

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

An HIV/AIDS success story

Pre-listening tasks

Task 1. You will listen to the recording about the problem of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) in the West African Republic of Senegal. Before you start listening learn the new words.

- abstinence воздержание
- be targeted быть объектом чего-либо
- condom презерватив
- faithful верный, преданный
- fidelity верность
- mosque мечеть
- workshop практический семинар, тренинг

While-listening activities

Task 2. Listen to the first part of the recording (4 min.). Try to get the main idea of the text. Put the items in the order that they are discussed.

1. How has Senegal achieved this?
2. Social and religious values
3. The National Plan
4. AIDS statistics in the West African Republic of Senegal
5. Breaking the silence

Task 3. Listen to the recording for the second time. While listening concentrate on details (e.g. names, numbers, etc.) and other specific information.

Post-listening tasks

Task 4. Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

1. The number of HIV/AIDS cases in the West African Republic of Senegal is very large in comparison to other countries.
2. HIV/AIDS is a taboo subject in Senegal.
3. Religious leaders believe that sexual abstinence and fidelity are the best way to avoid becoming infected with HIV/AIDS.
4. High-risk groups include sex workers, soldiers and lorry drivers.
5. Women need not only education and condoms but more social and economic power to say 'No' to unprotected sex.

Task 5. Chose the correct answer. Only one answer is correct.

1. What is the number of HIV/AIDS cases in Senegal?
 - a) There are about 80,000 cases of HIV/AIDS in the country.
 - b) There are about 18,000 cases of HIV/AIDS in the country.

- c) There are about 800,000 cases of HIV/AIDS in the country.
2. What countries have done the most to fight HIV/AIDS?
 - a) Senegal and the Philippines
 - b) Thailand and Uganda
 - c) All the above
 3. What was the most important factor that helped Senegal to achieve success in fighting HIV/AIDS?
 - a) There were marches and workshops all over the country.
 - b) The political stability of the country over the past few decades.
 - c) The government gave the campaign strong support and a regular budget.
 4. Why was it a difficult decision for political, religious and community leaders to speak openly about the use of condoms?
 - a) Speaking openly about the use of condoms means accepting that people may have sex outside of marriage.
 - b) Religious leaders are not allowed to speak about HIV/AIDS and condoms in the mosques.
 - c) Political, religious and community leaders did not wish to speak openly about the use of condoms because of a strong religious belief.
 5. When did the National Plan to Fight HIV/AIDS start?
 - a) In 1978
 - b) In 1987
 - c) In 1997
 6. What was the aim of the National Plan?
 - a) To introduce a compulsory class on HIV/AIDS education into the national curriculum in schools.
 - b) To encourage private companies to hold classes for their workers.
 - c) To inform and educate people on the problem of HIV/AIDS and prevent the spread of the disease.