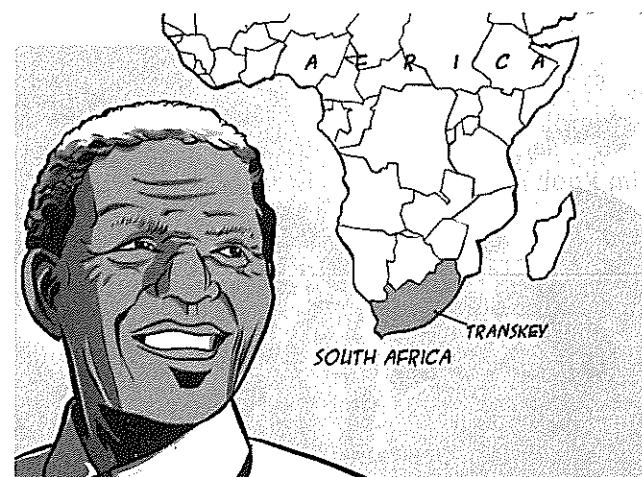


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3 Nelson Mandela

1 Read and complete. Use the words in the box.



Nelson Mandela was born in Transkei, (South Africa) on 18th July, 1918.



The South African social life is very (1) _____. Apartheid policies and racism are part of everyday life.



In 1962 Mandela is (2) _____ because of his activity in favour of (3) _____.



In 1964, he is sentenced to (4) _____ imprisonment.



Over the years, he refuses to compromise his political position to obtain his (5) _____.



On 11th February 1990, Mandela is (6) _____.



In 1993 Nelson Mandela receives the Nobel (7) _____ Prize.



On 10th May 1994, he becomes (8) _____ of South Africa.

arrested democracy freedom life Peace President released unfair

2 Read and complete the definitions. Choose the correct option.

1. **Apartheid** is a political system in which people of different races are...

A separated

B integrated

C involved in social activities

2. **Democracy** is a system of government in which people...

A choose their leaders after a series of tv programmes

B elect their leaders

C vote for the king

3. **Positive thinking** is...

A thinking without acting

B planning your life in order to become famous

C feeling happy about your life and your future.

4. **The President** of a nation is...

A the richest person in the country

B the highest political position

C a son or a daughter of a former President

5. **Racism** is the belief that other races of people...

A are not as good as our own

B are as good as our own

C can be integrated in a multicultural society

6. You **respect** people when...

A you talk a lot about them

B you want to imitate their behaviour

C you are polite to them

1 Read and complete. Use the words in the box.



Agnesë Gonxhe Bojaxhiu (Gonxhe meaning 'rosebud' in Albanian) was born on August 26th, 1910, in Skopje, Macedonia.



She leaves home at the age of 18 to join the Sisters of Loreto as a (1) _____.



She arrives in (2) _____ in 1929. She takes her first religious vows as a nun in 1931 and chooses the name (3) _____.



She begins her missionary work with (4) _____ in 1948.



She spends her life serving the poor.



In 1950 she starts her own order, 'The Missionaries of Charity', based in Calcutta, India. Her mission is to (5) _____ for people (6) _____ is prepared to look after.



In 1979 she receives the Nobel Prize for Peace. She dies on September 5th, 1997.



The Missionaries of Charity counts approximately (7) _____ missions, schools and shelters in (8) _____ countries.

120 600 India love and care nobody missionary Teresa the poor

2 Match the opposites.

1	Care
2	Friend
3	Friendship
4	Happy
5	Happiness
6	Forgive
7	Forgiveness
8	Love
9	Kind
10	Poverty

A	☐	Hate
B	☐	Blame
C	☐	Sad
D	☐	Sadness
E	☐	Guilt
F	☐	Foe
G	☐	Hostility
H	☐	Indifference
I	☐	Richness
J	☐	Nasty

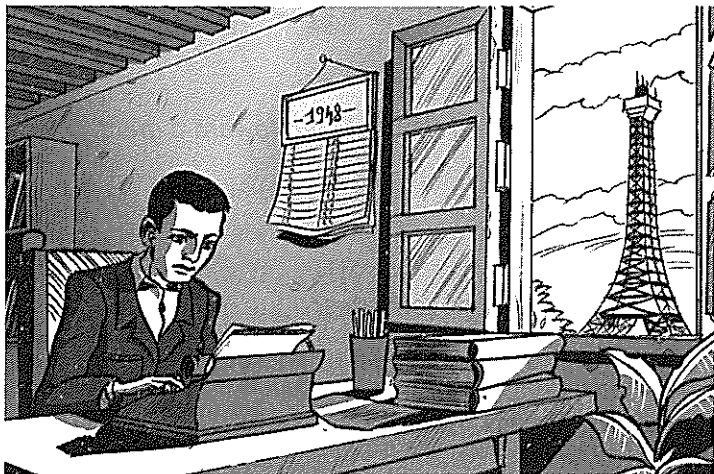
1 Read and complete. Use the words in the box.



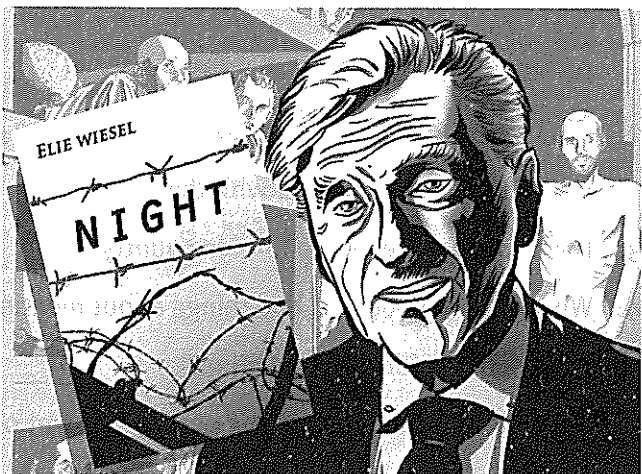
Elie Wiesel was born on 30th September, 1928 in Sighet, a little town now part of Romania. His family is Hebrew.



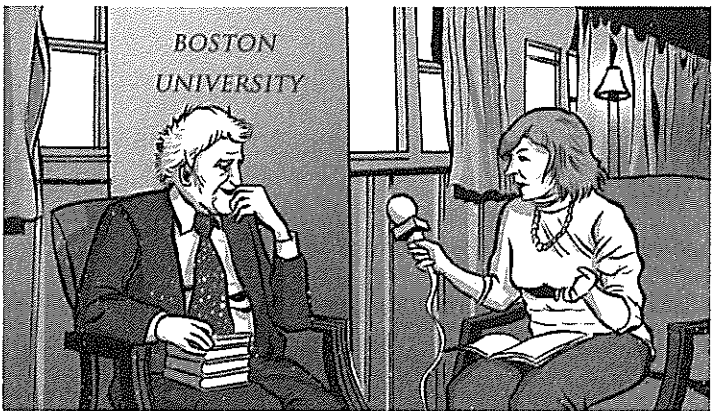
During World War II, he and his family are deported to the (1) _____ of Auschwitz and Buchenwald.



In 1948, he studies in Paris at the (2) _____ and becomes a journalist.



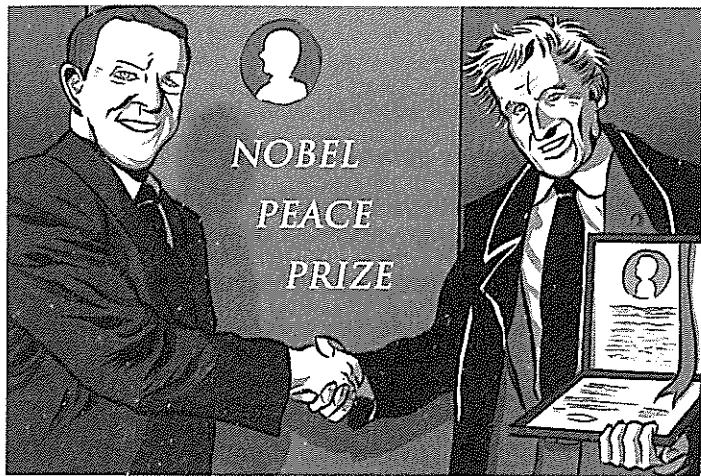
In 1958, he publishes his first book, *La Nuit* (**Night**), about his (3) _____ in the concentration camps.



He publishes about forty books and wins many literary prizes. In 1976 he becomes professor at (4) _____ (USA).



Wiesel is awarded honorary doctorates from many universities.



He wins the Nobel Peace Prize in 1986 for his work in promoting (5) _____.



In 1987 he establishes the Elie Wiesel (6) _____.

Boston University concentration camps Foundation for Humanity
human rights Sorbonne University experience

2 Match the words and the pictures.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------|---------------|
| 1. Cry | 5. Joke | 9. Laugh |
| 2. Listen | 6. Play | 10. Walk with |
| 3. Share | 7. Snack | 11. Smile |
| 4. Take care of | 8. Talk | 12. Work |

