

Name:

1 Complete the information about Gandhi from Chapter One.

Name: 1 Karamchand Gandhi

Born in: Porbandar, in the west of 2

Born on: 3, 1869

He was the: 4 of 5 children in the family

He was not: a 6 student, or very good at 7 ,
but he worked 8

He had: a 9 mind

He did things: because he 10 to do them

...../10

2 Tick six true things about Gandhi from Chapter One.

- 1 He studied to be a lawyer.
- 2 He lived and worked in South Africa for many years.
- 3 He fought for the rights of white people in the country.
- 4 He wanted India to be independent from the British.
- 5 He started peaceful protests.
- 6 He did not want to talk to British leaders about Indian independence.
- 7 He started a women's group.
- 8 He did not like the caste system in India.
- 9 He wanted all Indian people to be equal.
- 10 Mahatma means "small man".

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3 Put the Hindu caste system in order from the highest (1) to the lowest (5).

- a Vaishya
- b Untouchables
- c Sudra
- d Kshatriya
- e Brahmin

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4 For each question, choose the correct person in Gandhi's family: A (*Karamchand*), B (*Putlibai*) or C (*Kasturba*).

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| 1 Who did Mohandas call Ba? | A | B | C |
| 2 Who did not like studying? | A | B | C |
| 3 Who did not want Mohandas to go to England? | A | B | C |
| 4 Who had an important job in the government of Porbandar? | A | B | C |
| 5 Who took Mohandas to the temple after school? | A | B | C |
| 6 Who was ill? | A | B | C |

...../6

5 List the things that Mohandas found different in England from Chapter Two.

- a
- b
- c

...../3

6 Answer the questions about Chapter Three.

- 1 When did Mohandas Gandhi go to South Africa?
- 2 Why were people of colour not happy there? Because
- 3 Where did many people from India and Indonesia work?
- 4 What did poor people have to give the government?
- 5 Who did Gandhi write letters to?
- 6 Where did Gandhi have problems?

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7 Complete the sentences about Chapter Three. Use one, two or three words.

- 1 The government in South Africa wanted to from voting.
- 2 Gandhi stayed in South Africa because he wanted to fight for the Indian people there.
- 3 Indian people to South Africa on ships.
- 4 Gandhi talked to people from the South African until the Indians on his ship could go to South Africa.
- 5 In South Africa, Gandhi was , and he worked hard for his family.
- 6 Gandhi tried to get poor workers and better toilets.

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8 Choose the correct answers (a, b, c or d) for Chapter Four.

- 1 Who was Gopal Krishna Gokhale?
 - a A doctor in the Boer War.
 - b An important person in the South African government.
 - c An Indian lawyer.
 - d An Indian university teacher.
- 2 What did he want?
 - a The right for Indians to vote in South Africa.
 - b Better hospitals.
 - c Indian independence from the British.
 - d To find jobs for normal Indian people.
- 3 What did he tell Gandhi to do?
 - a Go back to South Africa to study.
 - b Travel across India, and talk to normal people.
 - c Visit important people in India and talk to them.
 - d Work as a lawyer in Delhi.
- 4 Which of these things was part of the Black Act in South Africa?
 - a All Asian people had to carry an ID card.
 - b Asian people could not start protests.
 - c Every Asian person had to go to the police before they started a new job.
 - d No Asian people could travel in South Africa.
- 5 Where was Kasturba Gandhi at that time?
 - a In government.
 - b In India.
 - c In prison.
 - d In South Africa.
- 6 Why did the South African government stop the Black Act?
 - a Because Gandhi's peaceful protest worked.
 - b Because it was too expensive and too difficult.
 - c Because there were too many people in prison.
 - d Because the British government told it to.

...../6

9 Complete the sentences. Choose the correct words from the box.

Indian National Congress British Gandhi Indian

- 1 started an ashram for his family and friends.
- 2 fought for Indian independence with the
- 3 At that time, the bought cheap cotton from India. Then, they sold expensive clothes back to people.
- 4 People started making clothes with cotton, and they destroyed their clothes.

...../7

10 Match the two parts of the sentences. Draw lines between them.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The Hindu caste system was not a kind system, 2 Untouchables could not go into temples or other people's homes, 3 Gandhi slept with untouchables 4 Gandhi stopped eating for thirteen days 5 All across India, Hindu temples 6 Now the children of untouchables could | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a opened their doors to untouchables. b in the very poor parts of the city. c because he wanted Hindus to listen to him. d go to school for the first time. e and their children could not go to school. f and it made Gandhi sad. |
|--|---|

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11 Complete the text. Choose the correct words. There are two extra words.

leaders truth equal Muslims religions fights Hindus peaceful

There were many ¹ and Muslims in India, and they lived in the same towns and villages. They were usually happy together. Hindus liked Muslims, and Muslims liked Hindus. But the British ² in India did not like this. They wanted the ³ to fight – and not to fight the British. There were more Hindus than Muslims, and the British made Muslims frightened of Hindus.

Muslims started a new group called the Muslim League, and the British helped them. This group wanted two parts of India (West Punjab and East Bengal) to be a new country for ⁴ They wanted to call the new country Pakistan, and have West Pakistan and East Pakistan. But Gandhi wanted all religions to be ⁵ He wanted Hindus and Muslims to live together happily. People from all religions came to his ⁶ protests, and they were friends. They believed different things, but they wanted equal rights for everyone.

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12 Answer the questions about Chapters Five and Six. Choose numbers from the box.

hundreds over 10,000	31st December 1929 6th April 1919	one year 1924	six years 12th April
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- 1 When did shops, schools and offices across Bombay close for the day?
.....
- 2 When did an important British officer, General Dyer, want to stop all protests in the city of Amritsar?
.....
- 3 How many people were out on the streets of Amritsar the next day?
.....
- 4 How many people did General Dyer’s officers shoot and kill that day?
.....
- 5 How long did the British government send Gandhi to prison for?
.....
- 6 When did Gandhi come out of prison?
.....
- 7 How long did Gandhi stay in the ashram to think and to write?
.....
- 8 When did the Indian National Congress want the British to give India independence by?
.....

...../8

13 Write *yes* or *no* about these sentences from Chapter Six.

- 1 India has sea on three sides.
- 2 Many Indian people took salt from the sea, and they sold it.
- 3 The 1930 Salt Act made this salt cheap for Indian people.
- 4 On 12th March 1930, Gandhi started a long walk from the sea.
- 5 Gandhi decided not to give the British government money for the sea salt.
- 6 Gandhi stayed in an expensive hotel in London to talk to the British government.

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14 Complete the text. Choose one word for each gap.

India helped Britain in the First World War, and it helped Britain ¹ in the Second World War. India asked the British for independence ² “thank you” for their help. In 1940, Winston Churchill was the leader of Britain. He did not give India independence. This ³ Gandhi angry, and, in Bombay in August 1942, he talked to the people of India. He told them to use peaceful protest to get total independence ⁴ the British. The British government was not happy ⁵ the protests. The police arrested Gandhi, Kasturba and many other Indians and sent them to prison. Kasturba ⁶ ill and died in prison in 1944.

- 1 again another new
- 2 say said to say
- 3 made had did
- 4 for from with
- 5 about around to
- 6 get got is getting

...../6

15 Complete the text. Use the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

The British ¹ (**make**) more problems between Hindus and Muslims, and these problems ² (**not stop**). Many people ³ (**want**) a new country for Muslims. In many places across India, Hindus and Muslims ⁴ (**fight**). Gandhi ⁵ (**stop**) eating for many days, but the problem ⁶ (**be**) too big for one man.

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16 Complete the sentences. Write the correct indefinite pronouns formed with *some, any, every* or *no*.

- 1 Mohandas walked in London because it was cheaper than the bus or the train.
- 2 in England was very strange for Mohandas. The weather was cold and the food was different.
- 3 The train left the station. Gandhi was cold and hungry, and he had with him.
- 4 But then Gandhi read important in a newspaper.
- 5 The Indian National Congress wanted the British to give India independence by 31st December 1929. On this day, the British government did
- 6 Gandhi believed in the truth and in equal rights for

...../6

17 Complete the sentences. Use comparatives and superlatives formed from the adjectives in brackets.

- 1 Mohandas was the (**young**) in his family.
- 2 Gandhi waited at the station all night and got (**angry**).
- 3 Life for Indians in South Africa was now (**difficult**) than before.
- 4 Gandhi bought the (**cheap**) train tickets because he wanted to sit and travel with normal people.
- 5 Gokhale wanted to help normal Indian people to have (**good**) lives.

...../5

18 Circle the correct words.

- 1 Gandhi **belief** / **believed** in India and the Indian people.
- 2 Gokhale wanted Gandhi to fight for Indian **independence** / **independent** too.
- 3 Mohandas's father was **ill** / **illness**, and, every day after school, Mohandas helped him and his mother.
- 4 The ambulance group helped **injured** / **injure** people in the Boer War in South Africa.
- 5 Mohandas learned some important things about **life** / **live** in the temple.
- 6 He learned to always tell the **true** / **truth** and to help people.

...../6

19 Complete these lists. Put the words from the box into the correct categories.

officer	arrest	general	vote	lawyer	prison
ashram	shoot	leader	temple	destroy	university

Actions:

Places:

People:

...../12

20 Read the definitions. Choose the correct words from the box. There are two extra words.

rights	equal	protest	colony	mind
power	cotton	respect	government	salt

- 1 A group of important people. They say what must happen in a country.
- 2 You like a person because they did good and right things. You the person.
- 3 A country that is ruled (= says what must happen) by another place or country.
- 4 People are able to have or do the same things.
- 5 A group of people think that something is wrong. They stand or walk together, shout, etc.
.....
- 6 It is white and comes from sea water or the ground. We often put it on food.
- 7 Everyone must be able to have or do some things. These things are our
- 8 It grows in the ground. You can make clothes from it.

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Total...../130