



Malala Yousafzai



Malala Yousafzai was born on July 12, 1997, in Mingora, Pakistan. From a young age, she was passionate about education. Her father was a teacher who ran a school for girls in their village. He had a large influence on Malala's beliefs and encouraged her to advocate for the education rights of females.

Taliban extremists believed that girls shouldn't study. They attacked a number of girls' schools and declared that education should be for men only. By her 10th birthday, the Taliban had taken control of her village and targeted female education. They had banned many of the things Malala enjoyed, such as television, music and dancing.

At the young age of 11, Malala took a stand against the Taliban's tyrannical rule. She voiced her opinions on an anonymous blog. Malala spoke about her desire to attend school and advocated for female rights. The Taliban targeted her and her family. In 2012, Malala was shot in the face, but she survived and was flown to England. Since that day she has continued her mission and written a book, 'I Am Malala: The Girl Who Stood Up for Education and Was Shot by the Taliban'. In 2014, she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for her work. Malala continues to advocate for the rights of women all over the world.



1. What did Malala's father do in their village?

2. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?

3. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?

4. Can you infer the meaning of 'tyrannical'?

5. How would you describe Malala? Explain your answer.





Ruth Bader Ginsburg



Ruth Bader Ginsburg was born in Brooklyn in 1933 and died in 2020. She is famous for her work as a lawyer/judge in fighting for women's rights. Throughout her life, Ruth faced a lot of adversity. She graduated from Columbia Law in 1959 at a time when schools, such as Harvard and Columbia, were dominated by males. She was even criticized for taking a man's spot at Harvard Law. Furthermore, after graduating law school, she had a hard time finding a job because she was a female. That didn't deter her in fighting for justice.

Despite her many obstacles, "RBG" remained steadfast in her pursuit of gender equality. In 1996, she argued that qualified women should be allowed into the Virginia Military Institute, which at that time, had a men only policy. RBG was calculated and steady in her approach, causing the Supreme Court to strike down their outdated policy.

Ruth worked tirelessly her whole career, even turning up for work whilst going through chemotherapy. She was a force to be reckoned with, and history will remember her as a servant of equality and a beacon for justice.



1. What is the main idea of the text?

2. What is the main idea in paragraph 2?

3. What is RBG famous for?

4. Can you infer the meaning of 'steadfast'?

5. How would you describe Ruth Bader Ginsburg?





Greta Thunberg



Greta Thunberg is a Swedish environmental activist who was born in 2003. She came to fame in 2018 when she skipped school to sit outside of the Swedish Parliament. Greta held a sign that read 'School Strike For Climate'. She wanted politicians to do more in their fight against global warming.

Greta's actions gained a lot of media attention, and students from around the world began skipping school to protest. Her strike led to the first Global Strike for Climate protest in which 1.6 million people took part. She has inspired millions of young people around the world to speak up and act.

Greta has Asperger syndrome which has an impact on her social skills. She doesn't shy away from her condition, and in fact she calls it her 'superpower' because it helps her to say things as they are in black and white.

Her straightforward approach has led her to give speeches to politicians, star in documentaries and appear in articles all around the world. Her work on global warming has inspired millions.



1. What is the main idea of the text?

2. What is the main idea in paragraph 3?

3. What is Greta famous for?

4. Can you infer the meaning of 'straightforward'?

5. How would you describe Greta?





Marie Curie



Marie Curie was born in Poland in 1867. She was interested in science as her father was a math and physics teacher. Even though it was challenging for women at that time, Marie was determined to become a scientist. She travelled to France to study at a university that allowed females.

In 1903, Marie became the first female to win a Nobel Peace Prize. She received the prestigious award for her work on radiation and polonium. Have you ever had an x-ray? Well you can thank Marie for that. Her research and understanding of radiation led her to receive many awards. Marie was held in high regard in the scientific community, and received a second Nobel Peace Prize this time in the field of chemistry. She was the first ever person to win two Nobel Prizes!

Unfortunately, Marie became a victim of the thing that had made her famous, radiation. In 1934, at the age of 66, she died as a result of her long-term exposure to radiation. However, her success and accomplishments will be remembered for all time, and she will be known as one of the greatest scientists ever.

1. What is the main idea of the text?

2. What is the main idea in paragraph 2?

3. What is Marie famous for?

4. Can you infer the meaning of 'prestigious'?

5. How would you describe Marie?





Rosa Parks



After a long day at work, Rosa jumped on the bus and headed home. She sat at the front of the bus, which at that time, was designated for white passengers. It was December 1st, 1955, a time of racial segregation in America. African Americans were supposed to sit at the back of the bus, but Rosa sat stubbornly at the front, even after the bus driver had instructed her to go to the back. For her defiance, Rosa was arrested!

After news of her arrest broke out, African Americans in her town decided to boycott the buses. They car pooled together and walked long distances just to avoid traveling on buses. Their boycott was met with violence and aggression from other members of their town, so it certainly wasn't easy. However, Rosa and the African American community of Montgomery took a stand against racism. As a result, the bus company lost a lot of money and began to struggle. Furthermore, the Supreme Court came to the decision that the city's segregation laws, like the bus seating laws, were unconstitutional. Rosa's defiance in the face of racial segregation led to important change that year and in years to come.



1. What is the main idea of the text?

2. What is the main idea of paragraph 1?

3. What is Rosa famous for?

4. Can you infer the meaning of 'segregation'?

5. How would you describe Rosa?
