

Lesson Name : 17

Lesson Title : Mother Teresa's Nobel Peace Prize Lecture Section 2

Course Name : English 2 Part 1 [Honors]

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Essential Instruction

Read Mother Teresa's Nobel Peace Prize [acceptance speech](#) from the line "And this is why I have received such a lot of love from you all" through the end of the speech.

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 the second section of Mother Teresa's speech, **summarize** the main concepts and ideas.

Summarizing is breaking down what you have read into the key details. **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. Make sure that you are including major concepts in your summary, not small details. **Summarizing** should only encompass the core ideas of a work.

After reading the second section of Mother Teresa's speech, you should have **summarized** her solutions for the problems in the world. Her simple solution is to begin with caring for children and making the home a special and loving place. She sees the disarray of the home life of so many children as the source of negative actions, like drug abuse and violence. If we taught children how to love at home, she says, we would have peace.

Analyzing Primary and Secondary Sources

As you read Mother Teresa's speech, remember you read a **primary source**, information that came straight from the person speaking or writing it. Reading **secondary sources**, or information written about a person or event by someone uninvolved, will help you better understand the topic discussed in a text. 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? What kind of solutions does she offer at the close of her speech?

Religious and Philosophical Beliefs

During her lifetime, Mother Teresa was widely and popularly known for her unselfish dedication to the world's outcasts. She cared for the poor, diseased, and unwanted, primarily in Calcutta, India. Mother Teresa has been praised and revered as one of the greatest women of faith. She rarely spoke of herself, but drew attention to the poor and suffering of 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. The influences of Mother Teresa's **religious** and **philosophical** beliefs in Christianity, more specifically Catholicism, are evident in almost every line she speaks. She repeatedly mentions the Christian ideal of charity. The love and help you give, she states, will come back to you tenfold. Mother Teresa also mentions the importance of accepting Jesus into your life, another Christian tenet, or truth. She speaks of the social and cultural experiences she has had in Calcutta and the influence they have had on her.

Semantic Maps

A **semantic map** is a vocabulary tool that helps you to see the parts of a word to better understand the word as a whole. 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, 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 must understand synonym relationships, or words with similar meanings, to solve **analogies**. You may find **analogy** practice fun, and it's a great way to sharpen your vocabulary skills.

For example:

Egg is to chicken as seed is to _____ (flower)

An egg produces a chicken just as a seed produces a flower.

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

Student : class as juror : _____ (jury)

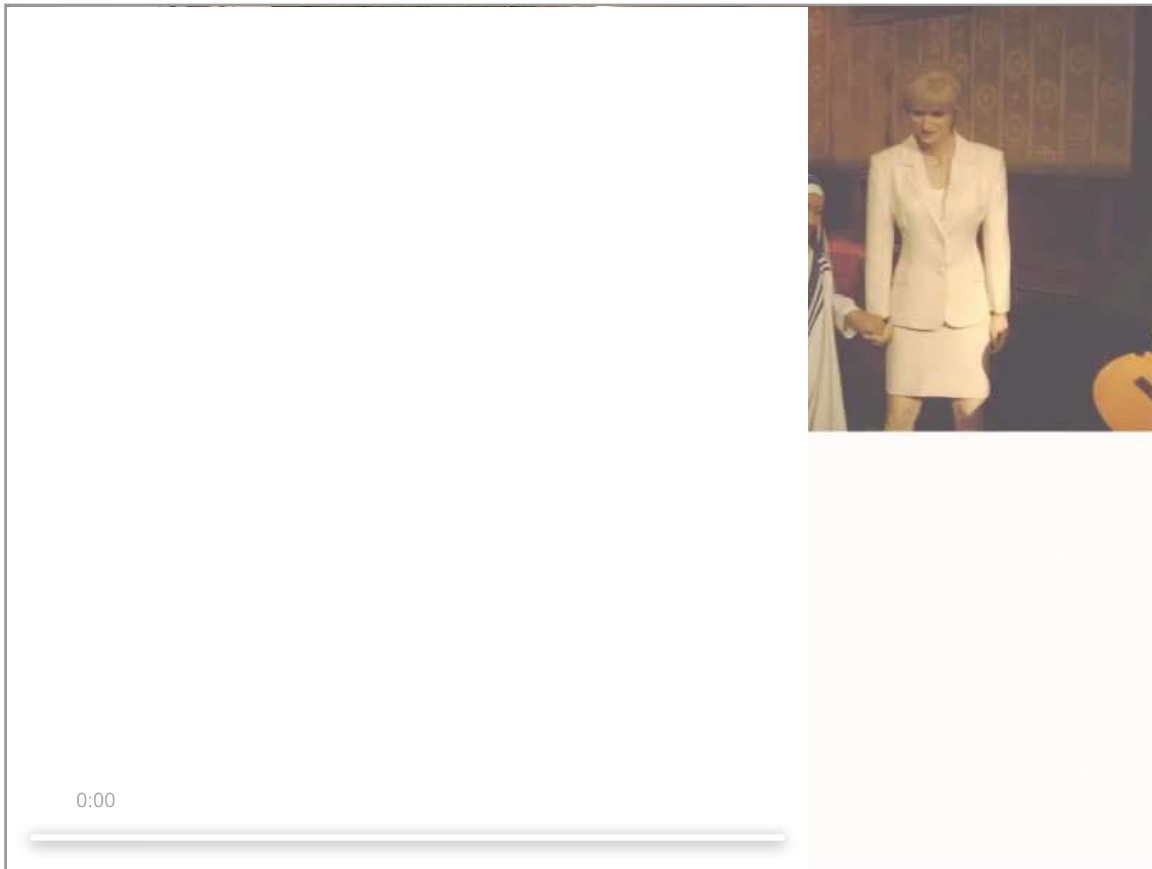
A student is one person in a class just as a juror is one person in a jury.

Practicing vocabulary with **analogies** is a terrific way to sharpen critical thinking skills and prepare for standardized test. An analogy asks you to complete a word pair after giving you a word pair that is similar.

Jargon

Jargon refers to a language specific to a certain group. 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. Some examples of **jargon** include abbreviations and acronyms. For example, someone in the banking or investment profession might know what *CD*, *CSR*, and *BOM* mean, but if you are not part of that group, you may not understand what these acronyms mean.

Understanding **jargon** is important when becoming part of an organization or a group. If you do not understand the **jargon** of a group, you may have difficulty communicating within the group.



[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 paragraph 11 to the end of Mother Teresa's Nobel Peace Prize acceptance speech:

1. **radiating** – verb – emitting or spreading
2. **abundance** – noun – an extremely plentiful or over sufficient quantity or supply
3. **publicity** – noun – extensive mention in the news media or by word of mouth or other means of communication.
4. **purified** – verb – freed from guilt or evil