

The Road to Civil Rights Activities **B1**

A. Read the article and find the missing information in each sentence.

1. Rosa Parks started a _____ that changed life for all African Americans.
2. Indeed, she _____ to give up her seat on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama.
3. It was an obligation for black people to _____ the seats on buses for _____ people.
4. Most _____ Americans didn't have _____ rights with Whites.
5. It was particularly difficult in the _____ states, like Alabama.
6. Segregation means there is a _____ separation.
7. So black people couldn't go to the same _____, _____ or _____.
8. When Rosa Parks was arrested, a lot of people decided to _____.
9. The bus boycott was a _____ protest.
10. By boycotting the bus, African Americans had to _____ or _____ to get to work or school.
11. The boycott did not please certain white people and many black people suffered _____.
12. The U.S. Supreme Court declared the bus segregation _____.
13. It was a _____ all over the country for the black community.
14. There were _____ consequences for Rosa Parks and her _____: they both lost their _____.
15. However later, Rosa Parks got to work for a _____ and started a _____ to help young people.

B. Match the numbers and dates to what they represent.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Number of people who went to MLK's church to vote to continue the bus boycott. | <input type="checkbox"/> a. 1 December 1955 |
| 2. The age of two teenagers: Claudette Colvin and Mary Louise Smith, who suffered discrimination before Rosa Parks. | <input type="checkbox"/> b. 26 |
| 3. The day Rosa Parks was judged in court. | <input type="checkbox"/> c. 50% |
| 4. Rosa Parks' age when she died. | <input type="checkbox"/> d. 99% |
| 5. The state of Alabama accepted a Supreme Court decision that buses mustn't be segregated. | <input type="checkbox"/> e. 5 December 1955 |
| 6. Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on the bus. | <input type="checkbox"/> f. more than 1,000 |
| 7. The percentage of African Americans who actually participated in the boycott. | <input type="checkbox"/> g. 381 |
| 8. The year of Rosa Parks' death. | <input type="checkbox"/> h. 15 and 18 |
| 9. Number of days of the boycott. | <input type="checkbox"/> i. 20 December 1956 |
| 10. Rosa Parks received the Medal of Freedom. | <input type="checkbox"/> j. 1996 |
| 11. The age of Martin Luther King when he became the leader of the MIA. | <input type="checkbox"/> k. 2005 |
| 12. The percentage of African Americans expected to participate in the boycott. | <input type="checkbox"/> l. 92 |

C. Living segregation

1. Fill in the chart below according to what was forbidden, what was possible and what was an obligation for African Americans to do.

FORBIDDEN	ALLOWED	REQUIRED

1. to leave their seat for a white person
2. to get on a bus and sit in certain seats
3. to vote
4. to go to the same schools as white pupils
5. to go to the same restaurants as white customers
6. to go to the same cinemas as white people

2. We use the **passive**, rather than the active, to show that we are more interested in a certain part of the sentence. The passive: **be conjugated + past participle**. Transform the following sentences into the passive form.

ex: The police arrested Rosa Parks. (active)

Rosa Parks was arrested by the police. (passive in past tense) "Rosa Parks" is the most important element in this sentence.

- a. African Americans formed a committee called the MIA.

- b. The committee chose a young leader named Martin Luther King Jr.

- c. African American protestors voted the continuation of the bus boycott.

- d. Some white people bombed black churches and leaders' homes.

- e. The U.S government gave Rosa Parks the Medal of Freedom for her courage and combat for equal rights.

- f. The international community awarded Martin Luther King Jr the Nobel Peace Prize in 1963.

- g. In 1968, a man assassinated Martin Luther King Jr.

D. Phrasal verbs are usually two-word phrases consisting of verb + adverb or verb + preposition. Depending on the adverb or the preposition, it changes the meaning of the verb. Can you match the phrasal verbs with their meaning?

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1. sit down | <input type="checkbox"/> a. to abandon, stop trying |
| 2. sit up | <input type="checkbox"/> b. to distribute |
| 3. sit back | <input type="checkbox"/> c. to seat yourself, be seated |
| 4. give up | <input type="checkbox"/> d. to stop possessing something because you give it to another person |
| 5. give out | <input type="checkbox"/> e. to rise into seated position, to be more alert on your seat |
| 6. give in | <input type="checkbox"/> f. to relax |

It you need help, look at these sentences.

“Good morning class. You can sit down now you have arrived.”

“Brian! Kelly! Can you sit up and pay attention, please?”

“You’ve finished your presentation. Now you can sit back and watch the others.”

“This new pupil doesn’t have lunch today. Can you give up one of your sandwiches?”

“Can you give out these questionnaires to the class?”

“I’m sure you can find the solution. Don’t give in!”