

**STUDY AND REVIEW THE KEY VOCABULARY on QUIZLET at**

<https://quizlet.com/177973715>

**TASK 1. FILL-IN THE BLANKS**

- Achievement**, (1)\_\_\_\_\_. To achieve -d -d. E.g. The holiday recognizes the great {logros} (2)\_\_\_\_\_ Martin Luther made: Logro, consecución, logros. Lograr, alcanzar
- Birth**. Date of birth. E.g. Dr. King's {fecha de nacimiento} (3)\_\_\_\_\_ is January 15th, but the actual holiday is on the third Monday in January: Nacimiento. Fecha de nacimiento
- Campaign for. To campaign -ed -ed for**. E.g. The musician Stevie Wonder helped {la campaña por} (4)\_\_\_\_\_ the holiday: Campaña por. Hacer campaña para
- Campaign**. E.g. King's {campañas} (5)\_\_\_\_\_ soon elevated the Civil Rights Movement to be the most important issue in American politics: Campaña
- Cause**. A principle, aim, or movement to which one is committed and which one is prepared to defend or advocate. E.g. King's friendship with President John F. Kennedy also helped his {causa} (6)\_\_\_\_\_: Causa
- Civil rights laws**. The various {leyes de los derechos civiles} (7)\_\_\_\_\_ have made it illegal to discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, age, handicap, or national origin. Discrimination that interferes with voting rights and equality of opportunity in education, employment, and housing is unlawful. E.g. King's non-violent protests met with success as Congress passed civil rights laws (1964) and voting rights laws (1965): Leyes de los derechos civiles
- Civil rights movement**. E.g. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was the most important leader of the American {movimiento por los derechos civiles} (8)\_\_\_\_\_. The {movimiento por los derechos civiles} (9)\_\_\_\_\_ was a struggle by African Americans in the mid-1950s to late 1960s to achieve civil rights equal to those of whites, including equal opportunity in employment, housing, and education, as well as the right to vote, the right of equal access to public facilities, and the right to be free of racial discrimination: Movimiento por los derechos civiles
- Civil rights**. The rights that each person has in a society whatever their race, sex or religion. {Los derechos civiles} (10)\_\_\_\_\_ include freedom, equality in law and in employment and the right to vote: Los derechos civiles
- Degree; Ph.D.** E.g. King graduated from college with a {licenciatura o grado} (11)\_\_\_\_\_ and a Ph.D. in religious studies: Grado, licenciatura; doctorado
- Great, greater than, the greatest**. E.g. Dr King was one of {el más grande} (12)\_\_\_\_\_ Americans ever: Grande, mayor que, el mayor o el más grande
- In favour of**. E.g. Six million people signed a petition for the American Congress to create a holiday to commemorate Dr. Martin Luther King's achievements. It is still the largest petition in U.S. history {a favor de} (13)\_\_\_\_\_ an issue: A favor de.
- Issue**. E.g. King's campaigns soon elevated the Civil Rights Movement to be the most important issue in American politics: Asunto, tema.
- Large, larger than, the largest**. E.g. Six million people signed a petition for the American Congress to create a holiday to commemorate Dr. Martin Luther King's achievements. It is still {la mayor} (14)\_\_\_\_\_ petition in U.S. history in favour of an issue: Grande, más grande que, el más grande.
- Leader. Leadership**. E.g. King's {liderazgo} (15)\_\_\_\_\_ in the campaign to achieve equal rights for black Americans changed America forever: Líder, liderarazgo.

## Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. (Present and Past Tenses. Comparatives and Superlatives).

Cloze by Naves 2017. Texts adapted from ESLHolidayLesson.com & ESLFamousPeople.com by Banville

15. **March. March for Jobs and Freedom.**  
E.g. King helped organize the famous {Marcha} (16)\_\_\_\_\_ for Jobs and Freedom on Washington in 1963: Marcha.
16. **Martin Luther King Jr. Day.** E.g. Martin Luther King Jr. Day is a U.S. holiday that celebrates the birth date of one of America's greatest civil rights leaders: Día de Martin Luther King, Jr.
17. **Media coverage.** E.g. King realized that non-violent protest would attract extensive {cobertura de los medios} (17)\_\_\_\_\_ of the struggle for racial equality: cobertura mediática, cobertura de los medios de información.
18. **Non-violent protest.** The doctrine, policy, or practice of rejecting violence in favor of peaceful tactics as a means of gaining political objectives. E.g. King realized that {protestas no violentas} (18)\_\_\_\_\_ would attract extensive media coverage of the struggle for racial equality: Protestas no violentas.
19. **Non-violent resistance.** E.g. King was inspired by Mohandas Gandhi's success with {resistencia no violenta} (19)\_\_\_\_\_: Resistencia no violenta. **Nonviolent resistance (NVR** or nonviolent action) is the practice of achieving goals such as social change through symbolic protests, civil disobedience, economic or political noncooperation, satyagraha, or other methods, without using violence: Resistencia no violenta
20. **Racial discrimination.** {Discriminación racial} (20)\_\_\_\_\_ is when a person is treated less favourably than another person in a similar situation because of their race, colour, descent, national or ethnic origin or immigrant status: Discriminación racial.
21. **Racial equality.** E.g. King realized that non-violent protest would attract extensive media coverage of the struggle for {equidad racial} (21)\_\_\_\_\_: Equidad racial o igualdad racial.
22. **Racial segregation.** {Segregación racial} (22)\_\_\_\_\_ is the separation of humans into ethnic or racial groups in daily life. It may apply to activities such as eating in a restaurant, drinking from a water fountain, using a public toilet, attending school, going to the movies, riding on a bus, or in the rental or purchase of a home or of hotel room E.g. King led the Montgomery Bus Boycott which ended racial segregation on public buses in Montgomery.
23. **Segregation. Segregation laws.** E.g. King was instrumental in achieving many successes in ending {leyes segregacionistas} (23)\_\_\_\_\_. Segregation is the act of separating, especially when applied to separating people by race. An example of segregation is when African American and Caucasian children were made to attend different schools: Segregación. Leyes segregacionistas
24. **Speech, speeches.** E.g. King's 1963 "I Have a Dream" {discurso} (24)\_\_\_\_\_ is one of the greatest in human history: Discurso, discursos.
25. **Struggle = Fight.** E.g. King saw non-violent resistance as a "potent weapon" in America's {lucha} (25)\_\_\_\_\_ for civil rights: Lucha.
26. **Success.** E.g. King was inspired by Mohandas Gandhi's {éxito} (26)\_\_\_\_\_ with non-violent resistance: Éxito
27. **Upbringing.** E.g. King's father was a reverend and so he had a religious {formación} (27)\_\_\_\_\_. Upbringing is the treatment and instruction received by a child from its parents throughout its childhood: Educación, formación, criarse
28. **Voting rights laws.** Voting Rights Act of 1965 definition. A law passed at the time of the civil rights movement. It eliminated various devices, such as literacy tests, that had traditionally been used to restrict voting by black people. E.g. King's non-violent protests met with success as Congress passed civil rights laws (1964) and voting rights laws (1965): Leyes del derecho a voto.
29. **Weapon,** (28)\_\_\_\_\_. E.g. King saw non-violent resistance as a "potent weapon" in America's struggle for civil rights: Arma, armamento; armas

## Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. (Present and Past Tenses. Comparatives and Superlatives).

Cloze by Naves 2017. Texts adapted from ESLHolidayLesson.com & ESLFamousPeople.com by Banville

### VERBS

- To appeal** -ed -ed. E.g. King spoke to the nation appealing for racial harmony: Apelar
- To be assassinated.** E.g. King {fue asesinado} (29)\_\_\_\_\_ on April 4, 1968: Ser asesinado
- To be born.** E.g. King {nació} (30)\_\_\_\_\_ in 1929 in Atlanta: Nacer
- To be instrumental in achieving something.** To achieve -d -d. E.g. King was instrumental in {conseguir} (31)\_\_\_\_\_ many successes in ending segregation laws: Ser la clave en la consecución
- To become,** became, (32)\_\_\_\_\_. E.g. The USA {devino} (33)\_\_\_\_\_ a more equal society: Devenir, llegar a ser.
- To earn** -ed -ed. E.g. King's efforts to end racial discrimination {consiguió o hizo ganar} (34)\_\_\_\_\_ him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964: Ganar, conseguir, hacer ganar, hacer merecedor, otorgar.
- To lead,** led, (35)\_\_\_\_\_. E.g. King's focus on non-violent protests {lideró} (36)\_\_\_\_\_ to new laws that ended racial discrimination in America: Liderar, conducir, acompañar
- To (37)\_\_\_\_\_, led, led. Leader. E.g. King {lideró} led the Montgomery Bus Boycott which ended racial segregation on public buses in Montgomery: Liderar. Líder
- To make someone aware of something. To make,** made, (38)\_\_\_\_\_. E.g. The song {hizo o consiguió} (39)\_\_\_\_\_ millions of Americans aware of the campaign: Conseguir, hacer a alguien consciente de algo.
- To make, made, made.** E.g. King {hizo} (40)\_\_\_\_\_ to American society: Hacer
- To meet with success. To meet,** met, (41)\_\_\_\_\_. E.g. King's non-violent protests {consiguió} (42)\_\_\_\_\_ with success as Congress passed civil rights laws (1964) and voting rights laws (1965): Encontrar el éxito, conseguir el éxito.
- To observe** -d -d. E.g. In the year 2000, all 50 states {celebraban} (43)\_\_\_\_\_ the Martin Luther King Jr. Day holiday: Celebrar, festejar, observar.
- To pass** -ed -ed. E.g. King's non-violent protests met with success as Congress {aprobó} (44)\_\_\_\_\_ civil rights laws (1964) and voting rights laws (1965): Aprobar
- To pay tribute to somebody with something.** E.g. Stevie Wonder {rindió tributo} (45)\_\_\_\_\_ to King with his song "Happy Birthday": rendir tributo a alguien con algo, rendir homenaje a alguien con algo. Lit. Pagar tributo a alguien con algo.
- To release** -d -d. E.g. The musician Stevie Wonder {lanzó o publicó} (46)\_\_\_\_\_ a hit single called "Happy Birthday" in 1980: Lanzar, producir, publicar
- To see,** saw, (47)\_\_\_\_\_. E.g. King {vio} (48)\_\_\_\_\_ non-violent resistance as a "potent weapon" in America's struggle for civil rights: Ver
- To show,** (49)\_\_\_\_\_, shown. E.g. Martin Luther King's Day {muestra} (50)\_\_\_\_\_ just how important Martin Luther: Mostar, enseñar
- To sign** -ed -ed. Signature. E.g. In 1983, the then President Ronald Reagan {firmó} (51)\_\_\_\_\_ Martin Luther King Jr. Day holiday into U.S. law. Firmar. Firma
- To speak,** spoke, (52)\_\_\_\_\_. E.g. King {habló} (53)\_\_\_\_\_ to the nation appealing for racial harmony: Hablar

## Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. (Present and Past Tenses. Comparatives and Superlatives).

**Cloze by Naves 2017.** Texts adapted from ESLHolidayLesson.com & ESLFamousPeople.com by Banville

### TASK 2. FILL-IN THE BLANKS BEFORE LISTENING. THEN CHECK YOUR ANSWERS WHILE YOU LISTENING

#### Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was (important, sup) (54)\_\_\_\_\_ leader of the American civil rights movement. He helped unite a nation with his powerful speeches and use of non-violent protests. His 1963 "I Have a Dream" speech is one of (great, sup) (55)\_\_\_\_\_ in human history. King's efforts to end racial discrimination earned him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.

King (be born, pt) (56)\_\_\_\_\_ in 1929 in Atlanta. His father (be, pt) (57)\_\_\_\_\_ a reverend and so King (have, pt) (58)\_\_\_\_\_ a religious upbringing. He graduated from college with a degree and a Ph.D. in religious studies. King (go, pt) (59)\_\_\_\_\_ to India to visit Gandhi's family. He was inspired by Mohandas Gandhi's success with non-violent resistance and (see, pt) (60)\_\_\_\_\_ it as a "potent weapon" (prep) (61)\_\_\_\_\_ America's struggle for civil rights.

King was instrumental in achieving many successes (prep) (62)\_\_\_\_\_ ending segregation laws. He (lead, pt) (63)\_\_\_\_\_ the Montgomery Bus Boycott which ended racial segregation (prep) (64)\_\_\_\_\_ public buses in Montgomery. He realized that non-violent protest would attract extensive media coverage (prep) (65)\_\_\_\_\_ the struggle for racial equality. His campaigns soon elevated the Civil Rights Movement to be (important, sup) (66)\_\_\_\_\_ issue in American politics.

King helped organize the famous March for Jobs and Freedom on Washington (prep) (67)\_\_\_\_\_ 1963, where he (speak, pt) (68)\_\_\_\_\_ to the nation appealing for racial harmony. His non-violent protests (meet, pt) (69)\_\_\_\_\_ with success as Congress passed civil rights laws (1964) and voting rights laws (1965). King's friendship with President John F. Kennedy also (help, pt) (70)\_\_\_\_\_ his cause. King was assassinated (prep) (71)\_\_\_\_\_ April 4, 1968. Stevie Wonder (pay, pr) (72)\_\_\_\_\_ tribute to King with his song "Happy Birthday".

#### Martin Luther King Jr. Day

Martin Luther King Jr. Day is a U.S. holiday that (celebrate, pr) (73)\_\_\_\_\_ the birth date of one of America's greatest civil rights leaders. Dr. King's date of birth is January 15th, but the actual holiday is (prep) (74)\_\_\_\_\_ the third Monday in January. The holiday (recognize, pr) (75)\_\_\_\_\_ the great achievements Martin Luther King (make, pt) (76)\_\_\_\_\_ to American society. His leadership in the campaign to achieve equal rights (prep) (77)\_\_\_\_\_ black Americans (change, pt) (78)\_\_\_\_\_ America forever. His focus (prep) (79)\_\_\_\_\_ non-violent protests (lead to, pt) (80)\_\_\_\_\_ new laws that ended racial discrimination in America. The USA (become, pt) (81)\_\_\_\_\_ a (equal, comp) (82)\_\_\_\_\_ society. The holiday is only one of four national holidays (prep) (83)\_\_\_\_\_ America to commemorate a person. This (show, pr) (84)\_\_\_\_\_ just how important Martin Luther King was – one of (great, sup) (85)\_\_\_\_\_ Americans ever.

Dr. King was assassinated (prep) (86)\_\_\_\_\_ 1968. Just 25 years later, in 1983, then President Ronald Reagan signed this holiday into U.S. law. People first observed the holiday three years later, in 1986. At first, the holiday (be, pt neg) (87)\_\_\_\_\_ popular with all American states. Some (like, pt neg) (88)\_\_\_\_\_ the name and so they called it "Civil Rights Day". However, in the year 2000, all 50 states observed the holiday using its correct name. The musician Stevie Wonder helped the campaign for the holiday. He (release, pt) (89)\_\_\_\_\_ a hit single called "Happy Birthday" in 1980. The song (make, pt) (90)\_\_\_\_\_ millions of Americans aware (prep) (91)\_\_\_\_\_ the campaign. Six million people (sign, pt) (92)\_\_\_\_\_ a petition for the American Congress to create the holiday. It is still (large, sup) (93)\_\_\_\_\_ petition in U.S. history (prep) (94)\_\_\_\_\_ favour of an issue.

**Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. (Present and Past Tenses. Comparatives and Superlatives).**

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**KEY** achievements achievements achieving became became become campaigns  
cause celebrates Civil rights civil rights laws civil rights movement civil rights  
movement changed date of birth degree didn't like earned for had helped in in  
in in in in in favour of lead leadership led led led led to made made made  
made made March media coverage met met met more equal non-violent protest  
non-violent resistance observed of of on on on on on passed pays pays tribute  
Racial discrimination racial equality Racial segregation recognizes released released  
saw saw seen segregation laws showed shows shows signed signed speech  
spoke spoke spoken struggle success the campaign for the greatest the greatest  
the greatest the largest the largest the most important the most important upbringing  
was was assassinated was born was born was not weapons went

-----Key-----

Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Present and Past Tenses. Comparatives and Superlatives.  
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**STUDY AND REVIEW THE KEY VOCABULARY on QUIZLET at**

<https://quizlet.com/177973715> or

<https://quizlet.com/177973715/dr-martin-luther-king-jr-glossary-in-english-and-spanish-by-naves-based-on-listenings-by-sean-banville-from-famouspeoplelessonscom-and-eslholidaylessonscom-flash-cards/>

**TASK 1. FILL-IN THE BLANKS**

Achievement, achievements. To achieve -d -d. E.g. The holiday recognizes the great {logros} achievements Martin Luther made: Logro, consecución, logros. Lograr, alcanzar

Birth. Date of birth. E.g. Dr. King's {fecha de nacimiento} date of birth is January 15th, but the actual holiday is on the third Monday in January: Nacimiento. Fecha de nacimiento

Campaign for. To campaign -ed -ed for. E.g. The musician Stevie Wonder helped {la campaña por} the campaign for the holiday: Campaña por. Hacer campaña para

Campaign. E.g. King's {campañas} campaigns soon elevated the Civil Rights Movement to be the most important issue in American politics: Campaña

Cause. A principle, aim, or movement to which one is committed and which one is prepared to defend or advocate. E.g. King's friendship with President John F. Kennedy also helped his {causa} cause: Causa

Civil rights laws. The various {leyes de los derechos civiles} civil rights laws have made it illegal to discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, age, handicap, or national origin. Discrimination that interferes with voting rights and equality of opportunity in education, employment, and housing is unlawful. E.g. King's non-violent protests met with success as Congress passed civil rights laws (1964) and voting rights laws (1965): Leyes de los derechos civiles

Civil rights movement. E.g. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was the most important leader of the American {movimiento por los derechos civiles} civil rights movement. The {movimiento por

<https://sites.google.com/a/xtec.cat/teresa-naves/inputs/authors/activists/martin-luther-king>

[www.famouspeoplelessons.com/m/martin\\_luther\\_king.mp3](http://www.famouspeoplelessons.com/m/martin_luther_king.mp3) [www.eslholidaylessons.com/01/martin\\_luther\\_king\\_day.mp3](http://www.eslholidaylessons.com/01/martin_luther_king_day.mp3)



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los derechos civiles} civil rights movement was a struggle by African Americans in the mid-1950s to late 1960s to achieve civil rights equal to those of whites, including equal opportunity in employment, housing, and education, as well as the right to vote, the right of equal access to public facilities, and the right to be free of racial discrimination: Movimiento por los derechos civiles

Civil rights. The rights that each person has in a society whatever their race, sex or religion. {Los derechos civiles} Civil rights include freedom, equality in law and in employment and the right to vote: Los derechos civiles

Degree; Ph.D. E.g. King graduated from college with a {licenciatura o grado} degree and a Ph.D. in religious studies: Grado, licenciatura; doctorado

Great, greater than, the greatest. E.g. Dr King was one of {el más grande} the greatest Americans ever: Grande, mayor que, el mayor o el más grande

In favour of E.g. Six million people signed a petition for the American Congress to create a holiday to commemorate Dr. Martin Luther King's achievements. It is still the largest petition in U.S. history {a favor de} in favour of an issue: A favor de.

Issue. E.g. King's campaigns soon elevated the Civil Rights Movement to be the most important issue in American politics: Asunto, tema

Large, larger than, the largest. E.g. Six million people signed a petition for the American Congress to create a holiday to commemorate Dr. Martin Luther King's achievements. It is still {la mayor} the largest petition in U.S. history in favour of an issue: Grande, más grande que, el más grande.

Leader. Leadership. E.g. King's {liderazgo} leadership in the campaign to achieve equal rights for black Americans changed America forever: Líder, liderarazgo.

March. March for Jobs and Freedom. E.g. King helped organize the famous {Marcha} March for Jobs and Freedom on Washington in 1963: Marcha

Martin Luther King Jr. Day E.g. Martin Luther King Jr. Day is a U.S. holiday that celebrates the birth date of one of America's greatest civil rights leaders: Día de Martin Luther King, Jr.

Media coverage. E.g. King realized that non-violent protest would attract extensive {cobertura de los medios} media coverage of the struggle for racial equality: cobertura mediática, cobertura de los medios de información

Non-violent protest. The doctrine, policy, or practice of rejecting violence in favor of peaceful tactics as a means of gaining political objectives. E.g. King realized that {protestas no violentas} non-violent protest would attract extensive media coverage of the struggle for racial equality: Protestas no violentas

Non-violent resistance. E.g. King was inspired by Mohandas Gandhi's success with {resistencia no violenta} non-violent resistance: Resistencia no violenta

Nonviolent resistance (NVR or nonviolent action) is the practice of achieving goals such as social change through symbolic protests, civil disobedience, economic or political noncooperation, satyagraha, or other methods, without using violence: Resistencia no violenta

Racial discrimination. {Discriminación racial} Racial discrimination is when a person is treated less favourably than another person in a similar situation because of their race, colour, descent, national or ethnic origin or immigrant status: Discriminación racial

Racial equality. E.g. King realized that non-violent protest would attract extensive media coverage of the struggle for {equidad racial} racial equality: Equidad racial o igualdad racial

## **Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. (Present and Past Tenses. Comparatives and Superlatives).**

**Cloze by Naves 2017.** Texts adapted from ESLHolidayLesson.com & ESLFamousPeople.com by Banville

Racial segregation. {Segregación racial} Racial segregation is the separation of humans into ethnic or racial groups in daily life. It may apply to activities such as eating in a restaurant, drinking from a water fountain, using a public toilet, attending school, going to the movies, riding on a bus, or in the rental or purchase of a home or of hotel room E.g. King led the Montgomery Bus Boycott which ended racial segregation on public buses in Montgomery. Segregation. Segregation laws. E.g. King was instrumental in achieving many successes in ending {leyes segregacionistas} segregation laws. Segregation is the act of separating, especially when applied to separating people by race. An example of segregation is when African American and Caucasian children were made to attend different schools:

Segregación. Leyes segregacionistas

Speech, speeches. E.g. King's 1963 "I Have a Dream" {discurso} speech is one of the greatest in human history: Discurso, discursos

Struggle = Fight. E.g. King saw non-violent resistance as a "potent weapon" in America's {lucha} struggle for civil rights: Lucha

Success. E.g. King was inspired by Mohandas Gandhi's {éxito} success with non-violent resistance: Éxito

Upbringing. E.g. King's father was a reverend and so he had a religious {formación} upbringing. Upbringing is the treatment and instruction received by a child from its parents throughout its childhood: Educación, formación, criarse

Voting rights laws. Voting Rights Act of 1965 definition. A law passed at the time of the civil rights movement. It eliminated various devices, such as literacy tests, that had traditionally been used to restrict voting by black people. E.g. King's non-violent protests met with success as Congress passed civil rights laws (1964) and voting rights laws (1965): Leyes del derecho a voto.

Weapon, weapons. E.g. King saw non-violent resistance as a "potent weapon" in America's struggle for civil rights: Arma, armamento; armas

### **Verbs**

To appeal -ed -ed. E.g. King spoke to the nation appealing for racial harmony: Apelar

To be assassinated. E.g. King {fue asesinado} was assassinated on April 4, 1968: Ser asesinado

To be born. E.g. King {nació} was born in 1929 in Atlanta: Nacer

To be instrumental in achieving something. To achieve -d -d. E.g. King was instrumental in {conseguir} achieving many successes in ending segregation laws: Ser la clave en la consecución

To become, became, become. E.g. The USA {devino} became a more equal society: Devenir, llegar a ser.

To earn -ed -ed. E.g. King's efforts to end racial discrimination {consiguió o hizo ganar} earned him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964: Ganar, conseguir, hacer ganar, hacer merecedor, otorgar.

To lead, led, led. E.g. King's focus on non-violent protests {lideró} led to new laws that ended racial discrimination in America: Liderar, conducir, acompañar

To lead, led, led. Leader. E.g. King {lideró} led the Montgomery Bus Boycott which ended racial segregation on public buses in Montgomery: Liderar. Líder

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To make someone aware of something. To make, made, made. E.g. The song {hizo o consiguió} made millions of Americans aware of the campaign: Conseguir, hacer a alguien consciente de algo.

To make, made, made. E.g. King {hizo} made to American society: Hacer

To meet with success. To meet, met, met. E.g. King's non-violent protests {consiguió} met with success as Congress passed civil rights laws (1964) and voting rights laws (1965):

Encontrar el éxito, conseguir el éxito.

To observe -d -d. E.g. In the year 2000, all 50 states {celebraban} observed the Martin Luther King Jr, Day holiday: Celebrar, festejar, observar.

To pass -ed -ed. E.g. King's non-violent protests met with success as Congress {aprobó} passed civil rights laws (1964) and voting rights laws (1965): Aprobar

To pay tribute to somebody with something. E.g. Stevie Wonder {rinde tributo} pays tribute to King with his song "Happy Birthday": rendir tributo a alguien con algo, rendir homenaje a alguien con algo. Lit. Pagar tributo a alguien con algo.

To release -d -d. E.g. The musician Stevie Wonder {lanzó o publicó} released a hit single called "Happy Birthday" in 1980: Lanzar, producir, publicar

To see, saw, seen. E.g. King {vio} saw non-violent resistance as a "potent weapon" in America's struggle for civil rights: Ver

To show, showed, shown. E.g. Martin Luther King's Day {muestra} shows just how important Martin Luther: Mostar, enseñar

To sign -ed -ed. Signature. E.g. In 1983, the then President Ronald Reagan {firmó} signed Martin Luther King Jr. Day holiday into U.S. law. Firmar. Firma

To speak spoke, spoken. E.g. King {habló} spoke to the nation appealing for racial harmony: Hablar

**TASK 2. FILL-IN THE BLANKS BEFORE LISTENING. THEN CHECK YOUR ANSWERS WHILE YOU LISTENING**

Dr Martin Luther King Jr.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was (important, sup) the most important leader of the American civil rights movement. He helped unite a nation with his powerful speeches and use of non-violent protests. His 1963 "I Have a Dream" speech is one of (great, sup) the greatest in human history. King's efforts to end racial discrimination earned him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.

King (be born, pt) was born in 1929 in Atlanta. His father (be, pt) was a reverend and so King (have, pt) had a religious upbringing. He graduated from college with a degree and a Ph.D. in religious studies. King (go, pt) went to India to visit Gandhi's family. He was inspired by Mohandas Gandhi's success with non-violent resistance and (see, pt) saw it as a "potent weapon" (prep) in America's struggle for civil rights.

King was instrumental in achieving many successes (prep) in ending segregation laws. He (lead, pt) led the Montgomery Bus Boycott which ended racial segregation (prep) on public buses in Montgomery. He realized that non-violent protest would attract extensive media



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coverage (prep) of the struggle for racial equality. His campaigns soon elevated the Civil Rights Movement to be (important, sup) the most important issue in American politics.

King helped organize the famous March for Jobs and Freedom on Washington (prep) in 1963, where he (speak, pt) spoke to the nation appealing for racial harmony. His non-violent protests (meet, pt) met with success as Congress passed civil rights laws (1964) and voting rights laws (1965). King's friendship with President John F. Kennedy also (help, pt) helped his cause. King was assassinated (prep) on April 4, 1968. Stevie Wonder (pay, pr) pays tribute to King with his song "Happy Birthday".

### **Martin Luther King Jr. Day**

Martin Luther King Jr. Day is a U.S. holiday that (celebrate, pr) celebrates the birth date of one of America's greatest civil rights leaders. Dr. King's date of birth is January 15th, but the actual holiday is (prep) on the third Monday in January. The holiday (recognize, pr) recognizes the great achievements Martin Luther King (make, pt) made to American society. His leadership in the campaign to achieve equal rights (prep) for black Americans (change, pt) changed America forever. His focus (prep) on non-violent protests (lead to, pt) led to new laws that ended racial discrimination in America. The USA (become, pt) became a (equal, comp) more equal society. The holiday is only one of four national holidays (prep) in America to commemorate a person. This (show, pr) shows just how important Martin Luther King was – one of (great, sup) the greatest Americans ever.

Dr. King was assassinated (prep) in 1968. Just 25 years later, in 1983, then President Ronald Reagan signed this holiday into U.S. law. People first observed the holiday three years later, in 1986. At first, the holiday (be, pt neg) was not popular with all American states. Some (like, pt neg) didn't like the name and so they called it "Civil Rights Day". However, in the year 2000, all 50 states observed the holiday using its correct name. The musician Stevie Wonder helped the campaign for the holiday. He (release, pt) released a hit single called "Happy Birthday" in 1980. The song (make, pt) made millions of Americans aware (prep) of the campaign. Six million people (sign, pt) signed a petition for the American Congress to create the holiday. It is still (large, sup) the largest petition in U.S. history (prep) in favour of an issue.

[http://www.famouspeoplelessons.com/m/martin\\_luther\\_king.mp3](http://www.famouspeoplelessons.com/m/martin_luther_king.mp3)

[http://www.eslholidaylessons.com/01/martin\\_luther\\_king\\_day.html](http://www.eslholidaylessons.com/01/martin_luther_king_day.html)