

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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