

**Student B                    The Woman who Changed a Nation**

One December evening, a woman left work and boarded a bus for home. She was

\_\_\_\_\_ (how/feel) ; her feet ached. But this was Montgomery, Alabama, in 1955, and as the bus became crowded, the woman, a black African-American, was ordered to give up her seat to a white passenger. But she remained seated, and that simple decision eventually led to the disintegration of institutionalised segregation in the South, bringing in a \_\_\_\_\_ (what) of the civil rights movement.

The white bus driver warned Rosa Parks, "Well, I'm going to have you arrested," and she replied, "You may go on and do so." Parks was \_\_\_\_\_ (how old) years old when she refused to give up her seat. She has insisted that her feet were not aching; she was, by her own testimony, no more tired than usual. And she did not plan her fateful act: "I did not get on the bus to get arrested," she has said. "I got on the bus \_\_\_\_\_ (why)."

Montgomery's segregation laws were \_\_\_\_\_ (what like): black people were required to pay their fare to the driver, then get off and get on again through the back door. Sometimes the bus would drive off before the paid-up customers made it to the back entrance. If the white section was full and another white customer entered, blacks were required to give up their seats and move farther to the back; a \_\_\_\_\_ (who) was not even allowed to sit across the aisle from whites. These humiliations were made worse by the fact that \_\_\_\_\_ (how many) of the bus riders in Montgomery were black.

"It was just not right, and I was tired of it," wrote Parks in her \_\_\_\_\_ (when) book *Quiet Strength*. "I kept thinking about my mother and my grandparents, and how strong they were."

The rest of Parks' story is American history... her arrest and trial, a 381-day Montgomery bus boycott, and, finally, the Supreme Court's ruling in November \_\_\_\_\_ (when) that segregation on public transport was unlawful.

Rosa Parks died on \_\_\_\_\_ (when). The U.S. Congress called her the "Mother of the Modern-Day Civil Rights Movement."

**MY QUESTIONS**

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