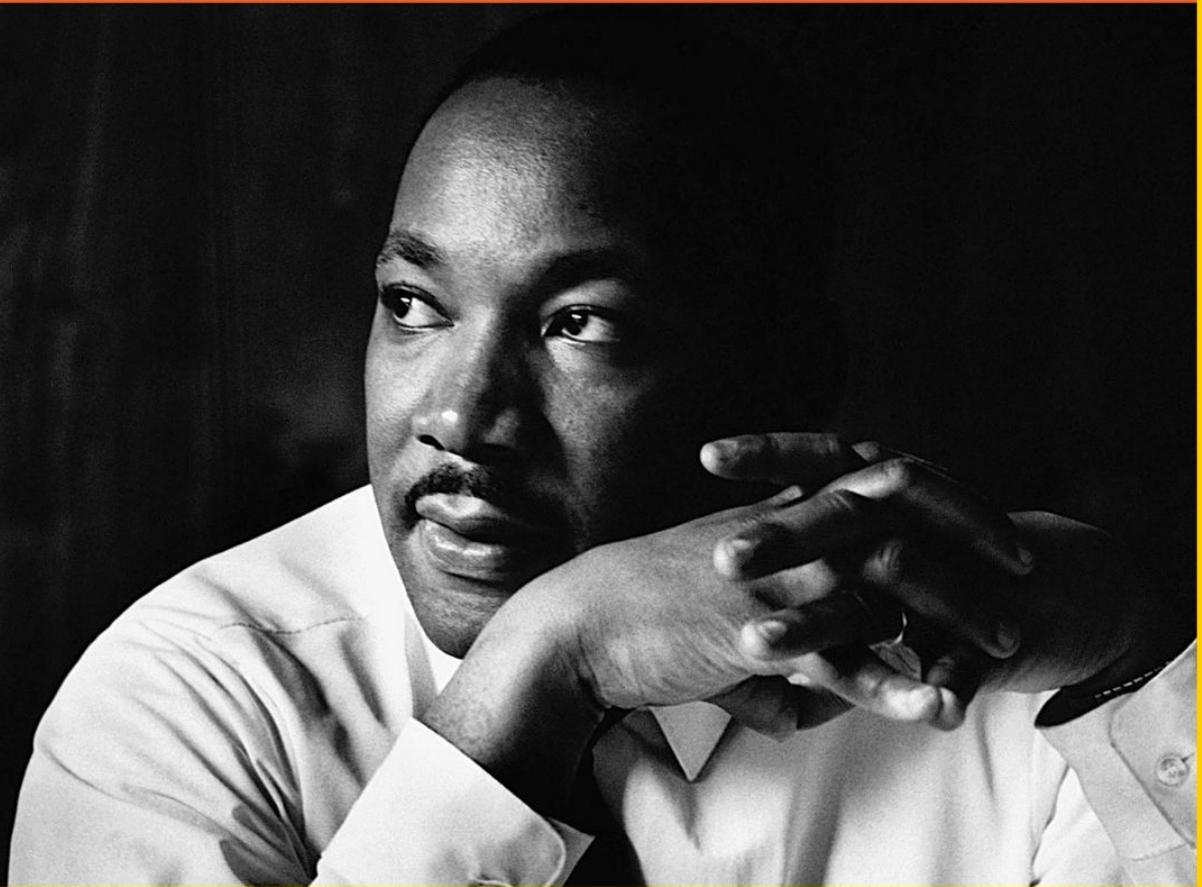


ENGLISH PLUS

WITH
ANSWER
KEY

PRACTICE WORKSHEETS



DO YOU KNOW

MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

Do You Know | Martin Luther King Jr.

Comprehension

1. *Put the heading where they belong in the text.*

[1]

"I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be **judged** by the color of their skin but by the content of their character. I have a dream today!"

The Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., said these words in his famous "I Have a Dream" speech in Washington, D.C., in 1963. He was America's most **prominent** civil rights leader. The civil rights movement was the struggle to get laws and attitudes changed so that black Americans could have rights equal to those of white Americans.

[2]

King was born in Atlanta, Georgia, in January 1929. His father and grandfather were **preachers** at the large all-black Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta. King himself became a preacher at age 18.

While attending graduate school in Boston, he met Coretta Scott. The couple married in 1953. The following year King's first job as a minister took him to Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama.

[3]

In the 1950s, black people were not treated very well in the United States. Public places, including schools and restrooms, were **segregated** in many Southern states. That means that there were separate buildings or areas for black people and for white people. Even in Northern states, black people often weren't allowed to live in nicer neighborhoods. They were rarely hired for good jobs. Their children could not go to good schools. In some places they even had to give up their seats on buses if a white person wanted to sit down.

In 1955, police in Montgomery **arrested** a black woman named Rosa Parks for refusing to give up her bus seat to a white man. Black people in the city started a **boycott** of the bus system. They refused to use it as long as it did not treat them equally. The boycott's leaders chose King as their spokesman.

For nearly a year Montgomery's black residents refused to ride the city's buses. They walked and rode in **car pools**. They took their case to court.

The Supreme Court of the United States ruled in favor of the protestors. The nation's highest court said segregation on public buses was illegal not only in Montgomery, but everywhere in the nation. That

ruling was a great victory for civil rights.

[4]

King was an excellent speaker. "We have gained a new sense of dignity and destiny," he said after the Montgomery victory. "We have discovered a new and powerful weapon-nonviolent **resistance**." King's speeches **appealed** to both Christian principles and American ideals. Time magazine and other magazines and newspapers featured the handsome young preacher on their covers.

King was one of the leaders of a **protest** in Birmingham, Alabama, that attracted worldwide attention. Policemen attacked peaceful marchers, including schoolchildren carrying small American flags.

The Birmingham police arrested King. In jail he wrote a letter to local ministers who had criticized him for disrupting the city. King's "Letter from Birmingham Jail" expressed his belief that individuals had the moral right and responsibility to **disobey** unjust laws. The letter enhanced King's reputation as a moral leader.

[5]

On August 28, 1963, the March on Washington took place. More than 200,000 people gathered to hear King give his "I Have a Dream" speech from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.

The protests in Birmingham and in Washington helped convince the U.S. Congress to **pass** the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This act made it illegal in America to treat blacks or other ethnic groups unfairly.

That same year King's peaceful efforts to win civil rights earned him the Nobel Peace Prize.

[6]

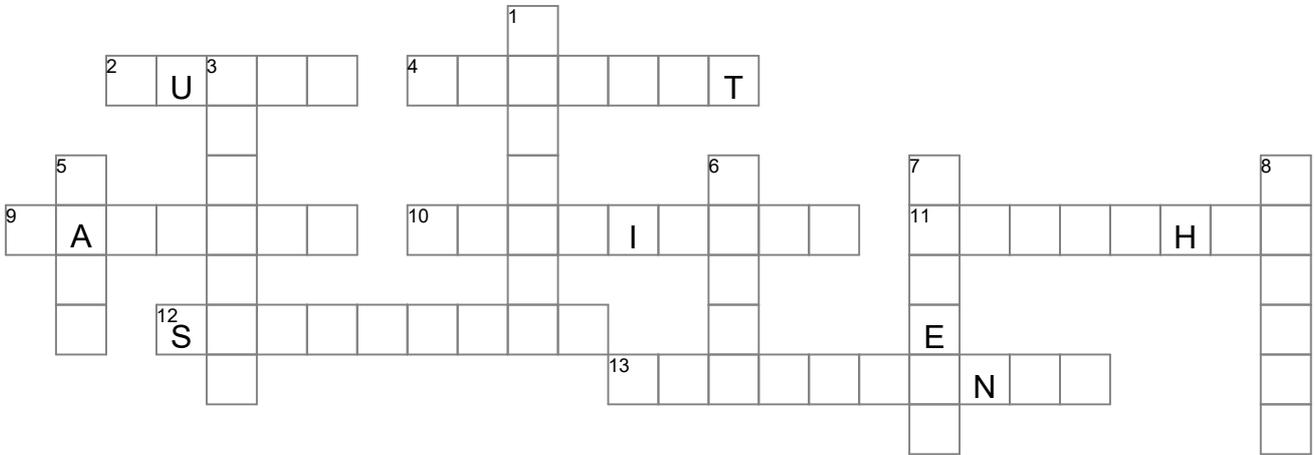
King's opinions and success in winning civil rights angered many people. In the spring of 1968, he traveled to Memphis, Tennessee, to support the city's black garbage workers. The workers refused to collect the garbage until the city gave them better working conditions. While there, King was shot and killed by James Earl Ray, a white man who had escaped from jail.

King is remembered for the great changes he made to American society and for the peaceful **means** that he used to make them. The third Monday of every January is a national holiday that honors King's birthday.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| A. ASSASSINATION | B. CIVIL RIGHTS | C. A PREACHER'S SON |
| D. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. | E. A NATIONAL LEADER | F. KING'S MOST FAMOUS SPEECH |

Key Vocabulary

2. **Using the Across and Down clues, write the correct words in the numbered grid below.**



ACROSS

2. If someone is a good _____ of something, they understand it and can make sensible decisions about it. If someone is a bad _____ of something, they cannot do this.
4. A _____ is the act of saying or showing publicly that you object to something.
9. If a group of people _____, they take turns driving each other to work, or driving each other's children to school.
10. Something that is _____ is very noticeable or is an important part of something else.
11. a person who has the calling and function of preaching the Christian Gospel, esp a Protestant minister
12. Police _____d the two rival camps of protesters.
13. _____ to something such as a change or a new idea is a refusal to accept it.

DOWN

1. The main opposition parties are _____ing the elections.
3. He urged the soldiers to _____ orders if asked to fire on civilian targets.
5. If you _____ information to someone, you give it to them because it concerns them.
6. You can refer to the money that someone has as their _____.
7. Someone or something that is _____ing is pleasing and attractive.
8. If something or someone _____s a process, they stop it continuing.

For each question below a number of similar words appear, but only one is spelled correctly and matches the clue that is provided. Write the letter of the correctly spelled word in the space by the question number.

3. ___ a. APPEEL b. APPEL c. APPEAL d. APPAIL
If something _____s to you, you find it attractive or interesting.
4. ___ a. BOYCOTT b. BOYCOT c. BOYCOTJ d. BOYCOMT
If a country, group, or person _____s a country, organization, or activity, they refuse to be involved with it in any way because they disapprove of it.
5. ___ a. RASISTANCE b. RSISTANC c. RESISTANCE d. RESISLANCE
_____ to an attack consists of fighting back against the people who have attacked you.

6. ___ a. SEGREGAT b. SEGREGATE c. SEGREGATA d. CEGREGATE
To _____ two groups of people or things means to keep them physically apart from each other.
7. ___ a. DISSOBEY b. DISOBEY c. DESOBEY d. DISOBEE
When someone _____s a person or an order, they deliberately do not do what they have been told to do.
8. ___ a. PASSE b. PAS c. PESS d. PASS
When people in authority _____ a new law or a proposal, they formally agree to it or approve it.
9. ___ a. CARPOL b. CARPOOY c. CARPOOL d. CARPOOLL
A _____ is an arrangement where a group of people take turns driving each other to work, or driving each other's children to school. In American English, _____ is sometimes used to refer simply to people travelling together in a car.
10. ___ a. ARRESST b. AREST c. ARRESTE d. ARREST
If the police _____ you, they take charge of you and take you to a police station, because they believe you may have committed a crime.
11. ___ a. PREICHER b. PREACHIR c. PRECHER d. PREACHER
A _____ is a person, usually a member of the clergy, who preaches sermons as part of a church service.
12. ___ a. PROMINANT b. PROMINENT c. PRROMINENT d. PRYMINENT
Someone who is _____ is important.
13. ___ a. MUANS b. MEANSE c. MEANS d. MEINS
A _____ of doing something is a method, instrument, or process which can be used to do it. Means is both the singular and the plural form for this use.
14. ___ a. PROTESTE b. PROTEST c. PSOTEST d. PRODEST
If you _____ against something or about something, you say or show publicly that you object to it. In American English, you usually say that you _____ it.
15. ___ a. JUDGE b. JUDDGE c. JUDG d. JEDGE
If you _____ something or someone, you form an opinion about them after you have examined the evidence or thought carefully about them.

Choose the best option the completes the sentences below:

16. ___ widely and favorably known
a. disobey b. preacher c. prominent d. arrest e. judge
17. ___ They were threatened with punishment if they _____ed.
a. disobey b. segregate c. pass d. resistance e. appeal
18. ___ If you _____ the ball to someone in your team in a game such as football, basketball, hockey, or rugby, you kick, hit, or throw it to them.
a. carpool b. protest c. means d. boycott e. pass

19. ___ Groups of women took to the streets to _____ against the arrests.
a. preacher b. judge c. arrest d. protest e. pass
20. ___ You can say 'by all _____' to tell someone that you are very willing to allow them to do something.
a. boycott b. means c. protest d. resistance e. disobey
21. ___ The _____ of your body to germs or diseases is its power to remain unharmed or unaffected by them.
a. prominent b. means c. segregate d. appeal e. resistance
22. ___ The government says fewer Americans are _____ing to work.
a. preacher b. segregate c. means d. appeal e. carpool
23. ___ They _____ you from the rest of the community.
a. protest b. segregate c. judge d. resistance e. boycott
24. ___ A _____ is the person in a court of law who decides how the law should be applied, for example how criminals should be punished.
a. prominent b. arrest c. disobey d. pass e. judge
25. ___ An _____ing expression or tone of voice indicates to someone that you want help, advice, or approval.
a. segregate b. carpool c. protest d. preacher e. appeal
26. ___ a person who preaches
a. preacher b. resistance c. boycott d. pass e. judge
27. ___ to refuse to have dealings with (a person, organization, etc) or refuse to buy (a product) as a protest or means of coercion
a. disobey b. boycott c. means d. prominent e. arrest
28. ___ If something interesting or surprising _____s your attention, you suddenly notice it and then continue to look at it or consider it carefully.
a. protest b. arrest c. pass d. appeal e. means

29. **Find the hidden words. The words have been placed horizontally, vertically, or diagonally. When you locate a word, draw a circle around it.**

A	R	R	E	S	T	R	E	E	I	P	A	T	U	H	B	Q	Q	M	I
E	N	E	J	G	C	L	G	Z	T	W	D	I	S	O	B	E	Y	R	S
C	X	T	T	A	P	E	K	N	J	U	D	G	E	Y	H	Z	L	M	E
N	Z	O	R	M	Q	H	E	I	N	T	G	B	O	Y	C	O	T	T	G
A	K	R	M	E	A	N	S	B	D	P	C	M	O	C	A	R	R	L	R
T	H	M	L	W	I	H	T	E	C	R	Q	R	I	N	R	W	B	A	E
S	E	V	O	M	P	V	Z	Q	I	O	Y	Q	I	B	P	Z	L	E	G
I	B	Y	O	K	F	I	T	E	P	T	N	D	V	F	O	W	C	P	A
S	F	R	W	B	Y	X	V	A	A	E	Z	H	X	Z	O	H	R	P	T
E	P	R	E	A	C	H	E	R	S	S	B	Y	N	U	L	N	F	A	E
R	U	S	B	S	H	C	F	D	S	T	W	R	S	S	J	Y	W	L	M
W	R	L	G	Z	M	U	B	K	Y	Q	S	G	Z	I	I	A	C	K	E

prominent
disobey
protest

judge
segregate

boycott
means

appeal
arrest

preacher
carpool

resistance
pass

Listening Practice | Intermediate

30. Fill in the blanks while you listen to the episode.

MARTIN [1]

KING, JR.

"I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a [2] _____ where they will not be **judged** by the color of their skin but by the content of their character. I have a dream today!"

The Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., said these words in his famous "I Have a Dream" speech in Washington, D.C., in 1963. He was America's most **prominent** civil rights leader. The civil rights movement was the struggle to get laws and attitudes changed so that black Americans could have rights equal to those of white Americans.

A [3]

SON

King was born in Atlanta, Georgia, in January 1929. His father and grandfather were **preachers** at the large all-black Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta. King himself became a preacher at age 18.

While attending graduate school in Boston, he met Coretta Scott. The couple married in 1953. The following year King's first job as a minister took him to Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama.

[4]

RIGHTS

In the 1950s, [5] _____ people were not treated very well in the United States. Public places, including schools and [6] _____, were **segregated** in many Southern states. That means that there were separate buildings or areas for black people and for white people. Even in Northern states, black people often weren't allowed to live in nicer neighborhoods. They were rarely hired for good jobs. Their children [7] _____ not go to good [8] _____. In some places they even had to give up their seats on buses if a white person [9] _____ to sit down.

In 1955, police in [10] _____ **arrested** a black woman named Rosa Parks for [11] _____ to give up her bus seat to a white man. Black people in the city started a **boycott** of the bus system. They refused to use it as long as it did not [12] _____ them equally. The boycott's leaders chose King as their spokesman.

For nearly a year Montgomery's black residents [13] _____ to ride the city's buses. They walked and rode in **car pools**. They took their case to court.

The Supreme Court of the United States ruled in [14] _____ of the protestors. The nation's highest court said segregation on [15] _____ buses was [16] _____ not only in Montgomery, but everywhere in the nation. That ruling was a great victory for civil rights.

A [17] _____ LEADER

King was an excellent [18] _____. "We have gained a new [19] _____ of dignity and destiny," he said after the Montgomery victory. "We have discovered a new and powerful weapon-nonviolent **resistance**." King's speeches **appealed** to both [20] _____ principles and American ideals. Time magazine and [21] _____ magazines and newspapers featured the handsome young [22] _____ on their covers.

King was one of the leaders of a [23] _____ in Birmingham, Alabama, that attracted worldwide [24] _____. [25] _____ attacked peaceful [26] _____, including schoolchildren carrying small American flags.

The Birmingham police arrested King. In jail he wrote a letter to local ministers who had criticized him for disrupting the city. [27] _____ "Letter from Birmingham Jail" expressed his belief that individuals had the moral right and responsibility to **disobey** unjust laws. The letter enhanced King's reputation as a moral leader.

KING'S MOST FAMOUS SPEECH

On August 28, 1963, the March on Washington took place. More than 200,000 people gathered to hear King give his "I Have a Dream" speech from the steps of the [28] _____ Memorial in Washington, D.C.

The protests in Birmingham and in Washington helped convince the U.S. [29] _____ to **pass** the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This act made it illegal in America to treat blacks or other ethnic [30] _____ unfairly.

That same year King's peaceful efforts to win civil rights earned him the Nobel Peace Prize.

ASSASSINATION

King's [31] _____ and success in winning civil rights angered many people. In the spring of 1968, he traveled to Memphis, Tennessee, to support the city's black garbage workers. The workers refused to collect the garbage until the city gave them better working conditions. While there, King was shot and [32] _____ by [33] _____ Earl Ray, a white man who had escaped from jail.

King is remembered for the [34] _____ changes he made to American society and for the peaceful **means** that he used to make them. The third Monday of every January is a national holiday that honors King's birthday.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| A. attention | B. sense | C. great |
| D. James | E. King's | F. Policemen |
| G. other | H. refusing | I. Montgomery |
| J. refused | K. treat | L. preacher |
| M. LUTHER | N. protest | O. nation |
| P. could | Q. schools | R. favor |
| S. speaker | T. illegal | U. PREACHER'S |
| V. NATIONAL | W. opinions | X. wanted |
| Y. marchers | Z. CIVIL | AA. public |
| BB. killed | CC. groups | DD. Lincoln |
| EE. Christian | FF. restrooms | GG. Congress |
| HH. black | | |

Listening Practice | Advanced

31. Fill in the blanks while you listen to the episode.

MARTIN [1]

KING, JR.

"I have a [2] _____ that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be **judged** by the [3] _____ of their skin but by the [4] _____ of their character. I have a [5] _____ today!"

The Reverend Martin [6] _____ King, Jr., said [7] _____ [8] _____ in his famous "I Have a [9] _____" speech in Washington, D.C., in 1963. He was America's most **prominent** civil [10] _____ [11] _____. The civil [12] _____ movement was the struggle to get laws and attitudes changed so that [13] _____ [14] _____ could have rights [15] _____ to those of white Americans.

A PREACHER'S SON

King was born in Atlanta, Georgia, in January 1929. His [16] _____ and [17] _____ were [18] _____ at the large [19] _____ Ebenezer [20] _____ [21] _____ in Atlanta. King himself became a preacher at age 18. [22] _____ attending graduate school in [23] _____, he met Coretta Scott. The couple married in 1953. The following year King's [24] _____ job as a [25] _____ took him to Dexter Avenue [26] _____ Church in Montgomery, Alabama.

CIVIL RIGHTS

In the 1950s, black [27] _____ were not treated very well in the United [28] _____. Public [29] _____, including schools and restrooms, were **segregated** in many Southern states. That means that there were separate buildings or areas for black [30] _____ and for white people. Even in [31] _____ states, black people often weren't allowed to live in nicer neighborhoods. They were rarely hired for good jobs. Their [32] _____ could not go to good [33] _____. In some places they even had to give up their seats on [34] _____ if a [35] _____ person wanted to sit down. In 1955, police in [36] _____ **arrested** a black [37] _____ [38] _____ Rosa Parks for [39] _____ to give up her bus seat to a white man.

Black [40] _____ in the city started a [41] _____ of the bus [42] _____. They refused to use it as long as it did not treat them [43] _____. The [44] _____ leaders chose King as their spokesman.

For [45] _____ a year [46] _____ black [47] _____ [48] _____ to ride the city's buses. They walked and rode in **car pools**. They took [49] _____ case to court.

The Supreme Court of the United [50] _____ ruled in [51] _____ of the protestors. The [52] _____ highest court said segregation on [53] _____ buses was illegal not only in [54] _____, but [55] _____ in the [56] _____. That ruling was a [57] _____ victory for civil rights.

A NATIONAL LEADER

King was an [58] _____ speaker. "We have [59] _____ a new [60] _____ of dignity and destiny," he said after the [61] _____ victory. "We have discovered a new and [62] _____ weapon-nonviolent **resistance**." King's speeches **appealed** to both Christian principles and American [63] _____. Time [64] _____ and [65] _____ [66] _____ and newspapers featured the handsome young preacher on their covers.

King was one of the leaders of a **protest** in Birmingham, Alabama, that [67] _____ worldwide [68] _____. Policemen [69] _____ peaceful marchers, including [70] _____ carrying small American [71] _____.

The Birmingham [72] _____ arrested King. In jail he wrote a [73] _____ to local ministers who had [74] _____ him for [75] _____ the city. King's "[76] _____ from Birmingham Jail" expressed his belief that individuals had the moral right and [77] _____ to **disobey** unjust laws. The letter enhanced King's [78] _____ as a [79] _____ leader.

KING'S MOST [80] _____ SPEECH

On August 28, 1963, the [81] _____ on Washington took [82] _____. More than 200,000 people gathered to hear King give his "I Have a Dream" speech from the steps of the Lincoln [83] _____ in Washington, D.C.

The protests in [84] _____ and in Washington helped [85] _____ the U.S. [86] _____ to **pass** the [87] _____ Rights Act of 1964. This act made it illegal

in [88] _____ to [89] _____ blacks or other [90] _____ groups unfairly.

That same year King's peaceful efforts to win civil rights earned him the Nobel Peace

[91] _____

[92] _____

King's opinions and success in winning civil rights angered many people. In the spring of 1968, he traveled to [93] _____, Tennessee, to support the city's black [94] _____ [95] _____. The workers refused to collect the [96] _____ until the city gave them [97] _____ working conditions. While [98] _____, King was shot and killed by [99] _____ Earl Ray, a [100] _____ man who had escaped from jail.

King is remembered for the [101] _____ changes he made to American [102] _____ and for the peaceful **means** that he used to make them. The third Monday of every [103] _____ is a national holiday that honors King's birthday.

Spelling Practice

32. In each line of text below there is one word that has been misspelled. Circle the misspelled word and then write the correct spelling of the word on the line on the right side of the page.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

"I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be **judged** by the color of their skin but by the content of their character. I have a dream today!"

The Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., said these words in his famous "I Have a Dream" speech in Washington, D.C., in 1963. He was America's most **prominent** civil rights leader. The civil rights movement was the struggle to get laws and attitudes changed so that black Americans could have rights equal to those of white Americans.

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King was born in Atlanta, Georgia, in January 1929. His father and grandfather were **preachers** at the large all-black Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta. King himself became a preacher at age 18.

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In 1955, police in Montgomery **arrested** a black woman named Rosa Parks for refusing to give up her bus seat to a white man. Black people in the city started a **boycott** of the bus system. They refused to use it as long as it did not treat them equally. The boycott's leaders chose King as their spokesman.

For nearly a year Montgomery's black residents refused to ride the city's buses. They walked and rode in **car pools**. They took their case to court.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____
21. _____
22. _____
23. _____
24. _____
25. _____
26. _____
27. _____
28. _____
29. _____
30. _____
31. _____
32. _____

The Supreme Court of the United States ruled in favor of the protestors. 33.
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Monday of every January is a national holiday that honors King's
birthdae.

70.

71.

Do You Know | Martin Luther King Jr.

Comprehension

1. *Put the heading where they belong in the text.*

[1] MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

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[6] ASSASSINATION

King's opinions and success in winning civil rights angered many people. In the spring of 1968, he traveled to Memphis, Tennessee, to support the city's black garbage workers. The workers refused to collect the garbage until the city gave them better working conditions. While there, King was shot and killed by James Earl Ray, a white man who had escaped from jail.

King is remembered for the great changes he made to American society and for the peaceful **means** that he used to make them. The third Monday of every January is a national holiday that honors King's birthday.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| A. ASSASSINATION | B. CIVIL RIGHTS | C. A PREACHER'S SON |
| D. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JRE. | E. A NATIONAL LEADER | F. KING'S MOST FAMOUS SPEECH |

6. **b** a. SEGREGAT b. SEGREGATE c. SEGREGATA d. CEGREGATE
To _____ two groups of people or things means to keep them physically apart from each other.
7. **b** a. DISSOBEY b. DISOBEY c. DESOBEY d. DISOBEE
When someone _____s a person or an order, they deliberately do not do what they have been told to do.
8. **d** a. PASSE b. PAS c. PESS d. PASS
When people in authority _____ a new law or a proposal, they formally agree to it or approve it.
9. **c** a. CARPOL b. CARPOOY c. CARPOOL d. CARPOOLL
A _____ is an arrangement where a group of people take turns driving each other to work, or driving each other's children to school. In American English, _____ is sometimes used to refer simply to people travelling together in a car.
10. **d** a. ARRESST b. AREST c. ARRESTE d. ARREST
If the police _____ you, they take charge of you and take you to a police station, because they believe you may have committed a crime.
11. **d** a. PREICHER b. PREACHIR c. PRECHER d. PREACHER
A _____ is a person, usually a member of the clergy, who preaches sermons as part of a church service.
12. **b** a. PROMINANT b. PROMINENT c. PRROMINENT d. PRYMINENT
Someone who is _____ is important.
13. **c** a. MUANS b. MEANSE c. MEANS d. MEINS
A _____ of doing something is a method, instrument, or process which can be used to do it. Means is both the singular and the plural form for this use.
14. **b** a. PROTESTE b. PROTEST c. PSOTEST d. PRODEST
If you _____ against something or about something, you say or show publicly that you object to it. In American English, you usually say that you _____ it.
15. **a** a. JUDGE b. JUDDGE c. JUDG d. JEDGE
If you _____ something or someone, you form an opinion about them after you have examined the evidence or thought carefully about them.

Choose the best option the completes the sentences below:

16. **c** widely and favorably known
a. disobey b. preacher c. prominent d. arrest e. judge
17. **a** They were threatened with punishment if they _____ed.
a. disobey b. segregate c. pass d. resistance e. appeal
18. **e** If you _____ the ball to someone in your team in a game such as football, basketball, hockey, or rugby, you kick, hit, or throw it to them.
a. carpool b. protest c. means d. boycott e. pass

19. d Groups of women took to the streets to _____ against the arrests.
a. preacher b. judge c. arrest d. protest e. pass
20. b You can say 'by all _____' to tell someone that you are very willing to allow them to do something.
a. boycott b. means c. protest d. resistance e. disobey
21. e The _____ of your body to germs or diseases is its power to remain unharmed or unaffected by them.
a. prominent b. means c. segregate d. appeal e. resistance
22. e The government says fewer Americans are _____ing to work.
a. preacher b. segregate c. means d. appeal e. carpool
23. b They _____ you from the rest of the community.
a. protest b. segregate c. judge d. resistance e. boycott
24. e A _____ is the person in a court of law who decides how the law should be applied, for example how criminals should be punished.
a. prominent b. arrest c. disobey d. pass e. judge
25. e An _____ing expression or tone of voice indicates to someone that you want help, advice, or approval.
a. segregate b. carpool c. protest d. preacher e. appeal
26. a a person who preaches
a. preacher b. resistance c. boycott d. pass e. judge
27. b to refuse to have dealings with (a person, organization, etc) or refuse to buy (a product) as a protest or means of coercion
a. disobey b. boycott c. means d. prominent e. arrest
28. b If something interesting or surprising _____s your attention, you suddenly notice it and then continue to look at it or consider it carefully.
a. protest b. arrest c. pass d. appeal e. means

29. **Find the hidden words. The words have been placed horizontally, vertically, or diagonally. When you locate a word, draw a circle around it.**

A	R	R	E	S	T	R	E	E	I	P	A	T	U	H	B	Q	Q	M	I
E	N	E	J	G	C	L	G	Z	T	W	D	I	S	O	B	E	Y	R	S
C	X	T	T	A	P	E	K	N	J	U	D	G	E	Y	H	Z	L	M	E
N	Z	O	R	M	Q	H	E	I	N	T	G	B	O	Y	C	O	T	T	G
A	K	R	M	E	A	N	S	B	D	P	C	M	O	C	A	R	R	L	R
T	H	M	L	W	I	H	T	E	C	R	Q	R	I	N	R	W	B	A	E
S	E	V	O	M	P	V	Z	Q	I	O	Y	Q	I	B	P	Z	L	E	G
I	B	Y	O	K	F	I	T	E	P	T	N	D	V	F	O	W	C	P	A
S	F	R	W	B	Y	X	V	A	A	E	Z	H	X	Z	O	H	R	P	T
E	P	R	E	A	C	H	E	R	S	S	B	Y	N	U	L	N	F	A	E
R	U	S	B	S	H	C	F	D	S	T	W	R	S	S	J	Y	W	L	M
W	R	L	G	Z	M	U	B	K	Y	Q	S	G	Z	I	I	A	C	K	E

prominent
disobey
protest

judge
segregate

boycott
means

appeal
arrest

preacher
carpool

resistance
pass

Listening Practice | Intermediate

30. Fill in the blanks while you listen to the episode.

MARTIN [1] LUTHER KING, JR.

"I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a [2] **nation** where they will not be **judged** by the color of their skin but by the content of their character. I have a dream today!"

The Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., said these words in his famous "I Have a Dream" speech in Washington, D.C., in 1963. He was America's most **prominent** civil rights leader. The civil rights movement was the struggle to get laws and attitudes changed so that black Americans could have rights equal to those of white Americans.

A [3] PREACHER'S SON

King was born in Atlanta, Georgia, in January 1929. His father and grandfather were **preachers** at the large all-black Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta. King himself became a preacher at age 18.

While attending graduate school in Boston, he met Coretta Scott. The couple married in 1953. The following year King's first job as a minister took him to Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama.

[4] CIVIL RIGHTS

In the 1950s, [5] **black** people were not treated very well in the United States. Public places, including schools and [6] **restrooms**, were **segregated** in many Southern states. That means that there were separate buildings or areas for black people and for white people. Even in Northern states, black people often weren't allowed to live in nicer neighborhoods. They were rarely hired for good jobs. Their children [7] **could** not go to good [8] **schools**. In some places they even had to give up their seats on buses if a white person [9] **wanted** to sit down.

In 1955, police in [10] **Montgomery** **arrested** a black woman named Rosa Parks for [11] **refusing** to give up her bus seat to a white man. Black people in the city started a **boycott** of the bus system. They refused to use it as long as it did not [12] **treat** them equally. The boycott's leaders chose King as their spokesman.

For nearly a year Montgomery's black residents [13] **refused** to ride the city's buses. They walked and rode in **car pools**. They took their case to court.

The Supreme Court of the United States ruled in [14] **favor** _____ of the protestors. The nation's highest court said segregation on [15] **public** _____ buses was [16] **illegal** _____ not only in Montgomery, but everywhere in the nation. That ruling was a great victory for civil rights.

A [17] **NATIONAL** _____ **LEADER**

King was an excellent [18] **speaker** _____. "We have gained a new [19] **sense** _____ of dignity and destiny," he said after the Montgomery victory. "We have discovered a new and powerful weapon-nonviolent **resistance**." King's speeches **appealed** to both [20] **Christian** _____ principles and American ideals. Time magazine and [21] **other** _____ magazines and newspapers featured the handsome young [22] **preacher** _____ on their covers.

King was one of the leaders of a [23] **protest** _____ in Birmingham, Alabama, that attracted worldwide [24] **attention** _____. [25] **Policemen** _____ attacked peaceful [26] **marchers** _____, including schoolchildren carrying small American flags.

The Birmingham police arrested King. In jail he wrote a letter to local ministers who had criticized him for disrupting the city. [27] **King's** _____ "Letter from Birmingham Jail" expressed his belief that individuals had the moral right and responsibility to **disobey** unjust laws. The letter enhanced King's reputation as a moral leader.

KING'S MOST FAMOUS SPEECH

On August 28, 1963, the March on Washington took place. More than 200,000 people gathered to hear King give his "I Have a Dream" speech from the steps of the [28] **Lincoln** _____ Memorial in Washington, D.C.

The protests in Birmingham and in Washington helped convince the U.S. [29] **Congress** _____ to **pass** the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This act made it illegal in America to treat blacks or other ethnic [30] **groups** _____ unfairly.

That same year King's peaceful efforts to win civil rights earned him the Nobel Peace Prize.

ASSASSINATION

King's [31] **opinions** _____ and success in winning civil rights angered many people. In the spring of 1968, he traveled to Memphis, Tennessee, to support the city's black garbage workers. The workers refused to collect the garbage until the city gave them better working conditions. While there, King was shot and [32] **killed** _____ by [33] **James** _____ Earl Ray, a white man who had escaped from jail.

King is remembered for the [34] **great** _____ changes he made to American society and for the peaceful **means** that he used to make them. The third Monday of every January is a national holiday that honors King's birthday.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| A. attention | B. sense | C. great |
| D. James | E. King's | F. Policemen |
| G. other | H. refusing | I. Montgomery |
| J. refused | K. treat | L. preacher |
| M. LUTHER | N. protest | O. nation |
| P. could | Q. schools | R. favor |
| S. speaker | T. illegal | U. PREACHER'S |
| V. NATIONAL | W. opinions | X. wanted |
| Y. marchers | Z. CIVIL | AA. public |
| BB. killed | CC. groups | DD. Lincoln |
| EE. Christian | FF. restrooms | GG. Congress |
| HH. black | | |

Listening Practice | Advanced

31. Fill in the blanks while you listen to the episode.

MARTIN [1] LUTHER KING, JR.

"I have a [2] **dream** that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be **judged** by the [3] **color** of their skin but by the [4] **content** of their character. I have a [5] **dream** today!"

The Reverend Martin [6] **Luther** King, Jr., said [7] **these** [8] **words** in his famous "I Have a [9] **Dream**" speech in Washington, D.C., in 1963. He was America's most **prominent** civil [10] **rights** [11] **leader**. The civil [12] **rights** movement was the struggle to get laws and attitudes changed so that [13] **black** [14] **Americans** could have rights [15] **equal** to those of white Americans.

A PREACHER'S SON

King was born in Atlanta, Georgia, in January 1929. His [16] **father** and [17] **grandfather** were [18] **preachers** at the large [19] **all-black** Ebenezer [20] **Baptist** [21] **Church** in Atlanta. King himself became a preacher at age 18. [22] **While** attending graduate school in [23] **Boston**, he met Coretta Scott. The couple married in 1953. The following year King's [24] **first** job as a [25] **minister** took him to Dexter Avenue [26] **Baptist** Church in Montgomery, Alabama.

CIVIL RIGHTS

In the 1950s, black [27] **people** were not treated very well in the United [28] **States**. Public [29] **places**, including schools and restrooms, were **segregated** in many Southern states. That means that there were separate buildings or areas for black [30] **people** and for white people. Even in [31] **Northern** states, black people often weren't allowed to live in nicer neighborhoods. They were rarely hired for good jobs. Their [32] **children** could not go to good [33] **schools**. In some places they even had to give up their seats on [34] **buses** if a [35] **white** person wanted to sit down. In 1955, police in [36] **Montgomery** **arrested** a black [37] **woman** [38] **named** Rosa Parks for [39] **refusing** to give up her bus seat to a white man.

Black [40] **people** in the city started a [41] **boycott** of the bus [42] **system**. They refused to use it as long as it did not treat them [43] **equally**. The [44] **boycott's** leaders chose King as their spokesman.

For [45] **nearly** a year [46] **Montgomery's** black [47] **residents** [48] **refused** to ride the city's buses. They walked and rode in **car pools**. They took [49] **their** case to court.

The Supreme Court of the United [50] **States** ruled in [51] **favor** of the protestors. The [52] **nation's** highest court said segregation on [53] **public** buses was illegal not only in [54] **Montgomery**, but [55] **everywhere** in the [56] **nation**. That ruling was a [57] **great** victory for civil rights.

A NATIONAL LEADER

King was an [58] **excellent** speaker. "We have [59] **gained** a new [60] **sense** of dignity and destiny," he said after the [61] **Montgomery** victory. "We have discovered a new and [62] **powerful** weapon-nonviolent **resistance**." King's speeches **appealed** to both Christian principles and American [63] **ideals**. Time [64] **magazine** and [65] **other** [66] **magazines** and newspapers featured the handsome young preacher on their covers.

King was one of the leaders of a **protest** in Birmingham, Alabama, that [67] **attracted** worldwide [68] **attention**. Policemen [69] **attacked** peaceful marchers, including [70] **schoolchildren** carrying small American [71] **flags**.

The Birmingham [72] **police** arrested King. In jail he wrote a [73] **letter** to local ministers who had [74] **criticized** him for [75] **disrupting** the city. King's "[76] **Letter** from Birmingham Jail" expressed his belief that individuals had the moral right and [77] **responsibility** to **disobey** unjust laws. The letter enhanced King's [78] **reputation** as a [79] **moral** leader.

KING'S MOST [80] **FAMOUS** SPEECH

On August 28, 1963, the [81] **March** on Washington took [82] **place**. More than 200,000 people gathered to hear King give his "I Have a Dream" speech from the steps of the Lincoln [83] **Memorial** in Washington, D.C.

The protests in [84] **Birmingham** and in Washington helped [85] **convince** the U.S. [86] **Congress** to **pass** the [87] **Civil** Rights Act of 1964. This act made it illegal

in [88] **America** _____ to [89] **treat** _____ blacks or other [90] **ethnic** _____ groups unfairly.

That same year King's peaceful efforts to win civil rights earned him the Nobel Peace

[91] **Prize** _____.

[92] **ASSASSINATION**

King's opinions and success in winning civil rights angered many people. In the spring of 1968, he traveled to [93] **Memphis** _____, Tennessee, to support the city's black [94] **garbage** _____ [95] **workers** _____. The workers refused to collect the [96] **garbage** _____ until the city gave them [97] **better** _____ working conditions. While [98] **there** _____, King was shot and killed by [99] **James** _____ Earl Ray, a [100] **white** _____ man who had escaped from jail.

King is remembered for the [101] **great** _____ changes he made to American [102] **society** _____ and for the peaceful **means** that he used to make them. The third Monday of every [103] **January** _____ is a national holiday that honors King's birthday.

Spelling Practice

32. In each line of text below there is one word that has been misspelled. Circle the misspelled word and then write the correct spelling of the word on the line on the right side of the page.

MARTIN LUTHER KINT, JR.

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While attending graduate school in Boston, **hee** met Coretta Scott. The couple married in 1953. The following year King's first **jyb** as a minister took him to **Dextir** Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama.

CIVILE RIGHTS

In the 1950s, black people were **knot** treated very well in the United States. Public places, including schools and restrooms, **wur segregated** in many Southern states. That **mains** that there were separate buildings or areas **fore** black people and for white people. Even in Northern states, **bleck** people often weren't allowed to live in nicer neighborhoods. They **wur** rarely hired for good jobs. Their children could not go to good schools. In some places they **evn** had to give up their seats on buses if a white **pirson** wanted to sit down.

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For nearly a year Montgomery's **blacck** residents refused to ride the city's buses. **Theee** walked and rode in **car pools**. They took their case to court.

- 1. KING _____
- 2. will _____
- 3. the _____
- 4. a _____
- 5. said _____
- 6. in _____
- 7. most _____
- 8. and _____
- 9. of _____
- 10. PREACHER _____
- 11. Atlanta _____
- 12. Ebenezer _____
- 13. himself _____
- 14. he _____
- 15. job _____
- 16. Dexter _____
- 17. CIVIL _____
- 18. not _____
- 19. were _____
- 20. means _____
- 21. for _____
- 22. black _____
- 23. were _____
- 24. even _____
- 25. person _____
- 26. arrested _____
- 27. her _____
- 28. to _____
- 29. not _____
- 30. their _____
- 31. black _____
- 32. They _____

The Supreme Court of the United States ruled in favor of the protestors. The nation's highest court said **segregation** on public buses was illegal not only in **Montgomery**, but everywhere in the nation. That ruling was a great victory for civil **rights**.

A NATIONAL LEADER

King was an excellent speaker. "We have gained a new sense of dignity and destiny," he said after the Montgomery victory. "We **have discovered** a new and powerful weapon-nonviolent **resistance**." King's speeches **appealed** to both Christian principles and **American** ideals. Time **magazine** and other magazines and newspapers featured the handsome young preacher **on** their covers.

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The Birmingham police arrested King. In jail **he** wrote a letter to local ministers who **had** criticized him for disrupting the city. King's "Letter from **Birmingham Jail**" expressed his belief that individuals had the **moral** right and responsibility to **disobey** unjust laws. The letter enhanced King's reputation as a **moral** leader.

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The protests in Birmingham and in Washington **helped** convince the U.S. Congress to **pass** the Civil Rights Act of 1964. **This** act made it illegal in America to treat blacks or **other** ethnic groups unfairly.

That same year King's **peaceful** efforts to win civil rights earned him the **Nobel** Peace Prize.

ASSASSINATION

King's **opinions** and success in winning civil rights angered many people. **In** the spring of 1968, he traveled to Memphis, Tennessee, to support the city's black garbage **workers**. The workers refused to collect the garbage until the city gave them better **working** conditions. While there, King was shot and killed by James Earl Ray, a **white** man who had escaped from **jail**.

King is remembered for the great changes he made to **American** society and for the **peaceful means** that he used to make them. The third

33. **The**
34. **segregation**
35. **Montgomery**
36. **rights**
37. **LEADER**
38. **King**
39. **have**
40. **discovered**
41. **American**
42. **magazine**
43. **on**
44. **Birmingham**
45. **peaceful**
46. **small**
47. **he**
48. **had**
49. **Birmingham**
50. **moral**
51. **moral**
52. **S**
53. **Washington**
54. **his**
55. **of**
56. **helped**
57. **This**
58. **other**
59. **s**
60. **Nobel**
61. **ASSASSINATION**
62. **opinions**
63. **In**
64. **workers**
65. **working**
66. **white**
67. **jail**
68. **American**
69. **peaceful**

Monday of every January is a national holiday **that** honors King's **birthday**.

70. **that**

71. **birthday**