

WORLD LEPROSY DAY

http://www.eslHolidayLessons.com/01/world_leprosy_day.html

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ALL ANSWERS ARE IN THE TEXT ON PAGE 2.

THE READING / TAPESCRIPT

World Leprosy Day started in 1954 and takes place on the last Sunday in January. It aims to raise awareness about the disease leprosy. In particular, it is an opportunity to inform people that leprosy is a curable disease and is not passed on by touching leprosy sufferers. For hundreds of years, people have wrongly thought they can catch leprosy through contact with those who have the disease. They are afraid of anyone with leprosy. Because of this, people with leprosy have been made to live outside of society in special colonies, often on remote islands. Other sufferers become outcasts in their communities. Leprosy affects millions of people around the world today, often the poorest people in society. Having the disease means they cannot find work, which adds to their poverty.

Leprosy is also known as Hansen's Disease, named after doctor G.H.A. Hansen, who discovered the disease. It is a bacteria that is carried in water vapor through the air. Most people are naturally immune to the disease but those in poorer countries can have weaker immune systems and so have little immunity. If it is not treated, it causes permanent damage to the skin, nerves, limbs and eyes. It can cause permanent disability and reduce life expectancy by 50 per cent. For centuries, people believed leprosy caused parts of the body to fall off, but this is totally untrue. This is another part of the fiction and social stigma that surrounds the disease. Medicine can prevent the spread of the disease. More than 14 million people have been cured with a multi-drug therapy since the early 1980s.

PHRASE MATCH

Match the following phrases from the article.

Paragraph 1

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. It aims to raise awareness about the | a. live outside of society |
| 2. inform people that leprosy is | b. cannot find work |
| 3. people with leprosy have been made to | c. around the world today |
| 4. sufferers become outcasts in their | d. disease leprosy |
| 5. Leprosy affects millions of people | e. communities |
| 6. Having the disease means they | f. a curable disease |

Paragraph 2

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Leprosy is also known as | a. to the disease |
| 2. a bacteria that is carried in water vapor | b. multi-drug therapy |
| 3. Most people are naturally immune | c. Hansen's Disease |
| 4. it causes permanent damage | d. surrounds the disease |
| 5. the fiction and social stigma that | e. through the air |
| 6. 14 million people have been cured with a | f. to the skin |

LISTENING GAP FILL

World Leprosy Day started in 1954 and takes _____ Sunday in January. It aims to raise awareness about the disease leprosy. In particular, it is an opportunity _____ leprosy is a curable disease and is not passed on by touching leprosy sufferers. For hundreds of years, people _____ they can catch leprosy through contact with those who have the disease. They are afraid of anyone with leprosy. Because of this, people with leprosy have _____ outside of society in special colonies, often on remote islands. Other sufferers become _____ communities. Leprosy affects millions of people around the world today, often the poorest people in society. Having the disease means they cannot find work, which _____.

Leprosy is also known as Hansen's Disease, _____ G.H.A. Hansen, who discovered the disease. It is a bacteria that is carried in water vapor _____. Most people are naturally immune to the disease but those in poorer countries can have weaker immune systems _____ immunity. If it is not treated, it causes permanent damage to the skin, nerves, limbs and eyes. It can cause permanent disability _____ expectancy by 50 per cent. For centuries, people believed leprosy caused parts of the body to fall off, but this is totally untrue. This is another _____ and social stigma that surrounds the disease. Medicine can prevent the spread of the disease. More than 14 million people have been cured with a _____ since the early 1980s.

WHILE READING / LISTENING GAP FILL

Put the words into the gaps in the text.

World Leprosy Day started in 1954 and takes place on the last Sunday in January. It aims to _____ awareness about the disease leprosy. In particular, it is an opportunity to inform people that leprosy is a _____ disease and is not passed on by touching leprosy sufferers. For hundreds of years, people have _____ thought they can catch leprosy through _____ with those who have the disease. They are afraid of anyone with leprosy. Because of this, people with leprosy have been made to live _____ of society in special colonies, often on remote islands. Other sufferers become _____ in their communities. Leprosy _____ millions of people around the world today, often the poorest people in society. Having the disease means they cannot find work, which adds to their _____.

outcasts

contact

wrongly

poverty

raise

affects

outside

curable

Leprosy is also _____ as Hansen's Disease, named after doctor G.H.A. Hansen, who discovered the disease. It is a bacteria that is carried in water _____ through the air. Most people are naturally immune to the disease but those in poorer countries can have weaker _____ systems and so have little immunity. If it is not treated, it causes permanent _____ to the skin, nerves, limbs and eyes. It can cause permanent disability and _____ life expectancy by 50 per cent. For centuries, people believed leprosy caused parts of the body to fall off, but this is totally _____. This is another part of the fiction and social stigma that _____ the disease. Medicine can prevent the spread of the disease. More than 14 million people have been _____ with a multi-drug therapy since the early 1980s.

untrue

immune

cured

known

damage

reduce

surrounds

vapor

CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD

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

World Leprosy Day started in 1954 and *takes / taking* place on the last Sunday in January. It aims to *rise / raise* awareness about the disease leprosy. In particular, it is an opportunity to inform people that leprosy is a *curable / cure* disease and is not passed on by touching leprosy sufferers. For hundreds of years, people have *wrongly / wrong* thought they can catch leprosy through contact with those who have the disease. They are *fear / afraid* of anyone with leprosy. Because of this, people with leprosy have been made to live outside of *social / society* in special colonies, often on remote islands. Other *suffers / sufferers* become outcasts in their communities. Leprosy affects millions of people around the world today, often the poorest people in society. Having the disease means they cannot find work, which *add / adds* to their poverty.

Leprosy is also *knowing / known* as Hansen's Disease, named after doctor G.H.A. Hansen, who discovered the disease. It is a bacteria that is *carried / carries* in water vapor through the air. Most people are naturally *immunity / immune* to the disease but those in poorer countries can have weaker immune systems and so have little immunity. If it is not *treatment / treated*, it causes permanent damage to the skin, nerves, limbs and eyes. It can *cause / caused* permanent disability and reduce life expectancy by 50 per cent. For centuries, people believed leprosy caused parts of the body to fall *on / off*, but this is *totally / total* untrue. This is another part of the fiction and social stigma that surrounds the disease. Medicine can *prevention / prevent* the spread of the disease. More than 14 million people have been cured with a multi-drug therapy since the early 1980s.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

World Leprosy Day started in 1954 and takes (1) _____ on the last Sunday in January. It aims to raise awareness about the disease leprosy. In particular, it is an opportunity to (2) _____ people that leprosy is a curable disease and is not passed on by touching leprosy (3) _____. For hundreds of years, people have wrongly thought they can catch leprosy through contact with those who have the disease. They are (4) _____ of anyone with leprosy. Because of this, people with leprosy have been made to live outside of (5) _____ in special colonies, often on remote islands. Other sufferers become outcasts in their communities. Leprosy affects millions of people around the world today, often the poorest people in society. Having the disease means they cannot find work, which adds to their (6) _____.

Leprosy is also known as Hansen’s Disease, named (7) _____ doctor G.H.A. Hansen, who discovered the disease. It is a bacteria that is carried in water vapor (8) _____ the air. Most people are naturally immune to the disease but those in poorer countries can have weaker immune systems and so have little (9) _____. If it is not treated, it causes permanent damage to the skin, nerves, limbs and eyes. It can cause permanent (10) _____ and reduce life expectancy by 50 per cent. For centuries, people believed leprosy caused parts of the body to fall off, but this is (11) _____ untrue. This is another part of the fiction and social stigma that surrounds the disease. Medicine can prevent the spread of the disease. More than 14 million people have been cured with a multi-drug therapy since the (12) _____ 1980s.

Put the correct words from this table into the article.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. | (a) placed | (b) place | (c) places | (d) placing |
| 2. | (a) inform | (b) information | (c) informative | (d) informs |
| 3. | (a) suffer | (b) sufferer | (c) sufferers | (d) suffering |
| 4. | (a) fear | (b) frighten | (c) scary | (d) afraid |
| 5. | (a) social | (b) socially | (c) society | (d) sociology |
| 6. | (a) poor | (b) poverty | (c) low-income | (d) hard up |
| 7. | (a) after | (b) following | (c) behind | (d) later |
| 8. | (a) through | (b) thorough | (c) though | (d) trough |
| 9. | (a) immune | (b) immunize | (c) immunized | (d) immunity |
| 10. | (a) disabled | (b) disable | (c) disability | (d) disabling |
| 11. | (a) total | (b) totally | (c) totals | (d) totalled |
| 12. | (a) advance | (b) quick | (c) premature | (d) early |

SPELLING

Spell the jumbled words (from the text) correctly.

Paragraph 1

1. raise awareness about the ssdeesai leprosy
2. not apssed on by touching leprosy sufferers
3. They are fdriaa
4. remote anisdls
5. often the poorest people in syietoc
6. asdd to their poverty

Paragraph 2

7. admne after doctor G.H.A. Hansen
8. carried in traew vapor
9. it causes permanent emdgaa
10. rdeceu life expectancy
11. this is totally ruenut
12. people have been eurcd

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

Number these lines in the correct order.

- () touching leprosy sufferers. For hundreds of years, people have wrongly thought they can catch leprosy through
- (**1**) World Leprosy Day started in 1954 and takes place on the last Sunday in January. It aims to raise awareness about the disease
- () untrue. This is another part of the fiction and social stigma that surrounds the disease. Medicine can prevent the spread
- () cent. For centuries, people believed leprosy caused parts of the body to fall off, but this is totally
- () damage to the skin, nerves, limbs and eyes. It can cause permanent disability and reduce life expectancy by 50 per
- () leprosy. In particular, it is an opportunity to inform people that leprosy is a curable disease and is not passed on by
- () Leprosy is also known as Hansen's Disease, named after doctor G.H.A. Hansen, who discovered the disease. It is a bacteria
- () that is carried in water vapor through the air. Most people are naturally immune to the disease but those in poorer
- () leprosy have been made to live outside of society in special colonies, often on remote islands. Other sufferers
- () contact with those who have the disease. They are afraid of anyone with leprosy. Because of this, people with
- () become outcasts in their communities. Leprosy affects millions of people around the world today, often the poorest
- () of the disease. More than 14 million people have been cured with a multi-drug therapy since the early 1980s.
- () people in society. Having the disease means they cannot find work, which adds to their poverty.
- () countries can have weaker immune systems and so have little immunity. If it is not treated, it causes permanent

SCRAMBLED SENTENCES

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

1. raise leprosy disease the about awareness

2. is leprosy that people inform disease curable a

3. anyone leprosy are of with They afraid

4. their in outcasts become sufferers communities

5. disease the Having work find cannot they means

6. in It bacteria carried vapor a is water is that

7. to immune naturally are people Most disease the

8. cause It permanent can disability

9. part the This another of fiction is

10. million 14 than More cured been have people

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. _____

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THE WORLD LEPROSY DAY SURVEY

Write five questions about World Leprosy 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 Leprosy Day. Talk about what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

3. MAGAZINE ARTICLE: Write a magazine article about World Leprosy 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 Leprosy 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.