

JOSÉ RAMOS-HORTA

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THE READING / TAPESCRIPT

José Ramos-Horta (born 1949) is the second Prime Minister of East Timor and a Nobel Peace Prize winner. He has spent most of his life fighting for and serving his people. He was a founder of a group that fought against the Indonesian occupation of his country between 1975 and 1999. He was injured in an assassination attempt in 2008.

Ramos-Horta was involved in politics from a young age. When he was 25, he became Foreign Minister of the "Democratic Republic of East Timor". Three days after he arrived in New York to talk about independence for his country, Indonesian troops invaded and took over East Timor. He pleaded with the UN Security Council to end Indonesia's occupation, in which 102,000 East Timorese died.

Ramos-Horta travelled the world for two decades to raise awareness of what was happening in East Timor. He often had hardly a penny in his pocket and relied on the goodwill of well-wishers. He got the Nobel Prize in 1996 for his "sustained efforts to hinder the oppression of a small people". Several years later, East Timor would be free.

Ramos-Horta played a key role in negotiating East Timor's independence. He became his nation's first Foreign Minister in 2002 when East Timor joined the United Nations. He resigned from this post in 2006. A day later, the Prime Minister resigned, which led to political chaos. Ramos-Horta became Prime Minister two weeks later to end the turmoil. He became President of East Timor in 2007.

248 words
Flesch Kinkaid 9.8

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. serving | a. begged |
| 2. occupation | b. try |
| 3. attempt | c. attacked |
| 4. invaded | d. capture |
| 5. took over | e. working for |
| 6. pleaded with | f. controlled |

Paragraphs 3 and 4

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 7. awareness | g. confusion |
| 8. hardly | h. quit |
| 9. oppression | i. barely |
| 10. key | j. abuse |
| 11. resigned | k. understanding |
| 12. chaos | l. important |

PHRASE MATCH: Match the following phrases from the article.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. serving | a. took over East Timor |
| 2. a group that fought against the | b. key role |
| 3. Ramos-Horta was involved in | c. his people |
| 4. Indonesian troops invaded and | d. of what was happening |
| 5. He pleaded | e. chaos |
| 6. raise awareness | f. Indonesian occupation |
| 7. He often had hardly a | g. of well-wishers |
| 8. relied on the goodwill | h. politics from a young age |
| 9. Ramos-Horta played a | i. with the UN |
| 10. political | j. penny in his pocket |

LISTENING GAP FILL:

José Ramos-Horta (born 1949) _____ Prime Minister of East Timor and a Nobel Peace Prize winner. He has _____ his life fighting for and serving his people. He was a founder of a group that _____ the Indonesian occupation of his country between 1975 and 1999. He was _____ assassination attempt in 2008.

Ramos-Horta was involved _____ a young age. When he was 25, he became Foreign Minister of the "Democratic Republic of East Timor". Three days _____ in New York to talk about independence for his country, Indonesian troops invaded _____ East Timor. He pleaded with the UN Security Council to end Indonesia's occupation, _____ East Timorese died.

Ramos-Horta travelled the world _____ to raise awareness of what was happening in East Timor. He often _____ penny in his pocket and _____ goodwill of well-wishers. He got the Nobel Prize in 1996 for his "sustained efforts _____ oppression of a small people". Several years later, East Timor _____.

Ramos-Horta played _____ in negotiating East Timor's independence. He became his nation's first Foreign Minister in 2002 when East Timor joined the United Nations. He resigned _____ in 2006. A day later, the Prime Minister resigned, _____ political chaos. Ramos-Horta became Prime Minister two weeks _____ turmoil. He became President of East Timor in 2007.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD:

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

José Ramos-Horta (born 1949) is the second Prime Minister of East Timor and a Nobel Peace Prize winner. He has *spending / spent* most of his life fighting *from / for* and serving his people. He was a *finding / founder* of a group that fought against the Indonesian occupation of his country between 1975 and 1999. He was injured *on / in* an assassination attempt in 2008.

Ramos-Horta *was / has* involved in politics *from / for* a young age. When he was 25, he became Foreign Minister of the "Democratic Republic of East Timor". Three days after he arrived in New York to talk about independence *from / for* his country, Indonesian troops invaded and took *over / under* East Timor. He pleaded with the UN Security Council to end Indonesia's occupation, in which 102,000 East Timorese died.

Ramos-Horta travelled the world for two decades to *rise / raise* awareness of what was happening in East Timor. He often had *hardly / hard* a penny in his pocket and relied *on / in* the goodwill of well-wishers. He got the Nobel Prize in 1996 for his "sustained efforts to hinder the oppression of a small people". Several years later, East Timor would be *free / freedom*.

Ramos-Horta played a key role *in / on* negotiating East Timor's independence. He became his nation's first Foreign Minister in 2002 when East Timor joined the United Nations. He resigned *for / from* this post in 2006. A day later, the Prime Minister resigned, which led *at / to* political chaos. Ramos-Horta became Prime Minister two weeks later to *end / ending* the turmoil. He became President of East Timor in 2007.

SPELLING:

These jumbled words are from the text. Spell them correctly.

Paragraph 1

1. the esdcon Prime Minister of East Timor
2. fighting for and rgsinve his people
3. a eurndof of a group
4. He was rijuend in an assassination attempt

Paragraph 2

5. Ramos-Horta was involved in scioitpl from a young age
6. Three days after he dravire in New York
7. Indonesian stropo invaded
8. He pdeeadl with the UN Security Council

Paragraph 3

9. travelled the world for two eadcsed
10. He often had dlhary a penny in his pocket
11. relied on the gildowol of well-wishers
12. feosrtf to hinder the oppression

Paragraph 4

13. Ramos-Horta adpyel a key role
14. He sdigneer from this post
15. political choas
16. end the ioulmrt

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

Number these lines in the correct order.

- () of the "Democratic Republic of East Timor". Three days after he arrived in New York to talk about
- () well-wishers. He got the Nobel Prize in 1996 for his "sustained efforts to
- () Ramos-Horta travelled the world for two decades to raise awareness of what was
- () hinder the oppression of a small people". Several years later, East Timor would be free.
- () most of his life fighting for and serving his people. He was a founder of a group that fought against the Indonesian
- () Ramos-Horta played a key role in negotiating East Timor's independence. He became his nation's
- () to end Indonesia's occupation, in which 102,000 East Timorese died.
- () Ramos-Horta was involved in politics from a young age. When he was 25, he became Foreign Minister
- () independence for his country, Indonesian troops invaded and took over East Timor. He pleaded with the UN Security Council
- (**1**) José Ramos-Horta (born 1949) is the second Prime Minister of East Timor and a Nobel Peace Prize winner. He has spent
- () happening in East Timor. He often had hardly a penny in his pocket and relied on the goodwill of
- () first Foreign Minister in 2002 when East Timor joined the United Nations. He resigned from this post in 2006. A day
- () occupation of his country between 1975 and 1999. He was injured in an assassination attempt in 2008.
- () weeks later to end the turmoil. He became President of East Timor in 2007.
- () later, the Prime Minister resigned, which led to political chaos. Ramos-Horta became Prime Minister two

SCRAMBLED SENTENCES

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

1. people his serving and for fighting

2. country his of occupation Indonesian the against fought

3. young age Ramos-Horta was involved in politics from a

4. Indonesian Timor East over took and invaded troops

5. with the UN Security Council to end Indonesia's occupation He pleaded

6. was raise happening awareness in of East what Timor

7. hardly pocket a He penny often in had his

8. well-wishers of goodwill the on relied

9. this in He from post 2006 resigned

10. the resigned led chaos Minister which political Prime , to

JOSÉ RAMOS-HORTA DISCUSSION:

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

1. What do you know about José Ramos-Horta?
2. Would you like to meet José Ramos-Horta?
3. What would you like to know about José Ramos-Horta and why?
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

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JOSÉ RAMOS-HORTA DISCUSSION:

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

1. What did you learn from this text about José Ramos-Horta?
2. What questions would you like to ask José Ramos-Horta?
3. What would his answers be to those questions?
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

JOSÉ RAMOS-HORTA SURVEY:

Write five questions about José Ramos-Horta 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 José Ramos-Horta. Talk about what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

3. JOSÉ RAMOS-HORTA POSTER: Make a poster showing the different stages of the life of José Ramos-Horta. 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 José Ramos-Horta. Include an imaginary interview with him. Write about what he does every day and what he 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 José Ramos-Horta. Ask him three questions about his life. Give him three suggestions on what he should do in his future. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your "José Ramos-Horta expert" partner(s) will try and answer your questions.

ANSWERS

SYNONYM MATCH:

Paragraphs 1 and 2

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. serving | a. working for |
| 2. occupation | b. capture |
| 3. attempt | c. try |
| 4. invaded | d. attacked |
| 5. took over | e. controlled |
| 6. pleaded with | f. begged |

Paragraphs 3 and 4

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 7. awareness | g. understanding |
| 8. hardly | h. barely |
| 9. oppression | i. abuse |
| 10. key | j. important |
| 11. resigned | k. quit |
| 12. chaos | l. confusion |

PHRASE MATCH:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. serving | a. his people |
| 2. a group that fought against the | b. Indonesian occupation |
| 3. Ramos-Horta was involved in | c. politics from a young age |
| 4. Indonesian troops invaded and | d. took over East Timor |
| 5. He pleaded | e. with the UN |
| 6. raise awareness | f. of what was happening |
| 7. He often had hardly a | g. penny in his pocket |
| 8. relied on the goodwill | h. of well-wishers |
| 9. Ramos-Horta played a | i. key role |
| 10. political | j. chaos |

ALL OTHER EXERCISES

Look at the text on page 2.