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Level 3

Today's teenagers growing up more slowly

21st September, 2017

<http://www.breakingnewsenglish.com/1709/170921-teenagers.html>

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

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THE ARTICLE

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1709/170921-teenagers.html>

A new study says today's teenagers are growing up more slowly than previous generations. Research from San Diego State University looked at data on teenage behaviour from the past 40 years, between 1976 and 2016. It looked at surveys on 8 million teens from seven different countries. Researchers said that compared to teenagers from the 70s, 80s and 90s, today's teens, "are taking longer to engage in both the pleasures and the responsibilities of adulthood". Professor Jean Twenge said: "The whole developmental pathway has slowed down." She said today's 18-year-olds are living more like 15-year-olds used to live. She said teenagers are taking far fewer risks than they did before.

The researchers said today's teenagers are taking longer to do things their parents and grandparents did. They are older when they go on their first date, less likely to have a part-time job, and are less likely to drive. Professor Twenge said this is a, "slow life strategy". Researchers also found that more teenagers are spending longer living with their parents instead of renting their own room or apartment. One of the reasons for these behaviours is how much time teenagers spend online. The Internet is keeping teens on social media, looking at videos or playing games instead of living in the "real world". Another reason was parents who try and do too much for their children and protect them too much.

Sources: <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/2017/09/19/teens-grow-up-slower-study/105758486/>
<http://honey.nine.com.au/2017/09/19/07/34/teens-growing-up-more-slowly-due-to-decline-in-adult-activities>
<https://www.metro.news/kid-you-not-teens-are-growing-up-more-slowly/750932/>

WARM-UPS

1. TEENAGERS: Students walk around the class and talk to other students about teenagers. 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?

teenagers / growing up / behaviour / surveys / engage / responsibilities / taking risks
grandparents / first date / part-time job / apartment / social media / the real world

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

3. TEENAGE YEARS: Students A **strongly** believe our teenage years are the best years of your life; Students B **strongly** believe the opposite. Change partners again and talk about your conversations.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES: What responsibilities do teenagers have? How well did you do with these responsibilities Complete this table with your partner(s). Change partners often and share what you wrote.

Responsibilities	What	You
To parents		
To themselves		
To teachers		
To friends		
To family		
To their country		

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

6. GROWING UP: Rank these with your partner. Put the most difficult things about growing up at the top. Change partners often and share your rankings.

- friendships
- parent relationships
- rules
- homework
- dating
- money
- bullying
- confidence

BEFORE READING / LISTENING

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1709/170921-teenagers.html>

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

- a. Researchers looked at data on people up to the age of 40. **T / F**
- b. Researchers looked at data on 8 million teens. **T / F**
- c. Researchers compared today's teens with teens from the 1970s. **T / F**
- d. Today's 18-year-olds are similar to 15-year-olds in the past. **T / F**
- e. The researchers said teenagers are no longer dating. **T / F**
- f. A professor said today's teenagers have a 'slow-life strategy'. **T / F**
- g. Spending time online makes teenagers more responsible. **T / F**
- h. Protective parents make teenagers more responsible. **T / F**

2. SYNONYM MATCH:

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

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. previous | a. probable |
| 2. data | b. join in |
| 3. surveys | c. a lot |
| 4. engage | d. cause |
| 5. far | e. facts |
| 6. likely | f. plan |
| 7. strategy | g. safeguard |
| 8. apartment | h. earlier |
| 9. reason | i. flat |
| 10. protect | j. studies |

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

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. growing up more slowly than | a. from the 70s, 80s and 90s |
| 2. looked at data on teenage | b. own room |
| 3. It looked at surveys | c. far fewer risks |
| 4. compared to teenagers | d. behaviour |
| 5. teenagers are taking | e. living with their parents |
| 6. They are older when they go | f. "real world" |
| 7. spending longer | g. on 8 million teens |
| 8. renting their | h. for their children |
| 9. living in the | i. on their first date |
| 10. do too much | j. previous generations |

GAP FILL

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1709/170921-teenagers.html>

A new study says today's teenagers are growing up more slowly than (1) _____ generations. Research from San Diego State University looked at (2) _____ on teenage behaviour from the past 40 years, between 1976 and 2016. It looked at (3) _____ on 8 million teens from seven different countries. Researchers said that (4) _____ to teenagers from the 70s, 80s and 90s, today's teens, "are taking longer to (5) _____ in both the pleasures and the responsibilities of (6) _____ ". Professor Jean Twenge said: "The whole developmental pathway has slowed down." She said today's 18-year-olds are living more (7) _____ 15-year-olds used to live. She said teenagers are taking far (8) _____ risks than they did before.

compared
previous
like
surveys
fewer
engage
data
adulthood

The researchers said today's teenagers are taking (9) _____ to do things their parents and grandparents did. They are older when they go on their first (10) _____, less likely to have a part-time job, and are less likely to (11) _____. Professor Twenge said this is a, "slow life strategy". Researchers also found that more teenagers are (12) _____ longer living with their parents instead of renting their own room or apartment. One of the (13) _____ for these behaviours is how much time teenagers spend online. The Internet is keeping teens on (14) _____ media, looking at videos or playing games instead of living in the "real world". Another (15) _____ was parents who try and do too much for their children and (16) _____ them too much.

social
date
drive
protect
reasons
reason
longer
spending

Level 3

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LISTENING – Guess the answers. Listen to check.

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1709/170921-teenagers.html>

- 1) today's teenagers are growing up more slowly than _____
 - a. previously generations
 - b. impervious generations
 - c. previous generations
 - d. privy us generations
- 2) Research from San Diego State University looked at _____ behaviour
 - a. data ton teenage
 - b. data on teenager
 - c. data ton teenaged
 - d. data on teenage
- 3) Researchers said that compared to teenagers from the _____
 - a. 17s, 18s and 19s
 - b. 19s, 18s and 17s
 - c. 90s, 80s and 70s
 - d. 70s, 80s and 90s
- 4) today's 18-year-olds are living more like 15-year-olds _____
 - a. use to live
 - b. used too live
 - c. used to live
 - d. used to alive
- 5) She said teenagers are taking far fewer risks than _____
 - a. they did before
 - b. they did be four
 - c. they did bee fall
 - d. they did beef ore
- 6) They are older when they go on _____
 - a. their first date
 - b. their first dated
 - c. their first dates
 - d. their first dating
- 7) less likely to have a part-time job, and are less _____
 - a. likely to driven
 - b. likely to drive
 - c. liked to drive
 - d. likely too drive
- 8) One of the reasons for these behaviours is how much time teenagers _____
 - a. spends online
 - b. spend on the line
 - c. spend online
 - d. spent online
- 9) looking at videos or playing games instead of living in _____
 - a. the "really world"
 - b. the "reality world"
 - c. the "real world"
 - d. the "realism world"
- 10) parents who try and do too much for their children and protect _____
 - a. they too much
 - b. then too much
 - c. them too much
 - d. there too much

LISTENING – Listen and fill in the gaps

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1709/170921-teenagers.html>

A new study says today's teenagers (1) _____ more slowly than previous generations. Research from San Diego State University looked (2) _____ teenage behaviour from the past 40 years, between 1976 and 2016. It looked (3) _____ 8 million teens from seven different countries. Researchers said that compared to teenagers from the 70s, 80s and 90s, today's teens, "are taking (4) _____ in both the pleasures and the responsibilities of adulthood". Professor Jean Twenge said: "The whole developmental pathway (5) _____." She said today's 18-year-olds are living more like 15-year-olds used to live. She said teenagers are taking (6) _____ than they did before.

The researchers said today's teenagers are taking (7) _____ things their parents and grandparents did. They are older when they go on their first date, (8) _____ have a part-time job, and are less likely to drive. Professor Twenge said (9) _____ life strategy". Researchers also found that more teenagers are spending longer living with their parents (10) _____ their own room or apartment. One of the reasons for these behaviours is how much time teenagers (11) _____. The Internet is keeping teens on social media, looking at videos or playing games instead of living in the "real world". Another reason was parents who (12) _____ much for their children and protect them too much.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1709/170921-teenagers.html>

1. How many years of data did researchers look at?
2. How many different surveys did researchers look at?
3. Who did researchers compare today's teenagers to?
4. What are today's 18-year-olds more like?
5. What are today's teenagers taking fewer of?
6. What kind of jobs are today's students less likely to do?
7. What kind of strategy did a professor say today's students have?
8. What do today's students not rent so much today?
9. Where did the article suggest teenagers are not living?
10. What do parents protect too much?

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1709/170921-teenagers.html>

- 1) How many years of data did researchers look at?
 - a) 30
 - b) 40
 - c) 15
 - d) 10
- 2) How many different surveys did researchers look at?
 - a) 80,000
 - b) 800,000
 - c) 8 million
 - d) 8,000
- 3) Who did researchers compare today's teenagers to?
 - a) old people
 - b) people in their 20s
 - c) children
 - d) teenagers of the past
- 4) What are today's 18-year-olds more like?
 - a) babies
 - b) 15-year-old of the past
 - c) pensioners
 - d) parents
- 5) What are today's teenagers taking fewer of?
 - a) risks
 - b) chances
 - c) drugs
 - d) jobs
- 6) What kind of jobs are today's students less likely to do?
 - a) part-time jobs
 - b) poorly paid jobs
 - c) outdoor jobs
 - d) dirty jobs
- 7) What kind of strategy did a professor say today's students have?
 - a) a thoughtful strategy
 - b) a high-risk strategy
 - c) a good strategy
 - d) a slow-life strategy
- 8) What do today's students not rent so much today?
 - a) videos
 - b) cars
 - c) apartments
 - d) machinery
- 9) Where did the article suggest teenagers are not living?
 - a) on the streets
 - b) in capital cities
 - c) with parents
 - d) in the real world
- 10) What do parents protect too much?
 - a) bank accounts
 - b) children
 - c) passwords
 - d) privacy

ROLE PLAY

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1709/170921-teenagers.html>

Role A – Friendships

You think friendships are the most difficult things about growing up. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the least difficult of these (and why): rules, dating or confidence.

Role B – Rules

You think rules are the most difficult things about growing up. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the least difficult of these (and why): friendships, dating or confidence.

Role C – Dating

You think dating is the most difficult thing about growing up. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the least difficult of these (and why): rules, friendships or confidence.

Role D – Confidence

You think confidence is the most difficult thing about growing up. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the least difficult of these (and why): rules, dating or friendships.

AFTER READING / LISTENING

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1709/170921-teenagers.html>

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

teen	age
-------------	------------

- 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">• previous• data• seven• both• whole• far	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• date• slow• own• spend• real• children
--	---

TEENAGERS SURVEY

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1709/170921-teenagers.html>

Write five GOOD questions about teenagers 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.

TEENAGERS 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 'teen'?
3. What do you think of teenagers?
4. What is the best thing about being a teenager?
5. How are teenagers different to other people?
6. What do teenagers learn about life?
7. Are teenagers different today?
8. Is it good to be a teenager today?
9. What responsibilities do teenagers have?
10. Why are today's teenagers growing up more slowly?

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TEENAGERS 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 'age'?
13. What do you think about what you read?
14. Did you or do you enjoy being a teenager?
15. What is the worst thing about being a teenager?
16. What is the best age for a first date?
17. Should teenagers live with their parents?
18. What problems are there with teenagers always being online?
19. Do parents do too much for teenagers?
20. What questions would you like to ask a teenager?

DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

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DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

LANGUAGE - CLOZE

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1709/170921-teenagers.html>

A new study says today's teenagers are growing up more (1) _____ than previous generations. Research from San Diego State University looked (2) _____ data on teenage behaviour from the past 40 years, between 1976 and 2016. It looked at (3) _____ on 8 million teens from seven different countries. Researchers said that compared to teenagers from the 70s, 80s and 90s, today's teens, "are taking longer to (4) _____ in both the pleasures and the responsibilities of adulthood". Professor Jean Twenge said: "The (5) _____ developmental pathway has slowed down." She said today's 18-year-olds are living more like 15-year-olds used to live. She said teenagers are taking (6) _____ fewer risks than they did before.

The researchers said today's teenagers are (7) _____ longer to do things their parents and grandparents did. They are older when they go on their first (8) _____, less likely to have a part-time job, and are less (9) _____ to drive. Professor Twenge said this is a, "slow life strategy". Researchers also found that more teenagers are spending longer living with their parents instead (10) _____ renting their own room or apartment. One of the reasons for these behaviours is how much time teenagers spend online. The Internet is keeping teens on (11) _____ media, looking at videos or playing games instead of living in the "real world". Another reason was parents who try and do too (12) _____ for their children and protect them too much.

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

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. | (a) slowed | (b) slow | (c) slowish | (d) slowly |
| 2. | (a) of | (b) as | (c) in | (d) at |
| 3. | (a) survey | (b) surveys | (c) surveyed | (d) surveillance |
| 4. | (a) disengage | (b) outrage | (c) engage | (d) enrage |
| 5. | (a) every | (b) all | (c) whole | (d) entirely |
| 6. | (a) far | (b) fir | (c) for | (d) fur |
| 7. | (a) take | (b) taking | (c) took | (d) taken |
| 8. | (a) date | (b) week | (c) age | (d) occasion |
| 9. | (a) likelihood | (b) likely | (c) liking | (d) liked |
| 10. | (a) for | (b) from | (c) of | (d) off |
| 11. | (a) socially | (b) socialist | (c) social | (d) socialism |
| 12. | (a) many | (b) more | (c) most | (d) much |

SPELLING

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1709/170921-teenagers.html>

Paragraph 1

1. more slowly than rsepuvoi generations
2. teenage rbveiouah
3. vsesyru on 8 million teens
4. ameopcdr to teenagers
5. taking longer to angeeg
6. taking far eerfw risks

Paragraph 2

7. less kleyli to drive
8. a slow life yrttsage
9. their own room or amntperta
10. One of the saesnor
11. atdenis of living in the "real world"
12. epttcor them too much

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1709/170921-teenagers.html>

Number these lines in the correct order.

- () like 15-year-olds used to live. She said teenagers are taking far fewer risks than they did before.
- () in the "real world". Another reason was parents who try and do too much for their children and protect them too much.
- () apartment. One of the reasons for these behaviours is how much time teenagers spend
- () online. The Internet is keeping teens on social media, looking at videos or playing games instead of living
- () likely to drive. Professor Twenge said this is a, "slow life strategy". Researchers also found that more
- () did. They are older when they go on their first date, less likely to have a part-time job, and are less
- () to engage in both the pleasures and the responsibilities of adulthood". Professor Jean Twenge said: "The
- (**1**) A new study says today's teenagers are growing up more slowly than previous
- () The researchers said today's teenagers are taking longer to do things their parents and grandparents
- () 40 years, between 1976 and 2016. It looked at surveys on 8 million teens from seven different
- () whole developmental pathway has slowed down." She said today's 18-year-olds are living more
- () generations. Research from San Diego State University looked at data on teenage behaviour from the past
- () teenagers are spending longer living with their parents instead of renting their own room or
- () countries. Researchers said that compared to teenagers from the 70s, 80s and 90s, today's teens, "are taking longer

PUT THE WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1709/170921-teenagers.html>

1. at Looked teenage the years on from 40 data behaviour past .
2. surveys at looked It teens million 8 on .
3. has down whole pathway slowed The developmental .
4. live to Living more like 15- olds year- used .
5. risks did are fewer they Teenagers far than before taking .
6. things do to longer taking are teenagers Today's .
7. go first are they their They when on date older .
8. living teenagers with are their spending parents longer More .
9. games instead world" of living in the "real . Playing .
10. too their who do for Parents and much children try .

CIRCLE THE CORRECT WORD (20 PAIRS)

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1709/170921-teenagers.html>

A new study says today's teenagers are *grown* / *growing* up more slowly than *previous* / *previously* generations. Research from San Diego State University looked at data *in* / *on* teenage behaviour from the *passed* / *past* 40 years, between 1976 and 2016. It looked at *survey* / *surveys* on 8 million teens from seven different countries. Researchers said that *comparison* / *compared* to teenagers from the 70s, 80s and 90s, today's teens, "are taking longer to *engage* / *enrage* in both the pleasures and the responsibilities of adulthood". Professor Jean Twenge said: "The *whole* / *hole* developmental pathway has *slowed* / *slowing* down." She said today's 18-year-olds are living more like 15-year-olds used to live. She said teenagers are taking far fewer *risky* / *risks* than they did before.

The researchers said today's teenagers are *taken* / *taking* longer to do things their parents and grandparents did. They are older when they go *on* / *in* their first date, less *likely* / *liked* to have a part-time job, and are less likely *for* / *to* drive. Professor Twenge said this is a, "slow life strategy". Researchers also found that more teenagers are *spending* / *spent* longer living with their parents instead of *ranting* / *renting* their own room or apartment. One of the *reasons* / *reason* for these behaviours is how much time teenagers *spend* / *spending* online. The Internet is keeping teens on social media, looking at videos or playing games instead *for* / *of* living in the "real world". Another reason was parents who try and do too much for their children and protect *they* / *them* too much.

Talk about the connection between each pair of words in italics, and why the correct word is correct.

INSERT THE VOWELS (a, e, i, o, u)

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1709/170921-teenagers.html>

_ n_w st_dy s_ys t_d_y's t__n_g_rs _r_ gr_w_ng _p
m_r_ sl_wly th_n pr_v___s g_n_r_t__ns. R_s__rch fr_m
S_n D__g_ St_t_ _n_v_rs_ty l__k_d _t d_t_ _n
t__n_g_ b_h_v___r fr_m th_ p_st 40 y__rs, b_tw__n
1976 _nd 2016. _t l__k_d _t s_rv_ys _n 8 m_ll__n
t__ns fr_m s_v_n d_ff_r_nt c__ntr__s. R_s__rch_rs
s__d th_t c_mp_r_d t_ t__n_g_rs fr_m th_ 70s, 80s _nd
90s, t_d_y's t__ns, "_r_ t_k_ng l_ng_r t_ _ng_g_ _n
b_th th_ pl__s_rs _nd th_ r_sp_ns b_l_t_s _f
_d_lth__d". Pr_f_ss_r J__n Tw_ng_ s__d: "Th_ wh_l_
d_v_l_pm_nt_l p_thw_y h_s sl_w_d d_wn." Sh_ s__d
t_d_y's 18-y__r_lds _r_ l_v_ng m_r_ l_k_ 15-y__r-
_lds _s_d t_ l_v_. Sh_ s__d t__n_g_rs _r_ t_k_ng f_r
f_w_r r_sks th_n th_y d_d b_f_r_.

Th_ r_s__rch_rs s__d t_d_y's t__n_g_rs _r_ t_k_ng
l_ng_r t_ d_ th_ngs th__r p_r_nts _nd gr_ndp_r_nts
d_d. Th_y _r_ _ld_r wh_n th_y g_ _n th__r f_rst d_t_,
l_ss l_k_ly t_ h_v_ _p_r_t-t_m_ j_b, _nd _r_ l_ss
l_k_ly t_ dr_v_. Pr_f_ss_r Tw_ng_ s__d th_s _s __,
"sl_w l_f_str_t_gy". R_s__rch_rs _ls_f__nd th_t m_r_
t__n_g_rs _r_ sp_nd_ng l_ng_r l_v_ng w_th th__r
p_r_nts _nst__d _f_r_ntng th__r _wn r__m _r
_p_rtm_nt. _n_ _f th_ r__s_ns f_r th_s b_h_v___rs _s
h_w m_ch t_m_ t__n_g_rs sp_nd _nl_n_. Th_ _nt_rn_t
_s k__p_ng t__ns _n s_c__l_m_d__, l__k_ng t_v_d__s
_r pl_y_ng g_m_s _nst__d _f l_v_ng _n th_ "r__l
w_rld". _n th_r r__s_n w_s p_r_nts wh_ try _nd d_t__
m_ch f_r th__r ch_ldr_n _nd pr_t_ct th_m t__m_ch.

PUNCTUATE THE TEXT AND ADD CAPITALS

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1709/170921-teenagers.html>

a new study says today's teenagers are growing up more slowly than previous generations research from san diego state university looked at data on teenage behaviour from the past 40 years between 1976 and 2016 it looked at surveys on 8 million teens from seven different countries researchers said that compared to teenagers from the 70s 80s and 90s today's teens "are taking longer to engage in both the pleasures and the responsibilities of adulthood" professor jean twenge said "the whole developmental pathway has slowed down" she said today's 18-year-olds are living more like 15-year-olds used to live she said teenagers are taking far fewer risks than they did before

the researchers said today's teenagers are taking longer to do things their parents and grandparents did they are older when they go on their first date less likely to have a part-time job and are less likely to drive professor twenge said this is a "slow life strategy" researchers also found that more teenagers are spending longer living with their parents instead of renting their own room or apartment one of the reasons for these behaviours is how much time teenagers spend online the internet is keeping teens on social media looking at videos or playing games instead of living in the "real world" another reason was parents who try and do too much for their children and protect them too much

PUT A SLASH (/) WHERE THE SPACES ARE

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A new study says today's teenagers are growing up more slowly than previous generations. Research from San Diego State University looked at data on teenage behaviour from the past 40 years, between 1976 and 2016. It looked at surveys on 8 million teens from seven different countries. Researchers said that compared to teenagers from the 70s, 80s and 90s, today's teens, "are taking longer to engage in both the pleasures and the responsibilities of adulthood". Professor Jean Twenge said: "The whole developmental pathway has slowed down." She said today's 18-year-olds are living more like 15-year-olds used to live. She said teenagers are taking far fewer risks than they did before. The researchers said today's teenagers are taking longer to do things their parents and grandparents did. They are older when they go on their first date, less likely to have a part-time job, and are less likely to drive. Professor Twenge said this is a "slow life strategy". Researchers also found that more teenagers are spending longer living with their parents instead of renting their own room or apartment. One of the reasons for these behaviours is how much time teenagers spend online. The Internet is keeping teens on social media, looking at videos or playing games instead of living in the "real world". Another reason was parents who try and do too much for their children and protect them too much.

HOMework

1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION: Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

2. INTERNET: Search the Internet and find out more about this news. Share what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

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

4. LEAVING HOME TRAINING: Write a magazine article about all teenagers needing leaving home training. Include imaginary interviews with people who are for and against 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 teenagers. Ask him/her three questions about them. Give him/her three of your ideas. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your partner(s) will answer your questions.

ANSWERS

TRUE / FALSE (p.4)

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

SYNONYM MATCH (p.4)

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. previous | a. earlier |
| 2. data | b. facts |
| 3. surveys | c. studies |
| 4. engage | d. join in |
| 5. far | e. a lot |
| 6. likely | f. probable |
| 7. strategy | g. plan |
| 8. apartment | h. flat |
| 9. reason | i. cause |
| 10. protect | j. safeguard |

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (p.8)

1. 40
2. 8 million
3. Teenagers of the 70s, 80s and 90s
4. 15-year-olds of the past
5. Risks
6. Part-time jobs
7. A slow-life strategy
8. Apartments
9. In the real world
10. Children

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ (p.9)

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

ALL OTHER EXERCISES

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