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## Level 3

# Centuries-old diseases coming back

28th December, 2015

<http://www.breakingnewsenglish.com/1512/151228-diseases.html>

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**Please try Levels 0, 1 and 2 (they are easier).**

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# THE ARTICLE

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1512/151228-diseases.html>

Many diseases that doctors thought had almost disappeared are now making a comeback. Britain's National Health Service (NHS) has reported a serious rise in the number of people with diseases such as tuberculosis (TB), cholera, measles and whooping cough. An NHS spokesperson said that TB is now more common in England than it is in less developed countries such as Rwanda, Iraq, and Guatemala. Tuberculosis is also increasing across the globe. In 2013, it killed 1.5 million people worldwide, and that number is rising. Tuberculosis largely affects very poor people. It is an infectious disease that affects the lungs. Its symptoms include bad coughs, fever, weight loss and sweating.

Researchers say that many of the diseases that are making a comeback are both preventable and treatable. One big problem in England is that TB is affecting old people who have malnutrition – they do not have enough to eat. The number of elderly who have to go without food has doubled in the past three years. This is putting these old people in greater danger of getting TB. A UK doctor said she did not understand why society wasn't doing more to fight TB. She said: "Malnutrition is preventable. It is totally unacceptable that...there are at least one million older people malnourished or at risk of malnourishment." She said there needed to be a bigger focus on better nutrition and proper medicine.

Sources: <http://www.newsquench.com/2015/12/victorian-age-diseases-on-the-rise-across-the-globe/>  
[http://www.upi.com/Health\\_News/2015/12/24/Victorian-disease-resurgence-in-England-follows-global-pattern/3411450977111/](http://www.upi.com/Health_News/2015/12/24/Victorian-disease-resurgence-in-England-follows-global-pattern/3411450977111/)  
<http://www.albanydailystar.com/health/common-diseases-in-the-19th-century-are-return-back-14728.html>

# WARM-UPS

**1. DISEASES:** Students walk around the class and talk to other students about diseases. Change partners often and share your findings.

**2. CHAT:** In pairs / groups, talk about these topics or words from the article. What will the article say about them? What can you say about these words and your life?

*diseases / comeback / spokesperson / common / developed / worldwide / infectious / preventable / malnutrition / elderly / danger / society / unacceptable / medicine*

Have a chat about the topics you liked. Change topics and partners frequently.

**3. CURES:** Students A **strongly** believe there will be cures for all diseases in the future; Students B **strongly** believe there won't. Change partners again and talk about your conversations.

**4. DISEASES:** Rank these with your partner. Put the most important diseases to cure at the top. Change partners often and share your rankings.

- influenza
- malaria
- diabetes
- epilepsy
- obesity
- asthma
- tuberculosis
- cancer

**5. DOCTOR:** Spend one minute writing down all of the different words you associate with the word "doctor". Share your words with your partner(s) and talk about them. Together, put the words into different categories.

# BEFORE READING / LISTENING

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1512/151228-diseases.html>

**1. TRUE / FALSE:** Read the headline. Guess if a-h below are true (T) or false (F).

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| a. America's health service reported on a rise in the number of TB cases.   | T / F |
| b. TB killed over 15 million people in 2013.                                | T / F |
| c. TB is an infectious disease that affects the lungs.                      | T / F |
| d. One of the symptoms of tuberculosis is weight loss.                      | T / F |
| e. Many old people in England suffer from malnutrition.                     | T / F |
| f. The number of old people with little food in England doubled in 3 years. | T / F |
| g. A doctor said that malnutrition could not be treated.                    | T / F |
| h. The doctor said there was enough of a focus on good medicine.            | T / F |

**2. SYNONYM MATCH:** Match the following synonyms from the article.

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. disappeared | a. figure     |
| 2. rise        | b. more       |
| 3. common      | c. signs      |
| 4. number      | d. increase   |
| 5. symptoms    | e. aged       |
| 6. problem     | f. real       |
| 7. elderly     | g. vanished   |
| 8. greater     | h. completely |
| 9. totally     | i. usual      |
| 10. proper     | j. difficulty |

**3. PHRASE MATCH:** (Sometimes more than one choice is possible.)

- |                                      |                       |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. diseases that doctors thought had | a. nutrition          |
| 2. a serious rise                    | b. countries          |
| 3. less developed                    | c. loss               |
| 4. an infectious                     | d. doing more         |
| 5. weight                            | e. almost disappeared |
| 6. preventable                       | f. medicine           |
| 7. doubled in the past               | g. in the number      |
| 8. understand why society wasn't     | h. three years        |
| 9. a bigger focus on better          | i. disease            |
| 10. proper                           | j. and treatable      |

# GAP FILL

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1512/151228-diseases.html>

Many diseases that doctors thought had almost disappeared are now (1) \_\_\_\_\_ a comeback. Britain's National Health Service (NHS) has reported a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ rise in the number of people with diseases such as tuberculosis (TB), cholera, measles and whooping cough. An NHS (3) \_\_\_\_\_ said that TB is now more common in England than it is in less (4) \_\_\_\_\_ countries such as Rwanda, Iraq, and Guatemala. Tuberculosis is also (5) \_\_\_\_\_ across the globe. In 2013, it killed 1.5 million people worldwide, and that (6) \_\_\_\_\_ is rising. Tuberculosis largely (7) \_\_\_\_\_ very poor people. It is an infectious disease that affects the lungs. Its symptoms include bad coughs, fever, weight (8) \_\_\_\_\_ and sweating.

*increasing*  
*spokesperson*  
*affects*  
*loss*  
*making*  
*number*  
*serious*  
*developed*

Researchers say that many of the diseases that are making a comeback are both preventable and (9) \_\_\_\_\_. One big problem in England is that TB is affecting old people who have malnutrition – they do not have (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to eat. The number of elderly who have to go without food has (11) \_\_\_\_\_ in the past three years. This is putting these old people in greater (12) \_\_\_\_\_ of getting TB. A UK doctor said she did not understand why (13) \_\_\_\_\_ wasn't doing more to fight TB. She said: "Malnutrition is preventable. It is (14) \_\_\_\_\_ unacceptable that...there are at least one million older people malnourished or at (15) \_\_\_\_\_ of malnourishment." She said there needed to be a bigger focus on better nutrition and (16) \_\_\_\_\_ medicine.

*society*  
*risk*  
*enough*  
*danger*  
*proper*  
*treatable*  
*totally*  
*doubled*

# LISTENING – Guess the answers. Listen to check.

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1512/151228-diseases.html>

- 1) Many diseases that doctors thought had almost disappeared are now \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. making the comeback
  - b. making a coming back
  - c. making the coming back
  - d. making a comeback
- 2) people with diseases such as tuberculosis (TB), cholera, measles \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. and hooping cough
  - b. and hoop in cough
  - c. and who pin cough
  - d. and whooping cough
- 3) TB is now more common in England than it is in less \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. developing countries
  - b. developer countries
  - c. development countries
  - d. developed countries
- 4) Tuberculosis largely affects very poor people. It is an infectious disease that \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. affects the lungs
  - b. affects the lung
  - c. affects the rungs
  - d. affects the wrongs
- 5) Its symptoms include bad coughs, fever, weight \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. loss and sweat in
  - b. loss and sweating
  - c. loss and sweat tin
  - d. loss and sweating in
- 6) TB is affecting old people who have malnutrition – they do not have \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. enough to eating
  - b. enough to ate
  - c. enough to eat
  - d. enough to eaten
- 7) The number of elderly who have to go without food has doubled in the \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. passed three years
  - b. posted three years
  - c. past three years
  - d. paste three years
- 8) A UK doctor said she did not understand why society wasn't doing \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. most to fight TB
  - b. many to fight TB
  - c. more to fight TB
  - d. mean to fight TB
- 9) there are at least one million older people malnourished or at \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. risk of malnourishment
  - b. risky of malnourishment
  - c. risks of malnourishment
  - d. risked of malnourishment
- 10) She said there needed to be a bigger focus on better nutrition \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. and proper medicine
  - b. and properly medicine
  - c. and prosper medicine
  - d. and proffer medicine

# LISTENING – Listen and fill in the gaps

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1512/151228-diseases.html>

Many diseases that doctors (1) \_\_\_\_\_ disappeared are now making a comeback. Britain's National Health Service (NHS) has reported a serious (2) \_\_\_\_\_ number of people with diseases such as tuberculosis (TB), cholera, measles and whooping cough. An NHS spokesperson said that TB is (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in England than it is in less developed countries such as Rwanda, Iraq, and Guatemala. Tuberculosis is also increasing (4) \_\_\_\_\_. In 2013, it killed 1.5 million people worldwide, and that (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Tuberculosis largely affects very poor people. It is an infectious disease that affects the lungs. Its symptoms (6) \_\_\_\_\_, fever, weight loss and sweating.

Researchers say (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the diseases that are making a comeback are both preventable and treatable. One big problem in England is that TB (8) \_\_\_\_\_ people who have malnutrition – they do not have enough to eat. The number of elderly (9) \_\_\_\_\_ without food has doubled in the past three years. This is putting these old people in (10) \_\_\_\_\_ of getting TB. A UK doctor said she did not understand why society wasn't doing more to fight TB. She said: "Malnutrition is preventable. It is (11) \_\_\_\_\_ that...there are at least one million older people malnourished or at risk of malnourishment." She said there needed to be a bigger (12) \_\_\_\_\_ nutrition and proper medicine.

# COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1512/151228-diseases.html>

1. Who thought many diseases had disappeared?

---

2. Which country's health service reported a rise in TB?

---

3. Where is TB more common than Rwanda, Iraq and Guatemala?

---

4. How many people did TB kill in 2013?

---

5. What organ in the body does TB affect?

---

6. Who is TB affecting in England?

---

7. What are a lot of old people in England having to go without?

---

8. What did a UK doctor say was preventable?

---

9. How many older people are malnourished in England?

---

10. What did a doctor say there needed to be a bigger focus on?

---



# MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1512/151228-diseases.html>

1. Who thought many diseases had disappeared?
  - a) sufferers
  - b) the WHO
  - c) doctors
  - d) patients
2. Which country's health service reported a rise in TB?
  - a) Britain's
  - b) America's
  - c) China's
  - d) Brazil's
3. Where is TB more common than Rwanda, Iraq and Guatemala?
  - a) Fiji
  - b) Vietnam
  - c) Nigeria
  - d) England
4. How many people did TB kill in 2013?
  - a) 150,000
  - b) 1.5 million
  - c) 15,000,000
  - d) 155,000
5. What organ in the body does TB affect?
  - a) the liver
  - b) the heart
  - c) the lungs
  - d) the skin
6. Who is TB affecting in England?
  - a) everyone
  - b) old people
  - c) doctors
  - d) children
7. What are a lot of old people in England having to go without?
  - a) a doctor
  - b) medical care
  - c) medicine
  - d) food
8. What did a UK doctor say was preventable?
  - a) death
  - b) malnutrition
  - c) disease
  - d) the health service
9. How many older people are malnourished in England?
  - a) at least one million
  - b) just less than a million
  - c) exactly a million
  - d) millions
10. What did a doctor say there needed to be a bigger focus on?
  - a) healthy food
  - b) older people
  - c) life
  - d) better nutrition

# ROLE PLAY

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1512/151228-diseases.html>

## **Role A – Influenza**

You think influenza is the most important disease to cure. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what people should do to help find a cure for this disease. Also, tell the others which is the most difficult of these to cure (and why): diabetes, obesity or cancer.

## **Role B – Diabetes**

You think diabetes is the most important disease to cure. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what people should do to help find a cure for this disease. Also, tell the others which is the most difficult of these to cure (and why): influenza, obesity or cancer.

## **Role C – Obesity**

You think obesity is the most important disease to cure. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what people should do to help find a cure for this disease. Also, tell the others which is the most difficult of these to cure (and why): diabetes, influenza or cancer.

## **Role D – Cancer**

You think cancer is the most important disease to cure. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what people should do to help find a cure for this disease. Also, tell the others which is the most difficult of these to cure (and why): diabetes, obesity or influenza.

# AFTER READING / LISTENING

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1512/151228-diseases.html>

**1. WORD SEARCH:** Look in your dictionary / computer to find collocates, other meanings, information, synonyms ... for the words 'cough' and 'fever'.

<b>cough</b>	<b>fever</b>
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- Share your findings with your partners.
- Make questions using the words you found.
- Ask your partner / group your questions.

**2. ARTICLE QUESTIONS:** Look back at the article and write down some questions you would like to ask the class about the text.

- Share your questions with other classmates / groups.
- Ask your partner / group your questions.

**3. GAP FILL:** In pairs / groups, compare your answers to this exercise. Check your answers. Talk about the words from the activity. Were they new, interesting, worth learning...?

**4. VOCABULARY:** Circle any words you do not understand. In groups, pool unknown words and use dictionaries to find their meanings.

**5. TEST EACH OTHER:** Look at the words below. With your partner, try to recall how they were used in the text:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• thought</li><li>• rise</li><li>• common</li><li>• globe</li><li>• largely</li><li>• loss</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• both</li><li>• big</li><li>• without</li><li>• danger</li><li>• million</li><li>• proper</li></ul>
--	--

# DISEASES SURVEY

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1512/151228-diseases.html>

Write five GOOD questions about diseases in the table. Do this in pairs. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper. When you have finished, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1 _____	STUDENT 2 _____	STUDENT 3 _____
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			
Q.5.			

- Now return to your original partner and share and talk about what you found out. Change partners often.
- Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

# DISEASES DISCUSSION

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

- 1) What did you think when you read the headline?
- 2) What springs to mind when you hear the word 'disease'?
- 3) What do you think about what you read?
- 4) Why are diseases from hundreds of years ago coming back?
- 5) What can we do to keep disease away?
- 6) Why doesn't the world spend more on helping poor people with diseases?
- 7) What do you do when you get a cough or fever?
- 8) Will doctors make all diseases go away in the future?
- 9) How healthy are you?
- 10) What advice do you have for people to stay healthy?

*Centuries-old diseases coming back – 28th December, 2015*  
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# DISEASES DISCUSSION

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

- 11) Did you like reading this article? Why/not?
- 12) How often are you ill?
- 13) Which disease would you like doctors to end for good?
- 14) Why do old people in a rich country like England not have enough to eat?
- 15) What should your government do to make people healthier?
- 16) How much should a country spend on healthcare?
- 17) What do you think healthcare will be like in the future?
- 18) Will there be more or fewer diseases in the future?
- 19) How often do you take medicine?
- 20) What questions would you like to ask a doctor?

# 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. \_\_\_\_\_

# LANGUAGE - CLOZE

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1512/151228-diseases.html>

Many diseases that doctors thought had almost (1) \_\_\_\_\_ are now making a comeback. Britain's National Health Service (NHS) has reported a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ rise in the number of people with diseases such as tuberculosis (TB), cholera, measles and whooping cough. An NHS spokesperson said that TB is now more (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in England than it is in less developed countries such (4) \_\_\_\_\_ Rwanda, Iraq, and Guatemala. Tuberculosis is also (5) \_\_\_\_\_ across the globe. In 2013, it killed 1.5 million people worldwide, and that number is rising. Tuberculosis largely affects very poor people. It is an infectious disease that affects the lungs. Its symptoms include bad coughs, fever, weight (6) \_\_\_\_\_ and sweating.

Researchers say that many of the diseases that are (7) \_\_\_\_\_ a comeback are both preventable and treatable. One big problem in England is that TB is affecting old people who have malnutrition – they do not have (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to eat. The number of elderly who have to go without food has doubled in the past three years. This is (9) \_\_\_\_\_ these old people in greater danger of getting TB. A UK doctor said she did not understand why society wasn't doing more to fight TB. She said: "Malnutrition is preventable. It is (10) \_\_\_\_\_ unacceptable that...there are at least one million older people malnourished or (11) \_\_\_\_\_ risk of malnourishment." She said there needed to be a bigger focus on better nutrition and (12) \_\_\_\_\_ medicine.

## Put the correct words from the table below in the above article.

- |     |               |                 |                  |                 |
|-----|---------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1.  | (a) disappear | (b) disappeared | (c) disappearing | (d) disappears  |
| 2.  | (a) seriously | (b) serious     | (c) series       | (d) seriousness |
| 3.  | (a) commoner  | (b) commons     | (c) commonly     | (d) common      |
| 4.  | (a) has       | (b) as          | (c) was          | (d) ease        |
| 5.  | (a) increase  | (b) increasing  | (c) increases    | (d) increased   |
| 6.  | (a) loses     | (b) lost        | (c) loss         | (d) losing      |
| 7.  | (a) doing     | (b) planning    | (c) making       | (d) suggesting  |
| 8.  | (a) many      | (b) plenty      | (c) enough       | (d) most        |
| 9.  | (a) doing     | (b) giving      | (c) taking       | (d) putting     |
| 10. | (a) totally   | (b) complete    | (c) whole        | (d) all         |
| 11. | (a) at        | (b) on          | (c) as           | (d) to          |
| 12. | (a) proffer   | (b) prosper     | (c) proper       | (d) propeller   |

# SPELLING

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1512/151228-diseases.html>

## Paragraph 1

1. a eurusso rise in the number
2. more cnmmoo in England
3. in less eoedpdely countries
4. it killed 1.5 million people idldwoerw
5. an infectious aedeiss
6. teiwgh loss

## Paragraph 2

7. both preventable and eaaletrb
8. TB is citenfgfa old people
9. ddlebuo in the past three years
10. ocysite wasn't doing more
11. It is otyltla unacceptable
12. better nutrition and proper ecdimnei



# PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1512/151228-diseases.html>

**Number these lines in the correct order.**

- ( ) malnourishment." She said there needed to be a bigger focus on better nutrition and proper medicine.
- ( ) measles and whooping cough. An NHS spokesperson said that TB is now more common in England than it is in less
- ( ) to eat. The number of elderly who have to go without food has doubled in the past three years. This is putting
- ( ) developed countries such as Rwanda, Iraq, and Guatemala. Tuberculosis is also increasing across the
- ( ) Researchers say that many of the diseases that are making a comeback are both preventable and
- ( ) society wasn't doing more to fight TB. She said: "Malnutrition is preventable. It is totally
- ( ) affects very poor people. It is an infectious disease that affects the lungs. Its
- ( **1** ) Many diseases that doctors thought had almost disappeared are now making a comeback. Britain's National Health Service
- ( ) these old people in greater danger of getting TB. A UK doctor said she did not understand why
- ( ) treatable. One big problem in England is that TB is affecting old people who have malnutrition – they do not have enough
- ( ) unacceptable that...there are at least one million older people malnourished or at risk of
- ( ) globe. In 2013, it killed 1.5 million people worldwide, and that number is rising. Tuberculosis largely
- ( ) symptoms include bad coughs, fever, weight loss and sweating.
- ( ) (NHS) has reported a serious rise in the number of people with diseases such as tuberculosis (TB), cholera,

# PUT THE WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1512/151228-diseases.html>

1. had diseases almost that disappeared doctors thought Many .

---

2. serious the people A in of diseases rise number with .

---

3. in countries common than developed More England less in .

---

4. worldwide people million 1.5 killed it , 2013 In .

---

5. disease the It infectious affects an that lungs is .

---

6. that a Many diseases making the are comeback of .

---

7. go The elderly to food of have without number who .

---

8. these in putting people danger is old greater This .

---

9. not society more did why doing She understand wasn't .

---

10. to be a bigger focus on better nutrition There needed .

---

# CIRCLE THE CORRECT WORD (20 PAIRS)

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1512/151228-diseases.html>

Many diseases that doctors *thought / thinking* had almost disappeared are *now / know* making a comeback. Britain's National Health Service (NHS) has reported a *seriously / serious* rise in the number of people with diseases such as tuberculosis (TB), cholera, measles and whooping *tough / cough*. An NHS spokesperson said that TB is now more *common / commonly* in England than it is in less *development / developed* countries such as Rwanda, Iraq, and Guatemala. Tuberculosis is also increasing across the *global / globe*. In 2013, it killed 1.5 million people worldwide, and *that / then* number is rising. Tuberculosis largely *affects / defects* very poor people. It is an infectious disease that affects the lungs. Its symptoms include bad coughs, fever, weight *loss / lose* and sweating.

Researchers say that many of the *disease / diseases* that are making a comeback are both *prevented / preventable* and treatable. One big problem in England is that TB is affecting *olden / old* people who have malnutrition – they do not have enough to eat. The number of elderly who have to go *without / within* food has doubled in the past three years. This is *put / putting* these old people in greater danger of getting TB. A UK doctor said she did not understand why society wasn't doing *most / more* to fight TB. She said: "Malnutrition is preventable. It is *total / totally* unacceptable that...there are at *least / last* one million older people malnourished or at risk of malnourishment." She said there needed to be a bigger *focal / focus* on better nutrition and *proper / properly* medicine.

**Talk about the connection between each pair of words in italics, and why the correct word is correct.**

# INSERT THE VOWELS (a, e, i, o, u)

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1512/151228-diseases.html>

M\_ny d\_s\_\_s\_s th\_t d\_ct\_rs th\_\_ght h\_d \_lm\_st  
d\_s pp\_\_r\_d \_r\_n\_w m\_k\_ng \_\_c\_m\_b\_ck. Br\_t\_\_n's  
N\_t\_\_n\_l H\_\_lth S\_rv\_c\_ (NHS) h\_s r\_p\_rt\_d \_\_s\_r\_\_s  
r\_s\_\_n th\_n mb\_r\_f p\_\_pl\_ w\_th d\_s\_\_s\_s s\_ch \_\_s  
t\_b\_rc\_l\_s\_s (TB), ch\_l\_r\_, m\_\_sl\_s \_\_nd wh\_\_p\_ng  
c\_\_gh. \_\_n NHS sp\_k\_sp\_rs\_n s\_\_d th\_t TB \_\_s n\_w m\_r\_\_  
c\_mm\_n \_\_n \_\_ngl\_nd th\_n \_\_t \_\_s \_\_n l\_ss d\_v\_l\_p\_d  
c\_\_ntr\_\_s s\_ch \_\_s R\_w\_nd\_, \_\_r\_q, \_\_nd G\_\_t\_m\_l\_.  
T\_b\_rc\_l\_s\_s \_\_s \_\_l\_s\_\_ncr\_\_s\_ng \_\_cr\_ss th\_\_gl\_b\_. \_\_n  
2013, \_\_t k\_ll\_d 1.5 m\_ll\_\_n p\_\_pl\_ w\_rldw\_d\_, \_\_nd th\_t  
n\_mb\_r \_\_s r\_s\_ng. T\_b\_rc\_l\_s\_s l\_rg\_ly \_\_ff\_cts v\_ry  
p\_\_r p\_\_pl\_. \_\_t \_\_s \_\_n \_\_nf\_ct\_\_s d\_s\_\_s th\_t \_\_ff\_cts  
th\_\_l\_ngs. \_\_ts sympt\_ms \_\_ncl\_d \_\_b\_d c\_\_ghs, f\_v\_r,  
w\_\_ght l\_ss \_\_nd sw\_\_t\_ng.

R\_s\_\_rch\_rs s\_y th\_t m\_ny \_\_f th\_\_d\_s\_\_s\_s th\_t \_\_r\_\_  
m\_k\_ng \_\_c\_m\_b\_ck \_\_r\_\_b\_th pr\_v\_nt\_bl\_ \_\_nd  
tr\_\_t\_bl\_. \_\_n \_\_b\_g pr\_bl\_m \_\_n \_\_ngl\_nd \_\_s th\_t TB \_\_s  
\_\_ff\_ct\_ng \_\_ld p\_\_pl\_ wh\_\_h\_v\_\_m ln\_tr\_t\_\_n - th\_y d\_\_  
n\_t h\_v\_\_n\_\_gh\_t\_\_t. Th\_n mb\_r\_f \_\_ld\_rly wh\_\_  
h\_v\_\_t\_g\_w\_th\_\_t f\_\_d h\_s d\_\_bl\_d \_\_n th\_p\_st thr\_\_  
y\_\_rs. Th\_s \_\_s p\_tt\_ng th\_s \_\_ld p\_\_pl\_ \_\_n gr\_\_t\_r  
d\_ng\_r \_\_f g\_\_tt\_ng TB. \_\_K d\_ct\_r s\_\_d sh\_\_d\_d n\_t  
\_\_nd\_rst\_nd why s\_c\_\_ty w\_sn't d\_\_ng m\_r\_\_t\_f\_gh\_t TB.  
Sh\_\_s\_\_d: "M ln\_tr\_t\_\_n \_\_s pr\_v\_nt\_bl\_. \_\_t \_\_s t\_t\_lly  
\_\_n\_cc\_pt\_bl\_ th\_t...th\_r\_\_r\_\_t l\_\_st \_\_n m\_ll\_\_n  
\_\_ld\_r p\_\_pl\_ m ln\_\_r sh\_d \_\_r\_\_t r\_sk \_\_f  
m ln\_\_r shm\_nt." Sh\_\_s\_\_d th\_r\_n \_\_d\_d t\_b\_\_  
b\_gg\_r f\_c\_s \_\_n b\_\_tt\_r n\_tr\_t\_\_n \_\_nd pr\_p\_r  
m\_d\_c\_n\_.

# PUNCTUATE THE TEXT AND ADD CAPITALS

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1512/151228-diseases.html>

many diseases that doctors thought had almost disappeared are now making a comeback britain's national health service (nhs) has reported a serious rise in the number of people with diseases such as tuberculosis (tb) cholera measles and whooping cough an nhs spokesperson said that tb is now more common in england than it is in less developed countries such as rwanda iraq and guatemala tuberculosis is also increasing across the globe in 2013 it killed 15 million people worldwide and that number is rising tuberculosis largely affects very poor people it is an infectious disease that affects the lungs its symptoms include bad coughs fever weight loss and sweating researchers say that many of the diseases that are making a comeback are both preventable and treatable one big problem in england is that tb is affecting old people who have malnutrition – they do not have enough to eat the number of elderly who have to go without food has doubled in the past three years this is putting these old people in greater danger of getting tb a uk doctor said she did not understand why society wasn't doing more to fight tb she said "malnutrition is preventable it is totally unacceptable that...there are at least one million older people malnourished or at risk of malnourishment" she said there needed to be a bigger focus on better nutrition and proper medicine

# PUT A SLASH ( / ) WHERE THE SPACES ARE

From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1512/151228-diseases.html>

Many diseases that doctors thought had almost disappeared are now making a comeback. Britain's National Health Service (NHS) has reported a serious rise in the number of people with diseases such as tuberculosis (TB), cholera, measles and whooping cough. An NHS spokesperson said that TB is now more common in England than it is in less developed countries such as Rwanda, Iraq, and Guatemala. Tuberculosis is also increasing across the globe. In 2013, it killed 1.5 million people worldwide, and that number is rising. Tuberculosis largely affects very poor people. It is an infectious disease that affects the lungs. Its symptoms include bad coughs, fever, weight loss and sweating. Researchers say that many of the diseases that are making a comeback are both preventable and treatable. One big problem in England is that TB is affecting old people who have malnutrition; they do not have enough to eat. The number of elderly who have to go without food has doubled in the past three years. This is putting these old people in greater danger of getting TB. A UK doctor said she did not understand why society wasn't doing more to fight TB. She said: "Malnutrition is preventable. It is totally unacceptable that... there are at least one million old people malnourished or at risk of malnourishment." She said there needed to be a bigger focus on better nutrition and proper medicine.







# 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 out more about the diseases mentioned in the article. Share what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

**3. INFECTIOUS DISEASES:** Make a poster about diseases. Show your work to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all have similar things?

**4. TUBERCULOSIS:** Write a magazine article about tuberculosis. Include imaginary interviews with doctors who are trying to fight it.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Write down any new words and expressions you hear from your partner(s).

**5. WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?** Write a newspaper article about the next stage in this news story. Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

**6. LETTER:** Write a letter to an expert on diseases. Ask him/her three questions about TB. Give him/her three of your ideas on how to keep people healthy. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your partner(s) will answer your questions.

# ANSWERS

## TRUE / FALSE (p.4)

a F    b F    c T    d T    e T    f T    g F    h F

## SYNONYM MATCH (p.4)

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. disappeared | a. vanished   |
| 2. rise        | b. increase   |
| 3. common      | c. usual      |
| 4. number      | d. figure     |
| 5. symptoms    | e. signs      |
| 6. problem     | f. difficulty |
| 7. elderly     | g. aged       |
| 8. greater     | h. more       |
| 9. totally     | i. completely |
| 10. proper     | j. real       |

## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (p.8)

1. Doctors
2. Britain's
3. England
4. 1.5 million
5. The lungs
6. Old people
7. Food
8. Malnutrition
9. At least one million
10. Better nutrition and proper medicine

## MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ (p.9)

1. c    2. a    3. d    4. b    5. c    6. d    7. b    8. d    9. a    10. d

## ALL OTHER EXERCISES

Please check for yourself by looking at the Article on page 2.  
(It's good for your English ;-)