

WORLD BLOOD DONOR DAY

http://www.eslHolidayLessons.com/06/world_blood_donor_day.html

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ALL ANSWERS ARE IN THE TEXT ON PAGE 2.

THE READING / TAPESCRIPT

Millions of people are alive today because they received the blood given by another person. June 14 is World Blood Donor Day. This is the day on which we can say thank you to those who give blood. Every country raises awareness of the importance of giving blood. Most blood donors give blood voluntarily, but some countries pay for people to give blood. Doctors say the blood from unpaid donors is generally safer. The blood donation system is pretty much the same all around the world. You give blood and then get a free cup of tea, and perhaps a biscuit. There is a greater need for blood in developing countries. Under 40% of the world's blood supply comes from the developing world, where 82% of the world's population live.

Blood is, of course, the red liquid that makes some of us faint when we see it. It delivers oxygen and vital nutrients, such as glucose, amino acids, and fatty acids, to our body's cells. It also carries away waste products, like carbon dioxide, from our cells to keep our body clean. Seven per cent of our body weight is blood. The average adult has about five litres of blood. Our heart pumps blood around our body at high speed. It travels through a system of arteries and veins, that reach every part of our body. Our blood is made up of red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets. When we cut ourselves, it is the job of platelets to clot the blood to stop us bleeding. We all have one of four different blood types. If we are given a different blood type, we'll die.

PHRASE MATCH

Match the following phrases from the article.

Paragraph 1

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. they received the blood given | a. blood voluntarily |
| 2. say thank you to those | b. get a free cup of tea |
| 3. Most blood donors give | c. by another person |
| 4. the blood from unpaid donors | d. blood supply |
| 5. You give blood and then | e. who give blood |
| 6. 40% of the world's | f. is generally safer |

Paragraph 2

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. some of us faint | a. weight is blood |
| 2. It also carries away waste | b. different blood types |
| 3. Seven per cent of our body | c. when we see it |
| 4. Our heart pumps blood around | d. stop us bleeding |
| 5. clot the blood to | e. our body at high speed |
| 6. We all have one of four | f. products |

LISTENING GAP FILL

Millions of _____ because they received the blood given by another person. June 14 is World Blood Donor Day. This is _____ say thank you to those who give blood. Every country raises awareness of the importance of giving blood. Most blood donors _____, but some countries pay for people to give blood. Doctors say the blood from unpaid donors is generally safer. The blood donation system is _____ all around the world. You give blood and then get a free cup of tea, and perhaps a biscuit. There is a greater need for blood _____. Under 40% of the world's blood supply comes from the developing world, _____ world's population live.

Blood is, of course, the red liquid that makes _____ we see it. It delivers oxygen and vital nutrients, such as glucose, amino acids, and fatty acids, to our body's cells. It also _____, like carbon dioxide, from our cells to keep our body clean. Seven per cent of our body weight is blood. The _____ five litres of blood. Our heart pumps blood around our body at high speed. It travels through a _____ veins, that reach every part of our body. Our blood is made up of red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets. When we cut ourselves, it is the job of platelets to clot the blood _____. We all have one of four different blood types. If we are _____ type, we'll die.

WHILE READING / LISTENING GAP FILL

Put the words into the gaps in the text.

Millions of people are _____ today because they received the blood given by another person. June 14 is World Blood Donor Day. This is the day on which we can say thank you to _____ who give blood. Every country raises awareness of the importance of giving blood. Most blood donors _____ blood voluntarily, but some countries pay for people to give blood. Doctors say the blood from unpaid donors is generally _____. The blood donation system is _____ much the same all around the world. You give blood and then get a free cup of tea, and _____ a biscuit. There is a greater need for blood in developing countries. Under 40% of the world's blood _____ comes from the developing world, where 82% of the world's population _____.

safer
alive
supply
pretty
give
live
those
perhaps

Blood is, of course, the red _____ that makes some of us faint when we see it. It _____ oxygen and vital nutrients, such as glucose, amino acids, and fatty acids, to our body's cells. It also carries away _____ products, like carbon dioxide, from our cells to keep our body clean. Seven per cent of our body _____ is blood. The average adult has about five litres of blood. Our heart pumps blood around our body at _____ speed. It travels through a system of arteries and veins, that reach every part of our body. Our blood is made up of red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets. When we _____ ourselves, it is the job of platelets to clot the blood to stop us _____. We all have one of four different blood types. If we are given a different blood _____, we'll die.

delivers
high
type
waste
bleeding
liquid
cut
weight

CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD

Delete the wrong word in each of the pairs of *italics*.

Millions of people are alive today because they *receiving / received* the blood given by another person. June 14 is World Blood Donor Day. This is the day on which we can say thank you to *them / those* who give blood. Every country *raises / rises* awareness of the importance of giving blood. Most blood donors give blood voluntarily, but some countries pay for people to *give / lend* blood. Doctors say the blood from unpaid donors is generally safer. The blood donation system is *cute / pretty* much the same all around the world. You give blood and then get a free cup of tea, and *perhaps / probable* a biscuit. There is a greater need for blood in developing countries. Under 40% *for / of* the world's blood supply comes from the developing world, where 82% of the world's population *live / living*.

Blood is, of course, the red liquid that makes some of us *feint / faint* when we see it. It *delivers / delivery* oxygen and vital nutrients, such as glucose, amino acids, and fatty acids, to our body's *sells / cells*. It also carries away *waste / wasted* products, like carbon dioxide, from our cells to keep our body clean. Seven per cent of our body weight is blood. The average *adults / adult* has about five litres of blood. Our heart pumps blood around our body at high speed. It travels through a system of arteries and *vain / veins*, that reach every part of our body. Our blood is made up of red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets. When we cut ourselves, it is the job of platelets to clot the blood to stop us *bloody / bleeding*. We all have one of four different blood types. If we are given a *different / difference* blood type, we'll die.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Millions of people are (1) _____ today because they received the blood given by another person. June 14 is World Blood Donor Day. This is the day on (2) _____ we can say thank you to those who give blood. Every country raises awareness of the importance of (3) _____ blood. Most blood donors give blood voluntarily, but some countries pay for people to give blood. Doctors say the blood from unpaid donors is (4) _____ safer. The blood donation system is pretty much the same all around the world. You give blood and then get a free cup of tea, and perhaps a biscuit. There is a greater (5) _____ for blood in developing countries. Under 40% of the world's blood supply comes from the (6) _____ world, where 82% of the world's population live.

Blood is, of course, the red (7) _____ that makes some of us faint when we see it. It delivers oxygen and vital nutrients, such as glucose, amino acids, and fatty acids, to our body's cells. It also carries (8) _____ waste products, like carbon dioxide, from our cells to keep our body clean. Seven per cent of our body weight is (9) _____. The average adult has about five litres of blood. Our heart pumps blood around our body at high speed. It travels through a system of arteries and veins, that reach (10) _____ part of our body. Our blood is made up of red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets. When we cut ourselves, it is the job of platelets to clot the blood to stop us (11) _____. We all have one of four different blood types. If we are given a different blood type, we'll (12) _____.

Put the correct words from this table into the article.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. | (a) alive | (b) life | (c) lives | (d) live |
| 2. | (a) when | (b) whom | (c) what | (d) which |
| 3. | (a) given | (b) giving | (c) gave | (d) giver |
| 4. | (a) general | (b) generalize | (c) generally | (d) generals |
| 5. | (a) need | (b) necessary | (c) needy | (d) needed |
| 6. | (a) develop | (b) develops | (c) developed | (d) developing |
| 7. | (a) liquid | (b) water | (c) juice | (d) moisture |
| 8. | (a) up | (b) down | (c) to | (d) away |
| 9. | (a) bloody | (b) bloods | (c) blood | (d) blooded |
| 10. | (a) all | (b) every | (c) whole | (d) the |
| 11. | (a) blooded | (b) bloody | (c) bleeding | (d) blood |
| 12. | (a) death | (b) die | (c) dying | (d) dead |

SPELLING

Spell the jumbled words (from the text) correctly.

Paragraph 1

1. people are eivla today
2. the importance of gngvij blood
3. blood from puadin donors
4. The blood donation emsyst
5. a rageert need for blood
6. the world's blood lypspu

Paragraph 2

7. some of us nitfa
8. bcoran dioxide
9. at high esdpe
10. arche every part of our body
11. stop us bdelengi
12. blood teyp

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

Number these lines in the correct order.

- () need for blood in developing countries. Under 40% of the world's blood supply comes from the developing
- () speed. It travels through a system of arteries and veins, that reach every part of our body. Our blood is made
- () nutrients, such as glucose, amino acids, and fatty acids, to our body's cells. It also carries away waste
- (**1**) Millions of people are alive today because they received the blood given by another person. June 14 is
- () products, like carbon dioxide, from our cells to keep our body clean. Seven per cent of our body
- () world, where 82% of the world's population live.
- () raises awareness of the importance of giving blood. Most blood donors give blood voluntarily, but some countries pay
- () World Blood Donor Day. This is the day on which we can say thank you to those who give blood. Every country
- () blood to stop us bleeding. We all have one of four different blood types. If we are given a different blood type, we'll die.
- () weight is blood. The average adult has about five litres of blood. Our heart pumps blood around our body at high
- () up of red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets. When we cut ourselves, it is the job of platelets to clot the
- () for people to give blood. Doctors say the blood from unpaid donors is generally safer. The blood donation system is pretty
- () much the same all around the world. You give blood and then get a free cup of tea, and perhaps a biscuit. There is a greater
- () Blood is, of course, the red liquid that makes some of us faint when we see it. It delivers oxygen and vital

SCRAMBLED SENTENCES

With a partner, put the words back into the correct order.

1. the received they person another by given blood

2. those blood say to give can you who we thank

3. voluntarily blood give donors blood Most

4. get a free cup of tea You give blood and then

5. a countries developing in blood for need greater

6. makes the some red of liquid us that faint

7. also It products waste away carries

8. is of blood our Seven body per weight cent

9. made cells up Our of blood red is blood

10. four all different have blood one types of We

DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

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

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

DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

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

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

THE WORLD BLOOD DONOR DAY SURVEY

Write five questions about World Blood Donor Day in the table. Do this in pairs/groups. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper.

Without your partner, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1 _____	STUDENT 2 _____	STUDENT 3 _____
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			
Q.5.			

Return to your original partner(s) and share and talk about what you found out. Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

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 more information about World Blood Donor Day. Talk about what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

3. MAGAZINE ARTICLE: Write a magazine article about World Blood Donor Day. Write about what happens around the world. Include two imaginary interviews with people who did something on this day.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

4. POSTER: Make your own poster about World Blood Donor Day. Write about will happen on this day around the world.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.