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**Level 3 – 25th November, 2018**

## **DNA could decide whether you like coffee or tea**

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

<https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1811/181125-coffee-or-tea.html>

### **Contents**

The Article	2	Discussion (Student-Created Qs)	15
Warm-Ups	3	Language Work (Cloze)	16
Vocabulary	4	Spelling	17
Before Reading / Listening	5	Put The Text Back Together	18
Gap Fill	6	Put The Words In The Right Order	19
Match The Sentences And Listen	7	Circle The Correct Word	20
Listening Gap Fill	8	Insert The Vowels (a, e, i, o, u)	21
Comprehension Questions	9	Punctuate The Text And Add Capitals	22
Multiple Choice - Quiz	10	Put A Slash ( / ) Where The Spaces Are	23
Role Play	11	Free Writing	24
After Reading / Listening	12	Academic Writing	25
Student Survey	13	Homework	26
Discussion (20 Questions)	14	Answers	27

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

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# THE ARTICLE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1811/181125-coffee-or-tea.html>

New research suggests that our DNA helps us to decide whether we prefer coffee or tea. Researchers from the University of Queensland in Australia studied how our genes affected our taste and why we like some tastes more than others. Following the research, researchers believe they know why some of us prefer coffee while others like tea more. The researchers found that people who like more bitter tastes are more likely to drink coffee. The researchers said they found something strange in their research. People who were more sensitive to the bitter taste of caffeine were more likely to prefer coffee to tea. They were also more likely to drink more coffee than those who were not so sensitive to caffeine.

Researchers looked at data on more than 400,000 men and women in the United Kingdom. They also looked at an Australian study that compared the tastes of 1,757 twins with their siblings. The researchers said genes aren't the only factors affecting people's tastes. Other things like our changing environment, social factors or the effects of taking medicine can also turn us on or off coffee or tea. The researchers said we can learn to like coffee. Dr Liang-Dar Hwang said: "Bitter taste perception is shaped not only by genetics, but also environmental factors. Even though humans naturally dislike bitterness, we can learn to like or enjoy bitter-tasting food after being exposed to environmental factors."

Sources: <https://tribune.com.pk/story/1848673/3-tea-coffee-answer-might-genetic/>  
<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/first-coffee-unless-you-are-genetically-disposed-prefer-tea-180970841/>  
<http://blogs.discovermagazine.com/d-brief/2018/11/16/the-bitter-truth-coffee-lovers-love-of-caffeine-is-wired-in-their-dna>

# WARM-UPS

**1. COFFEE AND TEA:** Students walk around the class and talk to other students about coffee and tea. 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?

research / DNA / coffee / tea / genes / bitter / strange / sensitive / caffeine / taste  
data / study / twins / siblings / environment / medicine / perception / humans

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

**3. TEA:** Students A **strongly** believe tea is better than coffee; Students B **strongly** believe coffee is better than tea. Change partners again and talk about your conversations.

**4. PREFERENCES:** Which do you prefer and why? Complete this table with your partner(s). Change partners often and share what you wrote.

	Which?	Why?
Coffee or tea		
Summer or winter		
Facebook or Twitter		
Mountains or beach		
Video or movie theater		
Night or day		

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

**6. DRINKS:** Rank these with your partner. Put the best drinks at the top. Change partners often and share your rankings.

- tea
- coffee
- lemonade
- milk
- cola
- water
- juice
- wine

# VOCABULARY MATCHING

## Paragraph 1

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 1. suggests | a. Made a difference to.   |
| 2. DNA      | b. Try to make someone think that something is true.                                       |
| 3. prefer   | c. Like better.  |
| 4. affected | d. Having a sharp, strong taste or smell; not sweet.                                       |
| 5. taste    | e. Might happen or be true; probable.  |
| 6. bitter   | f. The information that is passed from parents to children when the baby is first created. |
| 7. likely   | g. The feeling of flavor in the mouth and throat when eating or drinking something.        |

## Paragraph 2

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 8. data         | h. Brothers and/or sisters.  |
| 9. compared     | i. Left something uncovered so other things can affect it.                               |
| 10. twins       | j. The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates. |
| 11. siblings    | k. Two children born at the same time to the same mother.                                |
| 12. genes       | l. Units of information which is transferred from a parent to babies.                    |
| 13. environment | m. Facts and statistics collected together for reference or analysis.                    |
| 14. exposed     | n. Looked at what is the same and/or different two or more things.                       |

# BEFORE READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1811/181125-coffee-or-tea.html>

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

- a. The research was from a university in Austria. **T / F**
- b. The researchers said our genes affected whether we liked tea or coffee. **T / F**
- c. People who like bitter tastes are less likely to like coffee. **T / F**
- d. People who are sensitive to caffeine generally like coffee. **T / F**
- e. Researchers studied the tastes of over 1,700 twins. **T / F**
- f. Medicine can affect whether or not we like coffee. **T / F**
- g. The researchers said we can't learn to like coffee if we dislike it. **T / F**
- h. A researcher said not just genetics make us like bitter things. **T / F**

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

- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. <b>decide</b>     | a. unusual              |
| 2. <b>affected</b>   | b. brothers and sisters |
| 3. <b>prefer</b>     | c. statistics           |
| 4. <b>strange</b>    | d. choose               |
| 5. <b>likely</b>     | e. people               |
| 6. <b>data</b>       | f. like better          |
| 7. <b>siblings</b>   | g. formed               |
| 8. <b>perception</b> | h. influenced           |
| 9. <b>shaped</b>     | i. awareness            |
| 10. <b>humans</b>    | j. probable             |

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

- |                                      |                          |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. DNA helps us to decide whether we | a. more than others      |
| 2. studied how our genes affected    | b. genetics              |
| 3. why we like some tastes           | c. more than 400,000     |
| 4. more likely                       | d. sensitive to caffeine |
| 5. those who were not so             | e. or off coffee         |
| 6. looked at data on                 | f. our taste             |
| 7. the tastes of 1,757 twins         | g. factors               |
| 8. turn us on                        | h. prefer coffee or tea  |
| 9. not only by                       | i. with their siblings   |
| 10. being exposed to environmental   | j. to drink coffee       |

# GAP FILL

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1811/181125-coffee-or-tea.html>

New research suggests that our (1) \_\_\_\_\_ helps us to decide whether we prefer coffee or tea. Researchers from the University of Queensland in Australia studied how our genes (2) \_\_\_\_\_ our taste and why we like some tastes more than (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Following the research, researchers believe they know why some of us (4) \_\_\_\_\_ coffee while others like tea more. The researchers found that people who like more (5) \_\_\_\_\_ tastes are more likely to drink coffee. The researchers said they found something strange in their research. People who were more (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to the bitter taste of caffeine were more likely to prefer coffee to tea. They were also more (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to drink more coffee than those who were (8) \_\_\_\_\_ so sensitive to caffeine.

*affected*  
*sensitive*  
*prefer*  
*not*  
*DNA*  
*likely*  
*bitter*  
*others*

Researchers looked at (9) \_\_\_\_\_ on more than 400,000 men and women in the United Kingdom. They also looked at an Australian study that compared the (10) \_\_\_\_\_ of 1,757 twins with their siblings. The researchers said genes aren't the only (11) \_\_\_\_\_ affecting people's tastes. Other things like our changing environment, social factors or the (12) \_\_\_\_\_ of taking medicine can also turn us on or off coffee or tea. The researchers said we can (13) \_\_\_\_\_ to like coffee. Dr Liang-Dar Hwang said: "Bitter taste perception is (14) \_\_\_\_\_ not only by genetics, but also environmental factors. Even though humans naturally (15) \_\_\_\_\_ bitterness, we can learn to like or enjoy bitter-tasting food after being (16) \_\_\_\_\_ to environmental factors."

*learn*  
*tastes*  
*dislike*  
*data*  
*exposed*  
*effects*  
*shaped*  
*factors*

# LISTENING – Guess the answers. Listen to check.

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1811/181125-coffee-or-tea.html>

- 1) New research suggests that our DNA helps us to decide whether \_\_\_\_\_ or tea
  - a. we prefers coffee
  - b. we preference coffee
  - c. we prefer coffee
  - d. we preferred coffee
- 2) studied how our genes affected our taste and why we like \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. some tasty more
  - b. some tasted more
  - c. some tastes more
  - d. some tasters more
- 3) Following the research, researchers believe \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. they know which
  - b. they know why
  - c. they know whey
  - d. they know wry
- 4) The researchers said they found something strange \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. in their researches
  - b. in their researcher
  - c. in their researched
  - d. in their research
- 5) They were also more likely to drink more coffee than those who were \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. not such sensitively
  - b. not so sensitivity
  - c. not such sensitive
  - d. not so sensitive
- 6) 400,000 men and women in the United Kingdom. They also looked at an \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Australian studied
  - b. Australian studying
  - c. Australian study
  - d. Australian studies
- 7) ... of 1,757 twins with their siblings. The researchers said genes aren't \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. the only factories
  - b. the only fractals
  - c. the only factors
  - d. the only factions
- 8) social factors or the effects of taking medicine can also turn us on \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. or of coffee
  - b. or off coffee
  - c. or off coffee
  - d. awe off coffee
- 9) Dr Liang-Dar Hwang said: "Bitter taste perception is shaped not \_\_\_\_\_"
  - a. only by genetics
  - b. only buy geneticists
  - c. only by genetic
  - d. only buy genetics
- 10) learn to like or enjoy bitter-tasting food after being exposed to \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. environmentally factors
  - b. environmentalism factors
  - c. environmentalist factors
  - d. environmental factors

# LISTENING – Listen and fill in the gaps

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1811/181125-coffee-or-tea.html>

New research (1) \_\_\_\_\_ DNA helps us to decide whether we prefer coffee or tea. Researchers from the University of Queensland in Australia studied how our (2) \_\_\_\_\_ taste and why we like some tastes more than others. Following the research, researchers believe they know why (3) \_\_\_\_\_ prefer coffee while others like tea more. The researchers found that people who like more bitter tastes are (4) \_\_\_\_\_ drink coffee. The researchers said they found something strange in their research. People who were (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the bitter taste of caffeine were more likely to prefer coffee to tea. They were also (6) \_\_\_\_\_ drink more coffee than those who were not so sensitive to caffeine.

Researchers looked (7) \_\_\_\_\_ more than 400,000 men and women in the United Kingdom. They also looked at an Australian study that compared the tastes of 1,757 twins (8) \_\_\_\_\_. The researchers said genes aren't the only factors affecting people's tastes. Other things like our changing environment, (9) \_\_\_\_\_ the effects of taking medicine can also turn (10) \_\_\_\_\_ off coffee or tea. The researchers said we can learn to like coffee. Dr Liang-Dar Hwang said: "Bitter taste perception is (11) \_\_\_\_\_ by genetics, but also environmental factors. Even though humans naturally dislike bitterness, we can learn to (12) \_\_\_\_\_ bitter-tasting food after being exposed to environmental factors."



# COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1811/181125-coffee-or-tea.html>

1. What university are the researchers from?
2. What did researchers study the effect of genes on?
3. What people prefer coffee?
4. What did the article say the researchers found?
5. What did the article say some people were more sensitive to?
6. How many people's data did researchers look at in the UK?
7. What did the researchers compare the tastes of twins to?
8. What can taking medicine do?
9. What is bitter shape perception not only shaped by?
10. What did the researchers say people can learn to like?

# MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1811/181125-coffee-or-tea.html>

1) What university are the researchers from?

- a) Princeton
- b) Kingston
- c) Princessland
- d) Queensland

2) What did researchers study the effect of genes on?

- a) our DNA
- b) our tastes
- c) milk coffee
- d) black tea

3) What people prefer coffee?

- a) people who hate tea
- b) people who hate caffeine
- c) baristas
- d) people who like bitter tastes

4) What did the article say the researchers found?

- a) coffee beans
- b) tea leaves
- c) something strange
- d) caffeine sticks

5) What did the article say some people were more sensitive to?

- a) Starbucks
- b) lattes
- c) milk
- d) caffeine

6) How many people's data did researchers look at in the UK?

- a) just over 400,000
- b) exactly 400,000
- c) over 400,000
- d) about 400,000

7) What did the researchers compare the tastes of twins to?

- a) their siblings
- b) their parents
- c) their friends
- d) their children

8) What can taking medicine do?

- a) give us side effects
- b) make us better
- c) turn us on or off coffee
- d) change our taste

9) What is bitter shape perception not only shaped by?

- a) shapes
- b) genetics
- c) caffeine
- d) cafes

10) What did the researchers say people can learn to like?

- a) bitter-tasting food
- b) hot drinks
- c) cold drinks
- d) soda

# ROLE PLAY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1811/181125-coffee-or-tea.html>

## **Role A – Tea**

You think tea is the best drink. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their drinks. Also, tell the others which is the worst of these (and why): coffee, cola or water.

## **Role B – Coffee**

You think coffee is the best drink. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their drinks. Also, tell the others which is the worst of these (and why): tea, cola or water.

## **Role C – Cola**

You think cola is the best drink. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their drinks. Also, tell the others which is the worst of these (and why): coffee, tea or water.

## **Role D – Water**

You think water is the best drink. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their drinks. Also, tell the others which is the worst of these (and why): coffee, cola or tea.

# AFTER READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1811/181125-coffee-or-tea.html>

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

coffee	tea

- 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"><li>• whether</li><li>• affected</li><li>• following</li><li>• found</li><li>• something</li><li>• not</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• data</li><li>• twins</li><li>• taking</li><li>• learn</li><li>• shaped</li><li>• food</li></ul>
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# COFFEE AND TEA SURVEY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1811/181125-coffee-or-tea.html>

Write five GOOD questions about coffee and tea 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.

# COFFEE AND TEA 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 'coffee'?
3. What do you know about coffee?
4. What does DNA do?
5. How have your tastes changed?
6. Do you prefer coffee or tea?
7. Do you prefer hot or cold drinks?
8. What bitter food and drinks do you like?
9. What would you like to drink right now?
10. What do you know about caffeine?

*DNA could decide whether you like coffee or tea – 25th November, 2018*  
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# COFFEE AND TEA 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 'tea'?
13. What do you think about what you read?
14. What do you know about tea?
15. Do you have a favourite cafe?
16. How healthy is coffee?
17. How healthy is tea?
18. Should you have sugar in tea and coffee?
19. Could you learn to like a food you hate?
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/1811/181125-coffee-or-tea.html>

New research (1) \_\_\_\_\_ that our DNA helps us to decide whether we prefer coffee or tea. Researchers from the University of Queensland in Australia studied how our genes (2) \_\_\_\_\_ our taste and why we like some tastes more than others. Following the research, researchers (3) \_\_\_\_\_ they know why some of us prefer coffee while others like tea more. The researchers found that people who like more bitter tastes are more (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to drink coffee. The researchers said they found something strange in their research. People who were more sensitive (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the bitter taste of caffeine were more likely to prefer coffee to tea. They were also more likely to drink more coffee than those who were not (6) \_\_\_\_\_ sensitive to caffeine.

Researchers looked at data (7) \_\_\_\_\_ more than 400,000 men and women in the United Kingdom. They also looked at an Australian study that compared the tastes of 1,757 twins (8) \_\_\_\_\_ their siblings. The researchers said genes aren't the only factors affecting people's tastes. Other things like our changing environment, social factors or the effects of taking medicine can also (9) \_\_\_\_\_ us on or off coffee or tea. The researchers said we can learn to like coffee. Dr Liang-Dar Hwang said: "Bitter taste perception is shaped not (10) \_\_\_\_\_ by genetics, but also environmental factors. Even though humans (11) \_\_\_\_\_ dislike bitterness, we can learn to like or enjoy bitter-tasting food after (12) \_\_\_\_\_ exposed to environmental factors."

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

- |     |                |                 |                |                 |
|-----|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1.  | (a) suggestive | (b) suggestions | (c) suggests   | (d) suggest     |
| 2.  | (a) affected   | (b) reflected   | (c) infected   | (d) effected    |
| 3.  | (a) believe    | (b) belief      | (c) beliefs    | (d) believer    |
| 4.  | (a) likely     | (b) liken       | (c) likes      | (d) likelihood  |
| 5.  | (a) of         | (b) by          | (c) at         | (d) to          |
| 6.  | (a) sow        | (b) such        | (c) soon       | (d) so          |
| 7.  | (a) on         | (b) in          | (c) at         | (d) of          |
| 8.  | (a) by         | (b) on          | (c) at         | (d) with        |
| 9.  | (a) turn       | (b) spin        | (c) twist      | (d) revolve     |
| 10. | (a) alone      | (b) only        | (c) sole       | (d) independent |
| 11. | (a) natural    | (b) naturally   | (c) naturalize | (d) naturalism  |
| 12. | (a) being      | (b) be          | (c) been       | (d) boing       |



# SPELLING

## Paragraph 1

1. decide whether we rpfeer coffee or tea
2. how our genes tdefceaf our taste
3. scerresrhae believe they know why
4. they found something gaestnr
5. more illeyk to
6. so netseisiv to caffeine

## Paragraph 2

7. oacepdmr the tastes
8. 1,757 twins with their nsigbsil
9. the effects of taking cdeiimen
10. shaped not only by egtescin
11. humans lutlyraan dislike bitterness
12. being exoespd to environmental factors

# PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1811/181125-coffee-or-tea.html>

**Number these lines in the correct order.**

- ( ) only factors affecting people's tastes. Other things like our changing environment, social factors
- ( ) were more sensitive to the bitter taste of caffeine were more likely to prefer coffee to tea. They
- ( ) at an Australian study that compared the tastes of 1,757 twins with their siblings. The researchers said genes aren't the
- ( ) were also more likely to drink more coffee than those who were not so sensitive to caffeine.
- ( ) University of Queensland in Australia studied how our genes affected our taste and why we like some
- ( **1** ) New research suggests that our DNA helps us to decide whether we prefer coffee or tea. Researchers from the
- ( ) Researchers looked at data on more than 400,000 men and women in the United Kingdom. They also looked
- ( ) genetics, but also environmental factors. Even though humans naturally dislike bitterness, we can learn to like or enjoy bitter-
- ( ) tasting food after being exposed to environmental factors."
- ( ) drink coffee. The researchers said they found something strange in their research. People who
- ( ) or the effects of taking medicine can also turn us on or off coffee or tea. The researchers said we can learn
- ( ) tastes more than others. Following the research, researchers believe they know why some of
- ( ) to like coffee. Dr Liang-Dar Hwang said: "Bitter taste perception is shaped not only by
- ( ) us prefer coffee while others like tea more. The researchers found that people who like more bitter tastes are more likely to

# PUT THE WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1811/181125-coffee-or-tea.html>

1. decide helps we prefer us DNA whether coffee .
2. more Why like than some we tastes others .
3. prefer of know some coffee . why They us
4. likely They also were to drink more . more
5. so caffeine . who sensitive Those were not to
6. on Researchers looked at data more 400,000 . than
7. looked an also study . They at Australian
8. or Turn us off on or tea . coffee
9. is Taste only by not perception shaped genetics .
10. can like to We learn bitter-tasting food .

# CIRCLE THE CORRECT WORD (20 PAIRS)

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1811/181125-coffee-or-tea.html>

New research *suggests / suggestions* that our DNA helps us to decide whether we *preference / prefer* coffee or tea. Researchers from the University of Queensland in Australia studied how our *jeans / genes* affected our taste and why we like some *tastes / tasty* more than others. Following the research, researchers *believe / belief* they know why some of us prefer coffee while others like tea *more / many*. The researchers found that people who like more bitter tastes are more *liked / likely* to drink coffee. The researchers said they found something strange *on / in* their research. People who were more sensitive to the bitter taste of caffeine *was / were* more likely to prefer coffee to tea. They were also more likely to drink more coffee than *them / those* who were not so sensitive to caffeine.

Researchers looked *at / that* data on more than 400,000 men and women in the United Kingdom. They also *looking / looked* at an Australian study that *comparison / compared* the tastes of 1,757 twins with their *siblings / sobbing*. The researchers said genes aren't the only *factor / factors* affecting people's tastes. Other things like *our / hour* changing environment, social factors or the effects of taking medicine can also *twist / turn* us on or off coffee or tea. The researchers said we can learn to like coffee. Dr Liang-Dar Hwang said: "Bitter taste perception is shaped not only *at / by* genetics, but also environmental factors. Even *though / through* humans naturally dislike bitterness, we can learn to like or enjoy bitter-tasting food after being *exposed / exposure* to environmental factors."

**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/1811/181125-coffee-or-tea.html>

N\_w r\_s\_\_ rch s\_g g\_s t\_s t\_h\_t \_\_ r D N A h\_l p\_s  
\_s t\_ d\_c\_d\_ w\_h\_t\_h\_r w\_ p\_r\_f\_r c\_ff\_\_ \_r t\_\_ .  
R\_s\_\_ rch\_r\_s f\_r\_m t\_h\_ U\_n\_v\_r\_s\_t\_y \_f Q\_\_ \_n\_s  
l\_n\_d \_n A\_s\_t\_r\_l\_\_ s\_t\_d\_\_ d h\_w \_\_ r g\_n\_s \_f\_f\_c  
t\_d \_\_ r t\_s\_t\_\_ \_n\_d w\_h\_y w\_ l\_k\_ s\_m\_ t\_s\_t\_s  
m\_r\_ t\_h\_n \_t\_h\_r\_s . F\_l\_l\_w\_n\_g t\_h\_ r\_s\_\_ rch ,  
r\_s\_\_ rch\_r\_s b\_l\_\_ v\_ t\_h\_y k\_n\_w w\_h\_y s\_m\_ \_f  
\_s p\_r\_f\_r c\_ff\_\_ w\_h\_l\_ \_t\_h\_r\_s l\_k\_ t\_\_ m\_r\_ . T  
h\_ r\_s\_\_ rch\_r\_s f\_\_ \_n\_d t\_h\_t p\_\_ p\_l\_ w\_h\_ l\_k\_  
m\_r\_ b\_t\_t\_r t\_s\_t\_s \_r\_ m\_r\_ l\_k\_l\_y t\_ d\_r\_n\_k c\_f  
f\_\_ . T\_h\_ r\_s\_\_ rch\_r\_s s\_\_ d t\_h\_y f\_\_ \_n\_d s\_m\_t  
h\_n\_g s\_t\_r\_n\_g \_n t\_h\_\_ r r\_s\_\_ rch . P\_\_ p\_l\_ w\_h\_  
w\_r\_ m\_r\_ s\_n\_s\_t\_v\_ t\_ t\_h\_ b\_t\_t\_r t\_s\_t\_ \_f c\_ff\_\_  
\_n\_ w\_r\_ m\_r\_ l\_k\_l\_y t\_ p\_r\_f\_r c\_ff\_\_ t\_ t\_\_ . T  
h\_y w\_r\_ \_l\_s\_ m\_r\_ l\_k\_l\_y t\_ d\_r\_n\_k m\_r\_ c\_ff\_\_  
t\_h\_n t\_h\_s\_ w\_h\_ w\_r\_ \_n\_t s\_ s\_n\_s\_t\_v\_ t\_ c\_ff\_\_  
\_n\_ .

R\_s\_\_ rch\_r\_s l\_\_ k\_d \_t d\_t\_\_ \_n m\_r\_ t\_h\_n 400 ,  
000 m\_n \_n\_d w\_m\_n \_n t\_h\_ U\_n\_t\_d K\_n\_g\_d\_m .  
T\_h\_y \_l\_s\_ l\_\_ k\_d \_t \_n A\_s\_t\_r\_l\_\_ \_n s\_t\_d\_y t\_h\_t  
c\_m\_p\_r\_d t\_h\_ t\_s\_t\_s \_f 1,757 t\_w\_n\_s w\_t\_h t  
h\_\_ r s\_b\_l\_n\_g\_s . T\_h\_ r\_s\_\_ rch\_r\_s s\_\_ d g\_n\_s  
\_r\_n't t\_h\_ \_n\_l\_y f\_c\_t\_r\_s \_f\_f\_c\_t\_n\_g p\_\_ p\_l\_'s  
t\_s\_t\_s . O\_t\_h\_r t\_h\_n\_g\_s l\_k\_ \_\_ r c\_h\_n\_g\_n\_g \_n  
v\_r\_n\_m\_n\_t , s\_c\_\_ l f\_c\_t\_r\_s \_r t\_h\_ \_f\_f\_c\_t\_s \_f  
t\_k\_n\_g m\_d\_c\_n\_ c\_n \_l\_s\_ t\_r\_n \_s \_n \_r \_f\_f\_c\_f  
f\_\_ \_r t\_\_ . T\_h\_ r\_s\_\_ rch\_r\_s s\_\_ d w\_ c\_n l\_\_  
r\_n t\_ l\_k\_ c\_ff\_\_ . D\_r L\_\_ \_n\_g - D\_r H\_w\_n\_g s\_\_  
d : " B\_t\_t\_r t\_s\_t\_ p\_r\_c\_p\_t\_\_ \_n \_s s\_h\_p\_d \_n\_t \_n\_l  
y b\_y g\_n\_t\_c\_s , b\_t \_l\_s\_ \_n\_v\_r\_n\_m\_n\_t\_l f\_c\_t\_r\_s  
 . E\_v\_n t\_h\_\_ g\_h h\_m\_n\_s \_n\_t\_r\_l\_l\_y d\_s\_l\_k\_ b\_t  
t\_r\_n\_s\_s , w\_ c\_n l\_\_ r\_n t\_ l\_k\_ \_r \_n\_j\_y b\_t\_t\_r -  
t\_s\_t\_n\_g f\_\_ d \_f\_t\_r b\_\_ \_n\_g \_x\_p\_s\_d t\_ \_n\_v\_r\_n  
m\_n\_t\_l f\_c\_t\_r\_s . "

# PUNCTUATE THE TEXT AND ADD CAPITALS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1811/181125-coffee-or-tea.html>

new research suggests that our dna helps us to decide whether we prefer coffee or tea researchers from the university of queensland in australia studied how our genes affected our taste and why we like some tastes more than others following the research researchers believe they know why some of us prefer coffee while others like tea more the researchers found that people who like more bitter tastes are more likely to drink coffee the researchers said they found something strange in their research people who were more sensitive to the bitter taste of caffeine were more likely to prefer coffee to tea they were also more likely to drink more coffee than those who were not so sensitive to caffeine

researchers looked at data on more than 400000 men and women in the united kingdom they also looked at an australian study that compared the tastes of 1757 twins with their siblings the researchers said genes arent the only factors affecting peoples tastes other things like our changing environment social factors or the effects of taking medicine can also turn us on or off coffee or tea the researchers said we can learn to like coffee dr liangdar hwang said bitter taste perception is shaped not only by genetics but also environmental factors even though humans naturally dislike bitterness we can learn to like or enjoy bittertasting food after being exposed to environmental factors"

# PUT A SLASH ( / ) WHERE THE SPACES ARE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1811/181125-coffee-or-tea.html>

New research suggests that our DNA helps us to decide whether we prefer coffee or tea. Researchers from the University of Queensland in Australia studied how our genes affected our taste and why we like some tastes more than others. Following the research, researchers believe they know why some of us prefer coffee while others like tea more. The researchers found that people who like more bitter tastes are more likely to drink coffee. These researchers said they found something strange in their research. People who were more sensitive to the bitter taste of caffeine were more likely to prefer coffee to tea. They were also more likely to drink more coffee than those who were not so sensitive to caffeine. Researchers looked at data on more than 400,000 men and women in the United Kingdom. They also looked at an Australian study that compared the tastes of 1,757 twins with their siblings. The researchers said genes aren't the only factors affecting people's tastes. Other things like our changing environment, social factors or the effects of taking medicine can also turn us on or off coffee or tea. These researchers said we can learn to like coffee. Dr Liang-Dar Hwang said: "Bitter taste perception is shaped not only by genetics, but also by environmental factors. Even though humans naturally dislike bitterness, we can learn to like or enjoy bitter-tasting food after being exposed to environmental factors."







# 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. COFFEE AND TEA:** Make a poster about coffee and tea. Show your work to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all have similar things?

**4. TASTE:** Write a magazine article about everyone being taught to like any food taste in the world. 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 coffee and tea. Ask him/her three questions about them. Give him/her three of your opinions on tea and coffee. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your partner(s) will answer your questions.

# ANSWERS

## VOCABULARY (p.4)

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

## TRUE / FALSE (p.5)

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

## SYNONYM MATCH (p.5)

- |               |                         |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1. decide     | a. choose               |
| 2. affected   | b. influenced           |
| 3. prefer     | c. like better          |
| 4. strange    | d. unusual              |
| 5. likely     | e. probable             |
| 6. data       | f. statistics           |
| 7. siblings   | g. brothers and sisters |
| 8. perception | h. awareness            |
| 9. shaped     | i. formed               |
| 10. humans    | j. people               |

## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (p.9)

1. Queensland
2. Our tastes
3. People who like bitter tastes
4. Something strange
5. Caffeine
6. Over 400,000
7. Their siblings
8. Turn us on or off coffee
9. Genetics
10. Bitter-tasting food

## WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER (p.20)

1. DNA helps us decide whether we prefer coffee.
2. Why we like some tastes more than others.
3. They know why some of us prefer coffee.
4. They were also more likely to drink more.
5. Those who were not so sensitive to caffeine.
6. Researchers looked at data on more than 400,000.
7. They also looked at an Australian study.
8. Turn us on or off coffee or tea.
9. Taste perception is shaped not only by genetics.
10. We can learn to like bitter-tasting food.

## MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ (p.10)

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

## ALL OTHER EXERCISES

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