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Level 3 – 29th May, 2019

Scientists hope to find cure for snakebites

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<https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1905/190529-snakebite.html>

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

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THE ARTICLE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1905/190529-snakebite.html>

Scientists are hoping to find a universal cure for snakebite. Experts on snakebite venom in India, Kenya, Nigeria, the UK and the USA are working together on a possible cure. They are using the same technology that was used to discover HIV anti-bodies. The scientists are trying to find ways of using human anti-bodies to fight against snake venom. At the moment, snakebite is treated using anti-venom which adapts the actual venom from the snake. Professor Robert Harrison, from the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, said: "We're pursuing what we call the 'next generation' of snakebite therapies, which we hope will be able to treat bites from any snake in Africa or India."

Snakebites kill up to 140,000 people a year. More people die from snakebite than from infectious diseases like rabies or dengue fever. A further 400,000 people suffer life-changing injuries after being bitten by a snake. These injuries include amputations and psychological trauma. There are about 250 types of snake worldwide that have harmful venom. The venom from these snakes is very different, which makes finding anti-venoms very challenging for scientists. Former Secretary-General of the UN, Kofi Annan, describes snakebite as, "the biggest public health crisis you have likely never heard of". However, people who get the right anti-venom have a very high chance of survival.

Sources: <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2019/may/24/scientists-pursue-universal-snakebite-cure-using-hiv-antibody-techniques>
<https://allafrica.com/stories/201905230131.html>
<https://www.dw.com/en/snakebites-kill-at-least-80000-people-per-year-and-probably-more/a-48836235>

WARM-UPS

1. SNAKEBITE: Students walk around the class and talk to other students about Snakebite. 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?

scientists / universal / snakebite / venom / tropical / medicine / generation / cure / infectious / diseases / rabies / injuries / amputations / trauma / challenging / crisis

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

3. CURES: Students A **strongly** believe scientists should find cures for all diseases and medical problems; Students B **strongly** believe otherwise. Change partners again and talk about your conversations.

4. VENOMOUS CREATURES: What do you know about these creatures? What would you do if one was near you? Complete this table with your partner(s). Change partners often and share what you wrote.

	What You Know	What You Would Do
Snakes		
Spiders		
Centipedes		
Scorpions		
Bees and Wasps		
Jellyfish		

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

6. SCARY: Rank these with your partner. Put the scariest things at the top. Change partners often and share your rankings.

- snakes
- spiders
- the dark
- flying
- blood
- heights
- clowns
- dentists

VOCABULARY MATCHING

Paragraph 1

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. universal | a. Changes something to make it suitable for a new use or purpose. |
| 2. venom | b. Be the first to find or see something. |
| 3. discover | c. A poison that animals such as snakes, spiders, and scorpions have. |
| 4. at the moment | d. A stage in the development of a type of product. |
| 5. adapts | e. Of, affecting, or done by all people or things in the world or in a particular group. |
| 6. pursuing | f. Now. |
| 7. generation | g. Trying to reach a goal over a longer period of time. |

Paragraph 2

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 8. infectious | h. A disease from dogs and other mammals that can kill humans. |
| 9. rabies | i. A time of great difficulty, trouble, or danger. |
| 10. amputation | j. Continuing to live or exist, even in difficult circumstances. |
| 11. challenging | k. The act of cutting off an arm or a leg. |
| 12. crisis | l. Correct; most suitable. |
| 13. right | m. Difficult and demanding. |
| 14. survival | n. Easy to spread to other people (like a disease or laughter). |

BEFORE READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1905/190529-snakebite.html>

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

- a. Scientists are trying to find a cure for all snakebites. **T / F**
- b. Scientists on four continents are working on the cure. **T / F**
- c. There is no anti-venom for use with snakebites at the moment. **T / F**
- d. A tropical medicine professor is working on the possible cure. **T / F**
- e. Snakebites kill nearly as many people as rabies. **T / F**
- f. Fewer than 100 types of snake are venomous. **T / F**
- g. All snakes have the same venom. **T / F**
- h. A former leader said snakebite is an unknown public health crisis. **T / F**

2. SYNONYM MATCH: (The words in **bold** are from the news article.)

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. hoping | a. treatments |
| 2. possible | b. working toward |
| 3. treated | c. possibility |
| 4. pursuing | d. catching |
| 5. therapies | e. cured |
| 6. infectious | f. kinds |
| 7. suffer | g. aiming |
| 8. types | h. difficult |
| 9. challenging | i. potential |
| 10. chance | j. experience |

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

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. hoping to find a universal | a. against snake venom |
| 2. technology that was used to discover | b. health crisis |
| 3. using human anti-bodies to fight | c. bites from any snake |
| 4. pursuing what we call the 'next generation' | d. like rabies |
| 5. we hope will be able to treat | e. psychological trauma |
| 6. Snakebites kill up to | f. of snakebite therapies |
| 7. infectious diseases | g. HIV anti-bodies |
| 8. injuries include amputations and | h. of survival |
| 9. the biggest public | i. cure for snakebite |
| 10. have a very high chance | j. 140,000 people a year |

GAP FILL

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1905/190529-snakebite.html>

Scientists are hoping to find a universal (1) _____ for snakebite. Experts on snakebite (2) _____ in India, Kenya, Nigeria, the UK and the USA are working together on a (3) _____ cure. They are using the same technology that was used to discover HIV anti-bodies. The scientists are trying to find (4) _____ of using human anti-bodies to fight against snake venom. At the moment, snakebite is treated using anti-venom which adapts the (5) _____ venom from the snake. Professor Robert Harrison, from the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, said: "We're (6) _____ what we call the 'next (7) _____' of snakebite therapies, which we hope will be able to (8) _____ bites from any snake in Africa or India."

possible
generation
actual
cure
treat
venom
ways
pursuing

Snakebites kill up to 140,000 people a year. More people die from snakebite than from (9) _____ diseases like rabies or dengue fever. A further 400,000 people suffer life-changing (10) _____ after being bitten by a snake. These injuries include amputations and psychological (11) _____. There are about 250 types of snake worldwide that have (12) _____ venom. The venom from these snakes is very different, which makes finding anti-venoms very (13) _____ for scientists. Former Secretary-General of the UN, Kofi Annan, describes snakebite as, "the biggest (14) _____ health crisis you have (15) _____ never heard of". However, people who get the right anti-venom have a very high chance of (16) _____.

trauma
public
injuries
survival
infectious
challenging
likely
harmful

LISTENING – Guess the answers. Listen to check.

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1905/190529-snakebite.html>

- 1) Scientists are hoping to find a _____ for snakebite
 - a. universally cured
 - b. universe all cure
 - c. universal cured
 - d. universal cure
- 2) India, Kenya, Nigeria, the UK and the USA are working together on _____
 - a. a possibility cure
 - b. a passable cure
 - c. a possible cure
 - d. a posse ball cure
- 3) They are using the same technology that was used _____
 - a. to discovery HIV
 - b. to this cover HIV
 - c. to discover HIV
 - d. to discovers HIV
- 4) At the moment, snakebite is treated using anti-venom which _____ venom
 - a. adaptions the actual
 - b. adapts them actual
 - c. adapts the actual
 - d. adapts then actual
- 5) the 'next generation' of snakebite therapies, which we hope will be able _____
 - a. to treatment bites
 - b. to treat bites
 - c. to treaty bites
 - d. to treats bites
- 6) More people die from snakebite than from _____
 - a. infections diseases
 - b. infectious diseases
 - c. infectious disease
 - d. infectiously disease
- 7) A further 400,000 people suffer life-changing injuries _____
 - a. after been biting
 - b. after being bitten
 - c. after bean bitten
 - d. after being biting
- 8) These injuries include amputations and _____
 - a. psychologically trauma
 - b. psychological trauma
 - c. psychologically drama
 - d. psychological traumatic
- 9) which makes finding anti-venoms _____
 - a. very challenge in
 - b. very challenged in
 - c. very challenges in
 - d. very challenging
- 10) people who get the right anti-venom have a very high _____
 - a. charge of survival
 - b. change of survival
 - c. chanced of survival
 - d. chance of survival

LISTENING – Listen and fill in the gaps

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1905/190529-snakebite.html>

Scientists are hoping to find (1) _____ for snakebite. Experts on snakebite venom in India, Kenya, Nigeria, the UK and the USA are working together on a possible cure. They are using the same technology that was (2) _____ HIV anti-bodies. The scientists are trying to find ways of using human anti-bodies to (3) _____ venom. At the moment, snakebite is treated using anti-venom which (4) _____ venom from the snake. Professor Robert Harrison, from the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, said: "We're (5) _____ call the 'next generation' of snakebite therapies, which we hope will be able (6) _____ from any snake in Africa or India."

Snakebites kill up to 140,000 people a year. More people die from snakebite than from (7) _____ rabies or dengue fever. A further 400,000 people suffer life-changing (8) _____ bitten by a snake. These injuries include amputations and psychological trauma. There are about 250 (9) _____ worldwide that have harmful venom. The venom from these snakes is very different, which makes finding anti-venoms very (10) _____. Former Secretary-General of the UN, Kofi Annan, describes snakebite as, "the biggest public health crisis you have (11) _____ of". However, people who get the right anti-venom have a very high (12) _____.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1905/190529-snakebite.html>

1. What kind of cure are scientists trying to find for snakebite?
2. From how many countries are experts working on the cure?
3. What other thing did the technology the scientists are using find?
4. What kind of medicine does Professor Robert Harrison study?
5. What did Professor Robert Harrison say his team is pursuing?
6. How many people do snakebites kill each year?
7. What kind of trauma did the article say snakebite causes?
8. How many types of venomous snake are there?
9. What makes snake venom challenging for scientists looking for a cure?
10. What did Kofi Annan call snakebite?

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1905/190529-snakebite.html>

- 1) What kind of cure are scientists trying to find for snakebite?
 - a) a painless cure
 - b) a cheap cure
 - c) a universal cure
 - d) a quick cure
- 2) From how many countries are experts working on the cure?
 - a) 5
 - b) 6
 - c) 7
 - d) 8
- 3) What other thing did the technology the scientists are using find?
 - a) a new species of snake
 - b) a new snake venom
 - c) a cure for spider bites
 - d) HIV anti-bodies
- 4) What kind of medicine does Professor Robert Harrison study?
 - a) clinical medicine
 - b) tropical medicine
 - c) alternative medicine
 - d) herbal medicine
- 5) What did Professor Robert Harrison say his team is pursuing?
 - a) a cure for all diseases
 - b) a species of snake
 - c) the next generation of snakebite therapies
 - d) a do-it-yourself venom tester
- 6) How many people do snakebites kill each year?
 - a) around 140,000
 - b) up to 140,000
 - c) over 140,000
 - d) exactly 140,000
- 7) What kind of trauma did the article say snakebite causes?
 - a) chronic trauma
 - b) combat-related trauma
 - c) acute trauma
 - d) psychological trauma
- 8) How many types of venomous snake are there?
 - a) about 350
 - b) about 250
 - c) about 200
 - d) about 300
- 9) What makes snake venom challenging for scientists looking for a cure?
 - a) it's all different
 - b) it's dangerous
 - c) it doesn't last long
 - d) it's difficult to find
- 10) What did Kofi Annan call snakebite?
 - a) an 18th-century problem
 - b) painful
 - c) unacceptable
 - d) the biggest public health crisis

ROLE PLAY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1905/190529-snakebite.html>

Role A – Snakes

You think snakes are the scariest things. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their things aren't as scary. Also, tell the others which is the least scary of these (and why): spiders, the dark or the sight of blood.

Role B – Spiders

You think spiders are the scariest things. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their things aren't as scary. Also, tell the others which is the least scary of these (and why): snakes, the dark or the sight of blood.

Role C – The Dark

You think the dark is the scariest thing. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their things aren't as scary. Also, tell the others which is the least scary of these (and why): spiders, snakes or the sight of blood.

Role D – The Sight of Blood

You think the sight of blood is the scariest thing. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their things aren't as scary. Also, tell the others which is the least scary of these (and why): spiders, the dark or snakes.

AFTER READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1905/190529-snakebite.html>

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

snake	bite

- 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">• universal• same• find• actual• next• able	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• more• further• suffer• challenging• describes• high
--	--

SNAKEBITE SURVEY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1905/190529-snakebite.html>

Write five GOOD questions about Snakebite 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.

SNAKEBITE DISCUSSION

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

1. What did you think when you read the headline?
2. What images are in your mind when you hear the word 'snake'?
3. What do you think of snakes?
4. What would you do if you were bitten by a snake?
5. Why are so many people afraid of snakes?
6. How good would it be if scientists found a snakebite cure?
7. What kinds of snakes are there in your country?
8. What snake would you really not like to meet?
9. What do you think snakes are like as pets?
10. What are the good things about snakes?

Scientists hope to find cure for snakebites – 29th May, 2019
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SNAKEBITE DISCUSSION

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

11. Did you like reading this article? Why/not?
12. What do you think of when you hear the word 'bite'?
13. What do you think about what you read?
14. What would you do if you saw a snake right now?
15. How would you help someone with a fear of snakes?
16. Do you have a favourite snake?
17. Do you agree that snakebites are a public health crisis?
18. What three adjectives best describe the word 'snake'?
19. What other venomous creatures do you know of?
20. What questions would you like to ask the scientists?

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 <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1905/190529-snakebite.html>

Scientists are hoping to find a (1) _____ cure for snakebite. Experts on snakebite venom in India, Kenya, Nigeria, the UK and the USA are working together (2) _____ a possible cure. They are using the same technology that was used to discover HIV anti-bodies. The scientists are (3) _____ to find ways of using human anti-bodies to fight against snake venom. At the moment, snakebite is (4) _____ using anti-venom which adapts the (5) _____ venom from the snake. Professor Robert Harrison, from the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, said: "We're pursuing what we (6) _____ the 'next generation' of snakebite therapies, which we hope will be able to treat bites from any snake in Africa or India."

Snakebites kill up to 140,000 people a year. More people die from snakebite than from (7) _____ diseases like rabies or dengue fever. A further 400,000 people suffer life-changing injuries after being (8) _____ by a snake. These injuries include amputations and psychological trauma. There are about 250 types of snake worldwide that have (9) _____ venom. The venom from these snakes is very different, which makes finding anti-venoms very challenging for scientists. (10) _____ Secretary-General of the UN, Kofi Annan, describes snakebite as, "the biggest public health (11) _____ you have likely never heard of". However, people who get the right anti-venom have a very (12) _____ chance of survival.

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

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. | (a) universes | (b) university | (c) universe | (d) universal |
| 2. | (a) in | (b) at | (c) of | (d) on |
| 3. | (a) trial | (b) trying | (c) tried | (d) try |
| 4. | (a) threatened | (b) treaty | (c) treated | (d) treats |
| 5. | (a) activate | (b) actually | (c) actual | (d) acted |
| 6. | (a) call | (b) answer | (c) speak | (d) audio |
| 7. | (a) aired | (b) infectious | (c) consent | (d) powder |
| 8. | (a) bitten | (b) bite | (c) bit | (d) biting |
| 9. | (a) harms | (b) harmful | (c) harmed | (d) harm |
| 10. | (a) Firmer | (b) Farmer | (c) Former | (d) Framer |
| 11. | (a) critics | (b) critical | (c) crisis | (d) crisscross |
| 12. | (a) rise | (b) increase | (c) upper | (d) high |

SPELLING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1905/190529-snakebite.html>

Paragraph 1

1. find a ievnruasl cure
2. xperets on snakebite venom
3. used to iocsvder HIV anti-bodies
4. which adapts the ctuaal venom
5. the next neargteoin
6. snakebite earhpteis

Paragraph 2

7. ftecniouis diseases like rabies
8. suffer life-changing njuriies
9. psychological artuma
10. very aellncighng for scientists
11. the biggest public health riscis
12. have a very high chance of uvsiravl

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1905/190529-snakebite.html>

Number these lines in the correct order.

- () to discover HIV anti-bodies. The scientists are trying to find ways of using human anti-bodies to fight
- () people who get the right anti-venom have a very high chance of survival.
- () said: "We're pursuing what we call the 'next generation' of snakebite therapies,
- (**1**) Scientists are hoping to find a universal cure for snakebite. Experts on snakebite venom in India, Kenya, Nigeria, the UK
- () which we hope will be able to treat bites from any snake in Africa or India."
- () bitten by a snake. These injuries include amputations and psychological trauma. There are about 250 types of snake
- () venom from the snake. Professor Robert Harrison, from the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine,
- () against snake venom. At the moment, snakebite is treated using anti-venom which adapts the actual
- () like rabies or dengue fever. A further 400,000 people suffer life-changing injuries after being
- () worldwide that have harmful venom. The venom from these snakes is very different, which makes finding
- () and the USA are working together on a possible cure. They are using the same technology that was used
- () describes snakebite as, "the biggest public health crisis you have likely never heard of". However,
- () anti-venoms very challenging for scientists. Former Secretary-General of the UN, Kofi Annan,
- () Snakebites kill up to 140,000 people a year. More people die from snakebite than from infectious diseases

PUT THE WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1905/190529-snakebite.html>

1. Scientists to find cure for a snakebite . hope
2. HIV discover was used that to anti-bodies . Technology
3. fight anti-bodies to against Using venom . human snake
4. want therapies . We snakebite of generation the next
5. treat Be to snake . any able bites from
6. than from snakebite die diseases . infectious from More
7. a Life-changing being by injuries bitten after snake .
8. about of snake 250 There worldwide . are types
9. very The venom snakes from different . these is
10. never you've health The crisis biggest of . heard

CIRCLE THE CORRECT WORD (20 PAIRS)

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1905/190529-snakebite.html>

Scientists are *hoping* / *hopping* to find a universal cure for snakebite. Experts *on* / *in* snakebite venom in India, Kenya, Nigeria, the UK and the USA are working together *in* / *on* a possible cure. They are using the same *technological* / *technology* that was used to discover HIV anti-bodies. The scientists are *trying* / *tried* to find ways of using human anti-bodies to fight *against* / *for* snake venom. At the *moment* / *momentum*, snakebite is treated using anti-venom which adapts the *actually* / *actual* venom from the snake. Professor Robert Harrison, from the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, said: "We're *pursues* / *pursuing* what we call the 'next generation' of snakebite therapies, which we hope will be *ability* / *able* to treat bites from any snake in Africa or India."

Snakebites kill *up* / *down* to 140,000 people a year. More people *dead* / *die* from snakebite than from *infection* / *infectious* diseases like rabies or dengue fever. A further 400,000 people suffer life-changing *injury* / *injuries* after being bitten by a snake. These injuries *include* / *inclusive* amputations and psychological trauma. There are about 250 types of snake worldwide that have *harm* / *harmful* venom. The venom from these snakes is very different, which makes finding anti-venoms very *challenging* / *challenge* for scientists. Former Secretary-General of the UN, Kofi Annan, *describes* / *descriptions* snakebite as, "the biggest public health *crisis* / *critics* you have likely never heard of". However, people who get the right anti-venom have a very high chance *of* / *on* survival.

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 <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1905/190529-snakebite.html>

Sc__ ntsts _r_ h_p_n g t_ f_n d _ _n_v_r_s_l c_r_ f_r s_n_k_b_t_. Ex_p_r_t_s _n s_n_k_b_t_ v_n_m _n I_n_d__ , K_n_y_ , N_g_r__ , th_ UK _n_d th_ USA _r_ w_r_k_n_g t_g_t_h_r _n _ p_s_s_b_l_ c_r_. Th_y _r_ _s_n_g th_ s_m_ t_c_h_n_l_g_y th_t w_s _s_d t_ d_s_c_v_r H_I_V _n_t_b_d__ s. Th_ s_c__ ntsts _r_ t_r_y_n_g t_ f_n_d w_y_s _f _s_n_g h_m_n _n_t_b_d__ s t_ f_g_h_t _g__ n_s_t s_n_k_ v_n_m. At t h_ m_m_n_t , s_n_k_b_t_ s t_r__ t_d _s_n_g _n_t_v_n_m w_h_c_h _d_p_t_s th_ _c_t__ l v_n_m f_r_m t h_ s_n_k_. P_r_f_s_s_r R_b_r_t H_r_r_s_n , f_r_m th_ L_v_r_p__ l S_c_h__ l _f T_r_p_c_l M_d_c_n_ , s__ d : " W_'r_ p_r_s__ n_g w_h_t w_ c_l_l th_ 'n_x_t g_n_r_t__ n' _f s_n_k_b_t_ t_h_r_p__ s , w_h_c_h w_ h_p_ w_l_l b__ b_l_ t_ t_r__ t b_t_s f_r_m _n_y s_n_k_ _n A_f_r_c__ r I_n_d__ . "

S_n_k_b_t_s k_l_l _p t_ 140,000 p__ p_l_ _y__ r . M_r_ p__ p_l_ d__ f_r_m s_n_k_b_t_ th_n f_r_m _n_f_c_t__s d_s__ s_s l_k_ r_b__ s _r d_n_g__ f_v_r . A_f_r_t_h_r 400,000 p__ p_l_ s_f_f_r l_f_-c_h_n_g_n_g _n_j_r__ s _f_t_r b__ n_g b_t_t_n b_y _s_n_k_. Th_s_ _n_j_r__ s _n_c_l_d_ _m_p_t_t__ n_s _n_d p_s_y_c_h_l_g_c_l t_r__ m_. Th_r_ _r_ b__ t 250 t_y_p_s _f s_n_k_ w_r_l_d_w_d_ th_t h_v_ h_r_m_f_l_v_n_m . Th_ v_n_m f_r_m th_s_ s_n_k_s _s v_r_y d_f_f_r_n_t , w_h_c_h m_k_s f_n_d_n_g _n_t_-v_n_m_s v_r_y c_h_l_l_n_g_n_g f_r s_c__ ntsts . F_r_m_r S_c_r_t_r_y - G_n_r_l _f th_ U_N , K_f_ A_n_n_n , d_s_c_r_b_s s_n_k_b_t_ s , " th_ b_g_g_s_t p_b_l_c h__ l_t h c_r_s_s y__ h_v_ l_k_l_y n_v_r h__ r_d _f " . H_w_v_r , p__ p_l_ w_h_g_t th_ r_g_h_t _n_t_-v_n_m h_v_ _ v_r_y h_g_h c_h_n_c_ _f s_r_v_v_l .

PUNCTUATE THE TEXT AND ADD CAPITALS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1905/190529-snakebite.html>

scientists are hoping to find a universal cure for snakebite experts on snakebite venom in india kenya nigeria the uk and the usa are working together on a possible cure they are using the same technology that was used to discover hiv anti-bodies the scientists are trying to find ways of using human anti-bodies to fight against snake venom at the moment snakebite is treated using antivenom which adapts the actual venom from the snake professor robert harrison from the liverpool school of tropical medicine said were pursuing what we call the next generation of snakebite therapies which we hope will be able to treat bites from any snake in africa or india

snakebites kill up to 140000 people a year more people die from snakebite than from infectious diseases like rabies or dengue fever a further 400000 people suffer lifechanging injuries after being bitten by a snake these injuries include amputations and psychological trauma there are about 250 types of snake worldwide that have harmful venom the venom from these snakes is very different which makes finding antivenoms very challenging for scientists former secretarygeneral of the un kofi annan describes snakebite as the biggest public health crisis you have likely never heard of however people who get the right antivenom have a very high chance of survival.

PUT A SLASH (/) WHERE THE SPACES ARE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1905/190529-snakebite.html>

Scientists are hoping to find a universal cure for snakebite. Experts on snakebite venom in India, Kenya, Nigeria, the UK and the USA are working together on a possible cure. They are using the same technology that was used to discover HIV anti-bodies. The scientists are trying to find ways of using human anti-bodies to fight against snake venom. At the moment, snakebite is treated using anti-venom which adapts the actual venom from the snake. Professor Robert Harrison, from the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, said: "We're pursuing what we call the 'next generation' of snakebite therapies, which we hope will be able to treat bites from any snake in Africa or India." Snakebites kill up to 140,000 people a year. More people die from snakebite than from infectious diseases like rabies or dengue fever. A further 400,000 people suffer life-changing injuries after being bitten by a snake. These injuries include amputations and psychological trauma. There are about 250 types of snake worldwide that have harmful venom. The venom from these snakes is very different, which makes finding anti-venoms very challenging for scientists. Former Secretary-General of the UN, Kofi Annan, describes snakebite as, "the biggest public health crisis you have likely never heard of". However, people who get the right anti-venom have a very high chance of survival.

ACADEMIC WRITING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1905/190529-snakebite.html>

Scientists must work their hardest to cure anything that can harm us. Discuss.

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 this news story. Share what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

3. SNAKEBITES: Make a poster about snakebites. Show your work to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all have similar things?

4. CURES: Write a magazine article about an increase in cures leading to an increase in overpopulation. Include imaginary interviews with people who are for and against this.

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 snakebites. Ask him/her three questions about Snakebite. Give him/her three of your ideas. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your partner(s) will answer your questions.

ANSWERS

VOCABULARY (p.4)

1. e 2. c 3. b 4. f 5. a 6. g 7. d
8. n 9. h 10. k 11. m 12. i 13. l 14. j

TRUE / FALSE (p.5)

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

SYNONYM MATCH (p.5)

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. hoping | a. aiming |
| 2. possible | b. potential |
| 3. treated | c. cured |
| 4. pursuing | d. working toward |
| 5. therapies | e. treatments |
| 6. infectious | f. catching |
| 7. suffer | g. experience |
| 8. types | h. kinds |
| 9. challenging | i. difficult |
| 10. chance | j. possibility |

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (p.9)

1. A universal cure
2. Five
3. HIV anti-bodies
4. Tropical medicine
5. The next generation of snakebite therapies
6. Up to 140,000
7. Psychological trauma
8. About 250
9. It's all different
10. The biggest public health crisis

WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER (p.20)

1. Scientists hope to find a cure for snakebite.
2. Technology that was used to discover HIV anti-bodies.
3. Using human anti-bodies to fight against snake venom.
4. We want the next generation of snakebite therapies.
5. Be able to treat bites from any snake.
6. More die from snakebite than from infectious diseases.
7. Life-changing injuries after being bitten by a snake.
8. There are about 250 types of snake worldwide.
9. The venom from these snakes is very different.
10. The biggest health crisis you've never heard of.

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ (p.10)

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 ;-)