

A What is HIV/AIDS?

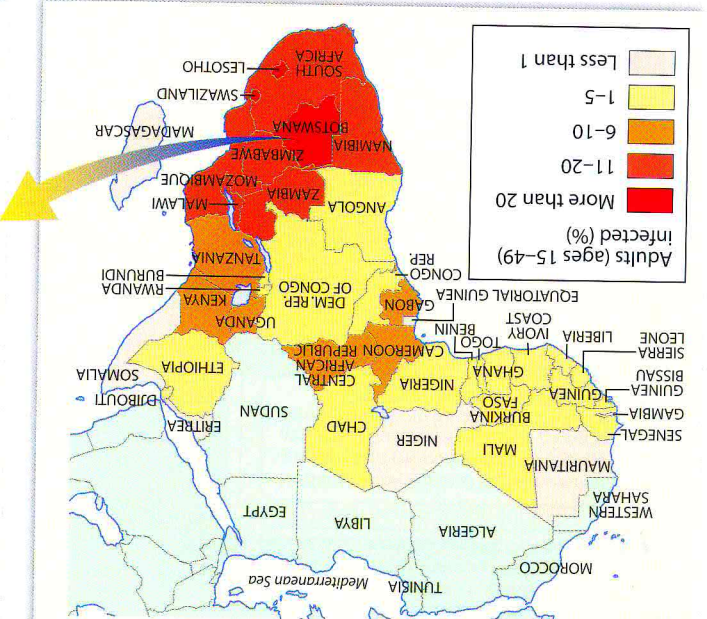
The Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a sexually transmitted infection (STI) – a virus that attacks the body's immune system. The virus attacks special cells found in blood which help immunity. Once these cells stop working the immune system stops working. With no immunity a person can develop a serious infection. Once diagnosed the virus will stay with the person for life. **Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)** is a term used to describe later stages of HIV when the immune system has stopped working. At the moment there is no cure.

Task 1

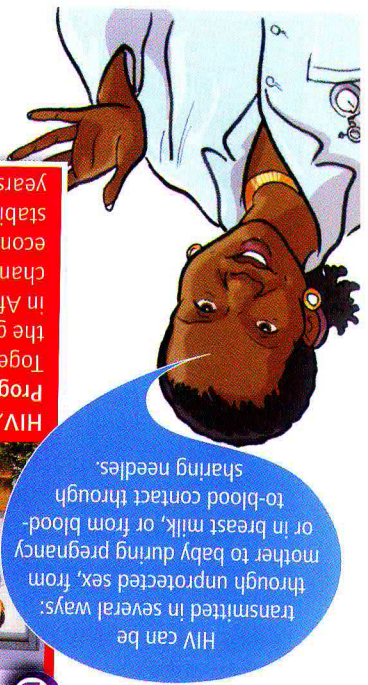
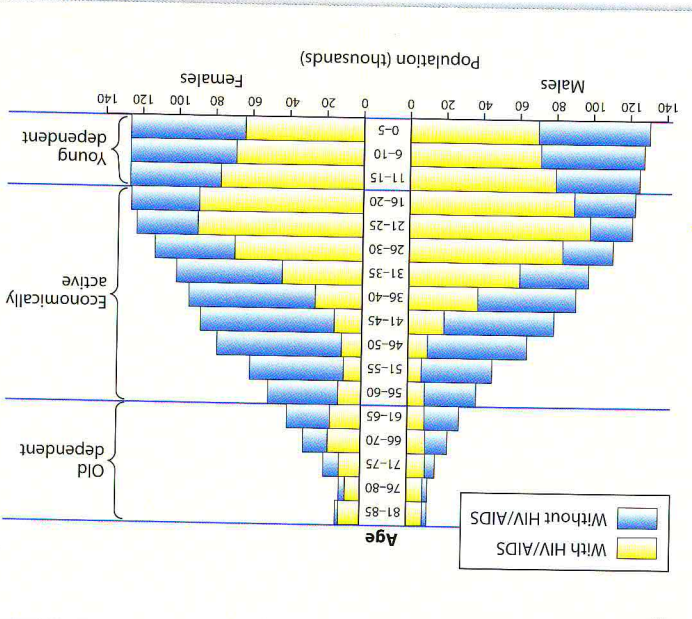
Study Source A.

- a** Write down what the initials HIV, STI and AIDS mean.
- b** How is the body's immune system affected by HIV/AIDS?

B Adult rate of HIV/AIDS infection



C HIV/AIDS and population structure in Botswana



HIV can be transmitted in several ways: through unprotected sex, from mother to baby during pregnancy or in breast milk, or from blood-to-blood contact through sharing needles.

D Tackling HIV/AIDS

Task 2

Study Source B.

- a** Name two countries where over 20% of the adult population are infected by HIV/AIDS and two countries where 5% or less are infected.
- b** Compare the pattern for southern Africa with that in the rest of Africa.

Task 3

Study Source C.

- a** Describe the likely impacts of HIV/AIDS on the size and structure of Botswana's population.
- b** Suggest how HIV/AIDS could affect the economic development of Botswana.

Task 4

Design a poster similar to the one in Source D to advertise to people in Botswana ways to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS.