

1 Read the passage from 2. *Growing up in the South*, and answer the questions below. [25 points]

“Integration is [1], but things will get better in time,” said Martin’s father. “White people will start to think [2] over time. We should be patient and wait, because you can’t force change. It will come, but not now. We have to wait for it.”

Young Martin did not agree with his father. “If you want to change things, you have to act,” he thought. “We have friends who experience racism. When he was only [3], he played with a little white boy across the street from his house. His mother came over there. When Martin started school, he looked for Warren, but he was not there. After school he went to Warren’s house and asked to play with him. The boy’s mother said that Martin could not play with Warren any more, because Martin was black and his friend was white.”

When Martin came home that day, he was crying. He told his mother what had happened. “I should explain what other people think,” she told him, “but as good as anyone else. Don’t you ever forget that?”

Martin remembered his mother’s words. He knew that she was right. He was as good as any white boy. But as he grew older, [4] he saw how other people treated black people in America.

There where he was in the center of town, he walked into a white woman’s [5] shop or window, but the white woman hit him as she did. “What woman asked her why she had done this, the woman replied, ‘That little black bastard stopped on my lawn.’” Martin’s face turned red, but the same day she asked him “Did black bastard” a hour later [6].

1. Choose the most appropriate words for [A] ~ [D]. (2 points × 4)
- a. differently b. even more c. small d. wrong
- A _____ B _____ C _____ D _____
2. As for the underlined part (1), what was Martin’s idea? Choose one from below. (3 points)
- a. Things would get better soon, so black people had to be patient.
- b. Black people should wait for white people to change their attitude.
- c. Black people should take action if they wanted to change the situation.
3. As for the underlined part (2), what did Martin experience? Fill in each blank with a suitable word. (5 points)
- He was told that he could not () with his friend because he was ().
4. As for the underlined part (3), what did Martin experience? Fill in each blank with a suitable word. (5 points)
- When he () () a white woman, he () () a bad name by her.
5. Choose the two correct statements. (2 points × 2)
- a. Martin and Warren were not in the same school.
- b. Martin’s mother got angry with Warren’s mother.
- c. Someone asked Martin why he did a bad thing to the white woman.
- d. Martin walked into the white woman, but it was an accident.

2 Read the passage from 4. *War in America — and after*, and answer the questions below. [25 points]

Now there were no more black slaves in America. But white people in the South did not have the same rights as white people. Blacks could not go to white schools and there were very few schools for blacks. Blacks could not go to the same shops or restaurants as whites. When Martin did try to [1], their rights, whites often answered them with violence.

Black whites in the South were angry that they had lost the war. They did not [2] with the end of slavery or with equal rights for blacks. In 1944 a group of whites in the Southern state of Georgia started a secret organization to [3] against black rights. This organization was called [4] the Klan Klan. They wanted to frighten blacks and stop them from voting in elections. Members dressed in white robes and carried their faces, so nobody could [5] who they were. Members first took their people out of their houses and beat them or killed them. They also burned the schools, houses, and churches of black people. In the 1950s more than 1000 blacks were killed by whites in the South. What blacks were frightened to tell the police because they preferred to be black actually belonged to the Klan. Early in the twentieth century more than a million whites belonged to the Ku Klux Klan.

[6] Blacks were not alone, they were there to come out of the South. Thousands of blacks left the South and moved to Northern cities like Chicago and Boston. There was more freedom for blacks in the North and there was work for them in the factories. By the beginning of the twentieth century a quarter of blacks lived outside the South, mostly in big Northern cities.

1. Choose the most appropriate words for [A] ~ [D]. (2 points × 4)
- a. agree b. get c. see d. fight
- A _____ B _____ C _____ D _____
2. As for the underlined part (1), what couldn’t black people do? Fill in each blank with a suitable word. (3 points × 2)
- a. They couldn’t go to () schools.
- b. They couldn’t go to the same shops or () as white people.
3. As for the underlined part (2), what was its purpose? Fill in each blank with a suitable word. (5 points)
- It was to () black people and to stop them from () in ().
4. Choose the most appropriate word or phrase for [E]. (2 points)
- a. Because of b. Now that c. Though d. While
5. Choose the two correct statements. (2 points × 2)
- a. There were no black slaves, but there were no schools for black people.
- b. Many police officers in the South were members of the Ku Klux Klan.
- c. A lot of black people were afraid of the Ku Klux Klan, and they left the South.
- d. In the North, there was more freedom but there was little work for black people.