

During-reading questions

CHAPTER ONE

- 1 Before 1970, what was part of the law?
- 2 Where did black people have to sit on the bus?
- 3 Why was Rosa angry on 1st December 1955?

CHAPTER TWO

- 1 Where was Rosa born?
- 2 What did young Rosa love to do in church?
- 3 Who protected Rosa's family from the racist Ku Klux Klan?
How did he do this?
- 4 Why did Rosa have to clean classrooms at the Industrial School for Girls?
- 5 Why did Rosa leave school at 16?

CHAPTER THREE

- 1 What jobs did Raymond do?
- 2 Who were the Scottsboro Boys? Why did the police arrest them?
- 3 When did Rosa finish high school?
- 4 Why was Maxwell Air Force Base a special place?

CHAPTER FOUR

- 1 Which seats on the bus were for white people?
- 2 Why did bus drivers sometimes change the beginning of the black section?
- 3 Why did James Blake pull Rosa's coat? What did he do after this?
- 4 What was Rosa's job at the NAACP?
- 5 What happened on the bus on 1st December 1955?

CHAPTER FIVE

- 1** When did the Montgomery Bus Boycott begin?
- 2** At the beginning of the boycott, how many black people stopped using the buses?
- 3** What did African Americans want from the boycott?
- 4** What did the highest court in the United States of America decide on 13th November 1956?

CHAPTER SIX

- 1** When did Rosa and her family leave Montgomery?
Where did they go?
- 2** Why was it difficult for black people to find good places to live?
- 3** Who did Rosa meet in 1963? Who was he?
- 4** What happened in Virginia Park because of Rosa's hard work?

CHAPTER SEVEN

- 1** Who did Rosa help in 1974? Why did police arrest them?
- 2** What did people begin to honour Rosa Parks for?
- 3** What did young people learn at the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self Development?
- 4** When did Rosa meet Nelson Mandela? Who was he?

CHAPTER EIGHT

- 1** When did Rosa Parks die?
- 2** How did bus drivers honour Rosa?
- 3** Where does Rosa Parks now lie?
- 4** How did TIME Magazine honour Rosa?

After-reading questions

- 1 Black people had to pay the driver at the front of the bus, then use the back door to get to the black section. Why was this, do you think?
- 2 Police did not protect black people from the Ku Klux Klan. Why?
- 3 Black and white children did not go to the same schools because of racial segregation laws. How were black schools different from white schools, do you think?
- 4 How did the Montgomery Bus Boycott make life better for African Americans in the south?
- 5 How did people in your country fight for their rights? What rights are people in your country fighting for today?

Exercises

CHAPTER ONE

- 1 Complete these sentences in your notebook with the correct form of the verb.

Rosa Parks ¹.....*was*..... (**be**) an important civil rights activist. She ²..... (**fight**) for African Americans to have the same rights as white people. In the old days, there ³..... (**be**) unfair laws about black people using buses in the American South. This ⁴..... (**make**) Rosa angry, and one day, she ⁵..... (**do**) something big. On 1st December 1955, Rosa did not ⁶..... (**give**) her seat to a white person and this helped ⁷..... (**start**) the civil rights movement in the USA. Because of this, people today ⁸..... (**call**) Rosa Parks “the mother of the civil rights movement”.

CHAPTER TWO

2 Write the correct word in your notebook.

- | | | | |
|---|--------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | eocleg | college..... | a school in the USA that you go to after high school |
| 2 | elvi | | to have your home in a place |
| 3 | rnegrptandas | | the mother and father of your mother or father |
| 4 | ruanfi | | not right because not everyone can have the same thing |
| 5 | tiucffdi | | not easy; hard |
| 6 | mcrei | | something that the law says you cannot do |
| 7 | avcittsi | | a person who fights for people's rights |
| 8 | ihsnf | | to get to the end |

CHAPTERS THREE AND FOUR

3 Match the verbs and the nouns together. Then write sentences in your notebook.

Example: 1 – c. Rosa cleaned houses.

- | | | | |
|---|--------|---|-------------|
| 1 | clean | a | protests |
| 2 | start | b | planes |
| 3 | fly | c | houses |
| 4 | arrest | d | a sign |
| 5 | be | e | clothes |
| 6 | sew | f | the boys |
| 7 | move | g | a job |
| 8 | plan | h | an activist |

CHAPTER FIVE

4 Write the correct question word. Then answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 *Who* decided to start a bus boycott?
Martin Luther King Jr. and the NAACP decided to start a bus boycott.
- 2 did Rosa go on the day the boycott began?
- 3 many people were outside?
- 4 attacked black people because of the boycott?
- 5 did many black people have to stop working?

CHAPTER SIX

5 Match the two parts of the sentences in your notebook.

Example: 1 - f

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Rosa and Raymond | a were also important to him. |
| 2 Rosa hoped | b only one Rosa Parks. |
| 3 In 1965, Rosa started | c the first black shopping centre opened in Virginia Park. |
| 4 The housing problems of African Americans | d to have a better life in Detroit. |
| 5 Because of Rosa's hard work, | e working for John Conyers. |
| 6 There was | f were frightened. |

CHAPTER SEVEN

- 6 Complete these sentences in your notebook, using the words from the box.**

cases institute attacking activist
honoured meetings believed

- 1 In 1974, Rosa helped with two important *cases*
- 2 No one the two young people because they were black.
- 3 In 1979, the NAACP Rosa for her work in the civil rights movement.
- 4 Rosa got money for speaking at civil rights
- 5 She opened an for young black Americans.
- 6 In 1990, Rosa met Nelson Mandela, an from South Africa.
- 7 Police arrested a man for Rosa in her home.

CHAPTER EIGHT

- 7 Complete these sentences in your notebook, using the prepositions from the box.**

from between for in at about on

- 1 Many people helped to care *for* Rosa in her last days.
- 2 Rosa always thought other people first.
- 3 The buses in Montgomery and Detroit had black ribbons the front seats.
- 4 Americans never honoured a woman the Capitol before Rosa Parks.
- 5 Rosa Parks now lies the two most important people in her life.
- 6 Rosa got two important awards the American president.
- 7 Washington DC, there is a statue of Rosa Parks.

Project work

- 1 You are Rosa Parks. Write in your diary about 1st December 1955 and 5th December 1955. What happened on these days? How did you feel?
- 2 Rosa met Martin Luther King Jr, Malcolm X and Nelson Mandela. They were important black activists. Go online and find out more about one of them. Think about these things:
 - Where was he born? What were his early days like?
 - How did he fight for civil rights? How did he die?Make a presentation about one of them.
- 3 Write a newspaper report about the day Rosa said “no” on a bus in Montgomery.
- 4 Make a video or draw a poster about the life and legacy of Rosa Parks.
- 5 Go online and find out about important civil rights activists from your country. Choose one and make a poster about his or her life.

Glossary

activist (n.)

Activists think that some things in the world are wrong or bad and they do things because they want to change this.

airbase (n.)

Planes for soldiers come and go at an *airbase*.

arrest (v.)

The police stop a person because maybe they did a *crime*. They *arrest* them and take them to a police station.

attack (v.)

to do something bad to a person. Often this is because you are angry with them or you want something from them.

award (n.)

People sometimes get an *award* because they did something very special.

believe (v.)

A person says a thing and you think it is true. You *believe* the person.

born (adj.)

A baby comes out of its mother's body. It is *born*.

boycott (n.)

You do not use or do something because you want to make a *protest*.

care for (phr. v.)

A person needs help and you do things for them. You *care for* them.

case (n.)

You put a *case* in front of the *law* to help people *decide* if something is right or wrong.

civil rights movement (n.)

The *civil rights movement* in the United States tried to stop *racism* and *protect* black people's *rights*.

court (n.)

In *court*, people from the *law* *decide* about a person. Maybe they will go to *prison*.

crime (n.)

The *law* says a person cannot do a thing but then they do it. This is a *crime*.

decide (v.)

to choose to do something after thinking about it

discrimination (n.)

Unfair things happen to a person because of *racism* or being a woman, etc.

fight against (phr. v.)

You *fight against* a wrong thing because you want to stop it from happening.

honour (v.)

to give someone an *award* because they did good things

housing (n.)

buildings for people to live in

last (adj.)

happening or coming at the end. A person's *last* days come at the end of their *life*.

law (n.)

the right and wrong things to do in a country

legacy (n.)

A person did a good thing and people remember or do it after they die. This is their *legacy*.

life (n.)

from the start of living, to the end of living. This is a person's *life*.

medal (n.)

a small, flat, metal thing with words or pictures on it. You get a *medal* for doing something very well.

meeting (n.)

A group of people come together in a *meeting* because they want to talk about something.

president (n.)

the most important person in the government (= a group of important people. They say what must happen in a country) of some countries

prison (n.)

A person does a *crime* and they go to *prison*. A person cannot leave a *prison*.

protect (v.)

to stop bad things from happening to someone or something

protest (n.)

A group of people think that something is wrong. They stand or walk together, shout, etc., in a *protest*.

racial segregation (n.)

Black people have to live and work in different places to white people because of the *law* in a country. This is *racial segregation*.

racism (n.); **racist** (adj.)

Racism is thinking that some groups of people are better than others, often because of their colour. *Racist* is the adjective of *racism*.

right(s) (n.)

Everyone must be able to have or do some things. These things are our *rights*.

row (n.)

There are some people or things and each person or thing is next to one of the others. This is a *row*.

secretary of state (n.)

an important job in a country's government (= a group of important people. They say what must happen in a country.)

section (n.)

one of the parts of something. In the story, black people sit in a part of the bus called the black *section*. White people sit in a different part of the bus called the white *section*.

streetcar (n.)

A *streetcar* is like a short train and moves on metal lines in the middle part of the road.

unfair (adj.)

An *unfair* thing is bad because it is not the same for everyone. It is better for some people than for others.