

GRADE 7-Day 2

OBJECTIVES:

1. Identify the methods of HIV transmission.
2. Identify the methods of prevention of HIV.
3. Describe the stages of HIV infection.

MATERIALS:

1. Video- "AIDS: Answers for Young People". (Churchill Films)
2. Transparencies: "AIDS Answers for Young People", "Stages of HIV/AIDS Infection", "HIV/AIDS Population", and "HIV/AIDS Transmission".
3. Teacher Resource Packet.

PROCEDURE:

1. Review lesson from day one.
2. Introduce the video by asking students to listen for answers to the questions on the transparency "AIDS, Answers for Young People".
3. Show the video "AIDS, Answers for Young People".
4. Class discussion to answer the questions and to clarify the concepts that were presented in the video. Use the transparencies on stages, population, and transmission.
5. Review and summarize the lesson.

"AIDS: Answers For Young People"

How does the video show the immune system being attacked by the HIV?

What are the four body fluids that can transmit HIV?

Why is using a condom not totally safe?

What ways can people prevent the spread of the HIV?

Grade 7 - Day 3

Objectives:

- a. Describe methods of preventing the spread of the HIV virus, including abstinence of sexual activity and drug use, monogamous sexual relationships, and safer sex practices.
- b. Recognize the benefits of abstinence in preventing sexually transmitted diseases, including AIDS.
- c. Distinguish the difference between myth and facts of HIV/AIDS.

Materials:

- a. Transparency: "AIDS, Rank the Risk".
- b. "Myth of Fact" worksheet.
- c. Teacher Resource Sheets, "Safe/Unsafe Behaviors", "Population..."

Procedure:

- a. Review the lesson from day two.
- b. Introduce the lesson emphasizing prevention and risky behaviors, by completing the Rank the Risk form.
- c. Discuss as a class the "HIV/AIDS Rank the Risks" transparency. Review definitely safe, probably safe, and definitely unsafe behaviors as related to HIV transmission.
- d. Student review and summarize the lesson by completing the "Myth or Fact" worksheet.

HIV/AIDS - Rank the Risk

DIRECTIONS:

Rank from 1-10, 1 being the lowest. Who of the following has the greatest or least risk of contracting HIV?

- _____ Someone in class with a person who has AIDS
- _____ Paramedic
- _____ Family members of a person who has AIDS or is HIV positive
- _____ Someone who has multiple sexual partners
- _____ A homosexual practicing unprotected sexual intercourse
- _____ The unborn child of an infected mother
- _____ Nurse
- _____ Prostitute
- _____ Intravenous drug abuser
- _____ Hemophiliac

HIV/AIDS - Rank the Risk

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1 Someone in class with a person who has AIDS

4 Paramedic

2 Family members of a person who has AIDS or is HIV positive

8 Someone who has multiple sexual partners

10 A homosexual practicing unprotected sexual intercourse

7-6 The unborn child of an infected mother

5 Nurse

6-7 Prostitute

9 Intravenous drug abuser

3 Hemophiliac

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- _____ Prostitute
- _____ Intravenous drug abuser
- _____ Hemophiliac

Answer the questions individually, then form a group of three and agree on ranking the items. The class will be brought back together for a large group discussion. Be prepared to defend your group's decisions.

NOTE TO TEACHER:

Purpose: Elicit discussion about risk groups and risk behaviors.

Directions: There is no correct rank. Relative risk depends on risk groups and risk behaviors. This is a process activity; the students would benefit from discussion of the variables. Students may be asked to add characters to the list and challenge others to rank the new variables.

MYTH or FACT WORKSHEET

Read the following statements about HIV/AIDS and decide whether it is a MYTH or FACT. Write the correct answer on the line in front of each statement.

- _____ 1. HIV attacks the immune system.
- _____ 2. You can catch HIV from drinking fountains.
- _____ 3. You can catch HIV by drinking from someone else's glass.
- _____ 4. Nothing can kill HIV, so far, inside the bloodstream.
- _____ 5. You can catch HIV from attending school with a classmate who is infected with HIV.
- _____ 6. HIV can be transmitted through four body fluids.
- _____ 7. You can catch HIV from using toilet seats.
- _____ 8. Tears and saliva have slight traces of HIV.
- _____ 9. No known cases of HIV have been transmitted through tears and saliva.
- _____ 10. AIDS can be prevented.
- _____ 11. You can catch HIV from showers.
- _____ 12. HIV can be transmitted through blood, semen, breast milk and vaginal fluids.
- _____ 13. You can catch HIV from sweat.
- _____ 14. HIV can be transmitted through sexual intercourse.
- _____ 15. HIV can be prevented through abstinence.
- _____ 16. You can catch HIV through kissing on the lips.
- _____ 17. HIV can be transmitted through sharing contaminated needles or syringes.
- _____ 18. You can catch HIV through sneezing.
- _____ 19. Mothers with HIV can transmit it to their babies either before, during or after birth.
- _____ 20. There is no known cure for AIDS.

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- MYTH 2. You can catch HIV from drinking fountains.
- MYTH 3. You can catch HIV by drinking from someone else's glass.
- FACT 4. Nothing can kill HIV, so far, inside the bloodstream.
- MYTH 5. You can catch HIV from attending school with a classmate who is infected with HIV.
- FACT 6. HIV can be transmitted through four body fluids.
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- FACT 8. Tears and saliva have slight traces of HIV.
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- MYTH 11. You can catch HIV from showers.
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- FACT 15. HIV can be prevented through abstinence.
- MYTH 16. You can catch HIV through kissing on the lips.
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- MYTH 18. You can catch HIV through sneezing.
- FACT 19. Mothers with HIV can transmit it to their babies either before, during or after birth.
- FACT 20. There is no known cure for AIDS .

TEACHER RESOURCE SAFE/UNSAFE BEHAVIORS

DEFINITELY SAFE:

(no exchange of semen, vaginal secretions, blood)

Abstinence until marriage
Abstinence from drugs
Touching, hugging, holding
Masturbation
Social kissing (dry)
Donating Blood

PROBABLY SAFE:

(most likely there would be no exchange of semen, vaginal secretions, or blood)

Sexual intercourse with a condom using spermicide containing nonoxyl-9 (as long as the condom is used properly and does not break)
Open mouth kissing (wet) unless either partner has open sores or infection in or around the mouth

DEFINITELY UNSAFE:

(almost certain dangerous exchange of semen, vaginal secretions, or blood)

Sexual intercourse without a condom unless mutually monogamous
Any activity that allows blood-to-blood contact
Intravenous drug use