

PART I : Trouvez dans le texte le titre correspondant aux images:

- 1) Buses 2) Pool and Billiard Rooms 3) Parks 4) Intermarriage/ Cohabitation
5) Burial 6) Restaurants 7) Education/ Schools 8) Promotion of Equality

PART II : READ THE TEXT AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

The document is from....

- a) a magazine article **b) official documents** c) a story

In which country was it published?

- a) In the UK b) In Australia **c) In the USA**

The Jim Crow Laws are :

- a) People **b) Rules (= des règles)**

When were these laws enforced? From **the 1880s** To **the 1960s**

Who were these laws for? **They were for colored people or negroes**

Why were these laws enforced? **They were enforced to separate Colored people from white people**

Read the text again and find these words in English in the document : No dictionary !

Des lois : **laws**

Des salles d'attente : **waiting-rooms**

Un enterrement : **a burial**

Une salle de billard : **a pool room / a billiard room**

Imprimer : **printing**

Une peine de prison : **imprisonment**

Jouer ensemble : **play together**

What are the names of the states in the document? :

Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississipi

Spot the states on the map in your copybook. What do you notice?

These states are all in the South of the USA. Slavery was abolished in these states after the end of the Civil war. *Ces états se situent dans le sud des USA. Il s'agit d'anciens états esclavagistes qui furent obligés d'abolir l'esclavage après avoir perdu la Guerre de Sécession en 1865.*

CORRECTION WEEK 5 : THE ROSA PARKS STORY

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Rosa Parks said "No!" to a white man.
2. Rosa Parks said "No!" to a white man on December 1, 1955 (1st December 1955).
3. Rosa Parks lived in Montgomery, Alabama (and later in Detroit)
4. No, the man was a bus driver.
5. He asked Rosa Parks to move to the back of the bus because another white man wanted to sit down.
6. No, Rosa Parks was a black woman.
7. The police came and took Rosa Parks to jail.
8. Black people in Montgomery, Alabama started a bus "boycott."
9. The bus company lost a lot of money because black people in Montgomery wouldn't ride the buses.
10. The bus boycott lasted 381 days.
11. Yes, Rosa Parks became a national hero.
12. Rosa Parks was a secretary for a black organization in America called the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).
13. When Rosa Parks said "No!" to the white bus driver, the Civil Rights Movement in America began.

WEEK 6- GRAMMAR PRACTICE – CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

PAST SIMPLE (le prétérit) Avant d'utiliser le prétérit, il faut se poser les questions suivantes :

Question : A quoi ça sert le Past Simple (le prétérit) ?

Réponse : A exprimer **une action passée, complètement terminée, sans liaison avec le présent.**

Question : Quelle est la règle du Past Simple?

Réponse : Il y a une règle pour le verbe **BE** (être), et une règle pour **les autres verbes.**

Question : Quelle est la règle pour le verbe BE?

Réponse : A la forme affirmative on l'apprend par cœur (was/ were), à la forme négative on ajoute « **not** » et à la forme interrogative on inverse le sujet et le verbe.

Question : Quelle est la règle pour les autres verbes?

Réponse : A la forme affirmative ; **Sujet + V-ed** (verbes réguliers)/ **Sujet + 2eme forme** (verbes irréguliers-voir la fiche)

Exemple: le verbe ask (demander)-I asked ; le verbe begin (commencer)- I began (begin-began-begun)

A la forme négative : **Sujet + auxiliaire + base verbale** (l'auxiliaire est « **didn't** »)

A la forme interrogative : **Auxiliaire+ Sujet+ base verbale** (l'auxiliaire est « **did** »)

Question : Quels sont les indices (des mots qui vont avec) pour le Past Simple?

Réponse : **yesterday** (hier), **last week** (la semaine dernière), **a year ago** (il y a un an) , **in 1995** etc.

1. Entourez la réponse correcte. Utilisez la liste des verbes irréguliers, au besoin:

Modèle : They was/ were in Washington in 1963. The Southern States didn't wanted/ didn't want to abolish slavery.

- a) Slaves was/ were transported in infernal conditions.
- b) Rosa Parks became/ become a national hero.

- c) Martin Luther King help/ helped unite a nation with his vision.
- d) Malcom X was/ were a black American activist.
- e) Black people didn't had/ didn't have access to public places in the past.
- f) The international slave commerce start/ started in 1525.
- g) Did slaves obtain/ obtained civil rights after the Civil War?
- h) Martin Luther King go/ went to India to visit Gandhi's family.
- i) Malcom X don't like/ didn't like his surname so he chose X to honor his unknown ancestors.
- j) What did he do/ done in 1963?

2. Mettez les verbes entre parenthèses au prétérit. Utilisez la liste des verbes irréguliers, si besoin : (v.r.= verbe régulier, v.i. = verbe irrégulier)

Modèle : I (be) ..was.. shocked to learn about the slavery.

They (watch-v.r).. watched.. a film about Malcom X.

He (fight v.i.) ...fought...for justice.

- a) Slaves (be v.i.) tortured and killed.
- b) The first African slaves (arrive v.r.)..... in Jamestown in 1619.
- c) The Civil War (begin v.i.)..... In April, 1861.
- d) Black Codes and Jim Crow laws (restrict v.r.) Black people's freedom.
- e) On December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks (say v.i.)” No!” to a white man.
- f) The police (take v.i.) Rosa Parks to jail.
- g) The incident (start v.r.) The Civil Rights Movement
- h) Martin Luther King and Malcom X (have v. i.) different visions about how to help black people.

3. Réécrivez ces phrases à la forme négative et interrogative:

Modèle : People were tolerant in the past→ People were not tolerant in the past./ Were people tolerant in the past?

The police arrived. → The police didn't arrive. Did the police arrive?

They fought for justice: → They didn't fight for justice./ Did they fight for justice?

- a) He was angry and disgusted. →
- b) She refused to give her seat. →
- c) The bus company lost a lot of money →
- d) The people were enraged. →
- e) They arrived quickly. →
- f) He became a hero. →

4. Trouvez la question:

Modèle : George Washington was the first President of the United States. → Who was George Washington?

The topic of this chapter is the Civil Rights Movement.→ What is the topic of the chapter?

Rosa Parks was born in Alabama→ Where was Rosa Parks born?

Martin Luther King was born in 1929 → When was Martin Luther King born?

This video makes me feel angry and sad. → How does the video make you feel?

She said “no” because she was determined. → Why did she say no?

- a) Malcom X was a leader of the Civil Rights Movement. →
- b) His real surname was Little. →
- c) Martin Luther King was born in Atlanta. →
- d) He made his “I have a Dream “speech in 1936. →
- e) Rosa Parks felt scared but determined. →
- f) Malcom X hated white people because the humiliation and the injustice black people have suffered. →

HAVE TO, BE ABLE TO, BE ALLOWED TO : Pour parler de la ségrégation aux Etats-Unis nous avons eu besoin des verbes de remplacement de certains modaux, notamment au prétérit, car « must » (obligation) , « can » (capacité) et « may » (permission) fonctionnent uniquement au présent :

He must obey the rules- Il doit obéir aux règles → Il a du obéir aux règles: **He had to obey the rules**

He can't live a normal life- Il ne peut pas vivre une vie normale→ Il n'a pas pu vivre une vie normale : **He couldn't live a normal life / We wasn't able to live a normal life.**

He may not go to public parks. – Il n'est pas autorisé d'aller dans parcs publics. → Il n'était pas autorisé d'aller dans les parcs publics: **He wasn't allowed to go to public parks.**

En conclusion HAVE TO= obligation, BE ABLE TO= capacité, BE ALLOWED TO = permission

5. Traduisez les phrases suivantes:

- a) Les gens noirs ont du aller à des écoles différentes. Ils ont du accepter de l'humiliation et de l'injustice.
.....
- b) Les esclaves ne pouvaient pas être libres. Ils ne pouvaient pas se déplacer (move) librement.
.....
- c) Ils n'étaient pas autorisés à utiliser (use) les mêmes restaurants. Ils n'étaient pas autorisés à utiliser les mêmes cimetières.
.....

CORRECTION - WEEK 6. GRAMMAR PRACTICE- CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

- 1. a) were b) became c) helped d) was e) didn't have f) started g) obtained h) went i) didn't like j) did he do
- 2. a) were b) arrived c) began d) restricted e) said f) took g) started h) had
- 3. a) He was not (wasn't) angry and disgusted. Was he angry and disgusted?
b) She didn't refuse to give her seat. Did she refuse to give her seat?
c) The bus company didn't lose a lot of money. Did the bus company lose a lot of money?
e) The people weren't enraged. Were the people enraged?
f) They didn't arrive quickly. Did they arrive quickly?
g) He didn't become a hero. Did he become a hero?
- 4. a) Who was Malcom X? b) What was his real surname? c) Where was he born? d) When did he make his “I have a Dream” Speech? e) How did Rosa Parks feel? f) Why did Malcom X hate white people?
- 5. a) Black people had to go to different schools. They had to accept humiliation and injustice.
b) Slaves couldn't be free/ weren't able to be free. They couldn't move freely/ weren't able to move freely.
c) They weren't allowed to use the same restaurants. They weren't allowed to use the same cemeteries.