World AIDS Day

http://www.eslHolidayLessons.com/12/world_aids_day.html

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ALL ANSWERS ARE IN THE TEXT ON PAGE 2.
THE READING / TAPESCRIPy

World AIDS Day is observed on December the 1st each year. It really is a day that should be very high profile in all countries around the world. Of course, it is to raise awareness of the horror of AIDS. On this day, we do our best to remember the millions of people who died and are dying because of AIDS. The first World AIDS Day was in 1998. Two officials from the Global Programme on AIDS met in August 1997 and proposed the idea at the World Health Organization in Geneva, Switzerland. It is now run by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). In its first two years, the day focused on children and young people. Recent themes have included AIDS and poverty, and AIDS and the family.

AIDS means Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome. It starts when someone contracts HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus). This is a virus that attacks and weakens the body’s immune systems. If the virus destroys enough of a person’s defences, AIDS sets in and then eventually death. The body becomes too weak to protect itself from any illness. HIV/AIDS has killed more than 25 million people since it first broke out in the early 1980s. In many countries around the world, the disease is destroying families, communities and economies. The most common ways of getting AIDS are having sex without a condom and sharing infected syringes. The best way to prevent it is through continuing education.
PHRASE MATCH

Match the following phrases from the article.

Paragraph 1

1. a day that should be very high
   a. AIDS and poverty

2. raise awareness of the
   b. the idea

3. do our best to remember the
   c. horror of AIDS

4. proposed
   d. and young people

5. the day focused on children
   e. profile

6. Recent themes have included
   f. millions of people who died

Paragraph 2

1. AIDS means Acquired Immuno-
   a. out in the early 1980s

2. a virus that attacks and weakens the
   b. infected syringes

3. AIDS sets in and then
   c. body’s immune systems

4. it first broke
   d. Deficiency Syndrome

5. sharing
   e. education

6. prevent it is through continuing
   f. eventually death
LISTENING GAP FILL

World AIDS Day is observed on December the 1st each year. It really is a day that should ___________________ in all countries around the world. Of course, it is to raise awareness of the horror of AIDS. On this day, ___________________ remember the millions of people who ___________________ because of AIDS. The first World AIDS Day was in 1998. Two officials from the Global Programme on AIDS met in August 1997 and ___________________ at the World Health Organization in Geneva, Switzerland. ___________________ the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). In its first two years, the day focused on children and young people. ___________________ included AIDS and poverty, and AIDS and the family.

AIDS means Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome. It ___________________ contracts HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus). This is a ___________________ and weakens the body’s immune systems. If the virus destroys enough of a person’s defences, AIDS sets in and ___________________. The body becomes too weak to protect itself from any illness. HIV/AIDS ___________________ 25 million people since it first broke out in the early 1980s. In many countries around the world, ___________________ families, communities and economies. The most common ways of getting AIDS are having sex without a condom and sharing infected syringes. The ___________________ it is through continuing education.
WHILE READING / LISTENING GAP FILL

Put the words into the gaps in the text.

World AIDS Day is ____________ on December the 1st each year. It really is a day that should be very high ____________ in all countries around the world. Of course, it is to ____________ awareness of the horror of AIDS. On this day, we do our best to remember the millions of people who died and are dying because of AIDS. The first World AIDS Day was in 1998. Two ____________ from the Global Programme on AIDS met in August 1997 and ____________ the idea at the World Health Organization in Geneva, Switzerland. It is now ____________ by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). In its first two years, the day focused on children and young people. Recent ____________ have included AIDS and ____________, and AIDS and the family

AIDS ____________ Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome. It starts when someone ____________ HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus). This is a virus that attacks and ____________ the body’s immune systems. If the virus destroys enough of a person’s defences, AIDS sets in and then ____________ death. The body becomes too weak to protect itself from any illness. HIV/AIDS has killed more than 25 million people since it first ____________ out in the early 1980s. In many countries around the world, the disease is ____________ families, communities and economies. The most ____________ ways of getting AIDS are having sex without a condom and sharing ____________ syringes. The best way to prevent it is through continuing education.
World AIDS Day is **observed** / **observation** on December the 1st each year. It really is a day that should be very **high** / **highly** profile in all countries around the world. Of **coarse** / **course**, it is to raise awareness of the horror of AIDS. On this day, we do our best to remember the millions of people who** died** / **death** and are dying because of AIDS. The first World AIDS Day was in 1998. Two officials from the Global Programme **on** / **at** AIDS met in August 1997 and proposed the idea at the World Health Organization in Geneva, Switzerland. It is now **ran** / **run** by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). In its first two years, the day **focusing** / **focused** on children and young people. **Recent** / **Recently** themes have included AIDS and poverty, and AIDS and the family.

AIDS **meant** / **means** Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome. It starts when someone contracts HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus). This is a virus **who** / **that** attacks and weakens the body’s immune systems. If the virus destroys enough **for** / **of** a person’s defences, AIDS sets in and then eventually **die** / **death**. The body becomes too weak to protect itself from any illness. HIV/AIDS has killed more than 25 million people since it first **broken** / **broke** out in the early 1980s. In many countries around the world, the disease is **destroying** / **destruction** families, communities and economies. The most common ways of getting AIDS **are** / **is** having sex without a condom and sharing infected syringes. The best way to prevent it is through **continue** / **continuing** education.
MULTIPLE CHOICE

World AIDS Day is (1) ____ on December the 1st each year. It really is a
day that should be very (2) ____ profile in all countries around the world. Of
course, it is to raise awareness of the horror of AIDS. On this day, we do our
best to remember the millions of people who (3) ____ and are dying
because of AIDS. The first World AIDS Day was in 1998. Two officials from
the Global Programme (4) ____ AIDS met in August 1997 and proposed the
idea at the World Health Organization in Geneva, Switzerland. It is now
(5) ____ by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). In
its first two years, the day focused on children and young people. Recent
themes have (6) ____ AIDS and poverty, and AIDS and the family.

AIDS (7) ____ Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome. It starts when
someone contracts HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus). This is a virus
that attacks and (8) ____ the body’s immune systems. If the virus destroys
enough of a person’s defences, AIDS (9) ____ in and then eventually death.
The body becomes too weak to protect itself from any illness. HIV/AIDS has
killed more than 25 million people since it first broke (10) ____ in the early
1980s. In many countries around the world, the disease is destroying
families, communities and economies. The most common ways of getting
AIDS are (11) ____ sex without a condom and sharing infected syringes.
The best way to prevent it is through (12) ____ education.

Put the correct words from this table into the article.

1. (a) observed (b) observes (c) observation (d) observing
2. (a) highly (b) higher (c) height (d) high
3. (a) died (b) death (c) dying (d) dies
4. (a) in (b) on (c) at (d) by
5. (a) runs (b) running (c) run (d) ran
6. (a) inclusive (b) including (c) include (d) included
7. (a) meaning (b) means (c) meant (d) meanie
8. (a) weakens (b) weaken (c) weakened (d) weakening
9. (a) set (b) setting (c) sets (d) set out
10. (a) in (b) up (c) down (d) out
11. (a) has (b) having (c) have (d) had
12. (a) continuous (b) continues (c) continuing (d) continued
SPELLING
Spell the jumbled words (from the text) correctly.

Paragraph 1

1. redsevob on December the 1st
2. very high flpoire
3. eisar awareness
4. the rorhor of AIDS
5. the day foseucd on children
6. AIDS and opeyvrt

Paragraph 2

7. someone crsctonat HIV
8. a virus that kacatts
9. If the virus sytsorde enough
10. otpertc itself
11. it first keobr out
12. The best way to evrpten it
World AIDS Day is observed on December the 1st each year. It really is a day that should be very high profile. World AIDS Day was first observed in 1988. In that year, the day focused on children and young people. Recent themes have included AIDS and poverty, and AIDS and the family. In 1998, two officials from the Global Programme on AIDS met in August 1997 and proposed the idea at the World Health Organization in Geneva, Switzerland. It is now run by the United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). In its first two years, the day focused on children and young people. Recent (UNAIDS). In its first two years, the day focused on children and young people. Recent

The body becomes too weak to protect itself from any illness. HIV/AIDS has killed more than 25 million people since it first broke out in the early 1980s. In many countries around the world, the disease is destroying families, communities and economies. The most common ways of getting AIDS are having sex without a condom and sharing infected syringes. The best way to prevent it is through continuing education.

AIDS means Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome. It starts when someone contracts HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus). This is a virus that attacks and weakens the body’s immune systems. If the virus destroys enough of a person’s defences, AIDS sets in and then eventually death. The body becomes too weak to protect itself from any illness. HIV/AIDS has killed more than 25 million people since it first broke out in the early 1980s. In many countries around the world, the disease is destroying families, communities and economies. The most common ways of getting AIDS are having sex without a condom and sharing infected syringes. The best way to prevent it is through continuing education.

1998. Two officials from the Global Programme on AIDS met in August 1997 and proposed the idea at the World Health Organization in Geneva, Switzerland. It is now run by the United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). In its first two years, the day focused on children and young people. Recent

best to remember the millions of people who died and are dying because of AIDS. The first World AIDS Day was in

Number these lines in the correct order.

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

1. A profile high very be should that day.

2. AIDS of horror the of awareness Raise.

3. People and because died dying AIDS who are of.

4. years two first its In children on focused day the ,

5. Recent poverty and AIDS included have themes.

6. HIV It when contracts starts someone.

7. systems immune body’s the weakens and Attacks.

8. then and in sets AIDS death eventually.

9. out in It the first early broke 1980s.

10. sharing without and syringes sex condom infected Having a.
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 AIDS DAY SURVEY

Write five questions about World Aids 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>STUDENT 1</th>
<th>STUDENT 2</th>
<th>STUDENT 3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q.1.</td>
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<td>Q.2.</td>
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<td>Q.3.</td>
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<td>Q.4.</td>
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<td>Q.5.</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

Write about World Aids Day for 10 minutes. Show your partner your paper. Correct each other’s work.

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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 AIDS Day. Talk about what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

3. MAGAZINE ARTICLE: Write a magazine article about World AIDS 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 AIDS Day. Write about what 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.