

ACTIVITY TRAINING - ANSWER KEY - THATQUIZ N°1

Here you have the questions made in the activity N°1 from THATQUIZ. Remember that this is not the same order as you did the activity but here you have the CORRECT alternatives.

It is **NOT** necessary to print this guide.

If you have any doubt with the answers, ask me via e-mail.

- 1. What is the definition of RIGHTS?
- a) Things that you are allowed to do because of nature or because of law.
- b) The expectation that you will take care of certain things or perform duties.
- c) Supposed to apply to every person on the planet
- d) Freedom of speech, freedom to vote and freedom from discrimination.
- e) Human, moral political and civil rights that have become a law in the country.
- What is the definition of RESPONSIBILITIES?
- The expectation that you will take care of certain things or perform duties.
- b) Things that you are allowed to do because of nature or because of law.
- c) Stay informed, tolerate others, protect public safety.
- d) Freedom of speech, freedom to vote and freedom from discrimination.
- e) Human, moral political and civil rights that have become a law in the country.
- When do we use ZERO CONDITIONAL?
- We use it for things that are always true.
- b) We use it to talk about possible situations that can happen in the future.
- c) We use it for imaginary situations.
- d) We use it for improbable situations.
- e) We use it to talk about possible situations that can happen in the present.
- 4. In REPORTED SPEECH QUESTIONS, if the DIRECT QUESTION is in PRESENT SIMPLE, the REPORTED QUESTION is in
- Past Simple
- b) Present Simple
- c) Past Continuous
- d) Could
- e) Present Continuous
- 5. Which of these statements is a RESPONSIBILITY?
- a) To not bully anyone.
- To have a good education.
- c) Freedom to vote
- d) To voice my opinion
- e) To feel safe in school
- 6. If in REPORTED SPEECH QUESTIONS we find in the DIRECT QUESTION the word "THIS", in the REPORTED QUESTION is changed into...
- **That** a)
- Then b)
- Now c)
- d) That day
- 7. Why are the rights "because of nature"?
- a) Because every human pursues a life and liberty.
- b) Because every human pursues a life and laws.
- c) Because every human pursues a property and love
- When we REPORT QUESTIONS, we link the two parts with... 8.
- Whether / If a)
- b) Does / Do
- Wh- Questions. c)
- d) Was / Were
- e) Whether
- How many types of QUESTIONS do we have in the REPORTED SPEECH? 9.
- a) Two

Four c)

Three b)

One d)

10. Read the text and answer the following...

Ruby Bridges

1954 - Brown v. Board of Education: It was an important United States
Supreme Court case in which the Court declared laws establishing separate public schools for black and white students to be unconstitutional. But in many places, that triumph didn't translate into change. Many of the southern states simply refused to integrate.

NAACP: The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is an African-American civil rights organization in the United States, formed in 1909 to guarantee the political, educational, social, and economic equality of rights of all persons and to eliminate racial hatred and racial discrimination.



Ruby Bridges: she was the first Afro-American black pupil to integrate a white school in New Orleans on November 14th, 1960. Ruby and her mother were accompanied to school by four federal marshals during the first year she attended William Frantz Elementary.

She spent her first day in the principal's office due to the chaos created as angry white parents pulled their own children from school. Ardent segregationists withdrew their children permanently. Barbara Henry, a white Boston native, was the only teacher who accepted Ruby, and all year, she was a class of one. Henry was very loving and supportive of Ruby, helping her not only with her studies but also with the difficult experience of being ostracized. Ruby ate lunch alone and sometimes played with her teacher at recess, but she never missed a day of school that year.

True or False?: ""The Brown v. Board of Education case ordered all schools to integrate black students.""

- a) True
- b) False

11. Read the text and answer the following...

Ruby Bridges

1954 - Brown v. Board of Education: It was an important United States
Supreme Court case in which the Court declared laws establishing
separate public schools for black and white students to be
unconstitutional. But in many places, that triumph didn't translate into
change. Many of the southern states simply refused to integrate.

NAACP: The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is an African-American civil rights organization in the United States, formed in 1909 to guarantee the political, educational, social, and economic equality of rights of all persons and to eliminate racial hatred and racial discrimination.



Ruby Bridges: she was the first Afro-American black pupil to integrate a white school in New Orleans on November 14th, 1960. Ruby and her mother were accompanied to school by four federal marshals during the first year she attended William Frantz Elementary.

She spent her first day in the principal's office due to the chaos created as angry white parents pulled their own children from school. Ardent segregationists withdrew their children permanently. Barbara Henry, a white Boston native, was the only teacher who accepted Ruby, and all year, she was a class of one. Henry was very loving and supportive of Ruby, helping her not only with her studies but also with the difficult experience of being ostracized. Ruby ate lunch alone and sometimes played with her teacher at recess, but she never missed a day of school that year.

True or False?: ""The NAACP was an association whose function was to help black people.""

- a) True
- b) False

12. Read the text and answer the following...

Ruby Bridges

1954 - Brown v. Board of Education: It was an important United States
Supreme Court case in which the Court declared laws establishing separate public schools for black and white students to be unconstitutional. But in many places, that triumph didn't translate into change. Many of the southern states simply refused to integrate.

NAACP: The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is an African-American civil rights organization in the United States, formed in 1909 to guarantee the political, educational, social, and economic equality of rights of all persons and to eliminate racial hatred and racial discrimination.



Ruby Bridges: she was the first Afro-American black pupil to integrate a white school in New Orleans on November 14th, 1960. Ruby and her mother were accompanied to school by four federal marshals during the first year she attended William Frantz Elementary.

She spent her first day in the principal's office due to the chaos created as angry white parents pulled their own children from school. Ardent segregationists withdrew their children permanently. Barbara Henry, a white Boston native, was the only teacher who accepted Ruby, and all year, she was a class of one. Henry was very loving and supportive of Ruby, helping her not only with her studies but also with the difficult experience of being ostracized. Ruby ate lunch alone and sometimes played with her teacher at recess, but she never missed a day of school that year.

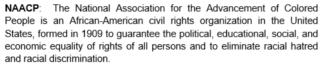
True or False?: ""Ruby was accompanied to school every day during her first year.""

- a) True
- b) False

13. Read the text and answer the following...

Ruby Bridges

1954 - Brown v. Board of Education: It was an important United States
Supreme Court case in which the Court declared laws establishing separate public schools for black and white students to be unconstitutional. But in many places, that triumph didn't translate into change. Many of the southern states simply refused to integrate.





Ruby Bridges: she was the first Afro-American black pupil to integrate a white school in New Orleans on November 14th, 1960. Ruby and her mother were accompanied to school by four federal marshals during the first year she attended William Frantz Elementary.

She spent her first day in the principal's office due to the chaos created as angry white parents pulled their own children from school. Ardent segregationists withdrew their children permanently. Barbara Henry, a white Boston native, was the only teacher who accepted Ruby, and all year, she was a class of one. Henry was very loving and supportive of Ruby, helping her not only with her studies but also with the difficult experience of being ostracized. Ruby ate lunch alone and sometimes played with her teacher at recess, but she never missed a day of school that year.

True or False?: ""Those parents didn't react when Ruby integrated the school.""

- a) False
- b) True

14. Read the text and answer the following...

Ruby Bridges

1954 - Brown v. Board of Education: It was an important United States Supreme Court case in which the Court declared laws establishing separate public schools for black and white students to be unconstitutional. But in many places, that triumph didn't translate into change. Many of the southern states simply refused to integrate.

NAACP: The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is an African-American civil rights organization in the United States, formed in 1909 to guarantee the political, educational, social, and economic equality of rights of all persons and to eliminate racial hatred and racial discrimination.



Ruby Bridges: she was the first Afro-American black pupil to integrate a white school in New Orleans on November 14th, 1960. Ruby and her mother were accompanied to school by four federal marshals during the

first year she attended William Frantz Elementary.

She spent her first day in the principal's office due to the chaos created as angry white parents pulled their own children from school. Ardent segregationists withdrew their children permanently. Barbara Henry, a white Boston native, was the only teacher who accepted Ruby, and all year, she was a class of one. Henry was very loving and supportive of Ruby, helping her not only with her studies but also with the difficult experience of being ostracized. Ruby ate lunch alone and sometimes played with her teacher at recess, but she never missed a day of school that year.

True or False?: ""All the teachers were happy to have a black girl in their class.""

- a) False
- b) True

15. Read the text and answer the following...

Ruby Bridges

1954 - Brown v. Board of Education: It was an important United States Tallahassee Democrat Supreme Court case in which the Court declared laws establishing separate public schools for black and white students to be unconstitutional. But in many places, that triumph didn't translate into change. Many of the southern states simply refused to integrate.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is an African-American civil rights organization in the United States, formed in 1909 to guarantee the political, educational, social, and economic equality of rights of all persons and to eliminate racial hatred and racial discrimination.



Ruby Bridges: she was the first Afro-American black pupil to integrate a white school in New Orleans on November 14th, 1960. Ruby and her mother were accompanied to school by four federal marshals during the first year she attended William Frantz Elementary.

She spent her first day in the principal's office due to the chaos created as angry white parents pulled their own children from school. Ardent segregationists withdrew their children permanently. Barbara Henry, a white Boston native, was the only teacher who accepted Ruby, and all year, she was a class of one. Henry was very loving and supportive of Ruby, helping her not only with her studies but also with the difficult experience of being ostracized. Ruby ate lunch alone and sometimes played with her teacher at recess, but she never missed a day of school that year.

True or False?: ""Ruby quickly made lots of friends to play with.""

- a) False
- b) True