

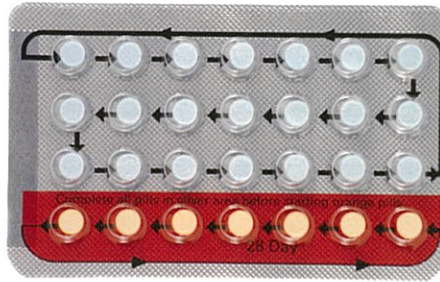
Sex Education and STDs: Are You Safe?

1a Write the letter of each picture next to its matching word or phrase.

(A)



(B)



(C)



() a pregnant woman

() a medical tool called a “hypodermic needle”

() birth control pills

() a sign meaning “no sex without using a condom”

() an AIDS patient

() a condom

(D)



(F)



(E)



1b Discuss these questions with your partner(s).

Which of the pictures show objects or ideas that prevent having children?

Which of the pictures show objects or ideas that prevent AIDS?

Do you think that many people with AIDS live in your town or city?

Do you think you know a lot about AIDS?

Have you ever had a sex education class or lesson at school?

2a Match the word or phrase with its definition. The first is done for you.

Word or Phrase	Definition
<u>E</u> pregnant	A. sexual activity that does not spread sexual diseases
_____ STD	B. a medical tool used for taking blood out of the body and for putting medicine in the body
_____ transmit	C. learning about sex and sexual diseases
_____ hypodermic needle	D. having only one sexual partner
_____ monogamy	E. having a baby developing in one's body
_____ promiscuity	F. having more than one sexual partner
_____ safe sex	G. a disease that people can get and spread as a result of sex
_____ sexual abstinence	H. to pass something, including a disease, to another
_____ sex education	I. a sign or change in the body resulting from a disease
_____ symptom	J. the practice of not having sexual relationships

2b Scan the article for the words and phrases below. Underline them in the article even if the word forms differ.

hypodermic needle	sex education
monogamy	sexual abstinence
pregnant	STD
promiscuity	symptom
safe sex	transmit

2c Now, read the article and think about the content.

Newly reported AIDS and HIV cases in Japan are at near record highs. Other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are also spreading. This situation stands in stark contrast to other highly developed countries, where new cases of AIDS and HIV are declining. Many Japanese young people seem ignorant of how common STDs are and how easy it is to get infected. Moreover, the number of people voluntarily getting tests for HIV is decreasing. People in their twenties have the highest rate of newly acquired STDs. Perhaps, Japanese students are not receiving a proper sex education.

Sex is a controversial subject that almost always stimulates interest, but students and teachers are often reluctant to speak about sex. However, sex education helps to lower the number of people contracting STDs and to prevent many teenagers having unplanned pregnancies.

Who should take responsibility for providing sex education? Where should sex education take place: at home, in schools, or in the media? The answers to these questions vary tremendously.

Some people believe that everyone should practice sexual abstinence until they are married. However, others are of the opinion that abstinence is impossible

for most people because sex is a natural human desire. If abstinence is too difficult, perhaps monogamy, sex with only one person, is best. Since AIDS and many other STDs are easily transmitted from person to person, monogamy is certainly safer than promiscuity, sex with a number of partners.

AIDS can also be spread through the shared use of hypodermic needles and other needles exposed to blood. People with HIV and many other STDs can look and feel well, displaying no symptoms of a disease, so their partners may not know that they are at risk. Sometimes, people with an STD do not even know they have it.

There are people in every prefecture of Japan with AIDs and other STDs. A recent survey of teenagers in Shibuya revealed that more than five percent had been infected with at least one STD. Medical experts in Japan believe that the actual number of people with HIV is much more than reported. Only a small number of people have taken HIV tests.

Millions of people are the world have died or have had serious medical problems because of STDs. Taking sex education classes, practicing safe sex, and being tested for STDs can save lives.

3a Before listening, take the short quiz with a partner. Guessing is okay.

- AIDS and HIV are related. Which comes first?
A. HIV B. AIDS
- According to a Japanese newspaper article, the number of Japanese with sexually transmitted diseases is...
A. increasing. B. decreasing. C. remaining the same.
- People who are infected with HIV, but do not have any symptoms...
A. can transmit HIV to others. B. cannot transmit HIV to others.
- People with sexually transmitted diseases, ...
A. always know it. B. sometimes do not know they have the disease. C. never know they have the disease.
- It is possible to get HIV as a result of having sex as little as...
A. one time. B. two times. C. three times. D. all are correct
- Which is the only 100 percent sure way to avoid AIDS?
A. practice abstinence B. practice monogamy C. use condoms D. have sex with healthy people
- How many cures exist for AIDS?
A. none B. one C. many
- Sharing needles that have been used for tattooing and piercing is...
A. safe. B. unsafe.
- Approximately how many people died because of AIDS in the year 2007?
A. 20,000 B. 200,000 C. 2,000,000 D. 200,000,000
- Approximately how many people worldwide are infected with HIV every day?
A. 140 B. 1,400 C. 14,000 D. 140,000
- Which of the following continents have people infected with AIDS?
A. Africa B. Europe C. Asia D. North America E. all inhabited continents
- We cannot get AIDS from which of the following:
A. coughs B. dry kissing a person with AIDS C. sharing cups D. all are correct
- People suffering from HIV should be...
A. ignored. B. treated with friendship and love. C. avoided. D. kept in hospitals.
- We can help reduce the number of AIDS cases by...
A. practicing safe sex. B. learning about AIDS. C. contributing money to AIDS groups. D. getting tested E. all are correct

3b Listen and check your answers.



4 Discuss the questions below with your partner(s).

Listen to your partners' answers and ask at least one follow-up question for each answer.

- At what age should children start sex education?
Listen. Ask a follow-up question.
- Who should teach children about sex and STDs: teachers, parents, or friends?
Listen. Ask a follow-up question.
- How old were you when you learned how women become pregnant?
Listen. Ask a follow-up question.
- Do you think most people in Japan practice safe sex?
Listen. Ask a follow-up question.
- Should students be able to buy condoms in schools?
Listen. Ask a follow-up question.
- Which is better for preventing HIV / AIDS and other STDs: condoms, diaphragms, or sexual abstinence?
Listen. Ask a follow-up question.
- Which is more common for college students, monogamy or promiscuity?
Listen. Ask a follow-up question.
- Why is sharing hypodermic needles and other needles dangerous?
Listen. Ask a follow-up question.
- Do you think that STDs are common in Japan?
Listen. Ask a follow-up question.
- How often is sex necessary to transmit an STD?
Listen. Ask a follow-up question.
- What do you know about the symptoms of various STDs?
Listen. Ask a follow-up question.

If you have time, make your own questions and continue talking about this topic.

5a Make a Plan to Prevent STDs and Teenage Pregnancies in Japan.

- You and your fellow students are on a committee to prevent STDs in your country. Your committee has the power to make laws. Discuss what the government must do.
- In your plan, consider laws, education, community service, the media, media personalities, schools, hospitals, medical testing, etc.
- Be specific.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

- *How can we prevent HIV / AIDS?*
- *Do you have any ideas about educating people or preventing HIV / AIDS?*
- *What do you think about...*
- *It's a great idea, but we must decide the age / the type of media / the type of school.*

Read the example sentences below before starting.

I think that	newspapers	must should ought to	show the total number of...
	the government		have every citizen be tested for...
	high schools		make students study....

5b Write at least five things that the government, the media or schools, etc. must do.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

5c Show your list to another group and discuss your ideas.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

- *That's an unusual / great / wonderful idea.*
- *I like that idea, but I don't think using newspapers would be effective because very few people read newspapers nowadays.*
- *Why would volunteer work with AIDS patients reduce AIDS cases?*
- *Do you really think that the government / schools / parents would _____?*

6 Partner A looks at this crossword puzzle. Partner B looks at page 91.



Half of the words are missing. Use a conversation similar to the examples below to ask your partner for the missing words. Listen and write the words when you know them. Also, explain the words that your partner asks about. Do not look at your partner's page.

Example: Student A asking Student B

A: What does 3 across mean?

B: A disease moves from person to person.

A: I don't understand. Tell me more.

B: I have the flu. I cough. You get the flu. More and more people get the flu. The flu jumps from person to person.

A: The word is "spreads," isn't it?

B: That's right.

A: How do you spell "spreads"?

Example: Student B asking Student A

B: What does 1 down mean?

A: It's one way to not get an STD.

B: I don't know. Tell me more.

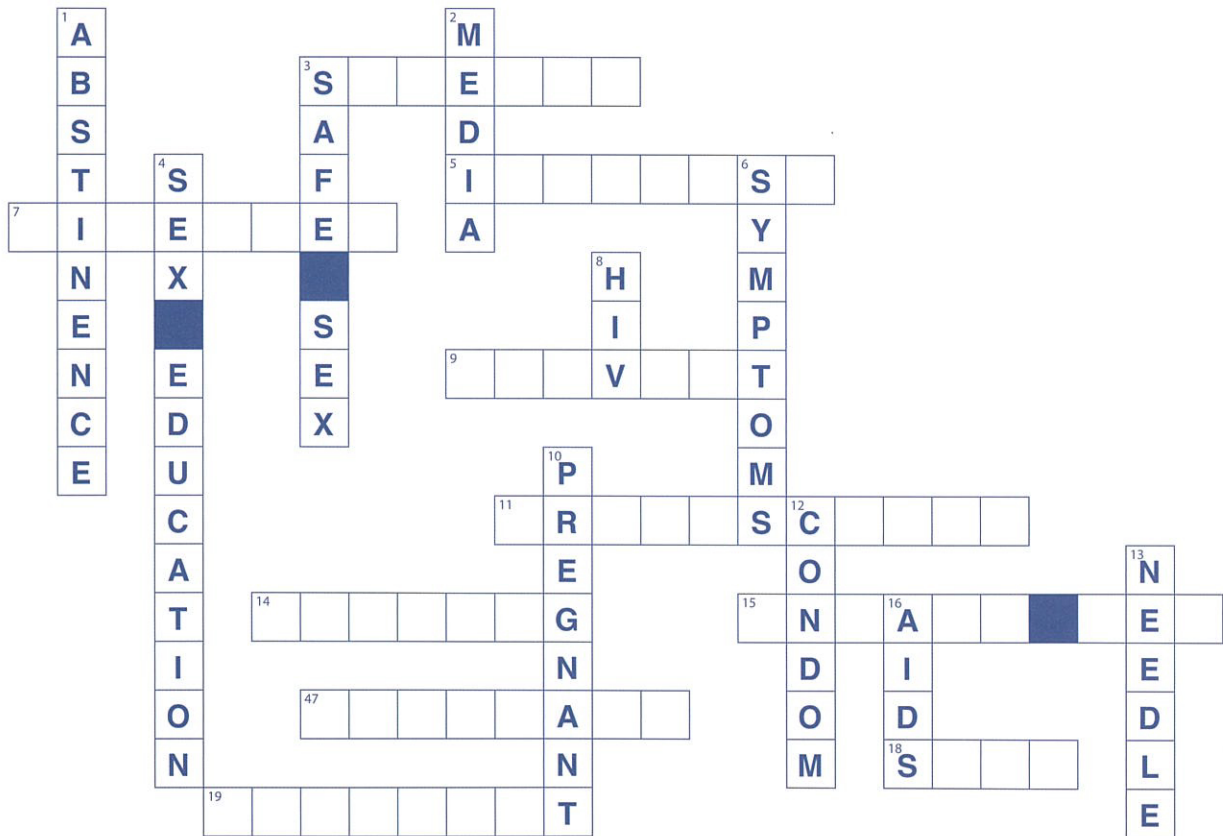
A: It means not having sex.

B: Abstain?

A: Close. Do you know the noun form of abstain?

B: Abstinence.

A: That's right.



- 7a** Role Play: Imagine that one student is a ten-year-old child and the other student is the father or mother. The parent will teach the child about how people are born. The child should listen and ask questions. Start the role play with the dialog below. When finished, change roles and do it again.



Child: Hi Mom / Dad. Can I ask you something?

Mother or Father: Sure. What's up?

Child: Where do babies come from?

Mother or Father: Umm, well, that is a long story. Please sit down...(Continue)

- 7b** Role Play: One student is the young child above who is now a teenager. The other student is a parent. The parent will teach the child how to prevent becoming pregnant and how to prevent getting STDs. The child should listen and ask questions. Start the role play with the dialog below. Change roles and do it again.

Mother or Father: Please sit down. Now that you are a teenager, I want to have a serious talk with you.

Child: What about?

Mother or Father: Well, some people your age are starting to have, umm, sex, and I want to warn you about STDs and becoming pregnant.

Child: What's an STD?

Mother or Father: STD means...(Continue)

- 7c** Role Play: You and your partner are the couple in the picture. The man does not want to use a condom. The woman tries to persuade the man to use a condom. Then, change the role play so that the woman does not want the man to use a condom. The man must persuade the woman to allow him to use a condom. You can start the role play with the dialog below, or you can use your own words and creativity.

Woman: I really love you. You are so special.

Man: You, too.

Woman: This is our first time, and I want us to be safe.

Man: What do you mean by safe?... (Continue)



