

Unit 3: “Outstanding people”

Lesson 2.-

- ▶ **Alumnos y alumnas de II año medio:**
- ▶ El siguiente material de trabajo preparado para ustedes seguiremos con la unidad 3: **“Outstanding people”**.
- ▶ Comenzaremos primero con los ejercicios de comprensión de lectura de la lección anterior:
 - Primero van a leer los párrafos de las páginas 96 y 97 . Luego encontrarán las respuestas de los ejercicios “Smart reading”.
 - A continuación revisaremos la tabla que debían completar en sus cuadernos con la información que faltaba.

(éstos ejercicios se revisarán en la clase “on line” con el profesor Nicolás Puga.

Lección 3: Ejercicio de escritura.

- ▶ En la página 98 podrán encontrar el esquema para completar. Pueden hacerlo en sus cuadernos o en formato word para luego enviar a classroom antes de la próxima clase “on line” (miércoles 7 de Octubre).
- ▶ Deben escoger un personaje que sea un líder, del cuál les gustaría escribir (Chileno o extranjero) y completar el esquema con:
Nombre, razones por las cuáles es un líder, sus características personales, contribuciones que ha hecho al país (o al mundo) y las cosas que usted admira de él-ella, utilizando los adjetivos que vimos en la lección anterior (Carisma, Passion, Courage, etc.)

Cualquier duda escribir a:

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VI.–Read the text: “People Who Transformed the World” and solve the exercises below:

By Denise Chow Powerful leaders have the ability to shape history, but only a few of them have the distinction of truly changing the world. Here are some people who did just that.

Mahatma Gandhi (1869–1948)

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi led the fight for Indian nationalism against British rule in the 1920s. His celebrated use of nonviolent protest inspired similar movements in support of rights and freedoms around the globe. “Mahatma,” which means “venerable” in Sanskrit, was an honorific name given to him in 1914, in South Africa. Gandhi was assassinated on Jan. 30, 1948, at the age of 78. His birthday, Oct. 2, is commemorated as a national holiday in India, and is celebrated worldwide as the International Day of Nonviolence.



Martin Luther King, Jr. (1929–1968)

Martin Luther King, Jr. was an American activist and humanitarian who became the leader of the African–American Civil Rights Movement. Similar to Gandhi, he became known for advancing civil rights through nonviolent civil disobedience. In 1963, King helped organize the March on Washington, where he famously delivered his iconic “I Have a Dream” speech. King was assassinated on April 4, 1968, in Memphis, Tennessee. Before his death, in 1964, King received the Nobel Peace Prize. He was also awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom and the Congressional Gold Medal posthumously.



Mother Teresa (1910–1997)

Mother Teresa was an Albanian-born Roman Catholic nun. In 1950, she founded the Missionaries of Charity in Calcutta, India, and cared for the destitute. At that time, few people were concerned about poor, sick, orphaned and dying people. Mother Teresa was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979. She died on Sept. 5, 1997 at the age of 87. In 2003, she was made a saint and was given the title Blessed Teresa of Calcutta.



Rosa Parks (1913–2005)

Rosa Parks was born on February 4, 1913, in Tuskegee, Alabama and she was an American Civil rights pioneer. Her refusal to surrender her seat to a white passenger on a Montgomery, Alabama, bus spurred a city-wide boycott and other efforts to end segregation. The city of Montgomery had little choice and lifted the law requiring segregation on public buses. Rosa Parks received many accolades during her lifetime, including the NAACP's highest award.



Joan of Arc (c. 1412–1431)

Joan of Arc was a martyr, saint and military leader who, acting under divine guidance, led the French army to victory over the English during the Hundred Years' War. Joan of Arc, nicknamed "The Maid of Orléans," was born in 1412 in Domrémy and she is a national heroine of France. At age 18, she led the French army to victory over the English at Orléans. A year later, she was captured and burned at the stake as a heretic by the English and their French collaborators. She was canonized as a Roman Catholic saint more than 500 years later, on May 16, 1920.



Smart reading : (page 96)

1. Identify the following information and write it in your notebook.

- ▶ a. English word for “Mahatma”: **venerable**
- ▶ b. Type of Gandhi’s and Luther King’s protest:
..... **non-violent; peaceful**
- ▶ c. Setting of Luther King’s most famous speech:
March on Washington DC organized by the African – American Civil Rights Movement in 1963.
- ▶ d. Mother Teresa’s place of work:
..... **Calcutta, India**
- ▶ e. Rosa Park’s main achievement:
... **A city boycott spurred by their refusal to give her seat to a white passenger on a public bus.**
- ▶ f. Joan of Arc’s main enemies: **The English army**

Your analysis

- ▶ a. How were Gandhi and Luther King similar?
They both supported the idea of non-violent protest.
- ▶ b. How were Luther King and Rosa Parks similar?
They both fought for the African American Civil Rights.
- ▶ c. What characteristics did Mother Teresa and Joan of Arc share?
They were both canonized.
- ▶ d. Did Gandhi and Joan of Arc lead similar fights? Why? Why not?
Yes, as both fought against the English.
- ▶ e. How did most of these people end their lives?
Gandhi and Luther King were assassinated. Joan of Arc was burned

VII.- Complete the chart with the information from the text: (see the examples)

Name:	Born and death date:	Nationality	Main world Contribution
Mahatma Gandhi	1869–1948	Indian	He inspired movements in support of rights and freedoms around the globe.
Martin Luther King, Jr.	1929-1968	American	He became known for advancing civil rights through nonviolent civil disobedience.
Mother Teresa	1910–1997	Indian	She founded the Missionaries of Charity in Calcutta
Rosa Parks	1913–2005	American	She was an American Civil rights pioneer
Joan of Arc	c. 1412–1431	French	She led the French army to victory over the English during the Hundred Years' War

Lesson 3: Writing about an inspirational leader .–

OA14. Escribir una variedad de textos, como cuentos, correos electrónicos, artículos, folletos, rimas, descripciones, biografías, instrucciones, cartas, etc. utilizando los pasos del proceso de escritura (organizar ideas, redactar, revisar, editar, publicar), generalmente en forma independiente de acuerdo a un criterio de evaluación, recurriendo a herramientas como el procesador de textos y diccionario en línea.

Writing workshop:

Choose an inspirational leader you would like to write about (from Chile or from another country). Write at least five pieces of information about this leader's life in the graphic organizer below

page 98:

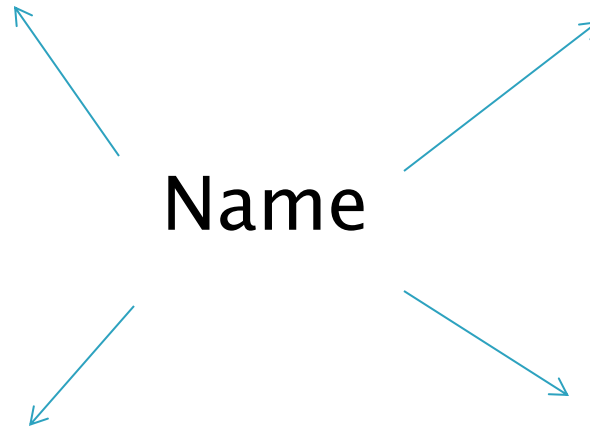
Reasons for leadership

Personal characteristics

Name

Contributions

Things you admire



See you next lesson!

Bye!

