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Level 3 – 1st November, 2019

Modern humans came from Botswana

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<https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1911/191101-homeland.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/1911/191101-homeland.html>

A new study claims that the origin of modern humans is in Botswana. The study is published in the journal 'Nature'. Researchers in the study said they used DNA to find out where modern humans came from. The researchers believe we all have roots in a region of northern Botswana, south of the Zambezi River. Humans were there 200,000 years ago. They lived there for at least 70,000 years before they moved around the African continent. They then started migrating to what is now Europe and Asia. Researcher Professor Vanessa Hayes, from the University of Sydney in Australia, said: "We've known for a long time that modern humans originated in Africa roughly 200,000 years ago."

The researchers pinpointed an area called Okavango as being the place we come from. There used to be a huge lake there but it is now salt flats. The people had access to water, hunting and farmland. Scientists analyzed DNA samples from 200 people who live near the area today. They are from the Khoisan people. The Khoisan now live in modern-day South Africa and Namibia. They had a lot of DNA called L0, which is the oldest form of DNA known to be inside humans. Professor Hayes explained why L0 is important. She said: "Every time a new migration occurs, that migration event is recorded in our [L0 and] DNA as a time-stamp.... Everyone walking around today...comes from this region."

Sources: <https://metro.co.uk/2019/10/29/ancestral-homeland-earliest-human-ancestors-traced-botswana-11005209/>
<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/10/ancestral-homeland-modern-humans-botswana-study-finds-191028162233348.html>
<https://newatlas.com/science/dna-study-human-homeland-southern-african-wetland/>

WARM-UPS

1. YOUR HOMELAND: Students walk around the class and talk to other students about your homeland. 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?

origin / humans / DNA / Botswana / moved / researcher / long time / modern / years
area / lake / water / hunting / farmland / important / migration / time-stamp / today

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

3. ORIGINS: Students A **strongly** believe it is essential we know more about our origins; Students B **strongly** believe the opposite. Change partners again and talk about your conversations.

4. JOURNALS: What do you think these journals are about? Would you like to read them? Why / Why not? Complete this table with your partner(s). Change partners often and share what you wrote.

	What Is It About?	Do You Want to Read It?	Why (Not)?
Nature			
Cosmos			
The Body			
The Mind			
Climate			
Crime			

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

6. MIGRATION: Rank these with your partner. Put the best place to migrate to at the top at the top. Change partners often and share your rankings.

- Botswana
- Dubai
- Sydney
- San Francisco
- Buenos Aires
- Shanghai
- Hyderabad
- London

VOCABULARY MATCHING

Paragraph 1

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. claim | a. The family, ethnic, or cultural beginnings; where people can trace their family history back to. |
| 2. origin | b. Moving to a new area or country in order to find work or a better life. |
| 3. journal | c. Say or state that something is the true or is the case. |
| 4. roots | d. A newspaper or magazine that deals with a particular subject or professional activity. |
| 5. region | e. The point or place where something begins. |
| 6. continent | f. An area or part of a country or part of the world. |
| 7. migrating | g. One of the world's main areas of land (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, South America). |

Paragraph 2

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 8. pinpointed | h. Very, very, very big. |
| 9. huge | i. The action or process of getting or having something. |
| 10. access | j. Happen; take place. |
| 11. analyzed | k. Found or located exactly. |
| 12. sample | l. A record of the time a particular event happened. |
| 13. occur | m. A small part or quantity intended to show what the whole is like. |
| 14. time-stamp | n. Checked and studied in detail to find something out. |

BEFORE READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1911/191101-homeland.html>

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

- a. The research was published in a journal called 'Origins'. **T / F**
- b. Modern humans originated in an area north of the Zambezi River. **T / F**
- c. Humans lived in the area in Botswana for 200,000 years. **T / F**
- d. The professor in the article is from the University of Botswana. **T / F**
- e. The area that is our origins are salt flats today. **T / F**
- f. Scientists looked at the DNA of 200 people local to the area for our origins. **T / F**
- g. A form of DNA called L0 acts as a time stamp in our body. **T / F**
- h. A professor said most people today come from that region. **T / F**

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

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. origin | a. moving |
| 2. came from | b. examined |
| 3. region | c. about |
| 4. migrating | d. happens |
| 5. roughly | e. originated |
| 6. pinpointed | f. shown |
| 7. analyzed | g. beginnings |
| 8. near | h. found |
| 9. occurs | i. close to |
| 10. recorded | j. area |

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

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. the origin | a. least 70,000 years |
| 2. The study is published in | b. DNA |
| 3. we all have roots in a | c. 200,000 years ago |
| 4. They lived there for at | d. occurs |
| 5. in Africa roughly | e. to water |
| 6. The researchers pinpointed | f. of modern humans |
| 7. The people had access | g. stamp |
| 8. They had a lot of | h. the journal 'Nature' |
| 9. Every time a new migration | i. an area called Okavango |
| 10. a time- | j. region of northern Botswana |

GAP FILL

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1911/191101-homeland.html>

A new study claims that the (1) _____ of modern humans is in Botswana. The study is published in the (2) _____ 'Nature'. Researchers in the study said they used DNA to find out (3) _____ modern humans came from. The researchers believe we all have roots in a (4) _____ of northern Botswana, south of the Zambezi River. Humans were there 200,000 years ago. They lived there for at (5) _____ 70,000 years before they moved around the African continent. They then started (6) _____ to what is now Europe and Asia. Researcher Professor Vanessa Hayes, from the University of Sydney in Australia, said: "We've (7) _____ for a long time that modern humans originated in Africa (8) _____ 200,000 years ago."

migrating
where
journal
roughly
least
known
origin
region

The researchers (9) _____ an area called Okavango as being the place we come from. There used to be a (10) _____ lake there but it is now salt flats. The people had (11) _____ to water, hunting and farmland. Scientists analyzed DNA (12) _____ from 200 people who live near the area today. They are from the Khoisan people. The Khoisan now live in modern-day South Africa and Namibia. They had a lot of DNA called L0, which is the oldest (13) _____ of DNA known to be inside humans. Professor Hayes explained why L0 is important. She said: "Every time a new (14) _____ occurs, that migration event is recorded in our [L0 and] DNA as a time-(15) _____.... Everyone (16) _____ around today...comes from this region."

samples
huge
walking
form
access
stamp
pinpointed
migration

LISTENING – Guess the answers. Listen to check.

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1911/191101-homeland.html>

- 1) The study is published in _____ 'Nature'
 - a. the journaled
 - b. the journals
 - c. the journalist
 - d. the journal
- 2) The researchers believe we all have _____ region
 - a. roots in a
 - b. boots in a
 - c. shoots in a
 - d. moots in a
- 3) They lived there for at least 70,000 years before they moved around _____
 - a. the African continent
 - b. the African continental
 - c. the African contentment
 - d. the African containment
- 4) They then started migrating to what is now _____
 - a. Europe in Asia
 - b. Europe end Asia
 - c. Europe land Asia
 - d. Europe and Asia
- 5) known for a long time that modern humans originated in Africa _____ ago
 - a. rough 200,000 years
 - b. roughed 200,000 years
 - c. roughen 200,000 years
 - d. roughly 200,000 years
- 6) There used to be a huge lake there but it is _____
 - a. now salty flats
 - b. known salt flat
 - c. now salt flats
 - d. now salted flat
- 7) The people had access to water, hunting _____
 - a. and harm land
 - b. and farmland
 - c. and farmer land
 - d. and harmer land
- 8) Scientists analyzed DNA samples from 200 people who live near _____
 - a. the aerial today
 - b. the aura today
 - c. the arena today
 - d. the area today
- 9) which is the oldest form of DNA known to _____
 - a. be insider humans
 - b. be inside human
 - c. be inside humans
 - d. be insider human
- 10) that migration event is recorded in our [L0 and] DNA as _____
 - a. a times-stamp
 - b. a times-tramp
 - c. a time stomp
 - d. a time-stamp

LISTENING – Listen and fill in the gaps

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1911/191101-homeland.html>

A new study claims that the (1) _____ humans is in Botswana. The study is published in the journal 'Nature'. Researchers in the study said they used (2) _____ out where modern humans came from. The researchers believe we all have (3) _____ region of northern Botswana, south of the Zambezi River. Humans were there 200,000 years ago. They lived there (4) _____ 70,000 years before they moved around (5) _____. They then started migrating to what is now Europe and Asia. Researcher Professor Vanessa Hayes, from the University of Sydney in Australia, said: "We've known for a long time that modern humans originated (6) _____ 200,000 years ago."

The researchers (7) _____ called Okavango as being the place we come from. There used to be a (8) _____ but it is now salt flats. The people had access to water, hunting and farmland. Scientists analyzed (9) _____ 200 people who live near the area today. They are from the Khoisan people. The Khoisan now live in modern-day South Africa and Namibia. They had a lot of DNA called L0, which is the (10) _____ DNA known to be inside humans. Professor Hayes explained why L0 is important. She said: "Every time a (11) _____, that migration event is recorded in our [L0 and] DNA as a time-stamp.... Everyone (12) _____...comes from this region."

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1911/191101-homeland.html>

1. What is the name of the journal in which the research is published?
2. What river is the homeland south of?
3. How long did the early humans live in the homeland before moving?
4. Where did the early humans move to after Africa?
5. Who is Vanessa Hayes?
6. What is the name of the area the researchers pinpointed?
7. What did people have access to besides water and hunting?
8. How many people did the researchers analyze the DNA of?
9. What is the name of the form of DNA the researchers analyzed?
10. What is the DNA recorded as in our body?

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1911/191101-homeland.html>

- 1) What is the name of the journal in which the research is published?
 - a) Migration
 - b) Origins
 - c) Nature
 - d) DNA
- 2) What river is the homeland south of?
 - a) the Zambezi
 - b) the Nile
 - c) the Congo
 - d) the Niger
- 3) How long did the early humans live in the homeland before moving?
 - a) 130,000 years
 - b) exactly 70,000 years
 - c) over 200,000 years
 - d) at least 70,000 years
- 4) Where did the early humans move to after Africa?
 - a) South America
 - b) Asia and Europe
 - c) India
 - d) the USA
- 5) Who is Vanessa Hayes?
 - a) a modern human
 - b) a journalist
 - c) a professor
 - d) a journal owner
- 6) What is the name of the area the researchers pinpointed?
 - a) Sahara
 - b) Okavango
 - c) Kalahari
 - d) Niger Delta
- 7) What did people have access to besides water and hunting?
 - a) natural gas
 - b) the sea
 - c) oil
 - d) farmland
- 8) How many people did the researchers analyze the DNA of?
 - a) 300
 - b) 200
 - c) 400
 - d) 100
- 9) What is the name of the form of DNA the researchers analyzed?
 - a) L0
 - b) L1
 - c) L2
 - d) L3
- 10) What is the DNA recorded as in our body?
 - a) energy
 - b) a double helix
 - c) protein
 - d) a time-stamp

ROLE PLAY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1911/191101-homeland.html>

Role A – Dubai

You think Dubai is the best place to migrate to. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their places. Also, tell the others which is the least desirable of these (and why): London, Shanghai or San Francisco.

Role B – London

You think London is the best place to migrate to. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their places. Also, tell the others which is the least desirable of these (and why): Dubai, Shanghai or San Francisco.

Role C – Shanghai

You think Shanghai is the best place to migrate to. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their places. Also, tell the others which is the least desirable of these (and why): London, Dubai or San Francisco.

Role D – San Francisco

You think San Francisco is the best place to migrate to. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their places. Also, tell the others which is the least desirable of these (and why): London, Shanghai or Dubai.

AFTER READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1911/191101-homeland.html>

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

modern	human
---------------	--------------

- 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">• claims• journal• roots• least• Asia• roughly	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• pinpointed• huge• 200• known• time• walking
---	--

YOUR HOMELAND SURVEY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1911/191101-homeland.html>

Write five GOOD questions about your homeland 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.

OUR HOMELAND 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 'modern'?
3. Where did you think humans came from?
4. How far back do your roots go?
5. Do you like reading journals?
6. How important is your homeland to you?
7. What do you know about Botswana?
8. How do you think people lived 200,000 years ago?
9. What is a 'modern human'?
10. How are modern humans different from older humans?

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OUR HOMELAND 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 'human'?
13. What do you think about what you read?
14. What do you think of the fact that we are all African?
15. Would you like to visit Okavango?
16. Are we all the same or different?
17. Are you more of a farmer or hunter?
18. What do you know about DNA?
19. Where would you like to migrate to?
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/1911/191101-homeland.html>

A new study claims that the (1) _____ of modern humans is in Botswana. The study is published (2) _____ the journal 'Nature'. Researchers in the study said they used DNA to find out where modern humans came from. The researchers believe we all have (3) _____ in a region of northern Botswana, south of the Zambezi River. Humans were there 200,000 years ago. They lived there for at (4) _____ 70,000 years before they moved around the African continent. They then started migrating to (5) _____ is now Europe and Asia. Researcher Professor Vanessa Hayes, from the University of Sydney in Australia, said: "We've known for a long time that modern humans originated in Africa (6) _____ 200,000 years ago."

The researchers (7) _____ an area called Okavango as being the place we come from. There used to be a huge lake there but it is now salt flats. The people had access to water, (8) _____ and farmland. Scientists analyzed DNA samples from 200 people who live near the area today. They are from the Khoisan people. The Khoisan now live in modern-day South Africa and Namibia. They had a lot of DNA called L0, which is the oldest (9) _____ of DNA known to be inside humans. Professor Hayes explained why L0 is important. She said: "Every (10) _____ a new migration occurs, that migration event is recorded (11) _____ our [L0 and] DNA as a time-stamp.... Everyone (12) _____ around today...comes from this region."

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

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. | (a) origin | (b) original | (c) originate | (d) originated |
| 2. | (a) on | (b) at | (c) in | (d) by |
| 3. | (a) stems | (b) leaves | (c) roots | (d) petals |
| 4. | (a) last | (b) lest | (c) lost | (d) least |
| 5. | (a) that | (b) which | (c) what | (d) when |
| 6. | (a) graded | (b) roughly | (c) coarsely | (d) approximate |
| 7. | (a) pinned | (b) pinpointed | (c) pointed | (d) painted |
| 8. | (a) shunting | (b) hunting | (c) bunting | (d) punting |
| 9. | (a) firm | (b) farm | (c) form | (d) from |
| 10. | (a) history | (b) event | (c) happen | (d) time |
| 11. | (a) for | (b) at | (c) of | (d) in |
| 12. | (a) walked | (b) walkers | (c) walks | (d) walking |

SPELLING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1911/191101-homeland.html>

Paragraph 1

1. the iigonr of modern humans
2. published in the jualrno 'Nature'
3. in a goenir of northern Botswana
4. they moved around the African cneoittnn
5. They then started igrinamgt
6. hugroyl 200,000 years ago

Paragraph 2

7. The researchers ndeptnioi an area
8. The people had scaesc to water
9. Scientists analyzed DNA asmselp
10. sopfserro Hayes explained
11. Every time a new migration csruoc
12. ceerodrd in our L0 and DNA

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1911/191101-homeland.html>

Number these lines in the correct order.

- () lake there but it is now salt flats. The people had access to water, hunting and farmland. Scientists analyzed
- () form of DNA known to be inside humans. Professor Hayes explained why L0 is
- () as a time-stamp.... Everyone walking around today...comes from this region."
- () 70,000 years before they moved around the African continent. They then started migrating
- () people. The Khoisan now live in modern-day South Africa and Namibia. They had a lot of DNA called L0, which is the oldest
- () The researchers pinpointed an area called Okavango as being the place we come from. There used to be a huge
- () important. She said: "Every time a new migration occurs, that migration event is recorded in our [L0 and] DNA
- () to what is now Europe and Asia. Researcher Professor Vanessa Hayes, from the University of Sydney in Australia,
- () said: "We've known for a long time that modern humans originated in Africa roughly 200,000 years ago."
- () of the Zambezi River. Humans were there 200,000 years ago. They lived there for at least
- () from. The researchers believe we all have roots in a region of northern Botswana, south
- () 'Nature'. Researchers in the study said they used DNA to find out where modern humans came
- (**1**) A new study claims that the origin of modern humans is in Botswana. The study is published in the journal
- () DNA samples from 200 people who live near the area today. They are from the Khoisan

PUT THE WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1911/191101-homeland.html>

1. Botswana . in origin The modern humans of is
2. where humans Used find from . DNA to came
3. at years . lived least They there for 70,000
4. what now They Europe . migrating started is to
5. ago . roughly Africa Humans in originated 200,000 years
6. The Okavango . pinpointed researchers area called an
7. there . to lake huge a be used There
8. L0 . of called DNA had lot They a
9. a is That event time-stamp . recorded migration as
10. walking from this region . today around Everyone comes

CIRCLE THE CORRECT WORD (20 PAIRS)

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1911/191101-homeland.html>

A new study *claims / clams* that the origin of modern humans is in Botswana. The study is published *in / on* the journal 'Nature'. Researchers in the study said they used DNA to find out where modern humans came *for / from*. The researchers believe we all have *roots / shoots* in a region of northern Botswana, south *off / of* the Zambezi River. Humans were there 200,000 years *since / ago*. They lived there for at *least / last* 70,000 years before they moved around the African continent. They then started migrating to *what / that* is now Europe and Asia. Researcher Professor Vanessa Hayes, from the University of Sydney in Australia, said: "We've known for a *length / long* time that modern humans originated in Africa *roughly / rough* 200,000 years ago."

The researchers *pointed / pinpointed* an area called Okavango as being the place we come from. There used to be a *enormous / huge* lake there but it is now salt *flats / apartments*. The people had *excess / access* to water, hunting and farmland. Scientists *analysis / analyzed* DNA samples from 200 people who live near the area today. They are from the Khoisan people. The Khoisan now *alive / live* in modern-day South Africa and Namibia. They had a lot of DNA called L0, which is the oldest form of DNA *known / knowing* to be inside humans. Professor Hayes *explanation / explained* why L0 is important. She said: "Every time a new migration *occur / occurs*, that migration event is recorded in our [L0 and] DNA as a time-stamp.... Everyone walking around today...comes from this *region / regional*."

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/1911/191101-homeland.html>

A n_w s t_d y c l__ m s t h_t t h_ _r_g_n _f m_d_r
n h_m_n s _s _n B_t s w_n_. T h_ s t_d y _s p_b_l_s
h_d _n t h_ j__ r n_l ' N_t_r_'. R_s__ r c h_r s _n t
h_ s t_d y s__ d t h_y _s_d D N A t_ f_n_d __ t w
h_r_ m_d_r n h_m_n s c_m_ f_r_m. T h_ r_s__ r c h_r
s b_l__ v_ w__ l l h_v_ r__ t s _n _ r_g__ n _f n_r
t h_r n B_t s w_n_, s__ t h _f t h_ Z_m b_z_ R_v_r.
H_m_n s w_r_ t h_r_ 2 0 0 , 0 0 0 y__ r s _g_. T h_y
l_v_d t h_r_ f_r _t l__ s t 7 0 , 0 0 0 y__ r s b_f_r_
t h_y m_v_d _r__ n d t h_ A f_r_c_n c_n t_n_n t. T
h_y t h_n s t_r t_d m_g r_t_n g t_ w h_t _s n_w
E_r_p__ n d A s__. R_s__ r c h_r P_r_f_s_s_r V_n_s_s_
H_y_s, f_r_m t h_ U_n_v_r_s_t_y _f S_y d_n_y _n A_s
t_r_l__, s__ d: " W_' v_ k_n_w_n f_r _ l_n g t_m_ t
h_t m_d_r n h_m_n s _r_g_n_t_d _n A f_r_c_ r__ g h l
y 2 0 0 , 0 0 0 y__ r s _g_. "

T h_ r_s__ r c h_r s p_n p__ n t_d _n _r__ c_l_l_d O
k_v_n g_ _s b__ n g t h_ p_l_c_ w_ c_m_ f_r_m. T
h_r_ _s_d t_ b_ _ h_g_ l_k_ t h_r_ b_t _t _s n_w
s_l t f_l_t s. T h_ p__ p_l_ h_d _c_c_s_s t_ w_t_r,
h_n t_n g _n d f_r m_l_n d. S c__ n t_s_t s _n_l y z_d
D N A s_m p_l_s f_r_m 2 0 0 p__ p_l_ w h_ l_v_ n__ r
t h_ _r__ t_d_y. T h_y _r_ f_r_m t h_ K h__ s_n
p__ p_l_. T h_ K h__ s_n n_w l_v_ _n m_d_r n - d_y
S__ t h A f_r_c_ _n d N_m_b__. T h_y h_d _ l_t _f
D N A c_l_l_d L 0, w h_c h _s t h_ _l_d_s t f_r_m _f
D N A k_n_w_n t_ b_ _n s_d_ h_m_n s. P_r_f_s_s_r
H_y_s _x p_l__ n_d w h_y L 0 _s _m p_r t_n t. S h_
s__ d: " E v_r_y t_m_ _ n_w m_g r_t__ n _c_c_r s, t
h_t m_g r_t__ n _v_n t _s r_c_r d_d _n __ r [L 0 _n
d] D N A _s _ t_m_ - s_t_m_p. . . . E v_r_y_n_ w_l_k_n
g _r__ n d t_d_y. . . c_m_s f_r_m t h_s r_g__ n. "

PUNCTUATE THE TEXT AND ADD CAPITALS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1911/191101-homeland.html>

a new study claims that the origin of modern humans is in botswana the study is published in the journal nature researchers in the study said they used dna to find out where modern humans came from the researchers believe we all have roots in a region of northern botswana south of the zambezi river humans were there 200000 years ago they lived there for at least 70000 years before they moved around the african continent they then started migrating to what is now europe and asia researcher professor vanessa hayes from the university of sydney in australia said weve known for a long time that modern humans originated in africa roughly 200000 years ago

the researchers pinpointed an area called okavango as being the place we come from there used to be a huge lake there but it is now salt flats the people had access to water hunting and farmland scientists analyzed dna samples from 200 people who live near the area today they are from the khoisan people the khoisan now live in modernday south africa and namibia they had a lot of dna called l0 which is the oldest form of dna known to be inside humans professor hayes explained why l0 is important she said every time a new migration occurs that migration event is recorded in our l0 and dna as a timestamp everyone walking around todaycomes from this region

PUT A SLASH (/) WHERE THE SPACES ARE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1911/191101-homeland.html>

A new study claims that the origin of modern humans is in Botswana. The study is published in the journal 'Nature'. Researchers in the study said they used DNA to find out where modern humans came from. The researcher believes we all have roots in a region of northern Botswana, south of the Zambezi River. Humans were there 200,000 years ago. They lived there for at least 70,000 years before they moved around the African continent. They then started migrating to what is now Europe and Asia. Researcher Professor Vanessa Hayes, from the University of Sydney in Australia, said: "We've known for a long time that modern humans originated in Africa roughly 200,000 years ago." The researchers pinpointed an area called Okavango as being the place we come from. There used to be a huge lake there but it is now salt flats. The people had access to water, hunting and farming land. Scientists analyzed DNA samples from 200 people who live near the area today. They are from the Khoisan people. The Khoisan now live in modern-day South Africa and Namibia. They had a lot of DNA called L0, which is the oldest form of DNA known to be inside humans. Professor Hayes explained why L0 is important. She said: "Every time a new migration occurs, that migration event is recorded in our [L0 and] DNA as a time-stamp.... Everyone walking around today... comes from this region."

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

4. ORIGINS: Write a magazine article about it being very important to know where humans came from. Include imaginary interviews with people who agree with this and with those who disagree with it.

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 our homeland. Ask him/her three questions about it. Give him/her three of your ideas on why our homeland is important. 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. e 3. d 4. a 5. f 6. g 7. b
8. k 9. h 10. i 11. n 12. m 13. j 14. l

TRUE / FALSE (p.5)

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

SYNONYM MATCH (p.5)

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. origin | a. beginnings |
| 2. came from | b. originated |
| 3. region | c. area |
| 4. migrating | d. moving |
| 5. roughly | e. about |
| 6. pinpointed | f. found |
| 7. analyzed | g. examined |
| 8. near | h. close to |
| 9. occurs | i. happens |
| 10. recorded | j. shown |

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (p.9)

1. Nature
2. The Zambezi River
3. At least 70,000 years
4. Asia and Europe
5. A professor and researcher
6. Okavango
7. Farmland
8. 200
9. L0
10. A time-stamp

WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER (p.20)

1. The origin of modern humans is in Botswana.
2. Used DNA to find where humans came from.
3. They lived there for at least 70,000 years.
4. They started migrating to what is now Europe.
5. Humans originated in Africa roughly 200,000 years ago.
6. The researchers pinpointed an area called Okavango.
7. There used to be a huge lake there.
8. They had a lot of DNA called L0.
9. That migration event is recorded as a time-stamp.
10. Everyone walking around today comes from this region.

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ (p.10)

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

ALL OTHER EXERCISES

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