

FIGHTING FOR THE CIVIL RIGHTS RECAP

1) Vocabulary :

a. Match each verb with its definition.

Words		Definitions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enslave • Threaten • Segregate • Discriminate • Emancipate • Abolish • Ban • Boycott • Endorse 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To put an end to a practice. • to separate or set apart from others or from the general mass • To prohibit/ declare that something illegal by law. • To refuse to buy things from a particular company or take part in a particular event because you do not approve of it • To express or give public support to a cause, a person, or an idea. • to make a difference in treatment or favor on a basis other than individual merit • To put into servitude. • to make a statement or promise that one will punish • to free from restraint, control, or the power of another

b. Give the noun of each verb (use the dictionary if needed)

Verb	Noun
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enslave • Threaten • Segregate • Discriminate • Emancipate • Abolish • Ban • Boycott • Endorse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • • • • • •

c. Phonology: l'**accent tonique** dans les mots se terminant par "**tion/sion**", "**ment**"

L'**accent tonique** (word stress or syllable stress in English) fait référence au fait **qu'une syllabe soit mise en relief** dans un **mot en augmentant la hauteur, la force ou la durée du son** formant cette syllabe. L'accent tonique est **très important en anglais**.

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Suffixes	Règles de prononciation	exemples
"Tion/sion"	Dans les noms se terminant avec "tion/sion", l'accent tonique est sur l'avant dernière syllabe.	Segregation. Information. Inversion
"ment"	Dans les noms se terminant avec le suffixe « ment », l'accent tonique est mis sur la syllabe qui précède l'avant dernière.	Enslavement, Advertisement Judgement

Entraîne-toi en répétant les mots. Cherches-en d'autres dans les dictionnaires ou sur internet.

- d. Read this summary of the civil rights movement. Fill in the blanks from the word list. There are TWO words you will not need.

Throughout American history, various groups of citizens have fought for rights that the American (1) _____ gave them. The civil rights movement in the United States is about the fight of African Americans. Because of their (2) _____ color, they did not have the same rights that white people did for a long time. This injustice towards African Americans led to a time of social unrest. In the 1950's and 1960's, blacks rose up to fight against the social systems and authorities that had taken these rights away from them. Many whites supported their (3) _____.

After the Civil War (1861-65), slavery was (4) _____, and African Americans were free. However, there was so much prejudice against blacks that laws were passed which (5) _____ blacks from whites in public and made them second-class (6) _____.

The modern civil rights movement began in the 1950s. In 1955, a black woman in Alabama, Rosa Parks, (7) _____ to give her seat on a bus to a white man. For this act of protest, Parks was (8) _____. Blacks no longer wanted to "sit at the back of the bus," and started a (9) _____ of the bus system. They chose a young minister, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., to lead their protest.

The Montgomery boycott was very important for African Americans. It (10) _____ them to protest for civil rights in other cities as well. Dr. King spoke out on radio and television programs and urged blacks to take part in non-violent protests.

On August 28, 1963, more than 200,000 Americans of all (11) _____ gathered at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. Their goal was to urge the government to take action against racial (12) _____ and segregation. At this event, Dr. King surprised the nation with his famous "I Have a Dream" speech.

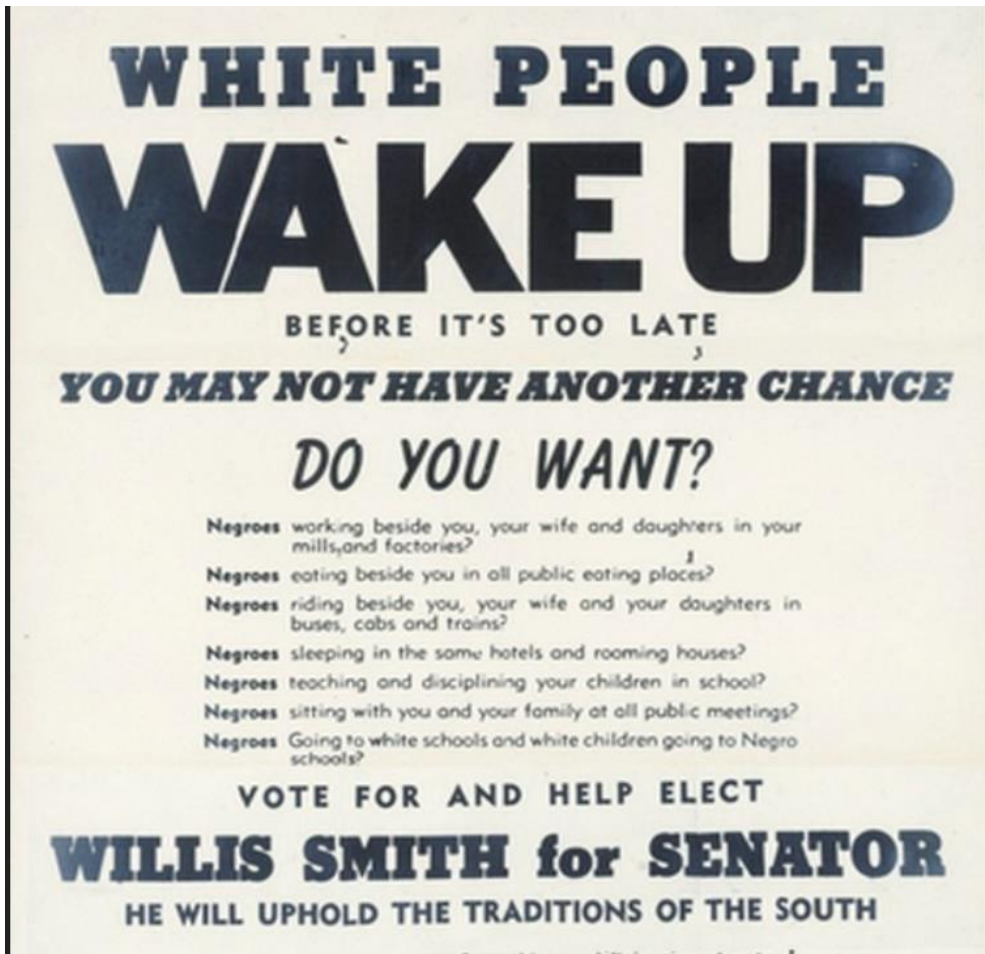
On July 2, 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson (13) _____ the Civil Rights Act. It forbade discrimination based on a person's race, color, national origin, religious (14) _____, or sex. It (15) _____ every citizen's right to use public (16) _____, get employment, and to vote in elections.

Words list

Abolished. Arrested. Beliefs. Boycott. Campaign. Citizens. constitution discriminated. Discrimination.

Encouraged. Facilities. Protected. Races. Refused. Separated. Signed. Skin. Slavery.

Exercise: Read the document and say what African Americans couldn't do and say what would they do instead.



Ex:

- Black people **couldn't eat** in the same restaurants as the white. They **would go** to restaurants for colored people.
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3. **Grammar:** Prétérit vs Prétérit be-ing ; Relis la leçon avant de faire l'exercice ci-dessous.

Complete the sentences with the past simple or the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I (switch off) the computer because it (make) a strange noise.
- 2 My dad (listen) to classical music when I(arrive) home from school.
- 3 We (play) video games when my mum(say) 'Turn the volume down!'

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- 4 My cousin (meet) his wife, Bianca, while he (live) in Italy.
- 5 My little sister (draw) a picture while I (study) for my French exam.
- 6 While they (try) to fix the computer, all the lights (go out).
- 7 When we (leave) school yesterday, it (pour) with rain.
- 8 When you (see) Paul, he(wear) a black jacket?
- 9 I (try) to log on when the WiFi (stop) working.
- 10 While Dad (print) an article, the printer (run out) of paper.

Quiz Time: take the test and see how much you've learnt about segregation and the Civil Right Movement.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zcpcwmn/test>