Fighting for India’s health
This lesson:

Vocabulary
Reading
Grammar
Match the words to the picture or the meanings

1/ arteries
2/ amputate
3/ operating theatre
4/ lethal
5/ malnourished
6/ tobacco lobby
7/ lungs
8/ campaign
9/ adivasis

a) groups who talk to government to get their help with sales of their cigarettes  
b) c) protest  
d) something which can kill you is _______  
e) parts of the body which carry blood  
f) cut off an arm or leg  
g) room in a hospital for operations  
h) someone who does not get enough food or of the right food can be _______  
i) first peoples of India
Why do people smoke?

What are the problems with smoking?
Take 20 seconds to read the first three paragraphs of the article and find the answer to this question:

Is the article about the effects of smoking in India?
About twenty years ago you couldn’t buy imported cigarettes in India. Then I used to buy duty-free cigarettes for my friends who loved Dunhill, Benson & Hedges or Marlboro. Now I wish I hadn’t.

I stopped in 1984, when I met a 21-year-old adivasi boy. His arteries had become hard and the doctors had to amputate his leg. My husband Stan carried him into the operating theatre and we both cried. A little later, the boy lost his second leg and then he killed himself.

That sounds very unusual. But we saw many adivasis who had amputations because of tobacco. I’m not sure why. Maybe tobacco is more lethal if you have a malnourished body and this starts a very bad reaction
Mari wrote the article. Put the sentences in the order they happened:

a) She decided not to buy cigarettes.
b) The Indian boy committed suicide.
c) She regretted buying cigarettes for her friends.
d) She met an Indian boy who smoked.
e) She bought cigarettes for her friends.
f) She met many Indian boys who lost their legs.
g) The Indian boy had two operations.
Read the next part of the article. Are these sentences true or false?

1) *Giant Killers* is part of the campaign against cigarettes.

2) 30 years ago everyone was interested in the campaign.

3) In India today there is a big campaign against cigarettes.
In 1991, I met David Cohen, co-author of an anti-tobacco book called *Giant Killers*. David and others fought big legal battles against the tobacco lobby in the US. Everyone could see how much damage tobacco was doing – so many deaths from cancer, lung damage and very big health costs. And all to make more money for the tobacco industry. The problem was that no-one wanted to listen, not the government, the industry, or people who use tobacco.

Thirty years later, I am happy to see a similar battle in India. The Institute of Public Health (IPH), started by Doctors Roopa and Narayanan Devadasan, is fighting for India’s health. The anti-tobacco campaign is one of their many fights. And they already have some good results.
Answer the questions about a sentence from the article:

About twenty years ago you couldn’t buy imported cigarettes in India. *Then I used to buy duty-free cigarettes for my friends* who loved Dunhill, Benson & Hedges or Marlboro. Now I wish I hadn’t.

1) Is this about the past, present, or future?
2) Did she buy cigarettes more than once?
3) Has she stopped buying cigarettes?
4) Is *used to* followed by the infinitive?
Make as many true sentences as you can from the words below:

there  be  as many  unemployment
inequality  didn’t  fewer  as much
slavery  global warming  less  used to
use  colonies  more  wars  the UK
have  food allergies  people  smoke
Homework

Read the following articles about India:

No more junk food in Indian schools!
http://eewiki.newint.org/index.php/No_more_junk_food_in_Indian_schools!

The price of the “right” to alcohol
http://eewiki.newint.org/index.php/The_price_of_the_%22right%22_to_alcohol