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Level 3 – 16th October 2025

Drug-resistant superbugs spreading, says WHO

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<https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2510/251016-drug-resistant-superbugs.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/2510/251016-drug-resistant-superbugs.html>

The World Health Organization (WHO) has warned about the spread of superbugs that are resistant to drugs. The WHO said researchers tested many bugs in laboratories. The researchers said 1 in 6 (around 17 per cent) of the bugs they tested was drug-resistant. The antibiotics did not kill the bacteria. Many of the drugs have been life-saving for many years. This could bring new risks to our health. Cuts and common infections could be deadly in the future because the antibiotics will no longer kill bacteria. The WHO said: "These findings are deeply concerning." It added: "As antibiotic resistance continues to rise...we're putting lives at risk."

The WHO conducted a large study on superbugs. It looked at data from over 100 countries. Drug resistance is highest in Southeast Asian and Eastern Mediterranean countries. There, 1 in 3 reported infections was resistant. In Africa, 1 in 5 infections was resistant. The study found that bugs were becoming drug-resistant faster than researchers could create new drugs. More and more bugs are becoming resistant to modern medicines. The WHO said between 2018 and 2023, drug resistance increased in over 40 per cent of the bacteria it tested. An additional worry is that there is not enough testing being done to create new, effective drugs. The WHO said this will be a big "future threat".

Sources: <https://www.who.int/news/item/13-10-2025-who-warns-of-widespread-resistance-to-common-antibiotics-worldwide>
<https://www.cbsnews.com/news/superbugs-drug-resistant-spread-surging-who/>
<https://www.reuters.com/business/healthcare-pharmaceuticals/who-warns-surging-levels-antibiotic-resistance-2025-10-13/>

WARM-UPS

1. SUPERBUGS: Students walk around the class and talk to other students about superbugs. 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?

WHO / superbugs / bugs / antibiotics / bacteria / drugs / life-saving / the future / risk study / data / infections / researchers / modern medicines / worry / a big future threat

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

3. DANGER: Students A **strongly** believe superbugs are a bigger danger than nuclear weapons; Students B **strongly** believe the opposite. Change partners again and talk about your conversations.

4. AVOID CATCHING BUGS: How useful are these ways of catching bugs? Complete this table with your partner(s). Change partners often and share what you wrote.

	Usefulness	Do You Do This?	Why (Not)?
Hand washing			
Avoid touching your face			
Use insect repellent			
Get vaccinated			
Clean surfaces and handles			
Wear a mask			

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

6. STAYING HEALTHY: Rank these with your partner. Put the best ways to stay healthy at the top. Change partners often and share your rankings.

- Eat well
- Exercise
- Sleep a lot
- Meditate
- No drinking and smoking
- Health checks
- Being in nature
- Laugh

VOCABULARY MATCHING

Paragraph 1

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. spread (verb) | a. Very small living things that can cause illness. |
| 2. resistant | b. Things people take to help them get better when they are sick. |
| 3. drugs | c. Not easily harmed, changed, or killed by something. |
| 4. laboratory | d. Making people feel worried. |
| 5. bacteria | e. Move and reach more people or places. |
| 6. infection | f. A place where scientists work and do tests. |
| 7. concerning | g. When harmful bacteria or viruses enter the body and make someone sick. |

Paragraph 2

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 8. conducted | h. Became larger in number, amount, or size. |
| 9. data | i. Working well and producing the result you want. |
| 10. create | j. Extra; more than what was before. |
| 11. increased | k. Information or facts that are collected and used for study. |
| 12. additional | l. Something that can cause harm or danger. |
| 13. effective | m. Did or carried out an activity, like a study or test. |
| 14. threat | n. Make something new. |

BEFORE READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2510/251016-drug-resistant-superbugs.html>

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

1. The WHO said superbugs have spread to every country in the world. **T / F**
2. The WHO said around 17 per cent of people have caught a superbug. **T / F**
3. The WHO said cuts could kill us because antibiotics won't work. **T / F**
4. The WHO is very worried about the findings of the study. **T / F**
5. Researchers looked at data from more than 100 countries. **T / F**
6. The country with the highest drug-resistant bugs is in South America. **T / F**
7. Bugs are becoming drug resistant faster than we can make new drugs. **T / F**
8. There is more than enough testing going on around the world. **T / F**

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

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. spread | a. make |
| 2. resistant | b. ordinary |
| 3. common | c. goes on |
| 4. findings | d. information |
| 5. continues | e. extra |
| 6. data | f. conclusion |
| 7. create | g. increase |
| 8. medicines | h. danger |
| 9. additional | i. drugs |
| 10. threat | j. immune |

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

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. researchers tested many bugs in | a. be deadly |
| 2. the drugs have been life- | b. create new drugs |
| 3. Cuts and common infections could | c. at risk |
| 4. These findings are deeply | d. study on superbugs |
| 5. we're putting lives | e. saving for many years |
| 6. The WHO conducted a large | f. being done |
| 7. It looked at data | g. concerning |
| 8. faster than researchers could | h. medicines |
| 9. bugs are becoming resistant to modern | i. laboratories |
| 10. there is not enough testing | j. from over 100 countries |

GAP FILL

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2510/251016-drug-resistant-superbugs.html>

The World Health Organization (WHO) has
(1) _____ about the spread of superbugs that are
resistant to drugs. The WHO said researchers tested many bugs in
(2) _____. The researchers said 1 in 6 (around
17 per cent) of the bugs they tested was drug-resistant. The
antibiotics did not (3) _____ the bacteria. Many
of the drugs have been life-(4) _____ for many
years. This could bring new risks to our health. Cuts and
(5) _____ infections could be deadly in the future
because the antibiotics will no (6) _____ kill
bacteria. The WHO said: "These findings are
(7) _____ concerning." It added: "As antibiotic
resistance continues to rise...we're putting lives at
(8) _____."

The WHO conducted a large (9) _____ on
superbugs. It looked at data from over 100 countries. Drug
resistance is (10) _____ in Southeast Asian and
Eastern Mediterranean countries. There, 1 in 3 reported
(11) _____ was resistant. In Africa, 1 in 5
infections was resistant. The study found that bugs were becoming
drug-resistant (12) _____ than researchers could
create new drugs. More and more bugs are becoming resistant to
(13) _____ medicines. The WHO said between
2018 and 2023, drug resistance (14) _____ in
over 40 per cent of the bacteria it tested. An additional worry is
that there is not (15) _____ testing being done to
create new, effective drugs. The WHO said this will be a big
"future (16) _____".

longer
risk
warned
saving
deeply
laboratories
common
kill

infections
enough
study
modern
threat
highest
faster
increased

LISTENING – Guess the answers. Listen to check.

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2510/251016-drug-resistant-superbugs.html>

- 1) WHO has warned about the spread of superbugs that are _____
 - a. resistance two drugs
 - b. resistant too drugs
 - c. resistance to drugs
 - d. resistant to drugs
- 2) The WHO said researchers tested many _____
 - a. bugs in lavatories
 - b. bugs sin laboratories
 - c. bugs in laboratories
 - d. bugs in laboratory
- 3) infections could be deadly in the future because the antibiotics will no _____
 - a. longer dead bacteria
 - b. longer kill bacteria
 - c. longer die bacteria
 - d. longer death bacteria
- 4) The WHO said: "These findings _____"
 - a. are deeply concerning
 - b. be deeply concerning
 - c. are deep concerning
 - d. are deeply concerned
- 5) As antibiotic resistance continues to rise we're putting _____
 - a. lives at risky
 - b. lives at risk
 - c. lives at risks
 - d. lives at risked
- 6) The WHO conducted a large _____
 - a. study in superbugs
 - b. study on superbugs
 - c. study yon superbugs
 - d. studied on superbugs
- 7) More and more bugs are becoming resistant _____
 - a. to modem medicines
 - b. too modern medicines
 - c. two modern medicines
 - d. to modern medicines
- 8) drug resistance increased in over 40 per cent of the _____
 - a. bacteria it test
 - b. bacteria it testing
 - c. bacteria it tested
 - d. bacteria it test it
- 9) there is not enough testing being done to create _____
 - a. new, affective drugs
 - b. new, effective drugs
 - c. new, effect hive drugs
 - d. news, effective drugs
- 10) The WHO said this will be a _____
 - a. big future threat
 - b. big future treat
 - c. big future threaten
 - d. big future tread

LISTENING – Listen and fill in the gaps

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2510/251016-drug-resistant-superbugs.html>

The World Health Organization (WHO) has warned about (1) _____ superbugs that are resistant to drugs. The WHO said researchers (2) _____ in laboratories. The researchers said 1 in 6 (around 17 per cent) of the bugs (3) _____ drug-resistant. The antibiotics did not kill the bacteria. Many of the drugs have been life-saving for many years. This could (4) _____ to our health. Cuts and common infections could be deadly in the future because the antibiotics will no (5) _____. The WHO said: "These findings are deeply concerning." It added: "As antibiotic resistance continues to rise...we're putting (6) _____."

The WHO (7) _____ study on superbugs. It looked at data from over 100 countries. Drug resistance (8) _____ Southeast Asian and Eastern Mediterranean countries. There, 1 in 3 reported infections was resistant. In Africa, 1 in 5 infections was resistant. The study found that bugs were becoming drug-resistant faster than researchers could (9) _____. More and more bugs are becoming resistant (10) _____. The WHO said between 2018 and 2023, drug resistance (11) _____ 40 per cent of the bacteria it tested. An additional worry is that there is not enough testing being done to create new, effective drugs. The WHO said this will be a (12) _____.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2510/251016-drug-resistant-superbugs.html>

1. Where did researchers test many bugs?
2. How many of the bugs that were tested were drug-resistant?
3. What have drugs been saving for many years?
4. What could be deadly in the future?
5. What did the WHO say a rise in antibiotic resistance could put at risk?
6. Where is drug resistance highest besides the Eastern Mediterranean?
7. How many reported infections were drug resistant in Africa?
8. What are more and more bugs becoming resistant to?
9. When did drug resistance increase by over 40 per cent?
10. What is not happening enough?

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2510/251016-drug-resistant-superbugs.html>

- 1) Where did researchers test many bugs?
 - a) at the WHO
 - b) in Europe
 - c) in laboratories
 - d) in secret clinics
- 2) How many of the bugs that were tested were drug-resistant?
 - a) one in six
 - b) one in five
 - c) one in four
 - d) one in three
- 3) What have drugs been saving for many years?
 - a) time
 - b) lives
 - c) wildlife
 - d) money
- 4) What could be deadly in the future?
 - a) water
 - b) pandemics
 - c) the air we breathe
 - d) cuts and common infections
- 5) What did the WHO say a rise in antibiotic resistance could put at risk?
 - a) jobs
 - b) vaccines
 - c) lives
 - d) doctors' jobs
- 6) Where is drug resistance highest besides the Eastern Mediterranean?
 - a) Europe
 - b) Southeast Asia
 - c) South America
 - d) Africa
- 7) How many reported infections were drug resistant in Africa?
 - a) one in eight
 - b) one in seven
 - c) one in six
 - d) one in five
- 8) What are more and more bugs becoming resistant to?
 - a) herbal medicine
 - b) modern medicine
 - c) heat
 - d) modern technology
- 9) When did drug resistance increase by over 40 per cent?
 - a) between 2017 and 2023
 - b) between 2018 and 2023
 - c) between 2018 and 2022
 - d) between 2017 and 2022
- 10) What is not happening enough?
 - a) testing
 - b) investment
 - c) training
 - d) making drugs

ROLE PLAY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2510/251016-drug-resistant-superbugs.html>

Role A – Eating Well

You think eating well is the best way to stay healthy. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their ways aren't as good. Also, tell the others which is the least effective of these (and why): exercising, sleeping a lot or being in nature.

Role B – Exercising

You think exercising is the best way to stay healthy. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their ways aren't as good. Also, tell the others which is the least effective of these (and why): eating well, sleeping a lot or being in nature.

Role C – Sleeping a Lot

You think sleeping a lot is the best way to stay healthy. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their ways aren't as good. Also, tell the others which is the least effective of these (and why): exercising, eating well or being in nature.

Role D – Being in Nature

You think being in nature is the best way to stay healthy. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their ways aren't as good. Also, tell the others which is the least effective of these (and why): exercising, sleeping a lot or eating well.

AFTER READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2510/251016-drug-resistant-superbugs.html>

1. WORD SEARCH: Look online / in your dictionary to find collocates, information on, synonyms for... the words 'drugs' and 'superbugs'.

drugs	superbugs

- 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:

• warned • laboratories • kill • bring • longer • rise	• large • highest • reported • new • worry • big
--	--

SUPERBUGS SURVEY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2510/251016-drug-resistant-superbugs.html>

Write five GOOD questions about superbugs 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.

SUPERBUGS 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 'superbug'?
3. How worried are you about bugs?
4. What do you do to avoid bugs?
5. What do you know about antibiotics?
6. How often do you take drugs?
7. What lifestyle changes can we make to keep healthy?
8. How often do you cut yourself?
9. What new risks to our health do you know of?
10. What advice do you have for the researchers?

Drug-resistant superbugs spreading, says WHO – 16th October 2025
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SUPERBUGS 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 'drug'?
13. What do you think about what you read?
14. How often do you get ill?
15. How can we stop superbugs spreading?
16. What happens if drugs no longer kill bacteria?
17. What things in the world are more worrying than superbugs?
18. Why are scientists not testing enough new drugs?
19. What threats might there be to our health in the future?
20. What questions would you like to ask the researchers?

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/2510/251016-drug-resistant-superbugs.html>

The World Health Organization (WHO) has (1) _____ about the spread of superbugs that are resistant (2) _____ drugs. The WHO said researchers tested many bugs in laboratories. The researchers said 1 in 6 (around 17 per cent) of the bugs they tested was drug-resistant. The antibiotics did not (3) _____ the bacteria. Many of the drugs have been life-saving for many years. This could (4) _____ new risks to our health. Cuts and common infections could be deadly (5) _____ the future because the antibiotics will no longer kill bacteria. The WHO said: "These findings are deeply concerning." It added: "As antibiotic resistance continues to rise...we're putting lives (6) _____ risk."

The WHO conducted a large study on superbugs. It looked at data (7) _____ over 100 countries. Drug resistance is (8) _____ in Southeast Asian and Eastern Mediterranean countries. There, 1 in 3 reported infections was resistant. In Africa, 1 in 5 infections was resistant. The study found that bugs were (9) _____ drug-resistant faster than researchers could create new drugs. More and more bugs are becoming resistant to modern medicines. The WHO said between 2018 and 2023, drug resistance (10) _____ in over 40 per cent of the bacteria it tested. An additional (11) _____ is that there is not enough testing being done to create new, effective drugs. The WHO said this will be a big "future (12) _____".

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

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. | (a) warmed | (b) warming | (c) warned | (d) warning |
| 2. | (a) to | (b) of | (c) by | (d) at |
| 3. | (a) kill | (b) die | (c) death | (d) dead |
| 4. | (a) bring | (b) cure | (c) go | (d) come |
| 5. | (a) of | (b) on | (c) at | (d) in |
| 6. | (a) by | (b) to | (c) on | (d) at |
| 7. | (a) from | (b) where | (c) this | (d) up |
| 8. | (a) height | (b) highs | (c) heighten | (d) highest |
| 9. | (a) becoming | (b) become | (c) became | (d) becomes |
| 10. | (a) increase | (b) increased | (c) increases | (d) increasing |
| 11. | (a) worrying | (b) worry | (c) worried | (d) worries |
| 12. | (a) threat | (b) threaten | (c) treat | (d) threats |

SPELLING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2510/251016-drug-resistant-superbugs.html>

Paragraph 1

1. warned about the paerds of superbugs
2. tested many bugs in lbtsoareroia
3. The itostcbaiin did not kill
4. common fotnniscei
5. no longer kill raeticab
6. These findings are deeply ccenirnogn

Paragraph 2

7. The WHO ncdecduo a large study
8. eaetcr new drugs
9. resistant to modern iidsnmece
10. an itnaalddio worry
11. create new, tfefvicee drugs
12. this will be a big future terhta

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2510/251016-drug-resistant-superbugs.html>

Number these lines in the correct order.

- () "As antibiotic resistance continues to rise...we're putting lives at risk."
- () 6 (around 17 per cent) of the bugs they tested was drug-resistant. The antibiotics did not kill the
- () bacteria. Many of the drugs have been life-saving for many years. This could bring new risks to our
- () becoming drug-resistant faster than researchers could create new drugs. More and more bugs are becoming resistant to
- () health. Cuts and common infections could be deadly in the future because the antibiotics will no longer
- () in Southeast Asian and Eastern Mediterranean countries. There, 1 in 3 reported infections was
- () kill bacteria. The WHO said: "These findings are deeply concerning." It added:
- () modern medicines. The WHO said between 2018 and 2023, drug resistance increased in over 40 per cent
- () new, effective drugs. The WHO said this will be a big "future threat".
- () of the bacteria it tested. An additional worry is that there is not enough testing being done to create
- () resistant. In Africa, 1 in 5 infections was resistant. The study found that bugs were
- () The WHO conducted a large study on superbugs. It looked at data from over 100 countries. Drug resistance is highest
- (**1**) The World Health Organization (WHO) has warned about the spread of superbugs that are resistant
- () to drugs. The WHO said its researchers tested many bugs in laboratories. The researchers said 1 in

PUT THE WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2510/251016-drug-resistant-superbugs.html>

1. has It about warned spread the superbugs of .
2. It researchers said many tested in bugs laboratories .
3. antibiotics The not did the kill bacteria .
4. could This new bring to risks health our .
5. Common could infections deadly be the in future .
6. WHO The a conducted study large superbugs on .
7. It at looked from data 100 over countries .
8. study The that found were bugs drug-resistant becoming .
9. There not is testing enough done being .
10. It this said be will future a threat .

CIRCLE THE CORRECT WORD (20 PAIRS)

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2510/251016-drug-resistant-superbugs.html>

The World Health Organization (WHO) has *warmed* / *warned* about the spread of superbugs that are *resistant* / *resist* to drugs. The WHO said researchers tested *much* / *many* bugs in laboratories. The researchers said 1 in 6 (around 17 per cent) *of* / *on* the bugs they tested was drug-resistant. The antibiotics did not *kill* / *die* the bacteria. Many of the drugs have been life-saving for *many* / *any* years. This could bring new *risky* / *risks* to our health. Cuts and common infections could be deadly in the future because the antibiotics will no *shorter* / *longer* kill bacteria. The WHO said: "These findings are deeply *concern* / *concerning*." It added: "As antibiotic resistance continues to rise...we're putting lives *on* / *at* risk."

The WHO conducted a large study *in* / *on* superbugs. It looked at data from *over* / *more* 100 countries. Drug resistance is highest in Southeast Asian and Eastern Mediterranean *country* / *countries*. There, 1 in 3 reported infections was resistant. In Africa, 1 in 5 infections was resistant. The study *find* / *found* that bugs were becoming drug-resistant faster *than* / *what* researchers could create new drugs. More and more bugs are becoming resistant to modern *medics* / *medicines*. The WHO said between 2018 and 2023, drug resistance increased *on* / *in* over 40 per cent of the bacteria it tested. An *additional* / *add* worry is that there is not enough testing being *done* / *doing* to create new, effective drugs. The WHO said this will be a big "future *threat* / *treat*".

Talk about the connection between each pair of words in italics, and why the correct word is correct. Look up the definition of new words.

INSERT THE VOWELS (a, e, i, o, u)

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2510/251016-drug-resistant-superbugs.html>

Th_ W_rld H__lth _rg_n_z_t__n (WH_) h_s w_rn_d
_b__t th_ spr__d _f s_p_rb_gs th_t _r_ r_s_st_nt t_
dr_gs. Th_ WH_ s__d r_s__rch_rs t_st_d m_ny b_gs _n
l_b_r_t_r__s. Th_ r_s__rch_rs s__d 1 _n 6 (_r__nd 17
p_r c_nt) _f th_ b_gs th_y t_st_d w_s dr_g-r_s_st_nt.
Th_ _nt_b__t_cs d_d n_t k_ll th_ b_ct_r__. M_ny _f
th_ dr_gs h_v_ b__n l_f_-s_v_ng f_r m_ny y__rs. Th_s
c__ld br_ng n_w r_sks t_ __r h__lth. C_ts _nd
c_mm_n _nf_ct__ns c__ld b_ d__dly _n th_ f_t_r_
b_c__s_ th_ _nt_b__t_cs w_ll n_ l_ng_r k_ll b_ct_r__.
Th_ WH_ s__d: "Th_s_ f_nd_ngs _r_ d__ply
c_nc_rn_ng." _t _dd_d: "_s _nt_b__t_c r_s_st_nc_
c_nt_n__s t_ r_s_...w'r_ p_tt_ng l_v_s _t r_sk."

Th_ WH_ c_nd_ct_d _ l_rg_ st_dy _n s_p_rb_gs. _t
l__k_d _t d_t_ fr_m _v_r 100 c__ntr__s. Dr_g
r_s_st_nc_ _s h_gh_st _n S__th__st _s__n _nd __st_rn
M_d_t_rr_n__n c__ntr__s. Th_r_, 1 _n 3 r_p_rtd
_nf_ct__ns w_s r_s_st_nt. _n _fr_c_, 1 _n 5
_nf_ct__ns w_s r_s_st_nt. Th_ st_dy f__nd th_t b_gs
w_r_ b_c_m_ng dr_g-r_s_st_nt f_st_r th_n r_s__rch_rs
c__ld cr__t_ n_w dr_gs. M_r_ _nd m_r_ b_gs _r_
b_c_m_ng r_s_st_nt t_ m_d_rn m_d_c_n_s. Th_ WH_
s__d b_tw__n 2018 _nd 2023, dr_g r_s_st_nc_
_ncr__s_d _n _v_r 40 p_r c_nt _f th_ b_ct_r__ _t
t_st_d. _n _dd_t__n_l w_rry _s th_t th_r_ _s n_t
_n__gh t_st_ng b__ng d_n_ t_ cr__t_ n_w, _ff_ct_v_
dr_gs. Th_ WH_ s__d th_s w_ll b_ _ b_g "f_t_r_
thr__t".

PUNCTUATE THE TEXT AND ADD CAPITALS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2510/251016-drug-resistant-superbugs.html>

the world health organization who has warned about the spread of superbugs that are resistant to drugs the who said researchers tested many bugs in laboratories the researchers said 1 in 6 around 17 per cent of the bugs they tested was drugresistant the antibiotics did not kill the bacteria many of the drugs have been lifesaving for many years this could bring new risks to our health cuts and common infections could be deadly in the future because the antibiotics will no longer kill bacteria the who said these findings are deeply concerning it added as antibiotic resistance continues to rise were putting lives at risk

the who conducted a large study on superbugs it looked at data from over 100 countries drug resistance is highest in southeast asian and eastern mediterranean countries there 1 in 3 reported infections was resistant in africa 1 in 5 infections was resistant the study found that bugs were becoming drugresistant faster than researchers could create new drugs more and more bugs are becoming resistant to modern medicines the who said between 2018 and 2023 drug resistance increased in over 40 per cent of the bacteria it tested an additional worry is that there is not enough testing being done to create new effective drugs the who said this will be a big future threat

PUT A SLASH (/) WHERE THE SPACES ARE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2510/251016-drug-resistant-superbugs.html>

TheWorldHealthOrganization(WHO)haswarnedaboutthespreadofsuperbugsthatareresistanttodrugs.TheWHOsaidresearcherstestedmanybugsinlaboratories.Theresearcherssaid1in6(around17percent)ofthebugstheytestedwasdrug-resistant.Theantibioticsdidnotkillthebacteria.Manyofthedrugshavebeenlife-savingformanyyears.This couldbringnewriskstoourhealth.Cutsandcommoninfections couldbe deadlyinthefuturebecausetheantibioticswillnolongerkillbacteria.TheWHOsaid:"Thesefindingsaredeeplyconcerning."Itadded:"Asantibioticresistancecontinuestorise...we'reputtinglivesatrisk."TheWHO conductedalargestudyonsuperbugs.Itlookedatdatafromover100countries.DrugresistanceishighestinSoutheastAsianandEasternMediterranean countries.There,1in3reportedinfectionswasresistant.InAfrica,1in5infectionswasresistant.Thestudyfoundthatbugswerebecomingdrug-resistantfasterthanresearcherscouldcreatenewdrugs.Moreandmorebug sarebecomingresistanttomodernmedicines.TheWHO saidbetween2018and2023,drugresistanceincreasedinover40percentofthebacteriait tested.Anadditionalworryisthatthereisnotenoughtestingbeingdonetocreatenew,effectivedrugs.TheWHO saidthiswillbeabig"futurethreat".

FREE WRITING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2510/251016-drug-resistant-superbugs.html>

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

[illegible]

ACADEMIC WRITING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2510/251016-drug-resistant-superbugs.html>

Governments should spend money on creating drugs, not weapons. Discuss.

[illegible]

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

4. NO WEAPONS: Write a magazine article about superbugs. 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 superbugs. Ask him/her three questions about superbugs. 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. m 9. k 10. n 11. h 12. j 13. i 14. l

TRUE / FALSE (p.5)

- 1 F 2 F 3 T 4 T 5 T 6 F 7 T 8 F

SYNONYM MATCH (p.5)

1. g	2. j	3. b	4. f	5. c
6. d	7. a	8. i	9. e	10. h

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (p.9)

- In laboratories
- One in six (around 17 per cent)
- Lives
- Cuts and common infections
- Lives
- Southeast Asia
- One in five
- Modern medicines
- Between 2018 and 2023
- Testing

WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER (p.19)

- It has warned about the spread of superbugs.
- It said researchers tested many bugs in laboratories.
- The antibiotics did not kill the bacteria.
- This could bring new risks to our health.
- Common infections could be deadly in the future.
- The WHO conducted a large study on superbugs.
- It looked at data from over 100 countries.
- The study found that bugs were becoming drug-resistant.
- There is not enough testing being done.
- It said this will be a future threat.

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ (p.10)

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

ALL OTHER EXERCISES

Please check for yourself by looking at the Article on page 2.
(It's good for your English ;-)