

Lesson Plans for Student Activities

Lesson 1: What Do You Know About Teens, Drugs, and Disease?

OBJECTIVE To educate students about the connection between drug abuse and blood-borne illnesses, and to test their knowledge of the topic before and after they read the article

NATIONAL SCIENCE

EDUCATION STANDARDS

Life Science; Science in Personal and Social Perspective

WHAT YOU WILL DO

- Before the lesson begins, hold a class discussion based on these questions: “What do you know about AIDS and hepatitis C?” “What do you think puts people at risk for these diseases?” “How might drug abuse be involved?”

- Tell students they are going to see how much they know about HIV, hepatitis C, and the drug-abuse connection. Distribute copies of Student Activity Reproducible 1.

Tell students to write their names on the paper and label it “No. 1.” Then have them answer the questions. Collect and grade the papers.

- Have students read the article, “**Heads Up: Teens, Drug Abuse, and AIDS: The Deadly Connection.**” Next, hold a discussion based on these questions: How are HIV and hepatitis C transmitted? Are teens at risk? How does drug use help spread these diseases?

- Next, tell students it’s time to see how much they’ve increased their knowledge. Give them a second copy of Student Activity Reproducible 1. Tell them to write their names on the paper and label it “No. 2.” When students have finished, collect the papers, score them, and record your data in the Assessment Results below.

- Wrap up the lesson by discussing how students can protect themselves and their friends from AIDS and hepatitis C.

ANSWERS TO REPRODUCIBLE:

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

Lesson 2: Heads Up: The Rising HIV Rates Among Girls and Women

OBJECTIVE Students use scientific data to analyze and draw conclusions about the effects of the worldwide AIDS epidemic on women.

NATIONAL SCIENCE

EDUCATION STANDARDS

Science as Inquiry; Science in Personal and Social Perspective

WHAT YOU WILL DO

- Tell students that an *epidemiologist* is a scientist who studies epidemics. Explain that one important way these scientists learn about epidemics is by examining data that show who is developing a particular illness. Studying these statistics and the way they change over

time helps scientists figure out the best ways to fight epidemics. Generate discussion by asking students: “Why does knowing who gets a disease help epidemiologists formulate plans to fight the illness?”

- Tell students they are now going to look at a table. The table compares the number of HIV infections among girls and women in 10 regions of the world in 2002 and 2004.
- Distribute Reproducible 2. Have students complete the reproducible.
- Wrap up the lesson by asking students: “Why does looking

at statistics on a table or graph make it easier to see patterns?” and “What other information and statistics would help AIDS policy-makers figure out how to fight the epidemic?”

ANSWERS TO REPRODUCIBLE:

1. Sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa and the Middle East, and the Caribbean; 2. South and Southeast Asia; 3. Answers will vary, but may include “Increase AIDS-education programs for young women” and “Institute programs to fight sex discrimination and empower women.”