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Level 3 – 15th January 2026

Risk-taking in young chimps and teens is similar

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<https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2601/260115-risky-behaviour.html>

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

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THE ARTICLE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2601/260115-risky-behaviour.html>

Teenagers are well known for doing crazy things. It seems that once a child becomes a teen, they take a lot more risks. Some of these are dangerous and lead to injury, or worse. A new study of young chimpanzees may explain risky behaviour in children. The study is from researchers at the University of Michigan in the USA. They studied over 100 wild chimpanzees in a national park in Uganda. The chimps ranged in age from 2 to 65 years. The researchers looked at how the animals swung through trees. The youngest chimps seemed to do more dangerous things, like letting go of branches and letting themselves fall. Older chimps took fewer risks and made sure they gripped branches firmly.

Lead researcher and anthropologist Laura MacLatchy suggested why children and young chimpanzees take more risks. She believes it is because they are at an age when parents supervise them less. Parents and carers often stop very young children from doing things that might cause injuries. However, young teens have more freedom and want to try new and risky things. Professor MacLatchy said the risk-taking was the same for male and female chimps and humans. The website ScienceAlert said that "some anthropologists argue for increasing children's access to thrill-seeking play, including the old-fashioned monkey bars, as a way to help them develop motor skills and skeletal strength".

Sources: <https://www.sciencealert.com/chimps-reveal-why-teenagers-are-notorious-for-risky-behaviors>
<https://www.earth.com/news/young-chimpanzees-take-more-risks-similar-to-human-behavior/>
<https://www.sciencenews.org/article/chimpanzees-thrill-seeking-toddlerd>

WARM-UPS

1. RISKS: Students walk around the class and talk to other students about risks. 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 / crazy things / child / injury / chimpanzee / national park / animals / risks
anthropologist / supervise / parents / freedom / thrill seeking / play / old-fashioned

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

3. MORE RISK: Students A **strongly** believe teenagers should take more risks; Students B **strongly** believe the opposite. Change partners again and talk about your conversations.

4. TENAGE RISKS: What risks do teenagers take? Why? Did you take these risks? Complete this table with your partner(s). Change partners often and share what you wrote.

	Risks	Why?	You
Food			
Exercise			
Bicycle			
Relationships			
Internet			
Studying			

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

6. RISKS: Rank these with your partner. Put the biggest risks at the top. Change partners often and share your rankings.

- Not exercising
- Smoking
- Unhealthy eating
- Easy passwords
- Wasting time
- Ignoring traffic signals
- Clicking email links
- Walking across the road

VOCABULARY MATCHING

Paragraph 1

1. seems	a. Moved back and forth in the air.
2. teen	b. Harm or damage to the body.
3. injury	c. A person who is 13 to 19 years old.
4. wild	d. Held something tightly.
5. swung	e. Looks like something is true, but you are not sure.
6. branches	f. Living in nature, not with people.
7. gripped	g. Parts of a tree that grow from the main stem.

Paragraph 2

8. anthropologist	h. Say why you think something is true.
9. supervise	i. From the past; from a long time ago; not modern.
10. cause	j. Wanting to do exciting or dangerous things.
11. argue	k. Watch and take care of someone.
12. thrill-seeking	l. About the bones in the body.
13. old-fashioned	m. A person who studies people and how they live.
14. skeletal	n. Make something happen.

BEFORE READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2601/260115-risky-behaviour.html>

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

1. The article says all teenagers do very crazy things. **T / F**
2. Young children take more risks than teenagers. **T / F**
3. Researchers studied more than 100 chimps in Uganda. **T / F**
4. Researchers said older chimps were more likely to let go of branches. **T / F**
5. A researcher said chimpanzee behaviour helps explain teen behaviour. **T / F**
6. Teenagers take more risks because their parents aren't around. **T / F**
7. A researcher said male chimps took more risks than female chimps. **T / F**
8. The researcher hoped more children would play on monkey bars. **T / F**

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

1. well known	a. conduct
2. injury	b. expand
3. behaviour	c. held
4. fall	d. harm
5. gripped	e. look after
6. supervise	f. fun
7. cause	g. famous
8. thrill	h. use of
9. access	i. drop
10. develop	j. lead to

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

1. Teenagers are well known	a. age from 2 to 65 years
2. Some of these are dangerous and	b. skills
3. The chimps ranged in	c. branches firmly
4. researchers looked at how the animals	d. seeking play
5. made sure they gripped	e. lead to injury
6. doing things that might cause	f. for doing crazy things
7. the risk-taking was the same for	g. strength
8. increasing children's access to thrill-	h. injuries
9. a way to help them develop motor	i. swung through trees
10. skeletal	j. male and female chimps

GAP FILL

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2601/260115-risky-behaviour.html>

Teenagers are well known for doing (1) _____ things. It seems that once a child becomes a teen, they take a lot (2) _____ risks. Some of these are dangerous and lead to (3) _____, or worse. A new study of young chimpanzees may (4) _____ risky behaviour in children. The study is from researchers at the University of Michigan in the USA. They studied over 100 wild chimpanzees in a national park in Uganda. The chimps (5) _____ in age from 2 to 65 years. The researchers looked at how the animals (6) _____ through trees. The youngest chimps seemed to do more dangerous things, like (7) _____ go of branches and letting themselves fall. Older chimps took fewer risks and made sure they gripped branches (8) _____.

Lead researcher and anthropologist Laura MacLatchy (9) _____ why children and young chimpanzees take more risks. She believes it is because they are at an (10) _____ when people supervise them less. Parents and carers often stop very young children from doing things that might (11) _____ injuries. However, young teens have more (12) _____ and want to try new and risky things. Professor MacLatchy said the risk-taking was the same for male and (13) _____ chimps and humans. The website ScienceAlert said that "some anthropologists (14) _____ for increasing children's access to thrill-seeking play, including the old-(15) _____ monkey bars, as a way to help them develop motor skills and skeletal (16) _____".

swung

more

firmly

explain

letting

crazy

ranged

injury

female

age

freedom

fashioned

suggested

strength

cause

argue

LISTENING – Guess the answers. Listen to check.

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2601/260115-risky-behaviour.html>

- 1) Teenagers are well known for _____
 - a. doing crazy thing
 - b. doing crazily things
 - c. do in crazy things
 - d. doing crazy things
- 2) Some of these are dangerous and lead to _____
 - a. injurious, or worse
 - b. injury, or worse
 - c. injured, or worse
 - d. injury, or worsen
- 3) The researchers looked at how the animals _____
 - a. swung though trees
 - b. swung through trees
 - c. swung thorough trees
 - d. swung threw trees
- 4) do more dangerous things, like letting go of branches and _____
 - a. letting themselves fallen
 - b. letting themselves fall
 - c. letting themselves falls
 - d. letting themselves fell
- 5) Older chimps took fewer risks and made sure they _____
 - a. gripped branches firm
 - b. griped branches firmly
 - c. gripped branches firmly
 - d. gripped branch is firmly
- 6) Lead researcher and anthropologist Laura _____
 - a. MacLatchy suggestion why
 - b. MacLatchy suggestive why
 - c. MacLatchy suggest it why
 - d. MacLatchy suggested why
- 7) She believes it is because they are at an age when parents _____
 - a. supervise them less
 - b. supervise them lest
 - c. supervise them lesser
 - d. supervise them lessen
- 8) carers often stop very young children from doing things that _____
 - a. might clause injuries
 - b. might cause injuries
 - c. might case injuries
 - d. might course injuries
- 9) ScienceAlert said that some anthropologists argue for _____
 - a. increasing children's reccess
 - b. increasing children's success
 - c. increasing children's excess
 - d. increasing children's access
- 10) old-fashioned monkey bars, as a way to help them develop motor skills _____
 - a. and skeletal strengthen
 - b. and skeletal strengthens
 - c. and skeletal strength
 - d. and skeletal strong

LISTENING – Listen and fill in the gaps

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2601/260115-risky-behaviour.html>

Teenagers are well known for (1) _____. It seems that once a child becomes a teen, they take a lot more risks. Some of these are dangerous and (2) _____, or worse. A new study of young chimpanzees may explain risky behaviour in children. The study is from researchers at the University of Michigan in the USA.

(3) _____ 100 wild chimpanzees in a national park in Uganda. The chimps ranged in age from 2 to 65 years. The researchers looked at how the (4) _____ trees. The youngest chimps seemed to do more dangerous things, (5) _____ of branches and letting themselves fall. Older chimps took fewer risks and made sure they (6) _____.

(7) _____ anthropologist Laura MacLatchy suggested why children and young chimpanzees take more risks. She believes it is because they are (8) _____ when people supervise them less. Parents and carers often stop very young children from doing things that (9) _____. However, young teens have more freedom and want to try new and risky things. Professor MacLatchy said the risk-taking was the same for (10) _____ chimps and humans. The website ScienceAlert said that "some anthropologists argue for increasing children's access to (11) _____, including the old-fashioned monkey bars, as a way to help (12) _____ skills and skeletal strength".

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2601/260115-risky-behaviour.html>

1. What does the article say teenagers are well known for doing?
2. What happens once a child become a teenager?
3. How many chimpanzees did researchers look at in the research?
4. How old were the chimps?
5. Who (or what) gripped branches more firmly?
6. What kind of researcher is professor Laura MacLatchy?
7. What does the article say teenagers have more of?
8. Who did researchers say risk-taking was the same for?
9. What do anthropologists want children to have more access to?
10. What kind of skills can monkey bars develop in children?

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2601/260115-risky-behaviour.html>

- 1) What does the article say teenagers are well known for doing?
 - a) homework
 - b) crazy things
 - c) climbing trees
 - d) being moody
- 2) What happens once a child become a teenager?
 - a) They get angrier.
 - b) They are more respectful.
 - c) They take fewer risks
 - d) They take more risks.
- 3) How many chimpanzees did researchers look at in the research?
 - a) more than 100
 - b) exactly 100
 - c) fewer than 100
 - d) around 100
- 4) How old were the chimps?
 - a) between 3 and 55
 - b) between 2 and 35
 - c) between 2 and 65
 - d) between 3 and 65
- 5) Who (or what) gripped branches more firmly?
 - a) teenagers
 - b) older chimps
 - c) younger chimps
 - d) children
- 6) What kind of researcher is professor Laura MacLatchy?
 - a) She's an anaesthesiologist.
 - b) She's an archaeologist.
 - c) She's an anthropologist.
 - d) She's an astrologist.
- 7) What does the article say teenagers have more of?
 - a) intelligence
 - b) money
 - c) muscles
 - d) freedom
- 8) Who did researchers say risk-taking was the same for?
 - a) male and female chimps
 - b) women and men
 - c) boys and girls
 - d) all of humanity
- 9) What do anthropologists want children to have more access to?
 - a) thrill-seeking play
 - b) smartphone games
 - c) good food
 - d) advice
- 10) What kind of skills can monkey bars develop in children?
 - a) language skills
 - b) motor skills
 - c) communication skills
 - d) computer skills

ROLE PLAY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2601/260115-risky-behaviour.html>

Role A – Not Exercising

You think not exercising is the biggest risk in life. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their things aren't as risky. Also, tell the others which is the least risky of these (and why): smoking, clicking on email links or walking across the world.

Role B – Smoking

You think smoking is the biggest risk in life. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their things aren't as risky. Also, tell the others which is the least risky of these (and why): not exercising, clicking on email links or walking across the world.

Role C – Clicking on Email Links

You think clicking on email links is the biggest risk in life. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their things aren't as risky. Also, tell the others which is the least risky of these (and why): smoking, not exercising or walking across the world.

Role D – Walking Across the Road

You think walking across the world is the biggest risk in life. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their things aren't as risky. Also, tell the others which is the least risky of these (and why): smoking, clicking on email links or not exercising.

AFTER READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2601/260115-risky-behaviour.html>

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

chimpanzee	teenager

- 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">• known• worse• explain• park• letting• firmly	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• suggested• less• carers• male• argue• way
---	--

RISKS SURVEY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2601/260115-risky-behaviour.html>

Write five GOOD questions about risks 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.

RISKS 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 'chimpanzee'?
3. What crazy things did you do when you were a teenager?
4. What crazy things do very old people do?
5. How much of a risk-taker are you?
6. What are the good and bad things about taking risks?
7. Does chimpanzee behaviour explain human behaviour?
8. Why do we take fewer risks as we get older?
9. Are smartphones making children take fewer risks today?
10. What's the biggest risk you've ever taken?

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RISKS 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 'teenager'?
13. What do you think about what you read?
14. How many risks do we take every day?
15. Should parents encourage children to take more risks?
16. Would you like to take more risks?
17. What would happen if all world leaders were teenagers?
18. Did any risk you took go badly?
19. What do you think of old-fashioned monkey bars?
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/2601/260115-risky-behaviour.html>

Teenagers are well known for doing (1) ____ things. It seems that once a child becomes a teen, they take a lot (2) ____ risks. Some of these are dangerous and lead to injury, or worse. A new study of young chimpanzees may (3) ____ risky behaviour in children. The study is from researchers at the University of Michigan in the USA. They studied over 100 wild chimpanzees in a national park in Uganda. The chimps (4) ____ in age from 2 to 65 years. The researchers looked at how the animals (5) ____ through trees. The youngest chimps seemed to do more dangerous things, like letting go of branches and letting themselves fall. Older chimps took fewer risks and made sure they gripped branches (6) ____.

Lead researcher and anthropologist Laura MacLatchy (7) ____ why children and young chimpanzees take more risks. She believes it is because they are (8) ____ an age when parents supervise them less. Parents and carers often stop very young children from doing things that might cause injuries. However, young teens have more (9) ____ and want to try new and risky things. Professor MacLatchy said the risk-taking was the (10) ____ for male and female chimps and humans. The website ScienceAlert said that "some anthropologists argue for increasing children's (11) ____ to thrill-seeking play, including the old-fashioned monkey bars, (12) ____ a way to help them develop motor skills and skeletal strength".

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

1.	(a) crazily	(b) craze	(c) crazy	(d) crazes
2.	(a) more	(b) most	(c) many	(d) some
3.	(a) explain	(b) explanatory	(c) explained	(d) explanation
4.	(a) ranged	(b) ranges	(c) deranged	(d) ranger
5.	(a) stung	(b) swung	(c) sung	(d) slung
6.	(a) firmed	(b) firmware	(c) firm	(d) firmly
7.	(a) suggestive	(b) suggest	(c) suggested	(d) suggestion
8.	(a) in	(b) up	(c) to	(d) at
9.	(a) freedom	(b) frees	(c) freer	(d) freely
10.	(a) same	(b) samey	(c) similar	(d) similarly
11.	(a) recess	(b) access	(c) success	(d) excess
12.	(a) on	(b) such	(c) as	(d) up

SPELLING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2601/260115-risky-behaviour.html>

Paragraph 1

1. Some of these are aoudregsn
2. lead to iyrjun, or worse
3. lipxaen risky behaviour in children
4. chimps gardne in age from 2 to 65
5. how the animals gunsw through trees
6. letting go of scraenhb

Paragraph 2

7. Lead researcher and hgsltapooitrno
8. at an age when parents iesuevspr them less
9. young teens have more eodmerf
10. argue for increasing children's ascsec
11. Irihlt-seeking play
12. develop motor skills and skeletal sghtertn

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2601/260115-risky-behaviour.html>

Number these lines in the correct order.

- () age from 2 to 65 years. The researchers looked at how the animals swung through trees. The youngest
- () age when parents supervise them less. Parents and carers often stop very young children from doing
- () and humans. The website ScienceAlert said that "some anthropologists argue for increasing children's access to
- () and young chimpanzees take more risks. She believes it is because they are at an
- () chimps seemed to do more dangerous things, like letting go of branches and letting themselves
- () explain risky behaviour in children. The study is from researchers at the University of Michigan
- () fall. Older chimps took fewer risks and made sure they gripped branches firmly.
- () in the USA. They studied over 100 wild chimpanzees in a national park in Uganda. The chimps ranged in
- () Lead researcher and anthropologist Laura MacLatchy suggested why children
- () more risks. Some of these are dangerous and lead to injury, or worse. A new study of young chimpanzees may
- () new and risky things. Professor MacLatchy said the risk-taking was the same for male and female chimps
- (1) Teenagers are well known for doing crazy things. It seems that once a child becomes a teen, they take a lot
- () things that might cause injuries. However, young teens have more freedom and want to try
- () thrill-seeking play, including the old-fashioned monkey bars, as a way to help them develop motor skills and skeletal strength".

PUT THE WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2601/260115-risky-behaviour.html>

1. are Teenagers known well doing for things crazy .
2. Some these of dangerous are lead and injury to .
3. A of study may chimpanzees risky explain behaviour .
4. studied They 100 over chimpanzees wild Uganda in .
5. The seemed chimps do to dangerous more things .
6. an At when age supervise people less them .
7. Carers stop often children young doing from things .
8. was Risk-taking same the males for females and .
9. Some argue anthropologists increasing for access children's .
10. A to way them help motor develop skills .

CIRCLE THE CORRECT WORD (20 PAIRS)

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2601/260115-risky-behaviour.html>

Teenagers are well known for doing crazy / *crazily* things. It seems that once a child becomes *the* / *a* teen, they take a lot *more* / *many* risks. Some of these are dangerous and lead to injury, or *worsen* / *worse*. A new study of young chimpanzees may explain risky behaviour *at* / *in* children. The study is from researchers at the University of Michigan in the USA. They studied over 100 wild chimpanzees in a national park in Uganda. The chimps *ranges* / *ranged* in age from 2 to 65 years. The researchers looked at *what* / *how* the animals swung through trees. The youngest chimps *seamed* / *seemed* to do more dangerous things, like letting go *off* / *of* branches and letting themselves fall. Older chimps took fewer risks and made sure they gripped branches *firm* / *firmly*.

Lead researcher and *anthropology* / *anthropologist* Laura MacLatchy suggested why children and *youngster* / *young* chimpanzees take more risks. She believes it is because they are *at* / *that* an age when parents supervise *them* / *him* less. Parents and carers often stop very young children from doing things that might *cause* / *causing* injuries. However, young teens have more freedom and want *to* / *and* try new and risky things. Professor MacLatchy said the risk-taking was the same for male and female chimps and *humans* / *human*. The website ScienceAlert said that "some anthropologists argue for increasing children's access *for* / *to* thrill-seeking play, *including* / *include* the old-fashioned monkey bars, as a way *to* / *for* help them develop motor skills and skeletal strength".

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/2601/260115-risky-behaviour.html>

T__n_g_rs _r_ w_ll kn_wn f_r_ d__ng cr_zy th_ngs. _t s__ms th_t _nc_ ch_ld b_c_m_s t__n, th_y t_k_ l_t m_r_ r_sks. S_m_ _f th_s_ _r_ d_ng_r__s _nd l__d t_ _nj_ry, _r w_rs_. _ n_w st_dy _f y__ng ch_mp_nz__s m_y _xpl__n r_sky b_h_v__r _n ch_ldr_n. Th_ st_dy _s fr_m r_s__rch_rs _t th_ _n_v_rs_ty _f M_ch_g_n _n th_ _S_. Th_y st_d__d _v_r 100 w_ld ch_mp_nz__s _n _ n_t__n_l p_rk _n _g_nd_. Th_ ch_mps r_ng_d _n _g_ fr_m 2 t_ 65 y__rs. Th_ r_s__rch_rs l__k_d _t h_w th_ _n_m_ls sw_ng thr__gh tr__. Th_ y__ng_st ch_mps s__m_d t_ d_ m_r_ d_ng_r__s th_ngs, l_k_ l_tt_ng g_ _f br_nch_s _nd l_tt_ng th_ms_lv_s f_ll. l_id_r ch_mps t__k l_ss r_sks _nd m_d_ s_r_ th_y gr_pp_d br_nch_s f_rmlly.

L__d r_s__rch_r _nd _nthr_p_l_g_st L__r_ M_cL_tchy s_gg_st_d why ch_ldr_n _nd y__ng ch_mp_nz__s t_k_ m_r_ r_sks. Sh_ b_l__v_s _t _s b_c__s_ th_y _r_ _t _n _g_ wh_n p_r_nts s_p_rv_s_ th_m l_ss. P_r_nts _nd c_r_rs _ft_n st_p v_ry y__ng ch_ldr_n fr_m d__ng th_ngs th_t m_ght c__s_ _nj_r__s. H_w_v_r, y__ng t__ns h_v_ m_r_ fr_d_m _nd w_nt t_ try n_w _nd r_sky th_ngs. Pr_f_ss_r M_cL_tchy s__d th_ r_sk-t_k_ng w_s th_ s_m_ f_r m_l_ _nd f_m_l_ ch_mps _nd h_m_ns. Th_ w_bs_t_ Sc_nc_l_rt s__d th_t "s_m_ _nthr_p_l_g_sts _rg__ f_r _ncr_s_ng ch_ldr_n's _cc_ss t_ thr_ll-s__k_ng pl_y, _ncl_d_ng th_ l_id-f_sh__n_d m_nk_y b_rs, _s _ w_y t_ h_lp th_m d_v_l_p m_t_r sk_lls _nd sk_l_t_l str_ngth".

PUNCTUATE THE TEXT AND ADD CAPITALS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2601/260115-risky-behaviour.html>

teenagers are well known for doing crazy things it seems that once a child becomes a teen they take a lot more risks some of these are dangerous and lead to injury or worse a new study of young chimpanzees may explain risky behaviour in children the study is from researchers at the university of michigan in the usa they studied over 100 wild chimpanzees in a national park in uganda the chimps ranged in age from 2 to 65 years the researchers looked at how the animals swung through trees the youngest chimps seemed to do more dangerous things like letting go of branches and letting themselves fall older chimps took fewer risks and made sure they gripped branches firmly

lead researcher and anthropologist laura maclatchy suggested why children and young chimpanzees take more risks she believes it is because they are at an age when parents supervise them less parents and carers often stop very young children from doing things that might cause injuries however young teens have more freedom and want to try new and risky things professor maclatchy said the risktaking was the same for male and female chimps and humans the website sciencealert said that some anthropologists argue for increasing childrens access to thrillseeking play including the oldfashioned monkey bars as a way to help them develop motor skills and skeletal strength

PUT A SLASH (/) WHERE THE SPACES ARE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2601/260115-risky-behaviour.html>

Teenagers are well known for doing crazy things. It seems that once a child becomes a teen, they take a lot more risks. Some of these are dangerous and lead to injury, or worse. A new study of young chimpanzees may explain risky behaviour in children. The study is from researchers at the University of Michigan in the USA. They studied over 100 wild chimpanzees in a national park in Uganda. The chimps ranged in age from 2 to 65 years. The researchers looked at how the animals swung through trees. The youngest chimps seemed to do more dangerous things, like letting go of branches and letting themselves fall. Older chimps took fewer risks and made sure they gripped branches firmly. Lead researcher and anthropologist Laura MacLatchy suggested why children and young chimpanzees take more risks. She believes it is because they are at an age when parents supervise them less. Parents and carers often stop very young children from doing things that might cause injuries. However, young teens have more freedom and want to try new and risky things. Professor MacLatchy said the risk-taking was the same for male and female chimps and humans. The website ScienceAlerts said that "some anthropologists argue for increasing children's access to thrill-seeking play, including the old-fashioned monkey bars, as a way to help them develop motor skills and skeletal strength".

FREE WRITING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2601/260115-risky-behaviour.html>

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

ACADEMIC WRITING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2601/260115-risky-behaviour.html>

Children should experiment and take more risks. Discuss.

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

4. RISK-TAKERS: Write a magazine article about encouraging children to take more risks. 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 risks. Ask him/her three questions about them. Give him/her three of your opinions on children taking risks. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your partner(s) will answer your questions.

ANSWERS

VOCABULARY (p.4)

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

TRUE / FALSE (p.5)

1	F	2	F	3	T	4	F	5	T	6	T	7	F	8	T
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SYNONYM MATCH (p.5)

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

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (p.9)

1. Crazy things
2. They take more risks.
3. More than 100
4. Between 2 and 65
5. Older chimps
6. An anthropologist
7. Freedom
8. Male and female chimps
9. Thrill-seeking play
10. Motor skills

WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER (p.19)

1. Teenagers are well known for doing crazy things.
2. Some of these are dangerous and lead to injury.
3. A study of chimpanzees may explain risky behaviour.
4. They studied over 100 wild chimpanzees in Uganda.
5. The chimps seemed to do more dangerous things.
6. At an age when parents supervise them less.
7. Carers often stop young children from doing things.
8. Risk-taking was the same for males and females.
9. Some anthropologists argue for increasing children's access.
10. A way to help them develop motor skills.

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ (p.10)

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

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