Dr. Wangari Muta Maathai was born in 1940 in a village in Kenya. In 2004, she became the first African woman to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. The judges valued "her contribution to sustainable development, democracy and peace". She was also a member of Kenya’s Parliament. She served as Assistant Minister for Environment and Natural Resources between 2003 and 2005.

Maathai left Kenya after high school to study biology in the USA. She got both her Bachelor’s and Master’s degrees and returned to Kenya. She became the first Kenyan woman to earn a Ph.D. In 1971, she became a professor at the University of Nairobi. In 2002, Maathai accepted a position at Yale University's Global Institute of Sustainable Forestry.

Her environmental roots were planted in 1977. She founded the Green Belt Movement, a non-governmental organization whose mission was to plant trees across Kenya to prevent soil erosion. It has planted over 40 million trees to date and earned her the nickname of "The Tree Mother of Africa." This experience sparked her keen interest in protecting the environment and saving the planet.

Dr. Maathai became more involved in environmental and women's issues. Her politician husband divorced her because of this. He said she was too strong-minded for a woman. Amazingly, the divorce judge agreed and jailed her! Dr. Maathai was a member of the Nobel Women's Initiative and campaigned globally for peace with justice and equality. She died of cancer aged 71 on September 26, 2011.
**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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Synonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>receive</td>
<td>a. went back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>development</td>
<td>c. took</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>served</td>
<td>d. get</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>returned</td>
<td>e. progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accepted</td>
<td>f. worked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>position</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Paragraphs 3 and 4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Synonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mission</td>
<td>a. started</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to date</td>
<td>b. imprisoned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sparked</td>
<td>c. aim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>involved in</td>
<td>d. fought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jailed</td>
<td>e. until now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>campaigned</td>
<td>f. connected with</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PHRASE MATCH:** Match the following phrases from the article.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>Synonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the first African woman to receive</td>
<td>a. to sustainable development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The judges valued her contribution</td>
<td>b. her keen interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maathai left Kenya after high school</td>
<td>c. earn a Ph.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She got both her Bachelor’s</td>
<td>d. to study biology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the first Kenyan woman to</td>
<td>e. to prevent soil erosion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Her environmental roots</td>
<td>f. the Nobel Peace Prize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plant trees across Kenya</td>
<td>g. cancer aged 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This experience sparked</td>
<td>h. and Master’s degrees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He said she was too</td>
<td>i. were planted in 1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She died of</td>
<td>j. strong-minded for a woman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LISTENING GAP FILL:

Dr. Wangari Muta Maathai ________________ in a village in Kenya. In 2004, ________________ African woman to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. The judges valued "her contribution ________________ development, democracy and peace". She was also a member of Kenya’s Parliament. ________________ Assistant Minister for Environment and Natural Resources between 2003 and 2005.

Maathai left Kenya after high school ________________ the USA. She got both her Bachelor’s and Master’s degrees and returned to Kenya. She became the first Kenyan woman _________________. In 1971, she became a professor at the University of Nairobi. In 2002, Maathai ________________ at Yale University's Global Institute of Sustainable Forestry.

Her environmental ________________ 1977. She founded the Green Belt Movement, a non-governmental organization ________________ to plant trees across Kenya to _________________. It has planted over 40 million trees to date and earned her the nickname of "The Tree Mother of Africa." This experience ________________ interest in protecting the environment and saving the planet.

Dr. Maathai became ________________ environmental and women's issues. Her politician husband divorced her _________________. He said she was too strong-minded for a woman. Amazingly, the divorce judge ________________ her! Dr. Maathai was a member of the Nobel Women's Initiative and campaigned globally for ________________ equality. She died of cancer aged 71 on September 26, 2011.
CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD:
Delete the wrong word in each of the pairs of italics.

Dr. Wangari Muta Maathai was born in 1940 in a village in Kenya. In 2004, she became the fast / first African woman to receiving / receive the Nobel Peace Prize. The judges valued "her contribution to sustainable development, democracy and peace". She was also a member of Kenya’s Parliament. She served / saved as Assistant Minister for Environment and Natural Resources between 2003 and 2005.

Maathai left Kenya after high school to study biologist / biology in the USA. She got both them / her Bachelor’s and Master’s degrees and returned to Kenya. She became the first Kenyan woman to earn / learn a Ph.D. In 1971, she became a professor at the University of Nairobi. In 2002, Maathai accepted a position of / at Yale University's Global Institute of Sustainable Forestry.

Her environmental leaves / roots were planted in 1977. She founded the Green Belt Movement, a non-governmental organization who / whose mission was to plant trees across Kenya to prevent sail / soil erosion. It has planted over 40 million trees to date and earned her the nickname of "The Tree Mother of Africa." This experience sparked her been / keen interest in protecting the environment and saving the planet.

Dr. Maathai became more / many involved in environmental and women's issues. Her politician husband divorced her because of this. He said she was too strong-minded with / for a woman. Amazingly, the divorce judge agreed and jailed / freed her! Dr. Maathai was a member of the Nobel Women's Initiative and campaigned Earth / globally for peace with justice and equality. She died of cancer aged 71 on September 26, 2011.
SPELLING:
These jumbled words are from the text. Spell them correctly.

Paragraph 1
1. a gilelav in Kenya
2. her contribution to sustainable deenvotlmep
3. She was also a reembm of Kenya’s Parliament
4. Natural soRrescue

Paragraph 2
5. study logybio in the USA
6. Bachelor’s and Master’s segdree
7. she became a efrospsr at the University of Nairobi
8. Maathai ctacdepe a position at Yale University

Paragraph 3
9. Her environmental roots were ntdaple in 1977
10. a non-governmental organization whose mioinss was to plant trees
11. prevent soil sorneio
12. This experience ksparde her keen interest

Paragraph 4
13. environmental and women's ssusie
14. He said she was too strong-nddime for a woman
15. campaigned blalgoly for peace
16. gmaansicp globally for peace
Dr. Wangari Muta Maathai was born in 1940 in a village in Kenya. In 2004, she became the first African woman to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. The judges valued "her contribution to sustainable development, democracy and equality. She died of cancer aged 71 on September 26, 2011.

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Dr. Maathai became more involved in environmental and women's issues. Her politician husband agreed and jailed her! Dr. Maathai was a member of the Nobel Women's Initiative and divorced her because of this. He said she was too strong-minded for a woman. Amazingly, the divorce judge
SCRAMBLED SENTENCES
With your partner, put the words back into the correct order.

1. Peace first to Nobel the woman the Prize African receive

2. contribution her valued judges The development sustainable to

3. her both got She degrees Master’s and Bachelor’s

4. earn Kenyan became a woman the Ph.D. to first She

5. became a professor at the University of Nairobi In 1971 she

6. planted 1977 environmental were in Her roots

7. plant erosion soil prevent to Kenya across trees

8. planted to over date 40 It million has trees

9. woman He said she was too strong-minded for a

10. of September cancer 2011. died She aged 71 on 26,
DISCUSSION (Write your questions):

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

1. What do you know about Wangari Maathai?
2. Would you like to meet Wangari Maathai?
3. What would you like to know about Wangari Maathai and why?
4. _____________________________________________________
5. _____________________________________________________
6. _____________________________________________________
7. _____________________________________________________
8. _____________________________________________________

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

1. What did you learn from this text about Wangari Maathai?
2. What questions would you like to ask Wangari Maathai?
3. What would her answers be to those questions?
4. _____________________________________________________
5. _____________________________________________________
6. _____________________________________________________
7. _____________________________________________________
8. _____________________________________________________
THE WANGARI MAATHAI SURVEY:

Write five questions about Wangari Maathai 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q.1.</th>
<th>STUDENT 1</th>
<th>STUDENT 2</th>
<th>STUDENT 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q.2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q.3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q.4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q.5.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return to your original partner(s) and share and talk about what you found out. Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.
WRITING:
Write about Wangari Maathai for 10 minutes. Show your partner your paper. Correct each other’s work.
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 Wangari Maathai. Talk about what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

3. WANGARI MAATHAI POSTER: Make a poster showing the different stages of the life of Wangari Maathai. 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 Wangari Maathai, her life and achievements. Write about what she did every day and what she thought 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 a Wangari Maathai expert. Ask her/him three questions about her life. Give her/him three of your thoughts on her. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your “Wangari Maathai expert” partner(s) will try and answer your questions.
ANSWERS

SYNONYM MATCH:

Paragraphs 1 and 2

1. receive
2. development
3. served
4. returned
5. accepted
6. position

Paragraphs 3 and 4

7. mission
8. to date
9. sparked
10. involved in
11. jailed
12. campaigned

PHRASE MATCH:

1. the first African woman to receive
2. The judges valued her contribution
3. Maathai left Kenya after high school
4. She got both her Bachelor's
5. the first Kenyan woman to
6. Her environmental roots
7. plant trees across Kenya
8. This experience sparked
9. He said she was too
10. She died of

ALL OTHER EXERCISES

Look at the text on page 2.