

MOHANDAS “MAHATMA” GANDHI

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THE READING / TAPESCRIPT

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.

249 words
Flesch Kinkaid 9.9

MOHANDAS "MAHATMA" GANDHI

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, 2nd 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, 2nd 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. lrtecaeno for all people
7. He returned to India to practice as a awreyI
8. he etcdaepc a job in South Africa

Paragraph 3

9. Gandhi faced discrimination and hidrhsap
10. treated as a third-class ieztnc
11. social esjtcul
12. the eopctnc of passive resistance

Paragraph 4

13. Gandhi campaigned lsleetrisy
14. He started by leading potestsr against British taxes
15. Gandhi's fame spread all over the tnoina
16. India became an independent priuclbe

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

Number these lines in the correct order.

- () protests against British taxes and landlords, and walked across India encouraging
- () to India to practice as a lawyer but was hampered by British officials, so he accepted a job in South Africa.
- () 2nd October, is commemorated worldwide as the International Day of Non-Violence.
- () of passive resistance he developed in South Africa.
- () 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
- () non-cooperation with the British. He was arrested and imprisoned for creating unrest. Gandhi's fame spread all
- () Father of the Nation. His non-violent protests led to independence for India from the British. His beliefs and
- (**1**) Mohandas "Mahatma" Gandhi was India's most important political and spiritual leader. He is honoured in India as
- () of the British in India. He returned to India in 1915, ready to put to work the concept
- () 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
- () actions have inspired civil rights movements across the globe. He is an icon of world peace. His birthday,
- () Gandhi was born in Gujarat, Western India, in 1869. He grew up surrounded by religious traditions of compassion, vegetarianism,
- () Between 1916 and 1945, Gandhi campaigned tirelessly to set India free from British rule. He started by leading
- () over the nation. He was assassinated in 1948. Two years later, India became an independent republic.

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. _____

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MAHATMA GANDHI DISCUSSION:

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. _____

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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.

	STUDENT 1 _____	STUDENT 2 _____	STUDENT 3 _____
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			
Q.5.			

Return to your original partner(s) and share and talk about what you found out. Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

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 |
| 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 |
| 7. He was treated as a | g. third-class citizen |
| 8. the concept of passive | h. resistance |
| 9. leading protests against | i. British taxes and landlords |
| 10. arrested and imprisoned | j. for creating unrest |

ALL OTHER EXERCISES

Look at the text on page 2.