



MALARIA

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Time | 45–90 minutes |
| Level | intermediate |
| Skills | reading, speaking |
| Knowledge goal | raising awareness of malaria |
| Materials | Ss' worksheets: p. S1 – one copy per student, p. S2 – one copy per student (Follow-up), p. S3 – slips for pairs/small groups |

1 Lead-in

Ask Ss: *What are the most dangerous animals in the world?*
In small groups Ss agree on three animals.
Ask them to draw their animals and display them on the wall.
Alternatively, ask Ss to mime the three animals.
If nobody mentions mosquitoes, play Hangman.

2 Main activity

- Distribute the worksheet from p. S1. Ss copy words under their stress patterns (Ex. 1). After checking, they do Ex. 2 – matching the words with their meanings. Dictionaries can be used.
- Ss test their general knowledge of malaria. Working in pairs they consider whether the statements might be true or false. (Ex. 3). Do not provide the correct answers yet.

Variation:

Distribute the cut up ten slips from p. S3 to each pair/small group. Ask Ss to match the slips with the statements from Ex. 3 and check their answers. Then check it as a class.

- Ss complete the text with prepositions (Ex. 4).

3 Follow-up

- Distribute the worksheet from p. S2. Small groups of Ss discuss various factors contributing to malaria (Ex. 6).
- Producing posters. The same groups choose one aspect of malaria and produce a poster that represents the information. Ss can search more info on the Internet.
- Then have them on display and let Ss walk freely in the classroom.

KEY

Lead in

mosquitoes, snakes, scorpions, crocodiles, big cats

Ex. 1

| Oo | oO | Ooo | oOo | oOoo |
|-------------------|-------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|
| proven hygiene | disease impair | estimate casual premises frequency | contagious transmission severely mosquito infectious informal | residual malaria community |

Ex. 2 – Matching

1C, 2D, 3B, 4A, 5K, 6J, 7N, 8E, 9F, 10H, 11G, 12I, 13M, 14L

Ex. 3 – Listening – True/False statements:

1F, 2T, 3F, 4F, 5F, 6T, 7T, 8F, 9F, 10T

Variation – matching:

1D, 2A, 3H, 4G, 5B, 6F, 7E, 8J, 9I, 10C

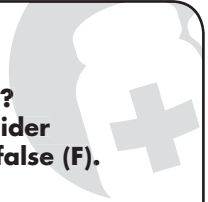
Ex. 4 – Prepositions:

The disease can be transmitted **to** people **of** all ages by spreading **from** person **to** person **through** the bites of infected insects. Nearly 2.5 billion people are **at** risk of becoming ill **with** malaria and could die **of** it. Malaria is not contagious, which means you cannot get it **from** casual contact with people, such as sitting next **to** someone who has the disease. Inappropriate use of antimalarials can contribute to the resistance **to** such drugs. Good results are achieved **by** controlling the mosquito population.

Ex. 5 – factors:

- rainfall C+
- tropical and subtropical areas T+
- poor and developing countries S+
- political instability S+
- scientific research S
- religious taboos S
- regions near the equator T+
- prevention and treatment S
- in deserts (excluding the oases) T
- high temperatures C+
- kissing somebody who has malaria O
- lack of financial means S+
- humidity C+
- areas where mosquitoes survive and multiply easily C+
- lack of public toilets S
- cooler seasons C
- countries without solid malaria control programs S+
- sufficient funds for campaign S
- high altitudes T
- polluted air C





1 Copy these words under their stress patterns. Use a dictionary where necessary.

casual, community, contagious, disease, estimate, frequency, hygiene, impair, infectious, informal, malaria, mosquito, premises, proven, residual, severely, transmission

| 0o | o0 | 0oo | o0o | o0oo |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

2 Match the words in the left column with their synonyms. Use your dictionary if necessary.

| | | | |
|----|---------------|-------------------|---|
| 1 | contagious | remaining | A |
| 2 | proven | communication | B |
| 3 | transmission | infectious | C |
| 4 | residual | well-tried | D |
| 5 | treat | informal | E |
| 6 | severely | wrong, unsuitable | F |
| 7 | estimate | houses, buildings | G |
| 8 | casual | frequency | H |
| 9 | inappropriate | dead newborn baby | I |
| 10 | rate | seriously | J |
| 11 | premises | cure | K |
| 12 | stillbirth | make worse, harm | L |
| 13 | trap | catch | M |
| 14 | impair | size up | N |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

3 What do you know about malaria? Look at these statements and consider whether they might be true (T) or false (F).

- Malaria is a result of poor hygiene.
- Every year, more than 1 million people die from the effects of the disease.
- Malaria is spread mostly among the older population.
- Malaria is a contagious disease.
- A proven drug discovered a long time ago is the only cure.
- The population of malaria-bearing mosquitoes is being controlled.
- Providing insecticidal nets helps to protect communities in high transmission areas.
- Indoor residual sprays are ineffective.
- Malaria is responsible for the deaths of approximately the same number of pregnant women as that of newborn babies.
- Malaria affects people's education.

4 Complete the sentences below with the correct preposition.

from (2x) to (4x) through of (2x) with by at

The disease can be transmitted _____ people _____ all ages by spreading _____ person _____ person _____ the bites of infected insects. Nearly 2.5 billion people are _____ risk of becoming ill _____ malaria and could die _____ it. Malaria is not contagious, which means you cannot get it _____ casual contact with malaria infected people, such as sitting next _____ someone who has the disease. Inappropriate use of antimalarials can contribute to the resistance _____ such drugs. Good results are achieved _____ controlling the mosquito population.

- 5 Working in small groups, your first task is to categorise these factors as territorial factors, climatic factors and social factors. However some of these factors are not related to malaria, but to other problems. Mark each factor with a T, C, S or O on the left-hand side of the list.

Secondly, you need to decide which of the factors really do contribute to the existence of malaria. Mark the contributing factors with a tick on the right-hand side. The map below can help you.

E. g.: Rainfall – C – climatic factor, + contributes

- rainfall
- tropical and subtropical areas
- poor and developing countries
- political instability
- scientific research
- religious taboos
- regions near the equator
- prevention and treatment
- in deserts (excluding the oases)
- high temperatures
- kissing somebody who has malaria
- lack of financial means
- humidity
- areas where mosquitoes survive and multiply easily
- lack of public toilets
- cooler seasons
- countries without solid malaria control programs
- sufficient funds for campaign
- high altitudes
- polluted air

- 6 Working in the same groups, choose one of the above aspects, such as health, economic, and social problems or territorial factors, climatic factors, social factors and produce a poster based on the information you have already learned and which you get from the internet.

Possible links and resources:

- list of Malaria Initiatives:
<http://www.anobase.org/MalariaInitiatives.html>
- WHO (World Health Organization): <http://malaria.who.int/>
- RBM (Roll Back Malaria): <http://www.rollbackmalaria.org/>
- AMREF (African Medical and Research Foundation):
<http://www.amref.org/index.asp?PageID=50&PialD=1%20>

Distribution of Malaria



Geographic Distribution of Malaria

<http://www.cdc.gov/malaria/faq.htm>



A. About 40% of the world's population, mostly those living in the poorest countries are at risk of malaria. Of these 2.5 billion people, every year more than one fifth of them become severely ill with malaria and more than 1 million people die.

B. The inappropriate use of antimalarial drugs last century contributed to widespread resistance in the malaria parasite to drugs such as chloroquine, leading to rising rates of sickness and death. Over the past decade, a new group of antimalarials has brought new hope in the fight against malaria.

C. Malaria causes an average loss of 1.3% of annual economic growth in countries with intense transmission. It traps families and communities in cycles of poverty. It has lifelong effects because it impairs learning as well. Malaria cuts attendance at schools and workplaces despite being preventable and curable.

D. Malaria is a disease which can be transmitted to people of all ages. It is caused by parasites of the species *plasmodium* that are spread from person to person through the bites of infected tropical mosquitoes. If not treated quickly with effective medicines, malaria can often be fatal.

E. Long-lasting insecticidal nets can be used to provide protection, especially to young children and pregnant women. This provides personal protection. When more than 80% of a community is sleeping under nets, whole communities are protected. The nets are effective for 3 to 5 years, depending on the models and how they are used.

F. The main objective of malaria control is to significantly reduce the rate and number of cases of both parasite infection and clinical malaria. This is being achieved by controlling the malaria-bearing mosquito and thereby reducing or interrupting transmission.

G. Malaria is not a contagious disease. It is not spread from person to person like a cold or the flu, and it cannot be sexually transmitted. You cannot get malaria from casual contact with malaria-infected people, such as sitting next to someone who has malaria.

H. One in five of all childhood deaths in Africa are due to malaria. It is estimated that an African child has on average of between 1.5 and 5.5 episodes of malaria fever each year. In Africa one child dies from malaria every 30 seconds.

I. Pregnant women are at high risk not only of dying from the complications of severe malaria, but also spontaneous abortion, premature delivery or stillbirth. Malaria is also responsible for about one third of preventable low birth weight babies. It contributes to the deaths of an estimated 10,000 pregnant women and up to 200,000 infants each year in Africa alone.

J. Indoor residual spraying is the most effective means of rapidly reducing mosquito population. However, at least 80 % of premises with malaria must be sprayed. Indoor spraying is effective for 3 to 6 months, depending on the insecticide used and the type of surface on which it is sprayed.

