | (b) liberate | (c) liberty | (d) libelous |
| 6. | (a) unless | (b) simply | (c) certainly | (d) usually |
| 7. | (a) infect | (b) affect | (c) reflect | (d) effect |
| 8. | (a) obvious | (b) oblivious | (c) envious | (d) judicious |
| 9. | (a) sincerely | (b) insincere | (c) insincerity | (d) insistence |
| 10. | (a) filling | (b) fully | (c) fulfill | (d) filled |
| 11. | (a) by | (b) down | (c) across | (d) up |
| 12. | (a) did | (b) gave | (c) thought | (d) punctuate |

SPELLING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2008/200827-full-stop.html>

Paragraph 1

1. uctauptnoin mark
2. used for ncrutiees
3. sentences or in irbvatabienos
4. the younger rneaetitgon today
5. youngsters largely oerfgo the use
6. revised in a really dfeamnntual way

Paragraph 2

7. igusiltncis experts
8. rpiecveed of by young people
9. being sninciree
10. what function does the period ulfifll
11. if you're quite cross or onnyaed
12. Look. How. mhEtapic. This. Is.

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2008/200827-full-stop.html>

Number these lines in the correct order.

- () insincere. Journalist Victoria Turk wrote: "In a messaging conversation, a period is simply not
- (**1**) In British English it is the full stop; in American English the period. This punctuation mark has been used
- () used after every word in a sentence. She gave the example: "Just. Look. How. Emphatic. This. Is."
- () to young people because they view it as a sign of anger. This is especially so on social media,
- () of exclamation marks. Linguist Professor David Crystal said: "Usage of full stops is being 'revised
- () where many youngsters largely forego the use of punctuation, except for a liberal use
- () fulfill? As a result, using a period in messaging...can come across as if you're quite cross or annoyed." She added full stops are being
- () for centuries to end sentences or in abbreviations. It seems that with the younger generation
- () Linguistics experts studied the effect of technology on the way we use language. Dr Lauren Fonteyn
- () message." She suggested that finished messages with full stops are perceived of by young people as being
- () today, its use is changing. A report from Binghamton University in New York shows the humble full stop is "intimidating"
- () said: "If you send a text message without a full stop, it's already obvious that you've concluded the
- () in a really fundamental way'. People simply do not put full stops in, unless they want to make a point."
- () necessary. It's clear when you've finished your thought, so what function does the period

PUT THE WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2008/200827-full-stop.html>

1. been This mark punctuation used for centuries . has
2. its changing . the use With younger generation, is
3. on This so especially is social media .
4. of largely forego the use youngsters punctuation . Many
5. to Unless they want make point . a
6. experts studied effect Linguistics of the technology .
7. obvious It's that you've concluded already the message .
8. of people young by as Perceived being insincere .
9. across as if you're Come quite cross .
10. used word every after in Being a sentence .

CIRCLE THE CORRECT WORD (20 PAIRS)

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2008/200827-full-stop.html>

In British English it is the full stop; in American English the period. This punctuation mark has been used *for / four* centuries to end sentences or in abbreviations. It *seemed / seems* that with the younger generation today, its *use / user* is changing. A report from Binghamton University in New York shows the *humble / humility* full stop is "intimidating" to young people because they *look / view* it as a sign of anger. This is especially so *in / on* social media, where many youngsters largely *undergo / forego* the use of punctuation, except for a *liberal / liberally* use of exclamation marks. Linguist Professor David Crystal said: "Usage of full stops is being 'revised in a *real / really* fundamental way'. People simply do not put full stops in, unless they want to make a *period / point*."

Linguistics experts studied the *affect / effect* of technology on the way we use language. Dr Lauren Fonteyn said: "If you send a text message without a full stop, it's already *oblivious / obvious* that you've *concluded / conclusion* the message." She suggested that finished messages with full stops are perceived of by young people as being *conscience / insincere*. Journalist Victoria Turk wrote: "In a messaging *conservation / conversation*, a period is simply not necessary. It's clear when you've finished *our / your* thought, so what function does the period *fulfill / filler*? As a result, using a period *in / on* messaging...can come across as if you're quite *cross / across* or annoyed." She added full stops are being used after every word in a sentence. She gave the *examinee / example*: "Just. Look. How. Emphatic. This. Is."

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/2008/200827-full-stop.html>

I n B r_t_s h E n g l_s h _t _s t h_ f_l l s t_p ; _n
A m_r_c_n E n g l_s h t h_ p_r__ d . T h_s p_n c t__
t__ n m_r k h_s b__ n _s_d f_r c_n t_r__ s t_ _n d
s_n t_n c_s _r _n _b b r_v__ t__ n s . I t s__ m s t
h_t w_t h t h_ y__ n g_r g_n_r_t__ n t_d_y , _t s
_s _s c h_n g_n g . A r_p_r t f_r_m B_n g h_m t_n
U n_v_r s_t y _n N_w Y_r k s h_w s t h_ h_m b l_ f_l
l s t_p _s " _n t_m_d_t_n g " t_ y__ n g p__ p l_
b_c__ s_ t h_y v__ w _t _s _ s_g n _f _n g_r . T h_s
_s _s p_c__ l l y s _n s_c__ l m_d__ , w h_r_ m_n y
y__ n g s t_r s l_r g_l y f_r_g_ t h_ _s_ _f p_n c t__
t__ n , _x c_p t f_r _ l_b_r_l _s_ _f _x c l_m_t__ n
m_r k s . L_n g__ s t P r_f_s s_r D_v_d C r y s t_l
s__ d : " U s_g_ _f f_l l s t_p s _s b__ n g ' r_v_s_d
_n _ r__ l l y f_n d_m_n t_l w_y ' . P__ p l_ s_m p l y
d_ n_t p_t f_l l s t_p s _n , _n l_s s t h_y w_n t
t_ m_k_ _ p__ n t . "

L_n g__ s t_c s _x p_r t s s t_d__ d t h_ _f f_c t _f t_c
h n_l_g_y _n t h_ w_y w_ _s_ l_n g__ g_ . D r L__
r_n F_n t_y n s__ d : " I f y__ s_n d _ t_x t m_s
s_g_ w_t h__ t _ f_l l s t_p , _t 's _l r__ d y _b v__ _s
t h_t y__ ' v_ c_n c l_d_d t h_ m_s s_g_ . " S h_ s_g
g_s t_d t h_t f_n s h_d m_s s_g_s w_t h f_l l s t_p
s _r_ p_r c__ v_d _f b y y__ n g p__ p l_ _s b__ n g
_n s_n c_r_ . J__ r n_l_s t V_c t_r__ T_r k w_r_t_ : " I
n _ m_s s_g_n g c_n v_r s_t__ n , _ p_r__ d _s s_m p
l y n_t n_c_s s_r y . I t 's c l__ r w h_n y__ ' v_
f_n s h_d y__ r t h__ g h t , s_ w h_t f_n c t__ n
d__ s t h_ p_r__ d f_l f_l l ? A s _ r_s_l t , _s_n g _
p_r__ d _n m_s s_g_n g . . . c_n c_m_ _c_r_s s _s _f
y__ ' r_ q__ t_ c_r_s s _r _n n_y_d . " S h_ _d d_d f_l
l s t_p s _r_ b__ n g _s_d _f t_r _v_r y w_r d _n _
s_n t_n c_ . S h_ g_v_ t h_ _x_m p l_ : " J_s t . L__ k .
H_w . E m p h_t_c . T h_s . I s . "

PUNCTUATE THE TEXT AND ADD CAPITALS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2008/200827-full-stop.html>

in british english it is the full stop in american english the period this punctuation mark has been used for centuries to end sentences or in abbreviations it seems that with the younger generation today its use is changing a report from binghamton university in new york shows the humble full stop is intimidating to young people because they view it as a sign of anger this is especially so on social media where many youngsters largely forego the use of punctuation except for a liberal use of exclamation marks linguist professor david crystal said usage of full stops is being revised in a really fundamental way people simply do not put full stops in unless they want to make a point

linguistics experts studied the effect of technology on the way we use language dr lauren fonteyn said if you send a text message without a full stop its already obvious that youve concluded the message she suggested that finished messages with full stops are perceived of by young people as being insincere journalist victoria turk wrote in a messaging conversation a period is simply not necessary its clear when youve finished your thought so what function does the period fulfill as a result using a period in messaging can come across as if youre quite cross or annoyed she added full stops are being used after every word in a sentence she gave the example just look how emphatic this is

PUT A SLASH (/) WHERE THE SPACES ARE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2008/200827-full-stop.html>

In British English it is the full stop; in American English the period. This punctuation mark has been used for centuries to end sentences or in abbreviations. It seems that with the younger generation today, its use is changing. A report from Binghamton University in New York shows the humble full stop is "intimidating" to young people because they view it as a sign of anger. This is especially so on social media, where many youngsters largely forego the use of punctuation, except for a liberal use of exclamation marks. Linguist Professor David Crystal said: "Usage of full stop is being 'revised in a really fundamental way'. People simply do not put full stops in, unless they want to make a point." Linguistic experts studied the effect of technology on the way we use language. Dr Lauren Fonteyn said: "If you send a text message without a full stop, it's already obvious that you've concluded the message." She suggested that finished messages with full stops are perceived of by young people as being insincere. Journalist Victoria Turk wrote: "In a messaging conversation, a period is simply not necessary. It's clear when you've finished your thought, so what function does the period fulfill? As a result, using a period in messaging... can come across as if you're quite cross or annoyed." She added full stops are being used after every word in a sentence. She gave the example: "Just. Look. How. Empathic. This. Is."

FREE WRITING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2008/200827-full-stop.html>

Write about the **full stop** for 10 minutes. Comment on your partner's paper.

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. FULL STOP: Make a poster about full stops. Show your work to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all have similar things?

4. PUNCTUATION: Write a magazine article about everyone strictly following punctuation rules. 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 full stops. Ask him/her three questions about them. Give him/her three of your opinions on the full stop. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your partner(s) will answer your questions.

ANSWERS

VOCABULARY (p.4)

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

TRUE / FALSE (p.5)

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

SYNONYM MATCH (p.5)

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

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (p.9)

1. A period
2. Centuries
3. Anger
4. Many youngsters
5. A point
6. Insincere
7. A journalist
8. In messaging conversations
9. Cross or annoyed
10. Every word in a sentence

WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER (p.20)

1. This punctuation mark has been used for centuries.
2. With the younger generation, its use is changing.
3. This is especially so on social media.
4. Many youngsters largely forego the use of punctuation.
5. Unless they want to make a point.
6. Linguistics experts studied the effect of technology.
7. It's already obvious that you've concluded the message.
8. Perceived of by young people as being insincere.
9. Come across as if you're quite cross.
10. Being used after every word in a sentence.

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 ;-)