

## UNIT 5

### PRACTICE READING

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks**

Emmeline Pankhurst (1858 – 1928) was born into a very wealthy family. Her parents were both politically active. As she grew older, Emmeline noticed that women were treated (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to men. Since then, she decided to devote her life to changing that. She is remembered (2) \_\_\_\_\_ one of many women who fought hard to help women gain the right to vote. In her twenties, Emmeline joined a group of suffragists, who wanted to achieve equal voting rights for women by peaceful means. (3) \_\_\_\_\_, she used violent methods to get their message heard. Their tactics for attracting attention included smashing shop windows, damaging public (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and organizing marches. This got many women in trouble with the police. In 1914, the First World War began. Emmeline encouraged women to take up roles in factories in support of the men who were fighting. When the war ended in 1918, the *Representation of the People Act* was introduced, giving women over the age of 30 who owned property the right to vote. Although Emmeline lived to see some women (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the right to vote, she died on 14 June 1928, just a few weeks before a law was passed giving all women over 21 years of age the right to vote.

1. A. unfair    B. differently    C. same    D. similarly
2. A. as    B. with    C. for    D. to
3. A. Although    B. Because    C. Therefore    D. However
4. A. land    B. building    C. property    D. service
5. A. gain    B. to gain    C. gained    D. Gaining

**Read the following passage about Susan B. Anthony. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions**

Susan Brownell Anthony was born on February 15, 1820, in Massachusetts. When she was seven years old, her family moved to New York. Susan received her education at a school her father ran. As soon as Susan finished school, she went right to work. She became a teacher in New York in 1839. In those days, very few women worked outside their homes. While Susan was teaching there, she earned just one-fifth of the pay a man got in the same job. She knew this was not fair. Susan wanted fair treatment as well as equal pay, so she devoted herself to the rights of women and supported complete equality between men and women. In 1851, Susan met Elizabeth Cady Stanton. They became very good friends and worked together for over 50 years fighting for women's rights. In 1868, Susan, together with Elizabeth, published *The Revolution*, which was a weekly journal about women's rights and **suffrage**. At that time, women were not given the vote because they were considered to be 'incapable of rational thought'. She became vice-president-at-large of the *National Woman's Suffrage Association (NWSA)* from 1869 until 1892, when she became president. On November 5<sup>th</sup>, 1872, Susan was arrested for voting illegally in the presidential election. She was charged a fine but she wouldn't pay it. When Susan died on March 13<sup>th</sup>, 1906, women in four states had the right to vote. Fourteen years later, the *Nineteenth Amendment* gave all American women that right. Susan B. Anthony was honored on the US dollar coin in 1979.

1. Susan spent her life on fighting for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. women's rights  
B. better jobs for women  
C. fair treatment in education  
D. inequality at school

2. Which of the following statement is NOT true about Susan B. Anthony?
- A. She worked with Elizabeth Cady Stanton to publish a weekly newspaper.
  - B. She became president of the NWSA in 1869.
  - C. She used to be a teacher in New York.
  - D. She didn't earn as much as men did for the same job.
3. Why was Susan arrested?
- A. She published a journal.
  - B. She protested for women's rights.
  - C. She voted illegally in the election.
  - D. She became president of NWSA.
4. Which of the following statement is the best definition for "**suffrage**"?
- A. It's the right to protest.
  - B. It's the right to have equal pay.
  - C. It's the right to have better working conditions.
  - D. It's the right to vote.
5. When did the US government pass the *Nineteenth Amendment*?
- A. 1892      B. 1906      C. 1920      D. 1979