

www.**Breaking News English**.com

Ready-to-Use English Lessons by Sean Banville

**"1,000 IDEAS & ACTIVITIES
FOR LANGUAGE TEACHERS"**

www.breakingnewsenglish.com/book.html

**Thousands more free lessons
from Sean's other websites**

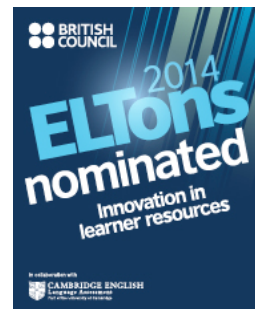
www.freeeslmaterials.com/sean_banville_lessons.html

Level 2

Superbugs that medicine can't kill

3rd May, 2014

<http://www.breakingnewsenglish.com/1405/140503-superbugs-2.html>



Contents

The Reading	2
Matching	3
Listening Gap Fill	4
No Spaces	5
Discussion	6
Writing	7

Please try Levels 0 and 1 (easier) and the 26–page Level 3 (harder).

Twitter



twitter.com/SeanBanville

Facebook



www.facebook.com/pages/BreakingNewsEnglish/155625444452176

Google +



<https://plus.google.com/+SeanBanville>

THE READING

From <http://www.breakingnewsenglish.com/1405/140503-superbugs-2.html>

Horror movies often show superbugs spreading around the world and killing people. The World Health Organisation (WHO) has said this might soon be a reality. The medicines that we use to keep away diseases no longer work. Bugs have developed and become stronger. The WHO said this is a major threat to our health and that nobody is safe. The superbugs can kill people in rich countries and in poorer nations. The WHO looked at data from 114 countries. It found that some antibiotics that worked 30 years ago do not work now. They did not work in about half the people who took them.

A WHO health spokesman, Keiji Fukuda, described a scary future. He said the world is moving towards a "post-antibiotic era". He warned that: "Common infections and minor injuries which have been treatable for decades can once again kill." This means malaria, tuberculosis, and influenza will become killer diseases again. Dr Fukuda warned this was happening globally. He said it was not a regional problem and that it was happening in poor, developing and rich countries. He said: "This is something which is occurring in all countries in the world."

Sources: <http://www.foxnews.com/health/2014/04/30/who-drug-resistant-superbugs-serious-threat-worldwide/>
<http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/824377>
<http://www.who.int/drugresistance/documents/surveillancereport/en/>

MATCHING

From <http://www.breakingnewsenglish.com/1405/140503-superbugs-2.html>

PARAGRAPH ONE:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. this might soon | a. to our health |
| 2. keep | b. 30 years ago |
| 3. a major threat | c. nations |
| 4. nobody is | d. away diseases |
| 5. poorer | e. took them |
| 6. The WHO looked at data | f. be a reality |
| 7. antibiotics that worked | g. from 114 countries |
| 8. about half the people who | h. safe |

PARAGRAPH TWO:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A WHO health | a. problem |
| 2. the world is moving towards a | b. injuries |
| 3. Common infections and minor | c. "post-antibiotic era" |
| 4. malaria, tuberculosis, | d. globally |
| 5. killer | e. spokesman |
| 6. this was happening | f. all countries |
| 7. He said it was not a regional | g. and influenza |
| 8. occurring in | h. diseases |

LISTEN AND FILL IN THE GAPS

From <http://www.breakingnewsenglish.com/1405/140503-superbugs-2.html>

Horror movies often show superbugs (1) _____ world and killing people. The World Health Organisation (WHO) has said this might (2) _____. The medicines that we use to (3) _____ no longer work. Bugs have developed and become stronger. The WHO said this is a major threat to our health and that (4) _____. The superbugs can kill people in rich countries and in poorer nations. The WHO (5) _____ 114 countries. It found that some antibiotics that worked 30 years ago do not work now. They did not work in (6) _____ who took them.

A WHO health spokesman, Keiji Fukuda, (7) _____. He said the world is moving towards a "post-antibiotic era". He warned that: "Common (8) _____ injuries which have been (9) _____ can once again kill." This means malaria, tuberculosis, and influenza will become killer diseases again. Dr Fukuda warned this (10) _____. He said it was not a regional problem and that it was happening in poor, (11) _____ countries. He said: "This is something (12) _____ countries in the world."

PUT A SLASH (/) WHERE THE SPACES ARE

From <http://www.breakingnewsenglish.com/1405/140503-superbugs-2.html>

Horror movies often show superbugs spreading around the world and killing people. The World Health Organisation (WHO) has said this might soon be reality. The medicines that we use to keep away diseases no longer work. Bugs have developed and become stronger. The WHO said this is a major threat to our health and that nobody is safe. These superbugs can kill people in rich countries and in poor nations. The WHO looked at data from 114 countries. It found that some antibiotics that worked 30 years ago do not work now. They did not work in about half the people who took them. A WHO health spokesman, Keiji Fukuda, described a scary future. He said the world is moving towards a "post-antibiotic era". He warned that: "Common infections and minor injuries which have been treatable for decades can once again kill." This means malaria, tuberculosis, and influenza will become killer diseases again. Dr Fukuda warned this was happening globally. He said it was not a regional problem and that it was happening in poor, developing and rich countries. He said: "This is something which is occurring in all countries in the world."

WRITE QUESTIONS & ASK YOUR PARTNER(S)

Student A: Do not show these to your speaking partner(s).

a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

f)

g)

h)

Superbugs that medicine can't kill – 3rd May, 2014
More free lessons at www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com

WRITE QUESTIONS & ASK YOUR PARTNER(S)

Student B: Do not show these to your speaking partner(s).

a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

f)

g)

h)

WRITING

From <http://www.breakingnewsenglish.com/1405/140503-superbugs-2.html>

Write about **superbugs** for 10 minutes. Comment on your partner’s paper.
