

During-reading questions

CHAPTER ONE

- 1 When and where was Mahatma (Mohandas) Gandhi born?
- 2 What did Mohandas want for India and the Indian people?
- 3 Why did the people of India love Gandhi?

CHAPTER TWO

- 1 Why did Mohandas often run home quickly after school?
- 2 Why did Mohandas go to England?
- 3 Where was Mohandas's first job?

CHAPTER THREE

- 1 When did Mohandas Gandhi first go to South Africa?
- 2 Who were the white people in South Africa at that time?
- 3 What important thing did Gandhi read about in a South African newspaper?
- 4 Why did Gandhi stay in South Africa?

CHAPTER FOUR

- 1 What did Gopal Krishna Gokhale want Gandhi to do?
- 2 Why did Indian men destroy their ID cards?
- 3 Did the peaceful protests in South Africa work? How do we know?
- 4 Why did Gandhi use peaceful protest in India?

CHAPTER FIVE

- 1 Why did Gandhi stop eating for thirteen days?
- 2 Why did the British government want Hindus and Muslims to fight?
- 3 Why did General Dyer's officers shoot and kill people in April 1919?

CHAPTER SIX

- 1 Why did Gandhi travel across India?
- 2 Why did the British government send Gandhi to prison for six years?
- 3 Why did Gandhi go to London?

CHAPTER SEVEN

- 1 What happened to Kasturba Gandhi in prison?
- 2 When did the British government give India its independence?
- 3 When and how did Mahatma Gandhi die?

After-reading questions

- 1 Why did Mohandas Gandhi want to be a lawyer?
What did he want to do?
- 2 In 1893, South Africa was a British colony. Indian people in South Africa did not have many rights. What did Gandhi do to help them?
- 3 Why did Gandhi not like the Hindu caste system?
- 4 Do you think Gandhi had a good life? Why/Why not?
- 5 Do you believe in the power of peaceful protest?
Why/Why not?

Exercises

CHAPTER ONE

1 Write the correct adjective in your notebook.

- 1 Mahatma (Mohandas) Gandhi was born in a **small** / big town in India.
- 2 Mohandas was the **oldest** / **youngest** of four children.
- 3 Mohandas started **angry** / **peaceful** protests because he wanted an independent India.
- 4 Mohandas started an ambulance group to help **injured** / **old** people in the war.
- 5 Mohandas believed in **equal** / **independent** rights for all people.

CHAPTER TWO

2 Complete these sentences in your notebook, using the words from the box.

government lawyer truth power Hindu

- 1 In Porbandar, Mohandas's father worked for the*government*.....
- 2 After school, Mohandas went to a temple with his mother.
- 3 Stories taught Mohandas to always tell the and to help people.
- 4 Mohandas studied to be a at university in England.
- 5 Mohandas liked religion and believed in a higher

CHAPTER THREE

3 Write short answers to these questions in your notebook.

- 1 Was South Africa a British colony in 1893? Yes, it was.....
- 2 Did black Africans have equal rights with white people?
- 3 Did the British and the Boers bring people from India to South Africa?
- 4 Was Gandhi angry with the government of South Africa?
- 5 Did Gandhi take his family to South Africa?
- 6 Did the Boer War start in 1893?
- 7 Were there injured people in the Boer War?

CHAPTER FOUR

4 Match the words with their definitions in your notebook.

Example: 1 - c

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 1 arrest | a A group of people think that something is wrong. They stand or walk together, shout, etc. |
| 2 peaceful | b For you, something is true or real. |
| 3 destroy | c The police stop a person because maybe they did a bad thing. They take them to a police station. |
| 4 belief | d You break something a lot and then you cannot use it again. |
| 5 respect | e People do not fight. |
| 6 protest | f You like a person because they did good and right things. |
| 7 cotton | g It grows in the ground. You can make clothes from it. |

CHAPTER FIVE

5 Complete the sentences in your notebook with the past-simple form of the verbs.

- 1 Gandhi *did not like* (**not like**) the Hindu caste system.
- 2 Gandhi (**want**) equal rights for untouchables.
- 3 Hindus and Muslims (**fight**) in cities all across India.
- 4 The British (**not give**) India its own government after the First World War.
- 5 Peaceful protests (**make**) General Dyer very angry.
- 6 Now, people (**can not**) start protests in the city.
- 7 General Dyer's officers (**shoot**) and (**kill**) hundreds of people.

CHAPTER SIX

6 Are these sentences *true* or *false*? Write the correct answers in your notebook.

- 1 Gandhi wanted people across India to use peaceful protest and to get independence for India. *true*
- 2 Lots of Indian people started wearing British clothes.
- 3 Gandhi came out of prison in 1924, and he was happy.
- 4 The British gave India independence on 31st December 1929.
- 5 Indian people took sea salt, and they did not give money to the British government.

7 Look at the picture on page 46, and answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 Who is this?
- 2 Where and when is this?
- 3 What is he doing?
- 4 Why is he doing it?

CHAPTER SEVEN

8 Make the positive sentences negative and the negative sentences positive in your notebook.

- 1 India did not help Britain in the Second World War.
.....*India helped Britain in the Second World War.*
- 2 Gandhi did not work for an equal India.
- 3 The British government was happy about Gandhi's peaceful protests.
- 4 Gandhi could stop the fights between Hindus and Muslims.
- 5 The British did not give India independence in August 1947.
- 6 Pakistan was not a new country for Muslims.
- 7 Nathuram Godse did not shoot and kill Gandhi in 1948.

Project work

- 1 Imagine you are Mahatma Gandhi in 1919. Write a letter to the British government about Indian independence. Why is it important for you and for the Indian people to have independence?
- 2 In 1947, India became two countries – India and Pakistan. India was for Hindus and some other religions, and Pakistan was for Muslims. Find out more about one of these countries, and make a poster about it. Draw some pictures for your poster.
- 3 Draw pictures of these people from the book. Then, write three sentences about each person to go with their picture.
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Kasturba Gandhi
- 4 Find out about the Indian caste system. Make an information leaflet about it. Draw a picture of the caste system for your leaflet.

An answer key for all questions and exercises can be found at **www.penguinreaders.co.uk**

Glossary

arrest (v.)

The police stop a person because maybe they did a bad thing. The police *arrest* them and take them to a police station.

belief (n.); **believe** (in) (v.)

1) For you, *equal rights* are good and right. You *believe* in them.

2) For you, something is true or real. You *believe* in it. You *believe* in things and then these things are your *beliefs*.

born (v.)

A person comes out of their mother's body. They *are born*.

colony (n.)

One country rules (= says what must happen in) another place or country. This place or country is a *colony* of the first country.

cotton (n.)

Cotton grows in the ground. You can make clothes from *cotton*.

destroy (v.)

You break something a lot and then you cannot use it again. You *destroy* it.

equal (adj.)

People are able to have or do the same things. These people are *equal*. They have *equal rights*.

fight for (phr. v.)

past tense: **fought**

You try very hard to get something like *equal rights*, *independence*, etc.

You *fight for* it.

government (n.)

a group of important people.

They say what must happen in a country.

Hindu (n.)

A *Hindu* *believes* in Hinduism

(= a religion). A lot of people in India are *Hindus*.

ill (adj.); **illness** (n.)

An *ill* person has something wrong with their body and is not very well. An *illness* makes people *ill*.

independent (adj.);**independence** (n.)

One country stops ruling (= saying what must happen in) another country. Then, that country is *independent* and has its own *government*. It has *independence*.

injure (v.); **injured** (adj.)

To *injure* someone is to hurt a part of their body, sometimes because of a fight or war. You *injure* someone and then that person is *injured*.

leader (n.)

People listen to a *leader*, and they do what their *leader* tells them to do.

life (n.); **lives** (n.)

from the start of living to the end of living. This is a person's *life*. We say *lives* for two or more of them.

million (num.)

the number 1,000,000

mind (n.)

You think and understand things with your *mind*. When a person does not change their *beliefs* and does not stop trying to get something, you can say that they have a strong *mind*.

Muslim (n.)

A *Muslim* *believes* in Islam
(= a religion).

peaceful (adj.)

People do not fight at a *peaceful protest*.

power (n.)

1) You can tell someone to do something and they will do it. This is *power*.

2) People have *power* when they are strong together and able to do things.

3) A higher *power* is a thing like God. People sometimes *believe* in it and think that it can change their *lives*.

protest (n.)

A group of people think that something is wrong. They stand or walk together, shout, etc. in a *protest*.

respect (v.)

You like a person because they did good and right things. You *respect* the person.

rights (n.)

Everyone must be able to have or do some things. These things are our *rights*.

salt (n.)

Salt is white and comes from sea water or the ground. We often put *salt* on food.

shoot (v.)

past tense: **shot**

to use a gun (= a machine.

You point it at someone) because you want to hurt or kill someone

truth (n.)

You tell the *truth* when you say what is really true. *Truth* is the noun of *true*.

vote (v.)

to choose something or someone, a *leader* for example, by writing on paper or putting your hand up