LISTENING

1 **Which illnesses are the biggest killers in your country, and in the world? Do you know what scientists are doing to try to prevent these illnesses?**

2 4.3 **Listen to a talk by Professor John Dodge, honorary Professor of Child Health at the University of Wales, Swansea. Which of these does he mention?**

- **Diseases:** high blood pressure, asthma, polio, diabetes, dengue fever, malaria
- **People who pay for drugs:** insurance companies, major hospitals, state health services
- **International agencies:** the World Health Organisation, the World Bank, the United Nations, the European Union

3a **Listen again and take notes.**

3b **Work with a partner. Take turns to summarise the main points in thirty seconds.**

4 Reacting to the topic **Work in small groups and discuss the questions.**

1 Who should pay for medicines in poor countries?
2 Which disease/diseases do you think deserves the most research money spent on it? Why?

READING

5 **Is malaria a problem in your country? What do you know about malaria and ways of fighting it?**

6 **Scan the texts to find the following.**

1 two universities
2 two famous people who were killed by malaria
3 three continents where malaria is common
4 the leader of the study in the journal
5 the name of the parasite that spreads malaria
6 the name of a scientific journal
7 the date of Africa Malaria Day
8 the language that the word *malaria* originates from

7 **Read the texts again. Are these statements true, false or not given?**

1 It is not possible to recover from malaria.
2 Genetically modified mosquitoes could reduce mosquitoes which spread wild dengue fever.
3 Many scientists are trying to modify bacteria that live in mosquitoes.
4 Currently malaria is prevented by bed nets.
5 Professor Crisanti thinks it would be possible to introduce genes which will make mosquitoes target animals rather than humans.
6 The number of deaths from malaria is rising.
7 The study has had success in getting the genetic modification to spread effectively in large mosquito populations.

8 **Work with a partner to discuss the questions.**

1 Which do you think are the three most interesting facts about malaria, and why?
2 Are there any ethical issues around using genetically modified technology?

Facts about malaria

- The word *malaria* comes from the Latin for 'bad air'.
- Malaria is spread by the single-celled parasite plasmodium and it is endemic in parts of Asia, Africa and Central and South America.
- Symptoms of malaria include neck stiffness, fits, abnormal breathing and fever.
- Malaria kills over 600,000 people a year – more people than any infection apart from HIV/Aids.
- Pregnant women and children are at high risk of dying from the complications of severe malaria.
- 90 percent of malaria deaths occur among young children in sub-Saharan Africa.
- Every minute a child dies from malaria.
- Alexander the Great, Oliver Cromwell, Dante, Tutankhamen and Genghis Khan died of malaria.
- John F. Kennedy, Mother Theresa, Dr David Livingstone, Abraham Lincoln and Mahatma Gandhi contracted malaria but recovered.
- Celebrities who have had malaria include Didier Drogba, Cheryl Cole, Michael Caine and George Clooney.
- Malaria killed more people in Italy during World War II than bombs and bullets put together.
- There is currently no effective vaccine against malaria.
- Malaria mortality rates have fallen by more than 25 percent globally since 2000.
- Early diagnosis and prompt treatment of malaria helps prevent death.
- Sleeping under insecticide-treated nets protects against malaria.
- Africa Malaria Day takes place on 25 April every year.

Genetically Modified Mosquitoes Could Dramatically Reduce Spread Of Malaria

Scientists working on malaria have found a way of genetically manipulating large populations of mosquitoes that could eventually dramatically reduce the spread of the deadly disease.

In a study in the journal *Nature*, researchers from Imperial College London and the University of Washington, Seattle, found that after making specific genetic changes to a few mosquitoes and then allowing them to breed on, genetic alterations could be spread through large mosquito populations in a few generations.

This is the first successful proof-of-principle experiment of its kind, they said, and suggests the method may in future be used to spread genetic changes in wild mosquito populations to make them less able to transmit malaria.

'This is an exciting technological development, one which I hope will pave the way for solutions to many global health problems,' said Andrea Crisanti of Imperial's Life Sciences department, who led the study. But the success of a genetic approach depends on getting the genetic modification to spread effectively in large mosquito populations.

VOCABULARY
ILLNESS AND MEDICINE

9 Match words in *Facts about malaria* to their meanings 1–8.

1 a disease in part of your body caused by bacteria or a virus
2 a plant or animal that lives on or in another plant or animal and gets food from it
3 something that shows you have an illness
4 a symptom of illness in which you have a very high body temperature
5 to get a serious illness
6 a substance used to protect people against a disease, which contains a weak form of the virus that causes the disease
7 when a doctor says what illness someone has
8 another illness that happens when someone is already ill

GRAMMAR
FUTURE CONTINUOUS, *GOING TO*, PRESENT CONTINUOUS

10a 4.4 **Listen to three people talking about a project to raise money using celebrities. The project plans to deliver mosquito nets to Western Uganda to help prevent malaria. Complete the extracts with the appropriate future form of the verbs in the box.**

distribute film fly (x2) meet raise spend wait work

1 All the support team [1]_____ out to Kampala at 5 p.m. on Friday. We [2]_____ from Heathrow. We [3]_____ all [4]_____ at check-in at 3 p.m. Everyone has been emailed and all the arrangements have been made.
2 The Ugandan team [5]_____ for the celebrities in the hotel reception on Monday morning at 9 a.m. when the celebrity bus arrives.
3 Then we [6]_____ the celebrity interviews for the fundraising appeal all Monday morning and then we [7]_____ the first batch of mosquito nets with the celebrities on Monday afternoon. Tom and I [8]_____ in Uganda all next month.
4 Some of the celebrities [9]_____ a few days sightseeing, but no arrangements have been made yet.
5 Well, everything's looking good … and based on the money we've raised so far and the support we've had, I think we [10]_____ a lot more money than last year.

10b Which future form is used in the extracts in Exercise 10a?

a Extract 1
b Extracts 2 and 3
c Extracts 4 and 5

10c Match the future forms in Exercise 10b with meanings 1–5.

1 to talk about a planned action in progress over a certain period of time in the future
2 to talk about intentions
3 to talk about a longer action in the future that will be interrupted by a shorter action in the future
4 to refer to the future when arrangements have been made (e.g. tickets bought, bookings made) and someone is expecting us to do something or be somewhere at a particular time
5 to make a prediction based on present or past evidence

➥ Language reference and extra practice, pages 126–149

11 Choose the correct form. (In some cases, both are possible.)

1 *I'm going to study / I'm studying* medicine, but I don't know where yet.
2 *Will you be passing / Are you passing* the doctor's when you're out? I need my prescription.
3 I can't see you next Monday as *I'm going to start / I'll be starting* my new job that day.
4 *I'm seeing / I'm going to see* the doctor next week.
5 Don't contact me between 2 and 3 p.m. as *I'll be operating / I'm going to operate* on a patient then.
6 We can't deliver the nets because I think *it's going to rain / it'll be raining*.
7 In a few minutes, *we are landing / we will be landing* in Lusaka.
8 I'm having an operation on Monday. *I'll be recovering / I'm recovering* next week and will miss the monthly meeting.
9 *We will be waiting / We are waiting* in the café opposite the station when the train arrives.

SPEAKING

12a Work in small groups. You are going to plan a fundraising day at your college/place of work to help support a malaria charity. Plan the day using the prompts below and your own ideas.

- how you are going to raise money
- how much money you will charge for tickets (adults, students, small children)
- sponsorship
- which celebrities to invite
- how to advertise the day and what publicity you want
- what events and activities you will have on the day (e.g. sports, music, dance, choirs, bands)
- the timetable for the day
- food and drinks

12b Form a new group with people from other groups and summarise your plan.