



U7-HYGIENEAND HEALTH - L1: We Can Avoid Diseases

S1

Learning Context: On the World Health Day, the English club of Lycée Moderne 2 of Bouaké is invited by the American corner to make a presentation about malaria, which is an endemic disease in the area of Bouaké. The students of 4^e2 who are members of this Club decide to read a text in order to gather information about the subject.

LESSON CONTENT

Language function	Structure / Grammar	Vocabulary
giving advice	It is important to go to hospital when you are sick. You should go to hospital when you are sick.	disease - sick - healthy - fever – medicine – tablet – chemistry – prescription – to recover

A- Vocabulary

A disease: a malady, a sickness

Example: Tuberculosis and diabetes are diseases.

Sick: If you have a disease, you are sick.

Healthy ≠ sick

Example: Yao practices sport regularly. Yao is not sick. He is healthy.

A fever: when your temperature is over 37°C, you have a fever.

Example: This morning, Abou's temperature is 39°C. Abou has a fever.

A medicine: a medicament

Example: Paracetamol is a medicine



Tablets:

Example: When you have a fever, you can take two tablets of paracetamol in the morning and two tablets in the evening.

Chemistry: pharmacy

Prescription: a list of medicines that the doctor gives to a patient.

Example: To buy some medicine at the chemistry, you need a prescription from a doctor.

To recover: to be well again after being sick.

Example: last week Amy was sick. She has taken some medicine and today, she is fine. She has recovered.

B- Language function : Giving advice

It is important to go to hospital when you are sick. You **should** go to hospital when you are sick.

It is not good to drink dirty water. You **shouldn't** drink dirty water.

PRACTICE ACTIVITIES

Activity 1: Read the text below and fill in the gaps with the appropriate words from the box.
Example: 1- sick.

*recovered – medicines – fever – sick – tablets – chemistry –
prescription – disease – healthy*

Last week, Bolou was not fine, he was (1) ...**sick**.... His temperature was 40°C. Bolou had a (2)..... He decided to go to hospital. The doctor examined him and said that he had a (3).....called 'djakouadjo'. The doctor gave Bolou some paracetamol, then, wrote the names of some (4).....such as chloroquine and aspirin on a sheet of paper and said: take this (5).....and go to the (6)..... to buy the medicines. After that, take two (7).....of chloroquine and one of aspirin in the morning and in the evening. Bolou respected what the doctor had said and three days later Bolou had (8)..... Now, Bolou is (9).....

Activity 2: Read the following sentences and complete them giving advice like in number 1.

- 1- There's an accident on the highway, we (call an ambulance).
 - There's an accident on the highway, we should call an ambulance.
- 2- Konan doesn't feel well, he (go to hospital)
 -
- 3- The classroom is dirty, the students (clean it)
 -
- 4- Water from the river is not clean, villagers (drink it)
 -
- 5- Some medicines come from the market and not from the pharmacy. These medicines can be dangerous, people (buy them)
 -
- 6- The doctor wants to take a patient's temperature, he (use a thermometer)
 -
- 7- There are accidents sometimes on the road, children (play near it)
 -

S2

Learning context: On the World Health Day, the English club of Lycée Moderne 2 of Bouaké is invited by the American corner to make a presentation about malaria, which is an endemic disease in the area of Bouaké. The students of 4è2 who are members of this Club decide to read a text in order to gather information about the subject.

LESSON CONTENT

Language function	Structure / Grammar	Vocabulary
expressing passive actions	structure : be + past participle Example: Nina <u>was bitten</u> by a mosquito. What happened to Nina ? She <u>was bitten</u> by a mosquito	mosquito bite - to suffer from - headache - stomach ache - to vomit - to take someone to - pill - healthy

A- Vocabulary

Malaria: a disease caused by mosquito bites

Mosquito bite: mosquito bites can cause malaria.

To suffer from: to feel pain.

Example: What do you suffer from?

Headache: a pain in the head. E.g.: He has a headache

Stomach ache: a pain in the stomach. Example: Stomach ache is painful.

To vomit: to eject the content of the stomach. Example: He has a stomach ache, he is vomiting.

To take someone to: to conduct a person. Example Mary is taken to the hospital because she has started vomiting.

Pill: tablet.

Healthy: To be in good health

B- Language function: Expressing passive actions

Example: Nina **was bitten** by a mosquito.

What happened to Nina ?

She **was bitten** by a mosquito

Example : the patient **is given** a prescription by the doctor.

PRACTICE ACTIVITIES

Activity1: Fill in each gap below with the appropriate word from the box.

Example: 1- taking

prescription – malaria – pills - temperature - mosquitoes - taking

- 1- The doctor is ...**taking**..... Ahmed’s temperature.
- 2- are biting Ange.
- 3- Kone is taking his
- 4- Ahmed is suffering from
- 5- He is taking some.....with water.
- 6- The doctor is writing a

Activity2: Rewrite the sentences starting by the underline words.

Example: The doctor is taking the patient’s temperature.

- The patient’s temperature is being taken by the doctor.
- 1- The patient buys pills in the pharmacy.
Pills.....
- 2- The doctor gave me a prescription.
A prescription.....
- 3- Yaya has received pills.
Pills.....
- 4- The doctor is writing a prescription
A prescription.....
- 5- Yesterday mosquitoes bit Ahmed.
Ahmed.....

S3

COMMUNICATION ACTIVITY

On the World Health Day, the English club of Lycée Moderne 2 of Bouaké is invited by the American corner to make a presentation about malaria, which is an endemic disease in the area of Bouaké. The students of 4è2 who are members of this Club decide to read a text in order to gather information about the subject.

Read the text and answer the questions below

Questions

- 1- What is the text about?
- 2- Why is malaria a serious disease?
- 3- What are the symptoms of malaria?
- 4- How can doctors detect malaria?
- 5- Is there any treatment for malaria?
- 6- Is it possible to avoid malaria? How?

Text

Malaria kills many people each year. It is a serious disease found in tropical areas. Most patients start having symptoms between one week and one month after a bite from an infected mosquito. Symptoms include high fever, chills and headache. Doctors can tell if a person has malaria by taking temperature and looking at a blood sample through a microscope. Several medicines can treat malaria. To avoid malaria, you should keep your environment clean and sleep under a mosquito net.