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Mohandas “Mahatma” Gandhi was India’s most important political and spiritual leader. He is honoured in India as Father of the Nation. His non-violent protests led to independence for India from the British. His beliefs and actions have inspired civil rights movements across the globe. He is an icon of world peace. His birthday, 2nd October, is commemorated worldwide as the International Day of Non-Violence.

Gandhi was born in Gujarat, Western India, in 1869. He grew up surrounded by religious traditions of compassion, vegetarianism, and tolerance for all people. He got married at the age of 13. When he was 19, he went to London to study law. He returned to India to practice as a lawyer but was hampered by British officials, so he accepted a job in South Africa.

In South Africa, Gandhi faced discrimination and hardship wherever he went. He was treated as a third-class citizen by white people. This awakened in him questions about social justice and the role of the British in India. He returned to India in 1915, ready to put to work the concept of passive resistance he developed in South Africa.

Between 1916 and 1945, Gandhi campaigned tirelessly to set India free from British rule. He started by leading protests against British taxes and landlords, and walked across India encouraging non-cooperation with the British. He was arrested and imprisoned for creating unrest. Gandhi’s fame spread all over the nation. He was assassinated in 1948. Two years later, India became an independent republic.
SYNONYM MATCH: Match the words from the article on the left with their synonyms on the right. Are your answers the same as other students’?

**Paragraphs 1 and 2**
1. protests  
   a. acceptance  
2. icon  
   b. remembered  
3. commemorated  
   c. blocked  
4. compassion  
   d. demonstrations  
5. tolerance  
   e. symbol  
6. hampered  
   f. care

**Paragraphs 3 and 4**
7. hardship  
   g. dealt with  
8. treated  
   h. enthusiastically  
9. resistance  
   i. killed  
10. tirelessly  
    j. suffering  
11. unrest  
    k. struggle  
12. assassinated  
    l. disorder

PHRASE MATCH: Match the following phrases from the article.

1. India’s most important political  
   a. civil rights movements  
2. His non-violent protests led to  
   b. for creating unrest  
3. His beliefs and actions have inspired  
   c. hardship wherever he went  
4. surrounded  
   d. and spiritual leader  
5. hampered by British  
   e. resistance  
6. Gandhi faced discrimination and  
   f. British taxes and landlords  
7. He was treated as a  
   g. by religious traditions  
8. the concept of passive  
   h. independence for India  
9. leading protests against  
   i. officials  
10. arrested and imprisoned  
   j. third-class citizen
LISTENING GAP FILL:

Mohandas “Mahatma” Gandhi was India’s most important ____________ spiritual leader. He is honoured in India as Father of the Nation. His non-violent ____________ to independence for India from the British. His beliefs and actions have ____________ rights movements across the globe. He ____________ world peace. His birthday, 2\textsuperscript{nd} October, is commemorated worldwide as the International Day of Non-Violence.

Gandhi was born in Gujarat, Western India, in 1869. ____________ surrounded by religious traditions of compassion, vegetarianism, and ____________ all people. He got married at the age of 13. When he was 19, he went to London ____________. He returned to India to practice as a lawyer but was ____________ British officials, so he accepted a job in South Africa.

In South Africa, Gandhi faced discrimination ____________ wherever he went. He was treated as a ____________ by white people. This awakened in him questions about social justice and ____________ British in India. He returned to India in 1915, ready to put to work ____________ passive resistance he developed in South Africa.

Between 1916 and 1945, Gandhi campaigned ____________ India free from British rule. He started by leading protests against British taxes ____________, and walked across India encouraging non-cooperation with the British. He was arrested and ____________ creating unrest. Gandhi’s fame ____________ the nation. He was assassinated in 1948. Two years later, India became an independent republic.
CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD:

Delete the wrong word in each of the pairs in italics.

Mohandas “Mahatma” Gandhi was India’s most important politics / political and spiritual leader. He is honoured / honour in India as Father of the Nation. His non-violent protests led to independence for India from the British. His beliefs and actions have inspired civilian / civil rights movements across the globe. He is an icon of world peace. His birthday, 2\textsuperscript{nd} October, is commemorated worldwide was / as the International Day of Non-Violence.

Gandhi was born in Gujarat, Western India, in 1869. He grew / grown up surrounded by / as religious traditions of compassion, vegetarianism, and tolerance for all people. He got married at the age of 13. When he was 19, he went to London to study lawyer / law. He returned to India to practice as a lawyer but / however was hampered by British officials, so he accepted a job in South Africa.

In South Africa, Gandhi faced discrimination and hardware / hardship wherever he went. He was treated as a third-class citizen by white people. This awakened / woke up in him questions about social justice and the role / roll of the British in India. He returned to India in 1915, ready to put to / by work the concept of passive resistance he developed in South Africa.

Between 1916 and 1945, Gandhi campaigned tiredness / tirelessly to set India freedom / free from British rule. He started by leading protests against British taxis / taxes and landlords, and walked across India encouraging non-cooperation with the British. He was arrested and imprisoned for creating unrest. Gandhi's fame spread all over the nation. He was assassinated in 1948. Two years later, India became an independent / dependent republic.
SPELLING:
These jumbled words are from the text. Spell them correctly.

*Paragraph 1*
1. political and *prulsitai* leader
2. His *lesebfi* and actions
3. inspired civil *risgth* movements
4. the International Day of Non-*elceiVno*

*Paragraph 2*
5. religious *rdtoinstai*
6. *Irtecaeno* for all people
7. He returned to India to practice as a *awreyl*
8. he *etcdaepc* a job in South Africa

*Paragraph 3*
9. Gandhi faced discrimination and *hidrhsap*
10. treated as a third-class *ieztnic*
11. social *esitcui*
12. the *eopctnc* of passive resistance

*Paragraph 4*
13. Gandhi campaigned *Isleetrisy*
14. He started by leading *potestsr* against British taxes
15. Gandhi’s fame spread all over the *tnoina*
16. India became an independent *priaclbe*
Mohandas "Mahatma" Gandhi was India’s most important political and spiritual leader. He is honoured in India as Father of the Nation. His non-violent protests led to independence for India from the British. His beliefs and actions have inspired civil rights movements across the globe. He is an icon of world peace. His birthday, 2nd October, is commemorated worldwide as the International Day of Non-Violence.

Mohandas "Mahatma" Gandhi was born in Gujarat, Western India, in 1869. He grew up surrounded by religious traditions of compassion, vegetarianism, and tolerance for all people. He got married at the age of 13. When he was 19, he went to London to study law. He returned to India to practice as a lawyer but was hampered by British officials, so he accepted a job in South Africa.

In South Africa, Gandhi faced discrimination and hardship wherever he went. He was treated as a third-class citizen by white people. This awakened in him questions about social justice and the role non-cooperation with the British. He was arrested and imprisoned for creating unrest. Gandhi's fame spread all over the nation. He was assassinated in 1948. Two years later, India became an independent republic.

Between 1916 and 1945, Gandhi campaigned tirelessly to set India free from British rule. He started by leading protests against British taxes and landlords, and walked across India encouraging Father of the Nation. His non-violent protests led to independence for India from the British. His beliefs and actions have inspired civil rights movements across the globe. He is an icon of world peace. His birthday, 2nd October, is commemorated worldwide as the International Day of Non-Violence.

Mohandas "Mahatma" Gandhi was born in Gujarat, Western India, in 1869. He grew up surrounded by religious traditions of compassion, vegetarianism, and tolerance for all people. He got married at the age of 13. When he was 19, he went to London to study law. He returned to India to practice as a lawyer but was hampered by British officials, so he accepted a job in South Africa.
SCRAMBLED SENTENCES
With your partner, put the words back into the correct order.

1. non violent lead independence - protests to

2. His inspired beliefs civil and rights actions movements have

3. an of peace is icon world He

4. grew surrounded religious He up by traditions

5. as to a India lawyer to He practice returned

6. discrimination faced Gandhi went he wherever hardship and

7. treated was He people white by citizen class - third a as

8. leading British protests taxes against

9. and arrested was He unrest creating for imprisoned

10. nation fame all the Gandhi's spread over
MAHATMA GANDHI DISCUSSION:

STUDENT A’s QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

1. What do you know about Mahatma Gandhi?
2. Would you like to have met Mahatma Gandhi?
3. What would you like to know about Mahatma Gandhi and why?

4. __________________________________________________________
5. __________________________________________________________
6. __________________________________________________________
7. __________________________________________________________
8. __________________________________________________________

STUDENT B’s QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

1. What did you learn from this text about Mahatma Gandhi?
2. What questions would you like to have asked Mahatma Gandhi?
3. What would his answers have been to those questions?

4. __________________________________________________________
5. __________________________________________________________
6. __________________________________________________________
7. __________________________________________________________
8. __________________________________________________________
MAHATMA GANDHI SURVEY:
Write five questions about Mahatma Gandhi in the table. Do this in pairs/groups. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper.
Without your partner, interview other students. Write down their answers.

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>STUDENT 1</th>
<th>STUDENT 2</th>
<th>STUDENT 3</th>
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<tr>
<td>Q.1.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Q.2.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q.3.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q.4.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q.5.</td>
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Return to your original partner(s) and share and talk about what you found out. Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.
WRITING:
Write about Mahatma Gandhi for 10 minutes. Show your partner your paper. Correct each other’s work.
HOMEWORK

1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION: Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google’s search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

2. INTERNET: Search the Internet and find more information about Mahatma Gandhi. Talk about what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

3. MAHATMA GANDHI POSTER: Make a poster showing the different stages of the life of Mahatma Gandhi. Show your poster to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all find out similar things?

4. MAGAZINE ARTICLE: Write a magazine article about Mahatma Gandhi. Include an imaginary interview with him. Write about what he did every day and what he thought about.
Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

5. LETTER: Write a letter to Mahatma Gandhi. Ask him three questions about his life. Tell him how important he is in today’s world. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your “Mahatma Gandhi expert” partner(s) will try and answer your questions.
ANSWERS

SYNONYM MATCH:
Paragraphs 1 and 2
1. protests  a. demonstrations
2. icon    b. symbol
3. commemorated  c. remembered
4. compassion  d. care
5. tolerance  e. acceptance
6. hampered  f. blocked

Paragraphs 3 and 4
7. hardship  g. suffering
8. treated  h. dealt with
9. resistance  i. struggle
10. tirelessly  j. enthusiastically
11. unrest  k. disorder
12. assassinated  l. killed

PHRASE MATCH:
1. India’s most important political  a. and spiritual leader
   and spiritual leader
2. His non-violent protests led to  b. independence for India
3. His beliefs and actions have inspired  c. civil rights movements
4. surrounded  d. by religious traditions
5. hampered by British  e. officials
6. Gandhi faced discrimination and  f. hardship wherever he went
   g. third-class citizen
7. He was treated as a  h. resistance
8. the concept of passive  i. British taxes and landlords
9. leading protests against  j. for creating unrest
10. arrested and imprisoned

ALL OTHER EXERCISES
Look at the text on page 2.