

## Listening Comprehension

*Прослушайте текст и дайте развернутые ответы на вопросы к нему на русском языке.*

### **AN HIV/AIDS SUCCESS STORY**

Number of people living with HIV/AIDS in 2004: 39.4 million

Deaths from Aids in 2004: 4.9 million

Children (under 15) with Aids by end of 2004: 2.2 million

The West African Republic of Senegal has a population of 10 million (95% Muslim) and there are about 80,000 cases of HIV/AIDS in the country. It seems like a large number but in fact, at about 2% of the population, it's very low in comparison to other countries. And this percentage rate has not increased for the last ten years. The United Nations recognises this success and has named Senegal, the Philippines, Thailand, and Uganda, as countries which have done the most to fight HIV/AIDS.

#### ***How has Senegal achieved this?***

The political stability of the country over the past few decades has been an important factor. But what other things may have contributed to this success story?

#### ***Social and religious values***

There is no doubt that social and religious values are an important factor. The Senegalese culture is traditional and religious belief is strong. This means that there is less sexual activity outside of marriage than in many societies. And many young people still believe in the traditional values of no sex before marriage and being faithful to your husband or wife.

#### ***Breaking the silence***

Many nations in the world have strong religious and social values, but the Senegalese government decided early on that the subject of HIV/AIDS must be discussed openly. Political, religious and community leaders could not treat it as a taboo subject. This wasn't easy. Speaking openly about the use of condoms means accepting that people may have sex outside of marriage. Religious leaders spoke about HIV/AIDS and condoms in the mosques. They still talked about sexual abstinence and fidelity as the best way to avoid becoming infected, but they also recommended condoms for those people who were not going to abstain from sex.

#### ***The National Plan***

The National Plan to Fight HIV/AIDS was already in operation in 1987, less than a year after the first cases were diagnosed in Senegal. Its aim was information, education and prevention and it was the first such campaign in Africa. A compulsory class was introduced into the national curriculum in schools. Private companies were encouraged to hold classes for their workers. The government gave the campaign strong support and a regular budget and the religious leaders became strong supporters too. Senegal has a long tradition of local community organisations and there were marches and workshops all over the country. High-risk groups such as sex workers, soldiers and lorry drivers were specially targeted. Women were particularly important in this process. Senegal recognised that women need more than education and condoms. They need to have the economic and social power to say 'No' to unprotected sex. Many young, popular musicians also became involved in the campaign reaching young people all over the country.

- 1) *Какие страны добились наибольших успехов в борьбе со СПИДом и ВИЧ-инфекцией?*
- 2) *Какая часть населения Синегала заражена СПИДом / ВИЧ-инфекцией?*
- 3) *Какой фактор в первую очередь способствовал достижению успехов в борьбе со СПИДом и ВИЧ-инфекцией в Синегале?*
- 4) *Какова роль социальных и религиозных ценностей в борьбе со СПИДом / ВИЧ-инфекцией?*
- 5) *Какой вклад в решение проблемы внесли религиозные, общественные и политические деятели?*
- 6) *Какие меры были предприняты после вступления в силу Национальной программы по борьбе со СПИДом и ВИЧ-инфекцией?*
- 7) *Какие слои населения Синегала относятся к группе риска заражения СПИДом и ВИЧ-инфекцией?*
- 8) *Почему женщины нуждаются в большей социальной и экономической независимости?*