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Level 6 – 14th July 2025

De-extinction company plans to recreate giant moa bird

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

<https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2407/250714-moa-de-extinction.html>

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

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THE ARTICLE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2407/250714-moa-de-extinction.html>

It may only be a matter of time before dinosaurs are back among us. Biotechnology and genetic engineering company Colossal Biosciences claims it is on the cusp of successfully bringing back extinct species. On Tuesday, the company announced its plan to resurrect the moa – a 3.6-metre-tall, flightless bird. The giant moa once roamed New Zealand's South Island. It was hunted to extinction 600 years ago. Colossal's chief scientist Beth Shapiro said: "We're bringing back avian dinosaurs." Her colleagues will try to recreate the extinct bird by extracting DNA from the bones of long-deceased moa. Scientists will use this DNA to modify the genome of an emu, which is the closest living relative of the moa.

Colossal is embarking on many "de-extinction" projects. These have created controversy among the scientific community. Colossal defines de-extinction as: "The process of generating an organism that both resembles and is genetically similar to an extinct species." It claims de-extinction will allow scientists to engineer natural resistances in endangered animals today. It would also enhance the adaptability of species to "thrive" amid climate change, dwindling resources, disease and human interference. However, critics contend that extinct animals cannot be replicated. Many scientists are concerned about the unforeseen and detrimental impacts of inserting "hybrid" species into the wild.

Sources: <https://www.livescience.com/animals/extinct-species/were-bringing-back-avian-dinosaurs-de-extinction-company-claims-it-will-resurrect-the-giant-moa-in-next-10-years>
<https://edition.cnn.com/2025/07/09/science/giant-moa-colossal-biosciences>
<https://colossal.com/de-extinction/>

WARM-UPS

1. EXTINCTION: Students walk around the class and talk to other students about extinction. 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?

time / dinosaurs / biotechnology / genetic engineering / extinct / moa / hunted / DNA de-extinction / controversy / community / endangered / disease / hybrid / the wild

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

3. GOD: Students A **strongly** believe scientists should not play God with nature; Students B **strongly** believe the opposite. Change partners again and talk about your conversations.

4. DE-EXTINCT ANIMALS: Would you like these animals to be resurrected? Why? How would their resurrection affect the wild? Complete this table with your partner(s). Change partners often and share what you wrote.

	Good Idea?	Why?	Effect on the wild?
Moa			
Tyrannosaurus rex			
Dodo			
Caspian tiger			
Meganeura dragonfly			
Woolly mammoth			

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

6. DE-EXTINCTION IMPACTS: Rank these with your partner. Put the most detrimental effects of de-extinction at the top. Change partners often and share your rankings.

- Ecosystem disruption
- Genetic unpredictability
- Biodiversity distortion
- Unanticipated evolution
- Invasive behavior
- Disease vulnerability
- Ethical concerns
- Resource strain

VOCABULARY MATCHING

Paragraph 1

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. colossal | a. Dead. |
| 2. on the cusp of | b. Very, very big. |
| 3. resurrect | c. About birds. |
| 4. roamed | d. About to start or achieve something new. |
| 5. avian | e. Walked around a wide area with no particular aim. |
| 6. extracting | f. Bring something or someone back to life. |
| 7. deceased | g. Taking something out of something else. |

Paragraph 2

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 8. embarking | h. Starting something new (like a project, trip or job). |
| 9. controversy | i. State an opinion in an argument. |
| 10. resemble | j. A strong disagreement about a hot topic. |
| 11. resistance | k. Becoming smaller or less. |
| 12. thrive | l. Look like or be like something or someone. |
| 13. dwindling | m. Trying to stop or fight something. |
| 14. contend | n. Grow well and be healthy or happy. |

BEFORE READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2407/250714-moa-de-extinction.html>

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

1. The company Colossal specializes in geoscience and neuroscience. **T / F**
2. Colossal has recreated two moa chicks. **T / F**
3. Colossal's chief scientist said she wants to bring back dinosaur birds. **T / F**
4. The ostrich is the closest living relative to the moa. **T / F**
5. There is broad approval of de-extinction in the scientific community. **T / F**
6. Colossal said de-extinction would help species survive climate change. **T / F**
7. Many scientists say extinct animals cannot be recreated. **T / F**
8. Scientists are not worried about putting de-extinct animals into the wild. **T / F**

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

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. company | a. taking |
| 2. on the cusp of | b. resurrecting |
| 3. bringing back | c. wandered |
| 4. plan | d. alter |
| 5. giant | e. firm |
| 6. roamed | f. intention |
| 7. colleagues | g. dead |
| 8. extracting | h. about to |
| 9. deceased | i. co-workers |
| 10. modify | j. huge |

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

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. It may only be a matter | a. extinction 600 years ago |
| 2. The giant moa once roamed | b. scientific community |
| 3. It was hunted to | c. relative of the moa |
| 4. Scientists will use this DNA | d. be replicated |
| 5. the closest living | e. to modify the genome |
| 6. controversy among the | f. into the wild |
| 7. genetically | g. amid climate change |
| 8. species to "thrive" | h. of time |
| 9. extinct animals cannot | i. similar |
| 10. inserting "hybrid" species | j. New Zealand |

GAP FILL

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2407/250714-moa-de-extinction.html>

It may only be a (1) _____ of time before dinosaurs are back among us. Biotechnology and genetic engineering company Colossal Biosciences claims it is on the (2) _____ of successfully bringing back extinct species. On Tuesday, the company announced its plan to (3) _____ the moa – a 3.6-metre-tall, flightless bird. The giant moa once (4) _____ New Zealand's South Island. It was hunted to extinction 600 years ago. Colossal's chief scientist Beth Shapiro said: "We're bringing back avian dinosaurs." Her (5) _____ will try to recreate the extinct bird by (6) _____ DNA from the bones of long-deceased moa. Scientists will use this DNA to modify the (7) _____ of an emu, which is the closest living (8) _____ of the moa.

matter
genome
colleagues
relative
resurrect
extracting
cusp
roamed

Colossal is embarking on many "de-extinction" projects. These have created (9) _____ among the scientific community. Colossal defines de-extinction as: "The process of generating an (10) _____ that both resembles and is genetically similar to an extinct (11) _____." It claims de-extinction will allow scientists to engineer natural (12) _____ in endangered animals today. It would also enhance the adaptability of species to "(13) _____" amid climate change, dwindling resources, disease and human (14) _____. However, critics (15) _____ that extinct animals cannot be replicated. Many scientists are concerned about the unforeseen and detrimental impacts of inserting "(16) _____" species into the wild.

organism
interference
resistances
controversy
hybrid
thrive
contend
species

LISTENING – Guess the answers. Listen to check.

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2407/250714-moa-de-extinction.html>

- 1) It may only be a matter of time before dinosaurs are _____
 - a. backs among us
 - b. backed among us
 - c. back among us
 - d. aback among us
- 2) Biotechnology and genetic engineering company Colossal Biosciences claims it is _____
 - a. on the cusp
 - b. on the cups
 - c. on the clasp
 - d. on the crisp
- 3) the company announced its plan to resurrect the moa – a 3.6-metre- _____
 - a. tall, flight less bird
 - b. tall, flightless birds
 - c. stall, flightless bird
 - d. tall, flightless bird
- 4) recreate the extinct bird by extracting DNA from the bones of _____
 - a. long-decreased moa
 - b. long-desist moa
 - c. long-deceased moa
 - d. long-decease moa
- 5) Scientists will use this DNA to modify the genome of an emu, which is the _____
 - a. closet living relative
 - b. closest live-in relative
 - c. closest living relative
 - d. closest living relativity
- 6) These have created controversy among _____
 - a. the science community
 - b. the scientific community
 - c. the science fiction community
 - d. the scientific commune city
- 7) The process of generating an organism that both resembles and _____
 - a. is genetics similar
 - b. is genetically similar
 - c. is genetics all similar
 - d. is genetically similarity
- 8) It would also enhance the adaptability of _____
 - a. species to drive
 - b. species to alive
 - c. species to thrive
 - d. species to strive
- 9) However, critics contend that extinct animals _____
 - a. cannot be replicate
 - b. cannot be replicate it
 - c. cannot be replicant
 - d. cannot be replicated
- 10) Many scientists are concerned about the unforeseen _____
 - a. and detrimental impacts
 - b. and detrimental compacts
 - c. and detrimental imparts
 - d. and detrimental in pacts

LISTENING – Listen and fill in the gaps

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2407/250714-moa-de-extinction.html>

It may only be a (1) _____ before dinosaurs are back among us. Biotechnology and genetic engineering company Colossal Biosciences claims it is on (2) _____ successfully bringing back extinct species. On Tuesday, the company announced its plan (3) _____ moa – a 3.6-metre-tall, flightless bird. The giant moa once roamed New Zealand's South Island. It was (4) _____ 600 years ago. Colossal's chief scientist Beth Shapiro said: "We're bringing back avian dinosaurs." Her colleagues will try to recreate the extinct bird (5) _____ from the bones of long-deceased moa. Scientists will use this DNA to modify the genome of an emu, which is the (6) _____ of the moa.

Colossal is embarking on many "de-extinction" projects. These have created (7) _____ scientific community. Colossal defines de-extinction as: "The process of generating an organism (8) _____ and is genetically similar to an extinct species." It claims de-extinction will allow scientists to engineer natural (9) _____ animals today. It would also enhance the adaptability of species to (10) _____ change, dwindling resources, disease and human interference. However, critics contend that extinct animals (11) _____. Many scientists are concerned about the unforeseen and detrimental impacts of inserting (12) _____ the wild.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2407/250714-moa-de-extinction.html>

1. What is it only a matter of time that we might see the return of?
2. How tall is the moa?
3. How long ago did the moa disappear?
4. What did a chief scientist say her company was bringing back?
5. Which bird is the closest living relative of the moa?
6. What has the company created among the scientific community?
7. What did the company say could benefit from new natural resistances?
8. What would de-extinction enhance the adaptability of species to do?
9. What did critics say could not happen to extinct species?
10. Where might "hybrid" species be released?

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2407/250714-moa-de-extinction.html>

- 1) What is it only a matter of time that we might see the return of?
 - a) the dodo
 - b) Jurassic Park
 - c) many extinct birds
 - d) dinosaurs
- 2) How tall is the moa?
 - a) 3.5 metres
 - b) 3.6 metres
 - c) 3.7 metres
 - d) 3.8 metres
- 3) How long ago did the moa disappear?
 - a) 300 years ago
 - b) 400 years ago
 - c) 500 years ago
 - d) 600 years ago
- 4) What did a chief scientist say her company was bringing back?
 - a) the Tyrannosaurus rex
 - b) souvenirs
 - c) avian dinosaurs
 - d) Neanderthal man
- 5) Which bird is the closest living relative of the moa?
 - a) the ostrich
 - b) the kiwi
 - c) the cassowary
 - d) the emu
- 6) What has the company created among the scientific community?
 - a) a support group
 - b) a chat group
 - c) controversy
 - d) a new project
- 7) What did the company say could benefit from new natural resistances?
 - a) endangered animals
 - b) bacteria
 - c) flightless birds
 - d) future hybrid animals
- 8) What would de-extinction enhance the adaptability of species to do?
 - a) fight
 - b) reproduce
 - c) thrive
 - d) sleep
- 9) What did critics say could not happen to extinct species?
 - a) They could not be made into hybrids.
 - b) They could not be replicated.
 - c) They could not be free from disease.
 - d) They could not be classified.
- 10) Where might "hybrid" species be released?
 - a) into the wild
 - b) into zoos
 - c) New Zealand
 - d) Antarctica

ROLE PLAY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2407/250714-moa-de-extinction.html>

Role A – Ecosystem Disruption

You think ecosystem disruption is the most detrimental impact of de-extinction. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their impacts aren't as bad. Also, tell the others which is the least impactful of these (and why): unanticipated evolution, disease vulnerability or ethical concerns.

Role B – Unanticipated Evolution

You think unanticipated evolution is the most detrimental impact of de-extinction. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their impacts aren't as bad. Also, tell the others which is the least impactful of these (and why): ecosystem disruption, disease vulnerability or ethical concerns.

Role C – Disease Vulnerability

You think disease vulnerability is the most detrimental impact of de-extinction. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their impacts aren't as bad. Also, tell the others which is the least impactful of these (and why): unanticipated evolution, ecosystem disruption or ethical concerns.

Role D – Ethical Concerns

You think ethical concerns is the most detrimental impact of de-extinction. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their impacts aren't as bad. Also, tell the others which is the least impactful of these (and why): unanticipated evolution, disease vulnerability or ecosystem disruption.

AFTER READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2407/250714-moa-de-extinction.html>

1. WORD SEARCH: Look online / in your dictionary to find collocates, information on, synonyms for... the words 'extinct' and 'bird'.

extinct	bird

- 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">• matter• cusp• roamed• hunted• bones• living	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• community• process• allow• enhance• contend• hybrid
--	--

EXTINCTION SURVEY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2407/250714-moa-de-extinction.html>

Write five GOOD questions about extinction 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.

EXTINCTION 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 'extinct'?
3. What do you think of bringing extinct animals back to life?
4. What do you know about the dinosaurs?
5. What do you think of genetic engineering?
6. What do you know about the moa?
7. What are the dangers of bringing extinct animals back to life?
8. What extinct animals would you like to become de-extinct?
9. Would you like to see dinosaurs roam Earth again?
10. Should scientists not play with nature?

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EXTINCTION 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 'bird'?
13. What do you think about what you read?
14. What do you think there is controversy about de-extinction?
15. How might de-extinction help endangered species?
16. How might de-extinction help animals thrive in climate change?
17. What might de-extinct animals look like if they are hybrids?
18. What three adjectives best describe this story?
19. What might the detrimental impacts be on the wild?
20. What questions would you like to ask the scientists?

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/2407/250714-moa-de-extinction.html>

It may only be a (1) _____ of time before dinosaurs are back among us. Biotechnology and genetic engineering company Colossal Biosciences claims it is on the (2) _____ of successfully bringing back extinct species. On Tuesday, the company announced its plan to resurrect the moa – a 3.6-metre-tall, flightless bird. The giant moa once (3) _____ New Zealand's South Island. It was hunted (4) _____ extinction 600 years ago. Colossal's chief scientist Beth Shapiro said: "We're bringing back (5) _____ dinosaurs." Her colleagues will try to recreate the extinct bird by extracting DNA from the bones of long-deceased moa. Scientists will use this DNA to modify the (6) _____ of an emu, which is the closest living relative of the moa.

Colossal is embarking (7) _____ many "de-extinction" projects. These have created controversy among the scientific community. Colossal defines de-extinction as: "The process of generating an organism that (8) _____ resembles and is genetically similar to an extinct species." It claims de-extinction will allow scientists to engineer natural resistances (9) _____ endangered animals today. It would also enhance the adaptability of species to "thrive" amid climate change, (10) _____ resources, disease and human interference. However, critics (11) _____ that extinct animals cannot be replicated. Many scientists are concerned about the unforeseen and detrimental impacts of inserting "hybrid" species into the (12) _____.

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

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. | (a) matter | (b) mutter | (c) muster | (d) master |
| 2. | (a) clasp | (b) grip | (c) cusp | (d) caps |
| 3. | (a) roomed | (b) flew | (c) roamed | (d) trotted |
| 4. | (a) by | (b) at | (c) for | (d) to |
| 5. | (a) bovine | (b) canine | (c) avian | (d) feline |
| 6. | (a) gnome | (b) genome | (c) gender | (d) gentry |
| 7. | (a) at | (b) on | (c) of | (d) to |
| 8. | (a) among | (b) both | (c) all | (d) every |
| 9. | (a) of | (b) to | (c) in | (d) at |
| 10. | (a) dinging | (b) dangling | (c) dawdling | (d) dwindling |
| 11. | (a) attend | (b) extend | (c) pretend | (d) contend |
| 12. | (a) wildish | (b) wildness | (c) wilder | (d) wild |

SPELLING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2407/250714-moa-de-extinction.html>

Paragraph 1

1. a matter of time before dsrsniaou are back
2. eegtnic engineering
3. bringing back extinct espceis
4. DNA from the bones of long- sedcadee moa
5. use this DNA to modify the nmeoge of an emu
6. the closest living eeiatlvr of the moa

Paragraph 2

7. These have created tseyrnovcor
8. generating an miansgor
9. engineer natural iasrsestenc
10. hrviet amid climate change
11. winlnddgi resources
12. titanemlder impacts

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2407/250714-moa-de-extinction.html>

Number these lines in the correct order.

- () 600 years ago. Colossal's chief scientist Beth Shapiro said: "We're bringing back avian dinosaurs." Her colleagues will
- () about the unforeseen and detrimental impacts of inserting "hybrid" species into the wild.
- () bird. The giant moa once roamed New Zealand's South Island. It was hunted to extinction
- () Colossal is embarking on many "de-extinction" projects. These have created
- () controversy among the scientific community. Colossal defines de-extinction as: "The process of generating an organism
- () deceased moa. Scientists will use this DNA to modify the genome of an emu, which is the closest living relative of the moa.
- () engineering company Colossal Biosciences claims it is on the cusp of successfully bringing back extinct
- () interference. However, critics contend that extinct animals cannot be replicated. Many scientists are concerned
- (**1**) It may only be a matter of time before dinosaurs are back among us. Biotechnology and genetic
- () of species to "thrive" amid climate change, dwindling resources, disease and human
- () scientists to engineer natural resistances in endangered animals today. It would also enhance the adaptability
- () species. On Tuesday, the company announced its plan to resurrect the moa – a 3.6-metre-tall, flightless
- () that both resembles and is genetically similar to an extinct species." It claims de-extinction will allow
- () try to recreate the extinct bird by extracting DNA from the bones of long-

PUT THE WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2407/250714-moa-de-extinction.html>

1. It matter a may time of only be .
2. On back extinct cusp species the of bringing .
3. The announced to plans company the moa resurrect .
4. It hunted extinction years was ago 600 to .
5. Emus closest are the of moas living relatives .
6. These among controversy created have scientific the community .
7. De-extinction allow resistances will scientists natural engineer to .
8. It of to enhance thrive species the adaptability would .
9. Critics extinct replicated be that contend animals cannot .
10. Impacts wild hybrid inserting of the into species .

CIRCLE THE CORRECT WORD (20 PAIRS)

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2407/250714-moa-de-extinction.html>

It may only be a *madder / matter* of time before dinosaurs are back among us. Biotechnology and *genetically / genetic* engineering company Colossal Biosciences claims it is on the *crisp / cusp* of successfully bringing back extinct species. On Tuesday, the company announced its plan *to / for* resurrect the moa – a 3.6-metre-tall, flightless bird. The giant moa once *roamed / beamed* New Zealand's South Island. It was hunted *for / to* extinction 600 years ago. Colossal's chief scientist Beth Shapiro said: "We're bringing back *canine / avian* dinosaurs." Her colleagues will try to recreate the extinct bird by *excavating / extracting* DNA from the bones of long-*deceased / decreased* moa. Scientists will use this DNA to modify the genome of an emu, which is the closest *living / alive* relative of the moa.

Colossal is *disembarking / embarking* on many "de-extinction" projects. These have created *controversial / controversy* among the scientific community. Colossal *refines / defines* de-extinction as: "The *progress / process* of generating an organism that both *resembling / resembles* and is genetically similar to an extinct species." It claims de-extinction will allow scientists to engineer natural resistances *in / on* endangered animals today. It would also *response / enhance* the adaptability of species to "thrive" amid climate change, *dawdling / dwindling* resources, disease and human interference. However, critics contend *what / that* extinct animals cannot be replicated. Many scientists are concerned about the unforeseen and detrimental impacts of inserting "hybrid" species *into / onto* the wild.

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

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

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2407/250714-moa-de-extinction.html>

_t m_y _nly b_ _ m_tt_r _f t_m_ b_f_r_ d_n_s__rs
r b_ck _m_ng _s. B__t_chn_l_gy _nd g_n_t_c
_ng_n__r_ng c_mp_ny C_l_ss_l B__sc__nc_s cl__ms _t
_s _n th_ c_sp _f s_cc_ssf_lly br_ng_ng b_ck _xt_nct
sp_c__s. _n T__sd_y, th_ c_mp_ny _nn__nc_d _ts pl_n
t_ r_s_rr_ct th_ m__ - _ 3.6-m_tr_-t_ll, fl_ghtl_ss
b_r_d. Th_ g__nt m__ _nc_ r__m_d N_w Z__l_nd's S__th
_sl_nd. _t w_s h_nt_d t_ _xt_nct__n 600 y__rs _g_.
C_l_ss_l's ch__f sc__nt_st B_th Sh_p_r_ s__d: "W_'r_
br_ng_ng b_ck _v__n d_n_s__rs." H_r c_ll__g__s w_ll
try t_ r_cr__t_ th_ _xt_nct b_r_d by _xtr_ct_ng DN_
fr_m th_ b_n_s _f l_ng-d_c__s_d m__. Sc__nt_sts w_ll
s th_s DN_ t_ m_d_fy th_ g_n_m_ _f _n _m_,
wh_ch _s th_ cl_s_st l_v_ng r_l_t_v_ _f th_ m__.

C_l_ss_l _s _mb_rk_ng _n m_ny "d_-_xt_nct__n"
pr_j_cts. Th_s_ h_v_ cr__t_d c_ntr_v_rsy _m_ng th_
sc__nt_f_c c_mm_n_ty. C_l_ss_l d_f_n_s d_-_xt_nct__n
s: "Th pr_c_ss _f g_n_r_t_ng _n _rg_n_sm th_t b_th
r_s_mbl_s _nd _s g_n_t_c_lly s_m_l_r t_ _n _xt_nct
sp_c__s." _t cl__ms d_-_xt_nct__n w_ll _ll_w sc__nt_sts
t_ _ng_n__r n_t_r_l r_s_st_nc_s _n _nd_ng_r_d _n_m_ls
t_d_y. _t w__ld _ls_ _nh_nc_ th_ _d_pt_b_l_ty _f
sp_c__s t_ "thr_v_" _m_d cl_m_t_ ch_ng_, dw_ndl_ng
r_s__rc_s, d_s__s_ _nd h_m_n _nt_rf_r_nc_. H_w_v_r,
cr_t_cs c_nt_nd th_t _xt_nct _n_m_ls c_nn_t b_
r_pl_c_t_d. M_ny sc__nt_sts _r_ c_nc_rn_d _b__t th_
_nf_r_s__n _nd d_tr_m_nt_l _mp_cts _f _ns_rt_ng
"hybr_d" sp_c__s _nt_ th_ w_ld.

PUNCTUATE THE TEXT AND ADD CAPITALS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2407/250714-moa-de-extinction.html>

it may only be a matter of time before dinosaurs are back among us
biotechnology and genetic engineering company colossal biosciences claims
it is on the cusp of successfully bringing back extinct species on tuesday the
company announced its plan to resurrect the moa a 36 metretall flightless
bird the giant moa once roamed new zealands south island it was hunted to
extinction 600 years ago colossals chief scientist beth shapiro said were
bringing back avian dinosaurs her colleagues will try to recreate the extinct
bird by extracting dna from the bones of longdeceased moa scientists will
use this dna to modify the genome of an emu which is the closest living
relative of the moa

colossal is embarking on many deextinction projects these have created
controversy among the scientific community colossal defines deextinction as
the process of generating an organism that both resembles and is genetically
similar to an extinct species it claims deextinction will allow scientists to
engineer natural resistances in endangered animals today it would also
enhance the adaptability of species to thrive amid climate change dwindling
resources disease and human interference however critics contend that
extinct animals cannot be replicated many scientists are concerned about
the unforeseen and detrimental impacts of inserting hybrid species into the
wild

PUT A SLASH (/) WHERE THE SPACES ARE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2407/250714-moa-de-extinction.html>

It may only be a matter of time before dinosaurs are back among us. Biotechnology and genetic engineering company Colossal Biosciences claim it is on the cusp of successfully bringing back extinct species. On Tuesday, the company announced its plan to resurrect the moa – a 3.6-metre-tall, flightless bird. The giant moa once roamed New Zealand's South Island. It was hunted to extinction 600 years ago. Colossal's chief scientist Beth Shapiro said: "We're bringing back avi and dinosaurs." Her colleagues will try to recreate the extinct bird by extracting DNA from the bones of long-deceased moa. Scientists will use this DNA to modify the genome of an emu, which is the closest living relative of the moa. Colossal is embarking on many "de-extinction" projects. These have created controversy among the scientific community. Colossal defines de-extinction as: "The process of generating an organism that both resembles and is genetically similar to an extinct species." It claims de-extinction will allow scientists to engineer natural resistances in endangered animals today. It would also enhance the adaptability of species to "thrive" amid climate change, dwindling resources, disease and human interference. However, critics contend that extinct animals cannot be replicated. Many scientists are concerned about the unforeseen and detrimental impacts of inserting "hybrid" species into the wild.

FREE WRITING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2407/250714-moa-de-extinction.html>

Write about **extinction** for 10 minutes. Comment on your partner's paper.

[illegible]

ACADEMIC WRITING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2407/250714-moa-de-extinction.html>

Humans should not try to change nature by using de-extinction. Discuss.

[illegible]

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

4. DE-EXTINCTION: Write a magazine article about bring back many extinct species. 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 the moa. Ask him/her three questions about it. Give him/her three of your opinions on bringing it back. 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. d 3. f 4. e 5. c 6. g 7. a
8. h 9. j 10. l 11. m 12. n 13. k 14. i

TRUE / FALSE (p.5)

- 1 F 2 F 3 T 4 F 5 F 6 T 7 T 8 F

SYNONYM MATCH (p.5)

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

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (p.9)

1. Dinosaurs
2. 3.6 metres
3. 600 years ago
4. Avian dinosaurs
5. The emu
6. Controversy
7. Endangered animals
8. Thrive
9. They could not be replicated.
10. Into the wild

WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER (p.19)

1. It may only be a matter of time.
2. On the cusp of bringing back extinct species.
3. The company announced plans to resurrect the moa.
4. It was hunted to extinction 600 years ago.
5. Emus are the closest living relatives of moas.
6. These have created controversy among the scientific community.
7. De-extinction will allow scientists to engineer natural resistances.
8. It would enhance the adaptability of species to thrive.
9. Critics contend that extinct animals cannot be replicated.
10. Impacts of inserting hybrid species into the wild.

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 ;-)