

AUNG SAN SUU KYI

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THE READING / TAPESCRIPT

Aung San Suu Kyi has been a figurehead for her country's struggle for democracy since 1988. She was born to lead her nation; her father was Burma's independence hero. He was assassinated when she was just two years old. Suu Kyi had an international upbringing. She was educated in Burma, India, and the United Kingdom, where she got her PhD.

In 1988 she returned home to care for her dying mother. Burma was in political chaos after a new military junta took power. A nationwide uprising against the Generals started and Suu Kyi campaigned for freedom and democracy. The brutal regime clamped down on the people and slaughtered 10,000 demonstrators. This made Suu Kyi more determined to help her people.

Suu Kyi increased her efforts to fight the dictators who were leading her country. She was put under house arrest. Even though the government arrested her, the party she led won a staggering 82% of the seats in the 1990 election. The regime never recognized the results. The Generals offered her freedom if she left the country, but she refused.

Suu Kyi was under house arrest for the best part of two decades. Ms Suu Kyi won the Nobel Peace Prize while being detained. She was given her freedom by the military dictatorship on November 13th, 2010. She was greeted by thousands of adoring Burmese at the gates of her home. World leaders welcomed her release. Her new goal is to work with anyone and everyone in Burma to make a better country for her people.

SYNONYM MATCH: Match the words from the article on the left with their synonyms on the right. Are your answers the same as other students'?

Paragraphs 1 and 2

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. figurehead | a. childhood |
| 2. assassinated | b. revolution |
| 3. upbringing | c. murdered |
| 4. care for | d. symbol |
| 5. uprising | e. committed |
| 6. determined | f. look after |

Paragraphs 3 and 4

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 7. dictators | g. unbelievable |
| 8. staggering | h. most of |
| 9. recognized | i. tyrants |
| 10. the best part of | j. loving |
| 11. adoring | k. welcomed |
| 12. greeted | l. accepted |

PHRASE MATCH: Match the following phrases from the article.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. her country's struggle | a. down on the people |
| 2. her father was Burma's | b. of adoring Burmese |
| 3. she returned home to care | c. for democracy |
| 4. Burma was in political | d. house arrest |
| 5. The brutal regime clamped | e. chaos |
| 6. She was put under | f. independence hero |
| 7. The Generals offered | g. and everyone |
| 8. for the best part of | h. for her dying mother |
| 9. She was greeted by thousands | i. her freedom |
| 10. Her new goal is to work with anyone | j. two decades |

LISTENING GAP FILL:

Aung San Suu Kyi has been a figurehead _____ for democracy since 1988. She _____; her father was Burma's independence hero. He was assassinated when she was just two years old. Suu Kyi had _____. She was educated in Burma, India, and the United Kingdom, where she got her PhD.

In 1988 she returned _____ dying mother. Burma was _____ new military junta took power. A nationwide uprising against the Generals started and Suu Kyi campaigned for freedom and democracy. The brutal regime _____ and slaughtered 10,000 demonstrators. This made Suu Kyi more determined to help her people.

Suu Kyi increased _____ dictators who were leading her country. She was put under house arrest. Even though the government arrested her, _____ staggering 82% of the seats in the 1990 election. The regime never recognized the results. The Generals offered her _____ country, but she refused.

Suu Kyi was under house arrest _____ decades. Ms Suu Kyi won the Nobel Peace Prize while being detained. She was given her freedom by _____ November 13th, 2010. She was greeted by thousands of adoring Burmese at the gates of her home. World _____. Her new goal is to work with anyone and everyone in Burma to make a better country for her people.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD:

Delete the wrong word in each of the pairs of italics.

Aung San Suu Kyi has been a figurehead for her country's struggle for democracy *since / for* 1988. She was born to *leader / lead* her nation; her father was Burma's independence hero. He was assassinated when she was just two years old. Suu Kyi had an international *brought / upbringing*. She was *educated / education* in Burma, India, and the United Kingdom, where she got her PhD.

In 1988 she returned home to care *with / for* her dying mother. Burma was in political *choice / chaos* after a new military junta took power. A nationwide *uprising / rise* against the Generals started and Suu Kyi campaigned for freedom and democracy. The brutal regime clamped *up / down* on the people and slaughtered 10,000 demonstrators. This made Suu Kyi more determined to help her people.

Suu Kyi increased her *efforts / effects* to fight the dictators who were leading her country. She was put *over / under* house arrest. Even though the government arrested her, the party she led won a staggering 82% of the *chairs / seats* in the 1990 election. The regime never recognized the results. The Generals offered her freedom if she left the country, but she *refusal / refused*.

Suu Kyi was under *home / house* arrest for the best part of two decades. Ms Suu Kyi won the Nobel Peace Prize while *being / was* detained. She was given her freedom by the military dictatorship on November 13th, 2010. She was *greeting / greeted* by thousands of adoring Burmese at the gates of her home. World leaders welcomed her release. Her new goal is to work with anyone and *someone / everyone* in Burma to make a better country for her people.

SPELLING:

These jumbled words (underlined) are from the text. Spell them correctly.

Paragraph 1

1. her country's urgetgls for democracy
2. She was born to lead her notina
3. her father was Burma's independence rheo
4. She was tcaededu in Burma

Paragraph 2

5. she eedtrrnu home to care for her dying mother
6. A nationwide uprising ntgaasi the Generals
7. Suu Kyi campaigned for rfmedoe and democracy
8. This made Suu Kyi more tieeedrndm to help her people

Paragraph 3

9. the dictators who were dangile her country
10. the party she led won a staggering 82% of the eatss
11. The regime never recognized the eutsrsls
12. but she sfdeure

Paragraph 4

13. for the best part of two ceaddes
14. he was given her dfemero
15. thousands of nragdio Burmese
16. World leaders welcomed her eesalr

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

Number these lines in the correct order.

- () 10,000 demonstrators. This made Suu Kyi more determined to help her people.
- () for freedom and democracy. The brutal regime clamped down on the people and slaughtered
- (**1**) Aung San Suu Kyi has been a figurehead for her country's struggle for democracy
- () release. Her new goal is to work with anyone and everyone in Burma to make a better country for her people.
- () since 1988. She was born to lead her nation; her father was Burma's independence hero. He was assassinated when she was just
- () seats in the 1990 election. The regime never recognized the results. The Generals offered her freedom if she left the country, but she refused.
- () being detained. She was given her freedom by the military dictatorship on November 13th, 2010. She was greeted
- () arrest. Even though the government arrested her, the party she led won a staggering 82% of the
- () two years old. Suu Kyi had an international upbringing. She was educated in
- () Suu Kyi increased her efforts to fight the dictators who were leading her country. She was put under house
- () chaos after a new military junta took power. A nationwide uprising against the Generals started and Suu Kyi campaigned
- () Suu Kyi has been under house arrest for the best part of two decades. Ms Suu Kyi won the Nobel Peace Prize while
- () by thousands of adoring Burmese at the gates of her home. World leaders welcomed her
- () In 1988 she returned home to care for her dying mother. Burma was in political
- () Burma, India, and the United Kingdom, where she got her PhD.

SCRAMBLED SENTENCES

With your partner, put the words back into the correct order.

1. her for figurehead a struggle country's

2. hero independence Burma's was father her

3. her home dying to mother care she for returned

4. political was chaos in Burma

5. down clamped regime brutal The people the on

6. were who dictators the fight country her leading

7. she party the seats the of % 82 staggering a won led

8. Generals freedom offered The her

9. best decades arrest for Under the of two house part.

10. to everyone new and is work Her with anyone goal.

DISCUSSION (Write your questions):

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

1. What do you know about Aung San Suu Kyi?
2. Would you like to meet Aung San Suu Kyi?
3. What would you like to know about Aung San Suu Kyi and why?
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

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DISCUSSION (Write your questions):

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

1. What did you learn from this text about Aung San Suu Kyi?
2. What questions would you like to ask Aung San Suu Kyi?
3. What would her answers be to those questions?
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

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THE AUNG SAN SUU KYI SURVEY:

Write five questions about Aung San Suu Kyi in the table. Do this in pairs/groups. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper.

Without your partner, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1 _____	STUDENT 2 _____	STUDENT 3 _____
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			
Q.5.			

Return to your original partner(s) and share and talk about what you found out. Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

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 more information about Aung San Suu Kyi. Talk about what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

3. AUNG SAN SUU KYI POSTER: Make a poster showing the different stages of the life of Aung San Suu Kyi. Show your poster to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all find out similar things?

4. MAGAZINE ARTICLE: Write a magazine article about Aung San Suu Kyi. Include an imaginary interview with her. Write about what she does every day and what she thinks about.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

5. LETTER: Write a letter to Aung San Suu Kyi. Ask her three questions about her life. Give her three suggestions on what she should do in her future. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your "Aung San Suu Kyi expert" partner(s) will try and answer your questions.

ANSWERS

SYNONYM MATCH:

Paragraphs 1 and 2

- | | | | |
|----|--------------|----|------------|
| 1. | figurehead | a. | symbol |
| 2. | assassinated | b. | murdered |
| 3. | upbringing | c. | childhood |
| 4. | care for | d. | look after |
| 5. | uprising | e. | revolution |
| 6. | determined | f. | committed |

Paragraphs 3 and 4

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------|----|--------------|
| 7. | dictators | g. | tyrants |
| 8. | staggering | h. | unbelievable |
| 9. | recognized | i. | accepted |
| 10. | the best part of | j. | most of |
| 11. | adoring | k. | loving |
| 12. | greeted | l. | welcomed |

PHRASE MATCH:

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|----|----------------------|
| 1. | her country's struggle | a. | for democracy |
| 2. | her father was Burma's | b. | independence hero |
| 3. | she returned home to care | c. | for her dying mother |
| 4. | Burma was in political | d. | chaos |
| 5. | The brutal regime clamped | e. | down on the people |
| 6. | She was put under | f. | house arrest |
| 7. | The Generals offered | g. | her freedom |
| 8. | for the best part of | h. | two decades |
| 9. | She was greeted by thousands | i. | of adoring Burmese |
| 10. | Her new goal is to work with anyone | j. | and everyone |

ALL OTHER EXERCISES

Look at the text on page 2.