

Elementary

Today you are going to read some facts about the life of Princess Diana. These facts are taken from Factfiles provided by Oxford University Press.

Ma néhány tényt olvashattok Diana hercegnő életéről. Ezeket a tényeket az Oxford University Press Factfile című sorozatából vettük.

Source: Oxford University Press

www.oupbooks.hu

Forrás: Oxford University Press

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Diana Spencer was born on 1 July 1961 at Sandringham, near Princess Diana, near Diana's first home.

Diana's mother and father were friends of the Queen.

Diana had a younger brother.

When Diana was eight years old, her mother divorced her father and went to live with a man in Scotland. Diana and her two sisters and one brother stayed with their father.

In 1975, Diana's father and his children moves to big house called Althorp.

Diana was not good at school work. But she always likes young children, and she tried to help them.

Diana married Charles in London on 29 July 1981.

On 21 June, 1982, their first son, Prince William was born, Diana was a good mother and loved him very much.

Photographers always followed her, and her photograph was in every magazine. The photographers wanted new photographs every day.

Diana was often unhappy and ill. And because she was unhappy. she began to be ill. Diana's illness was called bulimia.

Diana and Charles's second son, Harry, was born on 15 September 1984. By this time, Diana was tired of Charles because he didn't understand her. And she was angry, too, because of his girlfriend, Camilla.

Charles and Diana were more and more unhappy. After 1992, Diana stopped living with Charles, and four years later, in 1996, she divorced him.

But when Diana visited children in hospital, she wanted to give them more than money. She wanted to give them love. She sat on their beds and talked to them. She listened to them. Sometimes she hugged them with her arms. She tried to make them happy.

Diana helped many charities.

In Africa she visited hospitals for lepers. Lepers were very ill, and many people are afraid of them. But Diana wasn't afraid. She touched the lepers and talked to them.

And when Diana visited the hospitals, photographers took photographs for the newspapers and magazines. So people learned about the hospitals and began to give money to them.

People listened to Diana because she was beautiful and famous. And so she helped people.

She stayed with a rich man called Dodi al Fayed. They were very happy, but photographers followed them all the time.

In 1997 Diana and Dodi went to Paris.

At midnight, Diana and Dodi got into a black Mercedes car; they wanted to go to Dodi's house.Some photographers followed them, and the driver of the car wanted to get away from them. But he went very fast –perhaps a hundred and sixty kilometres an hour – and the black Mercedes had a bad accident. Dodi and the driver, Henri Paul, died in the car. Diana died two hours later in hospital.

A week later, more than a million people came to London to remember Diana.

People watched and cried. They listened to Elton John's song 'Goodbye England's Rose'.

Diana's body is on an island in the middle of a lake near Althorp house.

You can read more, interesting details in the Oxford Factfile series.

Még több érdekes tényt olvashatsz az Oxford Factfile sorozatban.

**Now write sentences about Diana using these words.
Most írj mondatokat Dianáról ezeket a szavakat használva.**

1. Sandringham
2. eight years old
3. school work
4. 29 July 1981
5. 21 June, 1982
6. Bulimia
7. 15 September 1984
8. 1992
9. 1996
10. Charities
11. Paris
12. 160 kilometres an hour
13. a million people
14. island

Intermediate

Today you are going to read about Diana's death and her final resting place.

Source: www.wikipedia.org

On 31 August 1997 Diana was involved in a car accident in the Pont de l'Alma road tunnel in Paris, along with her new lover Dodi Al-Fayed, and their driver Henri Paul. Their Mercedes crashed on the thirteenth pillar of the tunnel. Fayed's bodyguard Trevor Rees-Jones was closest to the point of impact and yet the only survivor of the crash, since he was the only occupant of the car who was wearing a seatbelt. Henri Paul and Dodi Fayed were killed instantly. Diana, unbelted in the back seat, slid forward during the impact and "submerged" under the seat in front, causing massive internal bleeding. She was transported to the Pitié-Salpêtrière Hospital where, despite lengthy resuscitation attempts, she died. Her funeral on 6 September 1997 was broadcast and watched by over 1 billion people worldwide.

The death of Diana has been the subject of widespread theories, supported by Mohamed Al-Fayed, whose son died in the accident. These were rejected by French investigators and British officials, who stated that the driver, Henri Paul, was drunk and on drugs. Among Mr Fayed's suggestions were that Diana was pregnant by Dodi at the time of her death and that Dodi had just bought her an engagement ring, although witnesses to autopsies reported that the princess had not been pregnant and the jeweller cited by Mr Fayed denied knowledge of any engagement ring. Nonetheless, in 2004 the authorities ordered an independent inquiry by Lord Stevens, a former chief of the Metropolitan Police, and he suggested that the case was "far more complex than any of us thought" and reported "new forensic evidence" and witnesses Telegraph, May 2006. The French authorities have also decided to reopen the case.

Several press photos were taken of the crash scene within moments of the crash. On 13 July 2006 Italian magazine *Chi* published photographs showing Diana in her "last moments" despite an unofficial blackout on such photographs being published. The photographs were taken minutes after the accident and show the Princess slumped in the back seat while a paramedic attempts to fit an oxygen mask over her face. The photographs were also published in other Italian and Spanish magazines and newspapers.

The editor of *Chi* defended his decision by saying he published the photographs for the "simple reason that they haven't been seen before" and that he felt the images do not disrespect the



memory of the Princess. The British media publicly refused to publish the images, with the exception of The Sun, which printed the picture but with the face blacked out.

Princess Diana's final resting place is said to be in the grounds of Althorp Park, her family home. The original plan was for her to be buried in the Spencer family vault at the local church in nearby Great Brington, but Diana's brother, Charles, the 9th Earl Spencer, said that he was concerned about public safety and security and the onslaught of visitors that might overwhelm Great Brington. He decided that he wanted his sister to be buried where her grave could be easily cared for and visited in privacy by her sons and other relatives.

Lord Spencer selected a burial site on an island in an ornamental lake known as The Oval within Althorp Park's Pleasure Garden. A path with 36 oak trees, marking each year of her life, leads to the Oval. Four black swans swim in the lake, symbolizing sentinels guarding the island. In the water there are several water lilies. White roses and lilies were Diana's favorite flowers. On the southern verge of the Round Oval sits the Summerhouse, previously in the gardens of Admiralty House, London, and now serving as a memorial to Princess Diana. An ancient arboretum stands nearby, which contains trees planted by Prince William and Prince Harry, other members of her family and the princess herself.

Now write sentences about her death and resting place using these words.

1. 31 August 1997
2. Bodyguard
3. Unbelted
4. Pitié-Salpêtrière Hospital
5. 6 September 1997
6. drunk and on drugs
7. 13 July 2006
8. Spencer family vault
9. The Oval
10. oak trees
11. black swans
12. water lilies

Advanced

Today you are going to read about the charity work of Princess Diana.

Source: www.wikipedia.org

Starting in the mid-to-late 1980s, the Princess of Wales became well known for her support of charity projects. This stemmed naturally from her role as Princess of Wales and also as an interested supporter of various health causes newly arisen in the UK. Diana is credited with some influence in campaigns against the use of landmines and helping the victims of AIDS.

AIDS

In April 1987, the Princess of Wales was the first high-profile celebrity to be photographed knowingly touching a person infected with HIV. Her contribution to changing the public opinion of AIDS sufferers was summarised in December 2001 by Bill Clinton at the 'Diana, Princess of Wales Lecture on AIDS', when he said:

In 1987, when so many still believed that AIDS could be contracted through casual contact, Princess Diana sat on the sickbed of a man with AIDS and held his hand. She showed the world that people with AIDS deserve no isolation, but compassion and kindness. It helped change world opinion, and gave hope to people with AIDS with an outcome of saved lives of people at risk.



Diana also supposedly made clandestine visits to show kindness to terminally- ill AIDS patients. According to nurses, she would turn up unannounced, for example, at the Mildmay Hospice in London, with specific instructions that these visits were to be concealed from the media.

Landmines

Perhaps her most well-publicised charity appearance was her visit to Angola in January 1997, when, serving as an International Red Cross VIP volunteer, she visited landmine survivors in hospitals, toured de-mining projects run by the HALO Trust, and attended mine awareness education classes about the dangers of mines immediately surrounding homes and villages.

The pictures of Diana touring a minefield, in a ballistic helmet and flak jacket, were seen worldwide, although mine experts had already cleared the course of her walk. In August that year, she visited Bosnia with the Landmine Survivors Network. Her interest in landmines was focused on the injuries they create, often to children, long after a conflict is over.

She is believed to have influenced (though only after and perhaps as a result of her death) the signing, by the governments of the UK and other nations in December, 1997, of the Ottawa Treaty, which created an international ban on the use of anti-personnel landmines. Introducing the Second Reading of the Landmines Bill 1998 to the British House of Commons, the Foreign Secretary, Robin Cook, paid tribute to Diana's work on landmines:

All Honourable Members will be aware from their postbags of the immense contribution made by Diana, Princess of Wales to bringing home to many of our constituents the human costs of landmines. The best way in which to record our appreciation of her work, and the work of NGOs that have campaigned against landmines, is to pass the Bill, and to pave the way towards a global ban on landmines. [3]

As of January 2005, however, Diana's activities regarding landmines had borne little fruit. The United Nations appealed to the nations which produced and stockpiled the largest numbers of landmines (China, India, North Korea, Pakistan, Russia and the United States) to sign the Ottawa Treaty forbidding their production and use, for which Diana had campaigned. Carol Bellamy, Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), said that landmines remained "a deadly attraction for children, whose innate curiosity and need for play often lure them directly into harm's way".

Now write sentences about her charity work using these words.

1. April 1987
2. Bill Clinton
3. clandestine visits
4. January 1997
5. HALO Trust
6. Ottawa Treaty
7. China, India, North Korea, Pakistan, Russia and the United States