

UNIT 7. FOCUS ON YOUTH

HIV AND AIDS

Цілі: формувати лексичні навички й навички вимови; вдосконалювати навички читання й усного мовлення; розвивати мовну здогадку й мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати толерантне ставлення до інших і зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Do the HIV and AIDS quiz

1) What is the difference between HIV and AIDS?

- a) HIV is a virus and AIDS is a bacterial disease
- b) There is no difference between HIV and AIDS
- c) HIV is the virus that causes AIDS

2) Is there a cure for AIDS?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Only available on prescription

3) Approximately how many people are living with HIV worldwide?

- a) 34 million
- b) 23 million
- c) 13 million

4) Can you get AIDS from sharing the cup of someone with HIV?

- a) Yes

b) No

c) Only if you don't wash the cup

5) Can insects transmit HIV?

a) Yes

b) No

c) Only mosquitoes

6) AIDS was first reported in the U.S. in

a) 1975

b) 1981

c) 1986

7) HIV is believed to have evolved from a similar virus found in which animal?

a) Baboon

b) Chimpanzee

c) Elephant

d) Guinea pig

8) Which country has the highest number of people living with HIV?

a) South Africa

b) Nigeria

c) India

Key: 1 c. HIV is the virus that causes AIDS. A person can live a relatively normal life for many years if they are diagnosed with HIV. 2 b. There is no cure for AIDS. 3 a. 34 million people were living with HIV at the end of 2010 and the vast majority of these

people were in sub-Saharan Africa. 4 b. It is not possible to become infected with HIV from everyday casual contact such as sharing food, shaking hands or touching the same objects. You are only at risk from HIV if you are exposed to infected blood or bodily fluids. 5 b. 6 b. AIDS was first identified in the U.S. in 1981 after several gay males became ill with a rare form of cancer. The term "AIDS" was first used the following year. 7 b. The SIV virus found in chimpanzees is very close to HIV. It is believed that the virus crossed species to humans. 8 a. In 2009, there were an estimated 5.6 million people living with HIV in South Africa, 3.3 million in Nigeria, and 2.4 million in India.

2. Reading and speaking

Do ex. 3, p. 202.

3. Vocabulary practice

Fill in the gaps with the words from WORD FILE (p. 202)

- 1) I had to drive nine hours without a break — it was
- 2) Critics argue that the tax cuts will only ... large companies.
- 3) Here they began a small home for alcoholics and drug....
- 4) Video ... from the ground will be displayed on laptop computers aboard the shuttle.
- 5) It's harmful to drink alcohol during
- 6) Rising food prices caused great... for most of the population.
- 7) The court's ruling should be of interest to every ... of our country.
- 8) Our objective is to ... \$200 for the school band.

Key: 1 exhausting, 2 benefit, 3 addicts, 4 transmitted, 5 pregnancy, 6 hardship, 7 citizen, 8 raise.

4. Reading and writing

Read some information from the Net as for preventing HIV and write down some rules.

HOW CAN HIV BE PREVENTED ?

Despite considerable investment and research, there is no HIV and AIDS vaccine. However, there are other ways that people can protect themselves from HIV infection.

HIV education needs to be culturally appropriate and can take place in various settings, for example lessons at school, media campaigns, or peer education.

PREVENTING SEXUAL TRANSMISSION OF HIV

‘Safer sex’ refers to things that a person can do to minimize their risk of HIV infection during sexual intercourse; most importantly, using condoms consistently and correctly.

A person can be certain that they are protected against HIV infection by choosing not to have sex at all, or by only doing things that do not involve any blood or sexual fluid from one person getting into another person’s body.

Effective sex education is important for providing young people with the knowledge and skills to protect themselves from sexual transmission of HIV.

PREVENTING TRANSMISSION OF HIV THROUGH BLOOD

Injecting drug users who share injecting equipment or works are at risk of HIV infection. Needle exchange programmes can help to prevent HIV transmission among drug users by providing clean needles and disposing of used ones.

Health care workers can be exposed to HIV infected blood while at work. The most effective way to limit their risk of HIV infection is to wash hands and wear protective barriers (gloves, aprons, goggles).

PREVENTING MOTHER TO CHILD TRANSMISSION OF HIV

Mother-to-child transmission of HIV can be prevented by using antiretroviral drugs, which reduce the chances of a child becoming infected with HIV to less than 2 %. Once a child is born, safer infant feeding practices can also greatly reduce the risk of HIV being passed on from mother to child. This is why HIV testing in pregnancy is a crucial prevention measure.

5. Reading and speaking

Do ex. 5, 6, p. 203.

6. Summary

- 1) Are you taught about AIDS at school?
- 2) What's your government doing to combat AIDS?
- 3) What's the best protection against AIDS?
- 4) Is AIDS a taboo subject in our country?

7. Homework

Do ex. 4, p. 203.

UNIT 7. FOCUS ON YOUTH

ARE YOU A “TYPICAL TEENAGER”?

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Procedure

1. Warm-up

Work in pairs

Discuss with your partner what it means to be a teenager.

A “typical teenager”		Hard at school
	worth	Rude and tactless
	is	Lazy irresponsible
	neglect	Industrious
	speak	Like his parents(teachers, Friends, Opinion)
	has	Openly
	are	Serious problems
	has	Cool guys
	are	Alcohol, drug- habits
	rebel	Unpredictable
		Against parents

2. Listening

Listen to a Hot Topic from youthprojects.org and retell briefly the event you've heard about.

HOT TOPIC

Celebrating the Talent of Melbourne's Homeless Community

Would you ever think about a homeless person as talented, creative or in possession of some pretty amazing skills? Probably not.

It's time to change your perception. Youth Projects supports Where The Heart Is Community Festival. Now in its eighth year, the festival is a celebration of the lives, skills, talents, creativity and achievements of Melbourne's homeless and marginally housed community.

The festival, put together by over 30 organisations in the health and homeless sectors and supported by the local, state and federal governments, was held on March 23 in Fitzroy North's Edinburgh Gardens.

Aimed at offering a day of fun and performance for Melbourne's homeless, the day was packed full of fantastic activities including music performances, poetry readings and art and craft workshops as well as services including free haircuts, massages and meals.

Youth Projects understands that part of being homeless is losing your connection to society and to your personal identity. Homeless and disadvantaged people struggle to feel part of a community — becoming re-connected to something is part of the process of ending homelessness.

Where The Heart Is encourages proactivity. Last year, over 1,000 homeless and disadvantaged people attended the festival in the hope of meeting people they could connect with.

Determined to help Melbourne's homeless and disadvantaged community, Youth Projects runs a program called The Living Room. Located in the heart of the city, the initiative provides

services including food and material aid, phone and internet, housing support and counseling.

3. *Vocabulary practice*

Do ex. 1, p. 206.

4. *Reading*

Do ex. 2, p. 207.

5. *Speaking*

Why is it important for parents / teenagers to be tolerant?

Discuss your ideas with your partner. You may use all the suitable words from ex. 2, p. 207 and from the table.

It is (not)	necessary important usual thing	to be	tolerant	with	teenagers parents	because...
			liberal			
			generous			
			easygoing			
			ambitious			
			cheerful			
			hardworking			
			trustworthy			
			impatient			
			optimistic			
			sensitive			
			moody			
			sociable			
			indecisive			

		reserved			
		lazy			
		attentive			

Ask your partner the following question about his / her best friend. Use the adjectives above for describing the qualities.

- 1) Is your friend usually in a good mood?
- 2) Is it important for your friend to be successful in whatever he/she does?
- 3) Does your friend notice your feelings?
- 4) Does your friend often give presents, or pay for lunch or a coffee?
- 5) Does your friend work hard?
- 6) Does your friend become angry or annoyed if he / she has to wait for something or someone?
- 7) Can you trust your friend with a secret?
- 8) Does your friend listen well when you are speaking?
- 9) Does your friend keep his / her feelings to him / herself?
- 10) Is your friend usually not worried by things, no matter what happens?
- 11) Does your friend think the future will be good?
- 12) Does your friend often change their opinion about things?
- 13) Does your friend often postpone things he / she has to do?
- 14) Is your friend happy one moment and then sad the next?
- 15) Does your friend like to be with people?

6. Writing

Do ex. 3, p. 207.

7. Summary

Do ex. 4 (b), p. 207.

8. Homework

Do ex. 4 (a), p. 207.