

Lesson Name : 16

Lesson Title : Mother Teresa's Nobel Peace Prize Lecture Section 1

Course Name : English 2 Part 1 [Honors]

Task Id : 50142227

Course Id : 15019



Essential Instruction

Read Mother Teresa's Nobel Peace Prize [acceptance speech](#) from the beginning through the line "How much we do to Him in the person that we are serving."

It is a good idea to use your digital notebook to keep notes on new vocabulary and definitions that you may need to reference later.



Summarizing

As you read Mother Teresa's speech, **summarize** the main concepts and ideas. **Summarizing** is breaking down what you have read into the key ideas. **Summarizing** is a great way to test your own recall strength and reword the main ideas so that you can ensure your understanding of the text. **Summarizing** should only include the core ideas of a work.

After reading the first section of Mother Teresa's speech, you should have pulled out several main ideas and **summarized** them. In her speech, Mother Teresa focuses on religion and faith as a solution to a more peaceful world. Her main priority is charity and assisting the less fortunate, namely the children of the world.

Analyzing Primary and Secondary Sources

Before you read Mother Teresa's speech you may want to read some biographies, or **secondary sources**, about her life and work. You will be reading a **primary source**, information coming straight from the person speaking it, when you read her speech. Reading **secondary sources**, or information written about a person or event by someone uninvolved, will help you to better understand the topics discussed in a **primary source**. As you read think about how the words Mother Teresa chooses reflect the kind of person she is. Based on what you read, is she a believable and reliable speaker on the subject of peace? How does what she says match up with what other people say about her?

If you have ever read any **secondary sources** about Mother Teresa, you have most likely come across several articles about her unselfish dedication to the world's outcasts. During her life, she cared for the poor, diseased, and unwanted in Calcutta. Mother Teresa has been praised and revered as one of the greatest women of faith. She rarely spoke of herself, but instead drew attention to the poor and suffering in the world. Her unselfish desire to aid and assist those less fortunate was her life's mission. In her speech, you should have noticed many of these same attributes.

Philosophical and Religious Beliefs

Mother Teresa's **philosophical** and **religious beliefs** are strongly evident in her acceptance speech. Because she had dedicated her life to helping the poor through Catholic missionary work, her speech reflects that influence. What references to the Catholic religion do you notice? The Christian philosophy? Her experiences in Calcutta were social influences on her speech and her **religious beliefs** also played into her ethical stance on some of the issues in it.

The influences of Mother Teresa's **religious** and **philosophical beliefs** in Christianity, more specifically Catholicism, are evident in almost every line she speaks. She opens her speech asking the audience to join her in prayer and credits a higher power for her ability to do good work. She lists several instances from her experiences in Calcutta that have had an effect on her view of the world.

Using a Semantic Map

A helpful vocabulary tool is a **semantic map**. This graphic organizer helps you to see the parts of a word to better understand the word as a whole. On a **semantic map**, you place the vocabulary word in the center and use the web to describe what the word does, what it looks like, how it functions, why it functions, and to what it works in relation. An example of a [semantic map](#) that will open in a new window.

Analogies

Analogies tap into abstract thinking and word relationships. When trying to solve an **analogy**, you must first figure out why the first pair goes together so you can complete the second pair. You may find **analogy** practice fun, and it's a great way to hone your vocabulary skills. You must understand synonym relationships, or words with similar meanings, to solve **analogies**.

For example:

Bat is to hitter as stick is to _____ (hockey player)

A bat is used by a hitter just as a stick is used by a hockey player.

Often **analogies** are written in this format:

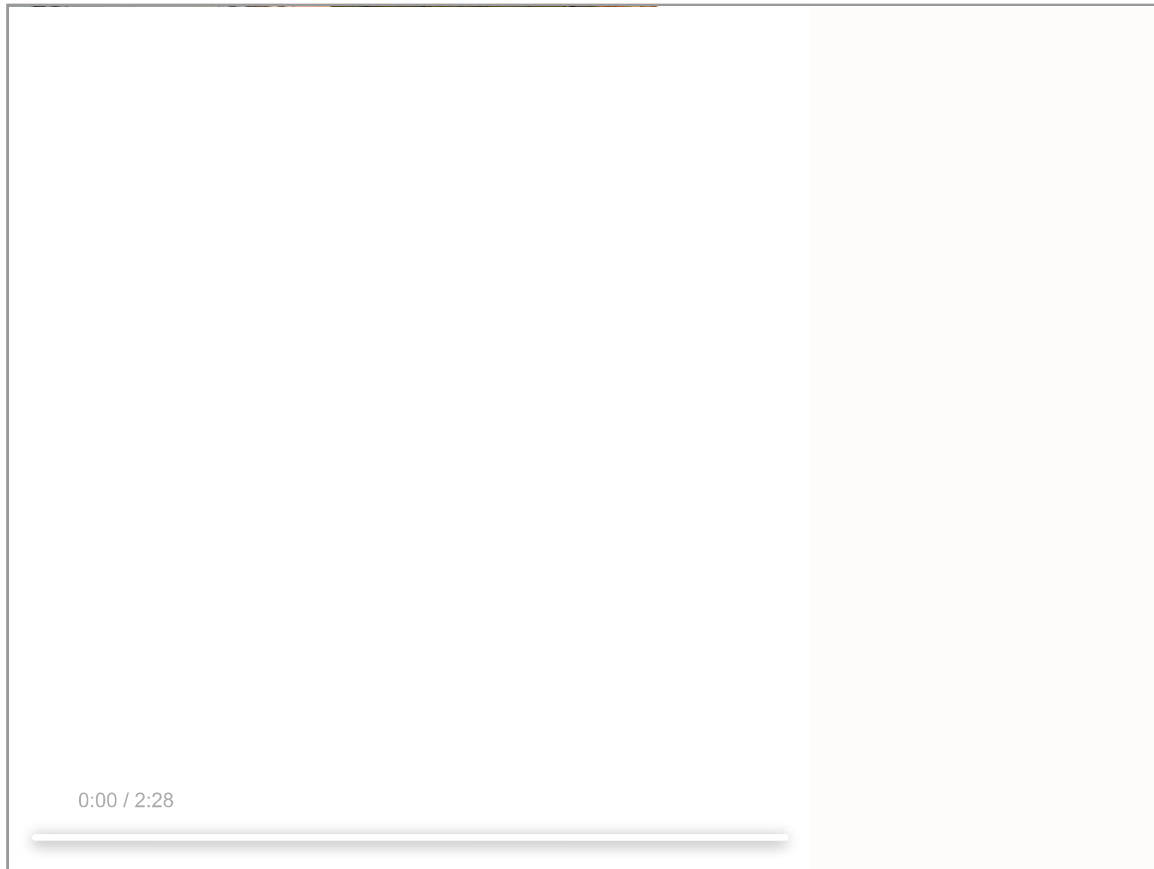
Lamb : meat as broccoli : _____ (vegetable)

Lamb is a type of meat just as broccoli is a type of vegetable.

Jargon

Several different social groups have their own **jargon**. Most groups or professions use **jargon** as efficient shorthand, or a faster way to get their point across. If you do not understand the **jargon** of a group, you may have difficulty communicating within the group.

For example, sports, religion, medicine, and politics all function using a system of specific words. You may even use text messaging or instant messaging **jargon** that those unfamiliar with the technology do not understand. For example, someone in the medical profession might say, "Scoop and run!" meaning, pick up the victim and rush to the emergency room. If you are not part of that group, you may not understand any of that statement.



[Open Video in New Tab](#)



Vocabulary

Understanding the words used in a text can aid your understanding of the text itself. Here are some words from paragraphs 1 – 10 of Mother Teresa's Nobel Peace Prize acceptance speech:

1. **haste** – noun – urgent need of quick action
2. **leper** – noun – a person afflicted with leprosy
3. **neglect** – verb – to pay no attention or too little attention to
4. **leprosy** – noun – chronic communicable disease occurring in tropical and subtropical regions; characterized by inflamed nodules beneath the skin and wasting of body parts
5. **contemplatives** – noun – members of a religious order that emphasizes meditation