

unit 5

Book One

World AIDS Day



中国地质大学长城学院

World AIDS Day

tewxt1

Lead-in Activities

Text-structure Analysis

language points

after reading



中国地质大学长城学院

lead-in activity



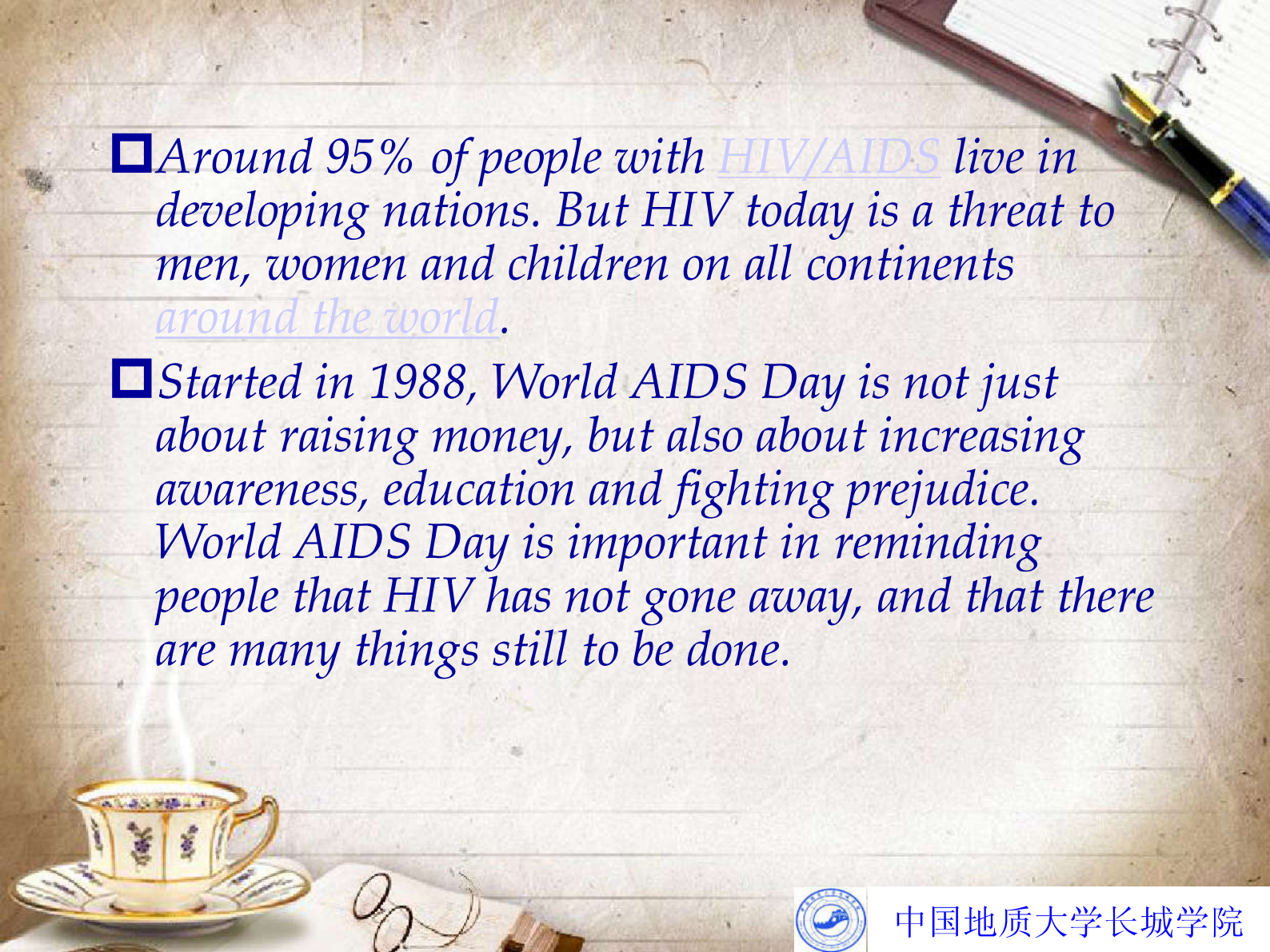
中国地质大学长城学院

World AIDS Day

□ According to UNAIDS estimates, there are 38 million adults and 2.3 million children living with HIV, and during 2005 some 4.9 million people became newly infected with the virus. Around half of all people who become infected with HIV do so before they are 25 and are killed by AIDS before they are 35.



中国地质大学长城学院

- 
- Around 95% of people with HIV/AIDS live in developing nations. But HIV today is a threat to men, women and children on all continents around the world.
 - Started in 1988, World AIDS Day is not just about raising money, but also about increasing awareness, education and fighting prejudice. World AIDS Day is important in reminding people that HIV has not gone away, and that there are many things still to be done.

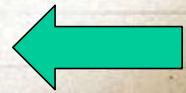


What is AIDS?

- WHAT DOES "AIDS" MEAN?
- HOW DO PEOPLE GET AIDS? (A test)
- WHAT HAPPENS IF Sb's HIV POSITIVE?
- IS THERE A CURE FOR AIDS?
- What can I do to support World AIDS Day?



中国地质大学长城学院

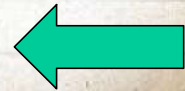


WHAT DOES "AIDS" MEAN?

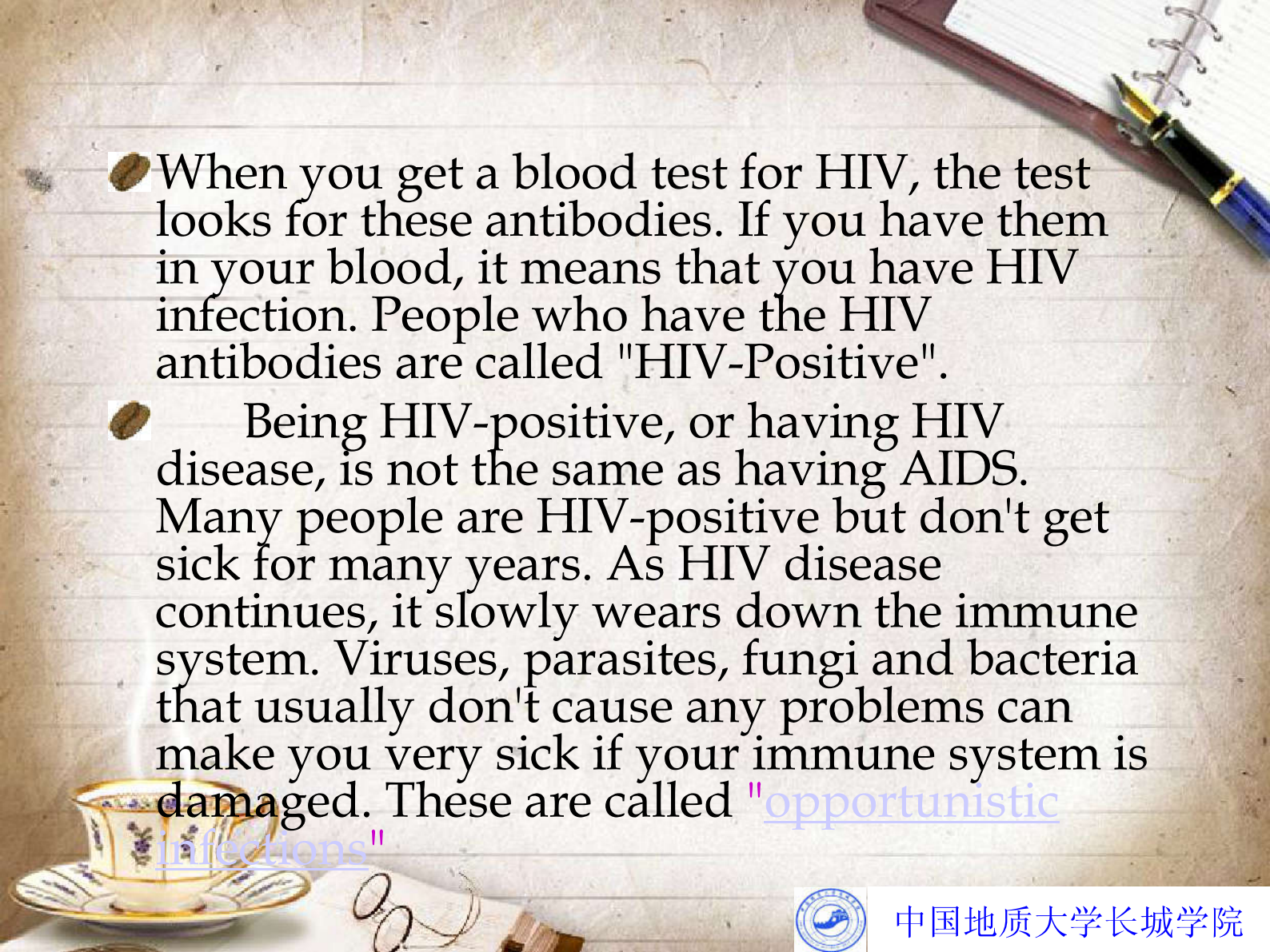
AIDS stands for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome:

- ◆ *Acquired* means you can get infected with it;
- ◆ *Immune Deficiency* means a weakness in the body's system that fights diseases.
- ◆ *Syndrome* means a group of health problems that make up a disease.

AIDS is caused by a virus called HIV, the Human Immunodeficiency Virus. If you get infected with HIV, your body will try to fight the infection. It will make "antibodies", special molecules that are supposed to fight HIV.



中国地质大学长城学院



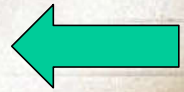
When you get a blood test for HIV, the test looks for these antibodies. If you have them in your blood, it means that you have HIV infection. People who have the HIV antibodies are called "HIV-Positive".

Being HIV-positive, or having HIV disease, is not the same as having AIDS. Many people are HIV-positive but don't get sick for many years. As HIV disease continues, it slowly wears down the immune system. Viruses, parasites, fungi and bacteria that usually don't cause any problems can make you very sick if your immune system is damaged. These are called "opportunistic infections".



Test: In what way will one get AIDS?

1. Shake hands with HIV-positive patients.
2. Having meals with an infected person.
3. Sharing needles when taking drug.
4. Mosquito bite.
5. Catching HIV-positive patients' sneezing and cough.



6. Unprotected sex with an infected person.
7. Born by an HIV-positive mother.
8. Getting Blood transfusion from an HIV-positive patient.
9. Using unsterilized shavers or teeth-washing appliance.
10. Swimming in public swimming-pools.
11. Using telephones which has been used by HIV-positive patients.



HOW DO PEOPLE GET AIDS?

● You don't actually "get" AIDS. You might get infected with HIV, and later you might develop AIDS.

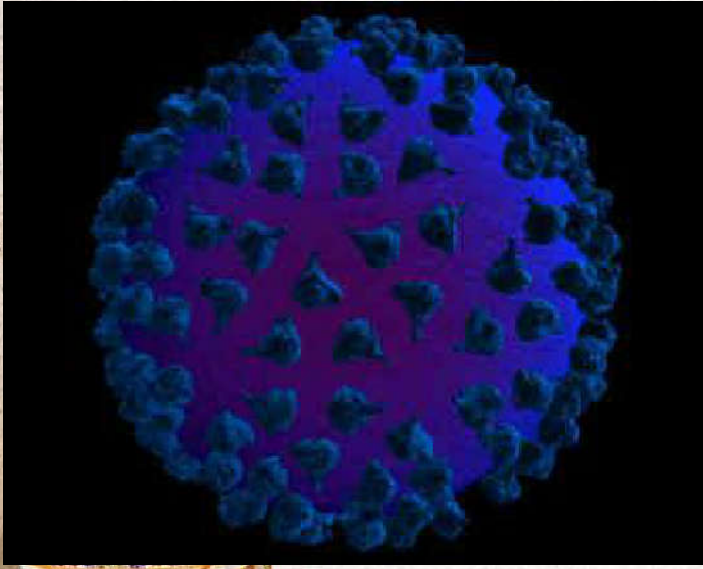
You can get infected with HIV from anyone who's infected, even if they don't look sick, and even if they haven't tested HIV-positive yet. The blood, vaginal fluid, semen, and breast milk of people infected with HIV has enough of the virus in it to infect other people. Most people get the HIV virus by:

● Having sex with an infected person.

- Sharing a needle (shooting drugs) with someone who's infected
- Being born when the mother is infected, or drinking the breast milk of an infected woman.
- Getting a transfusion of infected blood used to be a way people got AIDS, but now the blood supply is screened very carefully and the risk is extremely low.
- There are no documented cases of HIV being transmitted by tears or saliva, but it is possible to be infected with HIV through oral sex or in rare cases through deep kissing, especially if you have open sores in your mouth or bleeding gums.



WHAT HAPPENS IF I'M HIV POSITIVE?



中国地质大学长城学院

People who are HIV positive.



WHAT HAPPENS IF Sb. IS HIV POSITIVE?

☛ You might not know if you get infected by HIV. Some people get fever, headache, sore muscles and joints, stomach ache, swollen lymph glands, or a skin rash for one or two weeks. Most people think it's the flu. Some people have no symptoms.



●The virus will multiply in your body for a few weeks or even months before your immune system responds. During this time, you won't test positive for HIV, but you can infect other people.

●When your immune system responds, it starts to make antibodies. When this happens, you will test positive for HIV. After the first flu-like symptoms, some people with HIV stay healthy for ten years or longer. But during this time, HIV is damaging your immune system.



IS THERE A CURE FOR AIDS?

- There is no cure for AIDS. There are drugs that can slow down the HIV virus, and slow down the damage to your immune system. But there is no way to get all the HIV out of your body.
- There are other drugs that you can take to prevent or to treat opportunistic infections (OIs). In most cases, these drugs work very well. The newer, stronger anti-HIV drugs have also helped reduce the rates of most OIs. A few OIs, however, are still very difficult to treat.



The Theme for World AIDS Day

● *Past World AIDS Day themes have been:*

● 2004 - Women, Girls, HIV and AIDS

● 2003 - Stigma & Discrimination

● 2002 - Stigma & Discrimination

● 2001 - I care. Do you?

● 2000 - AIDS : Men make a difference

● 1999 - Listen, Learn, Live: World AIDS Campaign with Children & Young People

● 1998 - Force for Change: World AIDS Campaign With Young People

● 1997 - Children Living in a World with AIDS

● 1996 - One World, One Hope

● 1995 - Shared Rights, Shared Responsibilities

● 1994 - AIDS & the Family

● 1993 - Act

● 1992 - Community Commitment

● 1991 - Sharing the Challenge

● 1990 - Women & AIDS

● 1989 - Youth

● 1988 - Communication



中国地质大学长城学院

The red ribbon



- The red ribbon is an international symbol of AIDS awareness that is worn by people all year round and particularly around World AIDS Day to demonstrate care and concern about HIV and AIDS, and to remind others of the need for their support and commitment.
- The red ribbon started as a "grass roots" effort, and as a result there is no official red ribbon, and many people make their own. It's easily done - just use some ordinary red ribbon and a safety pin!



What can I do to support World AIDS Day?

- There are many ways in which you can support World AIDS Day. For example:
- Raise awareness of HIV and AIDS in your area
- Wear a red ribbon and ask others to do the same
- Protect yourself and your partners - this is the first and best way to stop the spread of HIV
- If you are worried - get tested.
- At school or work, you can support World AIDS Day by:
- Having a dressing up, down or fancy dress day
- Putting up some posters (see below) - get people talking
- Selling red ribbons
- Organising a creative writing/poster campaign
- Setting up a debate or a quiz - there're lots of ideas for topics on our site
- Cooking an international meal or having a cake sale
- Arranging a sponsored three-legged race or balloon release
- Getting your friends, family, colleagues or pupils to express their feelings and expand their knowledge about AIDS
- Using your imagination!



text structure analysis



中国地质大学长城学院

Listen to the passage and find out
the main idea.

- The text relates a true story----
unforgettable personal experience
of the writer's. It tells us how
David, the writer's best friend,
suffered form AIDS, what attitude
the write took towards David, and
how much concern he showed to
David, i.e. how he helped David
deal with AIDS.



Q 1: How many parts can the passage be divided into?


- Part 1(Para 1): It introduces the specific date when AIDS became known to the author.
- Part 2(Para 2-4): It provides an account of how the author came to know the fact that his friend was suffering from AIDS, how he felt toward it and how others responded to it.



- Part 3(Para 5-7): It tells us that the writer maintained an active and positive attitude toward his friend.
- Part 4(Para 8): It mentions the specific date of that marked the end of David's life, describes the writer's feelings toward David's death and indicates how he keep his friend's memory alive.



Q 2:How is the narrative story organized?

 The narrative story is organized by arranging in the chronological order the activities and events related in the true story.



Q 3: What are the advantages of the first person narration used in the text?

● **The first person narration shows a number of advantages:**

- 1. The first person makes it easier or more convenient for the writer to insert his feelings and describe his psychological activities.
- 2. The activities and events narrated are treated as personal experiences, so they are more believable.
- 3. It seems to make the passage more vivid, more specific, and more thought-provoking because the writer tells you directly his unforgettable experience, which are more likely to arouse your emotion.



Language points




中国地质大学长城学院



Para 1



Q: What does the first sentence of Para 1 tell us?



Answer: It points out the significance of dealing with AIDS.

➤ 1. dealing with AIDS: taking action against AIDS

➤ 2. strengthen: become or make strong or increase the strength of

⇒ We have strengthened our national economy and contained the inflation



➤ 3. bond:

(1) a uniting force or tie; sth. That unite two or more people or groups

⇒ The trade agreement strengthened the bonds between the two nations.

(2) a written agreement or promise that has legal force

⇒ We entered into a solemn bond with them.



➤ 4. mature: fully grown or developed mentally or physically

⇒ In China a person over 18 years old is considered mature.

➤ 5. Carefree: free from anxiety

⇒ Little children are always carefree.

➤ 6. I was just living life up: I was enjoying life to my heart's content.

➤ 7. Invincible: unconquerable

⇒ There is no army in the world that is invincible.



Part 2

Q: 1. Why did David hang up on the author?

2. How did David catch AIDS?

3. What attitude did the writer adopt towards David?



➤ 4. ...so we didn't hang out so much: so we did not spend a lot of time together as we had done before we get to high school.

hang out: (infml) spend a lot of time in a particular place

➤ 5. bother

(1) disturb or anger by minor irritations;
annoy

⇒ Don't bother me while I am working.

(2) take the trouble

⇒ When she was ill, her husband even didn't bother to see her.



➤ 6. So I called him and he hang up on me:
so I phoned him, but put back the receiver
because he did not want to talk to me.

➤ 7. So once again I blew it off:
so I failed to get him once more.

The word “it “ in “blew it off” has no exact
meaning.

➤ 8. I confronted him as to why...

I faced him bravely , challenging him why we
were not friends any more.

as to : with regard to; concerning

⇒ We are puzzled as to how it happened.



- 9. break down: lose control of one's feelings
- 10. A sick joke: a disgusting joke
- 11. When I got home...make sense: ...I began to understand things.
- 12. Then I felt so bad that we had grown so far apart: Then I felt very sorry that we had become so widely separated.
- 13. David had had unprotected sex...: He had to pay for it with his life, now his life is being threatened as a result of his own irresponsible behavior.



- 14. sooner or late: one day; eventually
You should tell her, because she 'll find it out sooner or later.
- 15. as if he had a plague: as though he was a carrier of a plague
plague: an attack of disease causing death and spreading quickly to many people
 - ⇒ Europe suffered many plagues in the Middle Ages.
- 16. ...our friends from school wanted nothing to do with him: ...they did not want to have any connection with him.
- 17. all of a sudden: suddenly; unexpectedly



➤ 17. Keep up: move up or progress at the same rate

⇒ You are going too fast. Slow down; I can't keep up.

➤ 18. I couldn't turn my back on him....: I could not avoid seeing or refuse to help him...

turn one's back on: refuse to be involved with, esp. unfairly or unkindly.

➤ 19. I stuck it out: Despite the fact that I might catch the disease and lose most of my friends, I showed a strong will, maintained close contact with David.

stick it out: continue with sth.



To the end,

中国地质大学长城学院

➤ 20. In fear that: because of anxiety that ;
in case of

⇒ I dare not go there in fear that he will
see me.

➤ 21. blame: find fault with

⇒ I was blamed for being late.



Part 3

Q: What did David say to the author one day in the hospital?

➤ 22. ...he had full blown AIDS.

...he suffered terribly from AIDS, which had spread all over his body and tormented him very severely.

➤ 23. Go through sth. : experience, endure or suffer sth.

⇒ She's gone through a difficult time recently.

➤ 24. For one's sake: in order to help or please sb.

⇒ I'm doing it for your sake; I don't care about it myself.



➤ 25. I pushed all my emotions aside and was strong for him: I managed to conceal my emotions and tried to appear strong for his sake.

➤ 26. do sb. good: benefit sb.

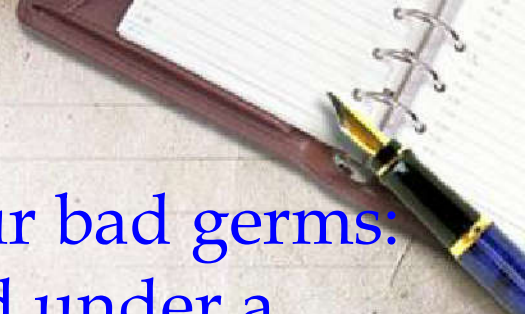


⇒ Exercise can do you a world of good.

➤ 27. He was bed-ridden: He was unable to get out of bed because he was suffering severely from AIDS.



- 28. I still had to be...keep everything in: I still had to be the one with a strong will and restrain myself from revealing my emotions.
- 29. maintain: keep up or carry on; continue
 - ⇒ He maintains good relations with all his friends.
- 30. outlook: attitude
 - ⇒ A positive outlook on life is very important to success.



- 
- 31. ...the hospital...catch our bad germs:
The hospital staff put David under a plastic tent so as to prevent him from being infected by disease-producing bacteria.
- 32. At night I would wonder if he would make it through: ...I would doubt if he would be able to live through the night.
- 
- 



Part 4

Q: How and where did David die?

- 33. mark: indicate or denote sth. ;be a sign of
⇒ Today's ceremony marks 100 years of trade between the two countries.
- 34. He went peacefully: this is a case of euphemism, Implying he died in peace.



➤ 35. All the emotions ...rushing out: All the emotions that I had controlled came bursting out.

hold in : restrain, control or check

⇒ He is unable to hold himself in when he gets extremely excited.

➤ 36. keep sth. alive: cause sth. to remain living

⇒ Such local traditions are still kept alive in rural areas.



thank you



中国地质大学长城学院