

Unit year 7

India

Name: _____





Discovering India: A Land of Diversity and Culture



Translate the words to Swedish

Vibrant_____ Sanctuaries_____

Diverse_____ Varied _____

Located_____ Peaks_____

Cuisine_____ Terrain_____

Captivates_____ Assassinated_____



India is a vibrant and diverse country located in South Asia. From its rich history to its colorful festivals and delicious cuisine, India is a land that captivates the imagination of people all around the world.



Geography and Landscape

India is a land of varied landscapes. In the north, you'll find the towering Himalayan mountain range, home to some of the highest peaks in the world like Mount Everest. As you move southward, the terrain changes to lush forests, fertile plains, and beautiful and holy rivers such as the Ganges and the Brahmaputra. To the west and the east, the country is bordered by the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, two massive bodies of water that shape the coastal regions.

Culture

India is a melting pot of cultures, languages, and traditions. It's home to numerous religions including Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, and others. Each religion brings its own set of festivals, customs, and beliefs, making India a celebration of diversity. The country's cultural heritage is reflected in its art, music, dance forms like Bharatanatyam and Kathak, and its architectural marvels like the Taj Mahal.

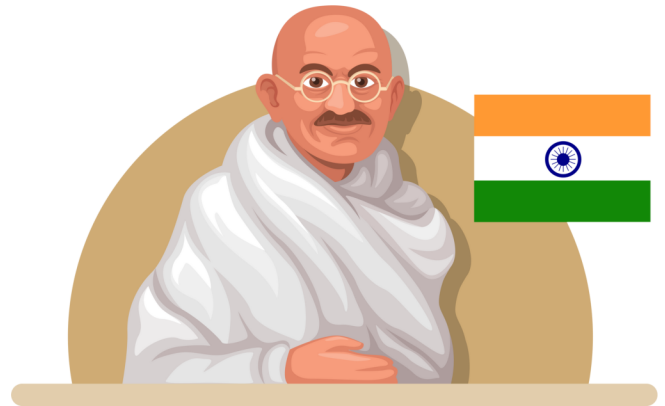


History and Heritage

India boasts a history that stretches back thousands of years. It was home to one of the world's oldest civilizations, the Indus Valley Civilization, and has seen the rise and fall of various dynasties and empires such as the Mauryas, Guptas, Mughals, and many others. Each dynasty left its mark on the country's culture, art, and architecture, contributing to India's rich history.

Independence

India became an independent nation in 1947, after a series of widespread, non-violent protests lead by Mahatma Gandhi, came to a successful end. Gandhi was soon after assassinated by a religious fanatic. Once, when asked what he thought of Western civilization, Gandhi answered that he thought this would be a good idea! Through his uncompromising non-violent attitude, Gandhi is now a global symbol of peaceful and respectful co-existence.



Due to religious tension in the country, it was decided to establish two Muslim countries - Pakistan in the West and Bangladesh in the East. Still today, there are border disputes and a generally strained relationship between Pakistan and India.

Cuisine and Flavors

Indian cuisine is famous for its flavors, spices, and diversity. From aromatic curries to savory snacks like samosas and sweets like gulab jamun, each region of India has its own distinctive dishes. Spices like turmeric, cumin, and cardamom are widely used, making Indian food a delightful and flavorful experience.



Wildlife and Nature



India is home to a remarkable array of wildlife. Its national parks and reserves are habitats to majestic creatures like Bengal tigers, Asian elephants, rhinoceroses, and various species of birds. The country's commitment to preserving its natural treasures has led to the establishment of sanctuaries to protect these animals and their habitats.

Modern India - Technology and Progress

In recent years, India has seen tremendous growth in technology and innovation. Cities like Bangalore and Hyderabad are hubs of IT and technological advancements. The country's space agency, ISRO, has made significant strides in space exploration, showcasing India's progress on the global stage.



Conclusion

India is a land of contrasts, where tradition meets modernity. Exploring India's history, culture, and natural beauty is an adventure that leaves a lasting impression on anyone fortunate enough to experience it.

Listening comprehension: India (Listen twice)

People are talking about India. What are the topics? Check the boxes for the correct answers.

- ☐ languages
- ☐ the location
- ☐ the weather
- ☐ restaurants
- ☐ food and drinks
- ☐ shopping
- ☐ a scientist and inventor
- ☐ a movie star
- ☐ a teacher
- ☐ music
- ☐ sports
- ☐ movies

Listen again. Check the correct answers.

1 India has

- ☐ a. two national languages.
- ☐ b. twenty-two national languages.

2 Many Indians don't eat

- ☐ a. beef.
- ☐ b. mangoes.

3 Aryabhatta invented

- ☐ a. the number zero
- ☐ b. the soccer ball.

4 Indian movies often show

- ☐ a. special effects and good jokes.
- ☐ b. fighting and dancing.



Check you understanding: Discovering India: A Land of Diversity and Culture



1. Where is India located?

- ☐ a) East Asia
- ☐ b) South Asia
- ☐ c) Middle East
- ☐ d) Southeast Asia

2. What geographical feature characterizes the northern part of India?

- ☐ a) Himalayan mountain range
- ☐ b) Vast deserts
- ☐ c) Dense forests
- ☐ d) Coastal plains

3. Which of the following religions is NOT practiced in India?

- ☐ a) Hinduism
- ☐ b) Buddhism
- ☐ c) Judaism
- ☐ d) Sikhism

4. What is one example of Indian classical dance mentioned in the text?

- ☐ a) Salsa
- ☐ b) Flamenco
- ☐ c) Bharatanatyam
- ☐ d) Tap dance

5. Which sector has shown significant growth and progress in modern India?

- ☐ a) Technology
- ☐ b) Agriculture
- ☐ c) Textile industry
- ☐ d) Mining

6. Which civilization is known to be one of the oldest in India?

- ☐ a) Roman Empire
- ☐ b) Indus Valley Civilization
- ☐ c) Ottoman Empire
- ☐ d) Egyptian Civilization

7. What are some examples of famous Indian spices mentioned in the passage?

- ☐ a) Oregano and basil
- ☐ b) Turmeric and cumin
- ☐ c) Paprika and thyme
- ☐ d) Sage and coriander

8. Which of the following animals is mentioned as being protected in Indian wildlife sanctuaries?

- ☐ a) Lions
- ☐ b) Bears
- ☐ c) Giraffes
- ☐ d) Tigers

9. Which cities in India are known as hubs of technology and innovation?

- ☐ a) New Delhi and Mumbai
- ☐ b) Bangalore and Hyderabad
- ☐ c) Chennai and Kolkata
- ☐ d) Jaipur and Ahmedabad

10. What is the primary focus of India's space agency, ISRO?

- ☐ a) Climate change research
- ☐ b) Space tourism
- ☐ c) Space exploration and technology
- ☐ d) Satellite television

11. What is the significance of the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers in India?

- ☐ a) They are famous for their waterfalls.
- ☐ b) They are the longest rivers in India.
- ☐ c) They are used primarily for industrial purposes.
- ☐ d) They are sacred rivers and hold religious importance.





Indian cuisine



Translate the words to Swedish

Among _____ Cooling _____
Flavours _____ Spices _____
Array _____ Hydrating _____
Distinct _____ Flavored _____
Benefits _____ Herbs _____



Indian cuisine is incredibly diverse due to the country's size and cultural differences among regions.

North India is known for dishes like tandoori chicken, butter chicken, and various types of bread like naan and roti.

South Indian cuisine includes dishes such as dosa, idli, and sambhar.

Spices are the heart of Indian cooking. Turmeric, cumin, coriander, cardamom, cloves, and cinnamon are just a few among an array of spices used, each with distinct flavors and health benefits.

Common spices in Indian cooking



Star anis



Green Cardomon



Cinnamon



Cummin



Tumeric



Cloves



Coriander



Chili



Ginger



Garlic



Nutmeg



Curry leaves



Most common Indian drinks

1. Chai (Masala Chai)

A spiced tea made by brewing black tea with a mixture of aromatic spices like cardamom, cinnamon, cloves, and ginger, combined with milk and sugar.



2. Lassi

A traditional yogurt-based drink available in sweet or savory variations. Sweet lassi is flavored with sugar, fruit, or rosewater, while savory lassi contains spices like cumin and salt.



3. Buttermilk (Chaas)

A refreshing drink made with watered-down yogurt, often seasoned with spices like roasted cumin, salt, and sometimes mint, consumed to aid digestion.



4. Nimbu Pani (Lemonade)

A simple yet popular drink made by mixing fresh lemon juice with water and sometimes flavored with salt, sugar, and spices like cumin.



5. Aam Panna

A cooling summer beverage made from raw mangoes, blended with sugar, salt, and spices like roasted cumin and black pepper.



6. Thandai

A traditional drink consumed during festivals like Holi, made by blending a mixture of nuts, seeds (like melon or poppy), saffron, and spices into milk.



7. Sharbat

A sweet, concentrated syrup made from fruits, flowers, or herbs, diluted with water or milk to create a refreshing beverage.



8. Coconut Water

Fresh coconut water, often served straight from the coconut itself, is a naturally hydrating and refreshing drink.



9. Solkadhi

A pink-colored drink from the coastal regions, made from kokum extract and coconut milk, usually served as a digestive after meals.



10. Jaljeera

A spiced, tangy drink made from cumin, mint, tamarind, and other spices, mixed with water and often served as a refreshing summer cooler.



Most common Indian dishes

1. Biryani

A flavorful rice dish cooked with fragrant spices, herbs, and either chicken, lamb, goat, or vegetables. It's often garnished with fried onions, nuts, and raisins.



2. Butter Chicken (Murgh Makhani)

A creamy tomato-based curry with tender pieces of marinated chicken cooked in a rich blend of spices, butter, cream, and tomato sauce.



3. Tandoori Chicken

Chicken marinated in yogurt and a blend of spices, then roasted in a clay oven (tandoor) until it's smoky and charred on the outside while remaining juicy inside.



4. Palak Paneer

A vegetarian dish made with spinach (palak) and cubes of paneer (Indian cottage cheese) cooked in a flavorful gravy of tomatoes, onions, and spices.



5. Chole (Chickpea Curry)

A North Indian dish made with chickpeas cooked in a spicy and tangy tomato-based gravy with a blend of aromatic spices like cumin, coriander, and garam masala.



6. Dal Tadka

A lentil dish made with various types of lentils cooked and tempered with spices like cumin, mustard seeds, garlic, and dried red chilies.



7. Samosas

Deep-fried pastry filled with a mixture of spiced potatoes, peas, and sometimes meat, typically served with tamarind or mint chutney.



8. Idli

Steamed rice cakes made from a fermented batter of ground rice and lentils, commonly eaten for breakfast in South India, served with sambar and chutney.



9. Dosa

A thin, crispy crepe made from fermented rice and lentil batter, often served with a variety of fillings or accompaniments like potato masala or chutneys.



10. Rogan Josh

A flavorful Kashmiri curry made with tender pieces of meat (usually lamb) cooked in a sauce rich with spices like cardamom, cloves, and cinnamon.



11. Gulab Jamun

Deep-fried milk-solid dumplings soaked in a sugary syrup, served as a popular Indian dessert.



Most common Indian side-dishes

1. Raita

A yogurt-based side dish mixed with finely chopped vegetables like cucumber, onion, or tomato and seasoned with spices like cumin and mint.



2. Papadum

Thin, crispy discs made from lentil, chickpea, or rice flour, often served as a crunchy accompaniment.



3. Chutney

Various types of chutneys made from ingredients like mint, coriander, tamarind, or mango. They can be sweet, sour, or spicy.



4. Pickles

Spicy and tangy preserved vegetables or fruits, such as mango, lime, or mixed vegetables, usually made with oil, vinegar, and spices.



5. Naan bread

Bread that are commonly served as a side to accompany curries and other dishes.



6. Pulao

Aromatic rice dish cooked with vegetables, spices, and sometimes with meats or nuts.



Writing assignments

1. Choose three iconic Indian dishes, two side-dishes and two beverages that you would like to try and also tell me why you would like to try those specific ones. Answer in Google classroom (think-pair-share).

2. Personal Connection: Share any personal experiences with Indian cuisine, such as tasting a dish, visiting an Indian restaurant, or cooking with Indian spices at home. Answer in Google classroom (think-pair-share).





Grammar exercise: Gap fill "A or AN"



Read the story about someone visiting an Indian restaurant. Fill in the gaps and use "a" or "an" where appropriate. Remember, "a" is used before words that begin with a consonant sound, and "an" is used before words that begin with a vowel sound.



Last weekend, I went to _____ (1) Indian restaurant with my friends. It was _____ (2) exciting experience, and we were eager to try some new dishes. When we arrived, _____ (3) waiter showed us to our table and gave us _____ (4) menu.

First, we ordered _____ (5) appetizer. We decided to try _____ (6) samosa and _____ (7) onion bhaji. For the main course, I chose _____ (8) lamb curry, while my friend ordered _____ (9) eggplant masala.

We also shared _____ (10) basket of naan and _____ (11) bowl of rice. To drink, I had _____ (12) iced tea, and my friend had _____ (13) mango lassi.

For dessert, we shared _____ (14) piece of carrot halwa and _____ (15) scoop of vanilla ice cream. It was _____ (16) unforgettable meal, and we had _____ (17) amazing time.





Speaking assignment: Indian restaurant



In this assignment you will get to practise speaking. Some of you will get the role of waiter/waitress and some of you will be guests.

Waiter/waitress

Your job is to make your own menu of:

- 5 Indian main dishes
- 5 Indian side dishes
- 5 Indian drinks



Assessment:

- Understanding of restaurant etiquette and behavior.
- Participation in role-play scenarios.
- Quality of reflections and engagement in discussion.

You have to prepare and know what each dish contains and also practise how to present and describe each dish.

You also need to be able to take orders from each table of guests. In the end you will present which main dish, side dish and drink that was the most popular on your menu.

Guests



Your job is to practise different ways of speaking when one visits a restaurant. You need to prepare and practise different ways of expressing yourself and asking questions.

When the waiter/waitress comes to your table you need to listen to him/her and then each student selects one main dish, one side dish and one drink from the menu. You need to do this with every waiter/waitress.

"May we see the menu, please?"

"I'll have the [dish name], please."

"Is there a special or recommended dish today?"

"Could I have that dish with [specific ingredient] removed/added?"

"What's the difference between these two dishes?"

"How spicy/mild is this dish?"

"Could you explain what this dish consists of?"

"Could I get a side of [specific item] with my meal?"

"Is it possible to get a takeout box for the leftovers?"

"Do you have any vegetarian/vegan options?"

"Is it possible to split the bill?"

Remember to use "please" and "thank you," and appropriate communication with the "staff."



Listening comprehension: Jyoti's Inspiring Bicycle Journey



1. Why did Jyoti quit school and move in with her father?

- ☐ a) Her father needed her help after getting injured in a traffic accident.
- ☐ b) She wanted to explore a new city away from home.
- ☐ c) She was offered a job in her father's suburb.
- ☐ d) She had an argument with her mother and decided to leave home.

2. What was their plan to get back home when they ran out of money?

- ☐ a) They planned to hitchhike with passing vehicles.
- ☐ b) They decided to buy a bicycle and pedal home.
- ☐ c) They sought help from the government for transportation.
- ☐ d) They attempted to find temporary jobs in the suburb.

3. Why was Mohan hesitant about Jyoti's plan to pedal home?

- ☐ a) He was concerned about their safety on the roads.
- ☐ b) He didn't want to leave their belongings behind.
- ☐ c) He doubted they could afford a bicycle.
- ☐ d) He thought Jyoti was too young to make such decisions.

4. How did they manage the journey home on the bicycle?

- ☐ a) Mohan pedaled while Jyoti navigated.
- ☐ b) Jyoti pedaled while Mohan sat on the bike seat.
- ☐ c) They took turns pedaling the bicycle.
- ☐ d) They hired someone to assist them in pedaling.

5. What impressed the chairman of the Cycling Federation of India about Jyoti?

- ☐ a) Her ability to cycle long distances in a short time.
- ☐ b) Her determination to become a world champion cyclist.
- ☐ c) Her courage and strength to pedal carrying another person.
- ☐ d) Her proficiency in cycling with no gears on a rickety bike.

6. How did people react to Jyoti's incredible journey upon their arrival?

- ☐ a) They ignored her achievement and went about their business.
- ☐ b) Several companies and organizations celebrated her accomplishment.
- ☐ c) They criticized her for undertaking such a dangerous journey.
- ☐ d) People were indifferent and didn't show any interest in her story.

7. What is Jyoti looking forward to the most despite all the attention and rewards?

- ☐ a) Pursuing a career in cycling and representing India in the Olympics.
- ☐ b) Receiving more rewards and recognition for her journey.
- ☐ c) Going back to school and continuing her education.
- ☐ d) Meeting more celebrities and politicians who admire her.



Indian holidays and festivals



Diwali - Festival of Lights



Diwali, also known as the Festival of Lights, is one of the most significant festivals in India. Celebrated across the country with fervor and joy, Diwali signifies the victory of light over darkness and good over evil. People illuminate their homes with oil lamps, burst fireworks, exchange sweets, and participate in prayers and rituals.

Holi - Festival of Colors



Holi, the vibrant and playful Festival of Colors, marks the arrival of spring. Participants joyfully throw colored powders and water at each other, celebrating unity, friendship, and the triumph of good over evil. It's a day filled with music, dance, and festivities.

Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha

Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha are two major Islamic festivals celebrated by Muslims in India. Eid al-Fitr commemorates the end of Ramadan, the holy month of fasting, with prayers, feasting, and the exchange of gifts. Eid al-Adha, known as the Festival of Sacrifice, honors the willingness of Ibrahim (Abraham) to sacrifice his son as an act of obedience to God.



Ganesh Chaturthi

Ganesh Chaturthi is a ten-day festival honoring Lord Ganesha, the elephant-headed deity revered as the remover of obstacles and the god of beginnings. Elaborate clay figures of Lord Ganesha are crafted, worshipped, and later put in water in colorful processions.





Reading comprehension: Diwali

**HAPPY
DIWALI**



Translate the words to Swedish

Significant_____ Ignorance_____

Communities_____ Goddess_____

Victory_____ Prayers_____

Reenactments_____ Illuminate_____

Customs_____ Signifies_____



Diwali, also known as the Festival of Lights, is a significant celebration in India and among Hindu communities around the world. It usually takes place between October and November, symbolizing the victory of light over darkness, good over evil, and knowledge over ignorance.

The festival spans over five days, each with its own customs and traditions. People prepare for Diwali by cleaning their homes and decorating them with colorful patterns and vibrant lights, including Diyas (small oil lamps) to illuminate their surroundings. This signifies the welcoming of the goddess of wealth and prosperity, Lakshmi. During Diwali, patterns, called Rangoli, are drawn on floors. The lotus flower is one of the most popular patterns to draw.



One of the key aspects of Diwali is the exchange of gifts and sweets among friends, family, and neighbors. It's a time for strengthening relationships and sharing joy and blessings. People also wear new clothes and partake in traditional prayers and rituals at home and in temples.

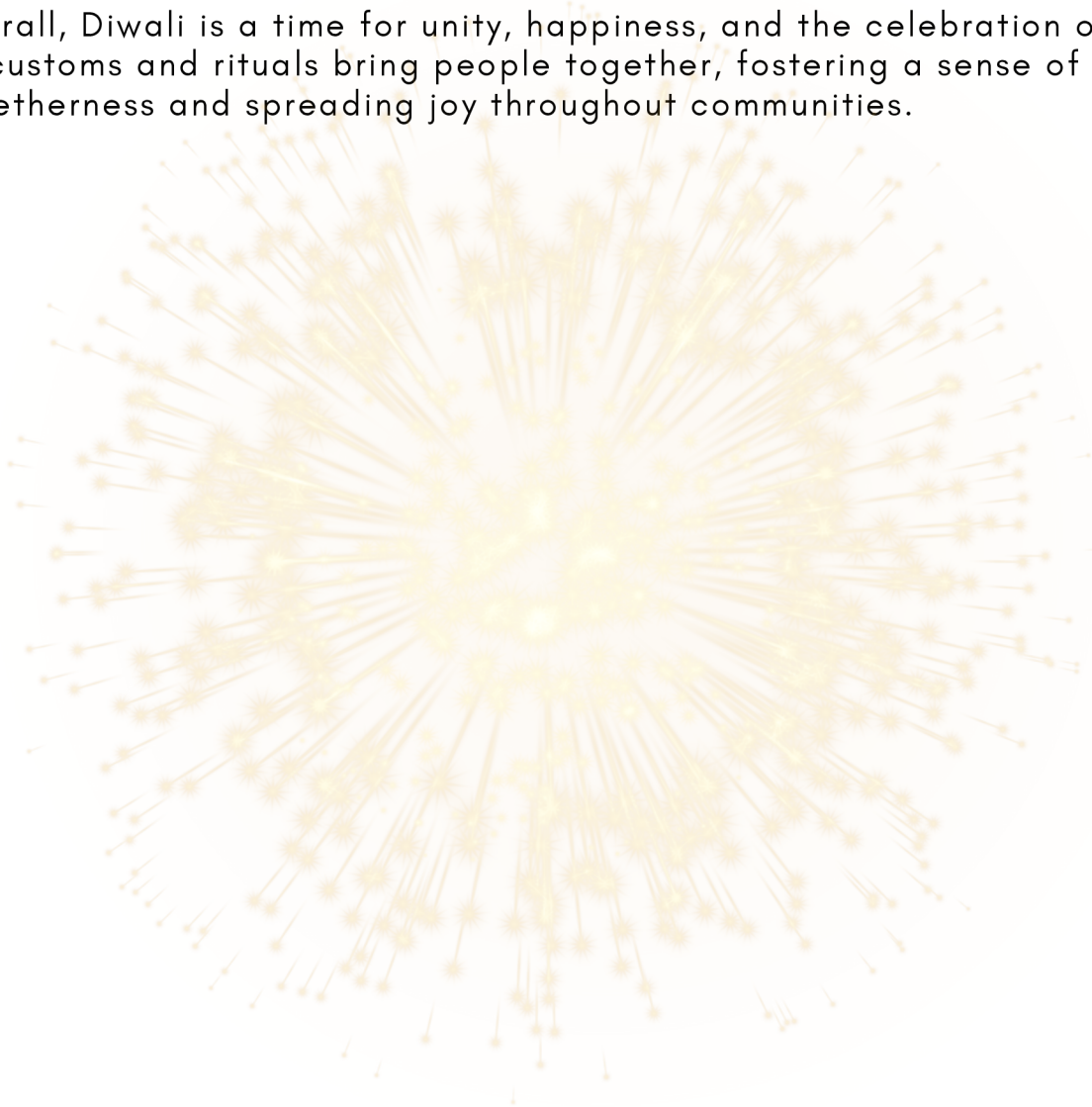
Fireworks are a common sight during Diwali, symbolizing the triumph of light over darkness. However, in recent times, there has been a growing awareness of the environmental impact of fireworks, leading to calls for more eco-friendly celebrations.



Another important legend associated with Diwali is the return of Lord Rama, along with his wife Sita and brother Lakshmana, from exile after defeating the demon king Ravana. This story signifies the victory of good over evil and is celebrated with great enthusiasm through dramas, plays, and reenactments.

In different regions of India, Diwali holds diverse cultural significance. For instance, in some areas, it marks the beginning of the new year, while in others, it celebrates the bond between siblings or honors specific deities.

Overall, Diwali is a time for unity, happiness, and the celebration of positivity. Its customs and rituals bring people together, fostering a sense of togetherness and spreading joy throughout communities.





Check your understanding: Diwali



1. What is the significance of Diwali?

- ☐ a) Victory of darkness over light
- ☐ b) Triumph of good over evil
- ☐ c) Celebration of ignorance
- ☐ d) Defeat of knowledge

2. What do people do to prepare for Diwali?

- ☐ a) Clean their homes and decorate them
- ☐ b) Go on vacations
- ☐ c) Avoid social gatherings
- ☐ d) Ignore their neighbors

3. What does the exchange of gifts and sweets during Diwali symbolize?

- ☐ a) Sharing joy and blessings
- ☐ b) Competition among neighbors
- ☐ c) Hoarding gifts
- ☐ d) Ignoring relatives

4. Why are fireworks commonly seen during Diwali?

- ☐ a) To create darkness
- ☐ b) To signify the defeat of light
- ☐ c) To celebrate the triumph of light over darkness
- ☐ d) To cause fear among people

5. What is the legend associated with Diwali?

- ☐ a) Defeat of Lord Rama by Ravana
- ☐ b) Return of Lord Rama after defeating Ravana
- ☐ c) Victory of darkness over light
- ☐ d) Ignorance prevailing over knowledge





Reading comprehension: Holi



Translate the words to Swedish

Joyous _____ Intentions _____
Arrival _____ Devotion _____
Lively _____ Unity _____
Smearing _____ Integral _____
Display _____ Radiates _____



Holi is a vibrant and joyous festival celebrated in India. It usually takes place in March, marking the arrival of spring. This festival is known for its colorful and lively celebrations that bring people together.

One of the most exciting parts of Holi is the tradition of throwing and smearing colored powders and water on each other. People play with bright powders called "gulal," creating a spectacular display of colors. Everyone, regardless of age, joins in this playful activity, making Holi a festival loved by all.

The festival has various legends associated with it, but a popular one honors the triumph of good over evil. It tells the story of Prahlad, a devoted follower of Lord Vishnu, who was saved from the evil intentions of his father's sister, Holika. This story symbolizes the victory of virtue and devotion.

Preparations for Holi begin days in advance. People buy different colors, water guns, and balloons filled with colored water to participate in the celebrations. Traditional sweets like "gujiya" and "thandai," a special drink made with milk and spices, are also prepared and shared with friends and family.

During Holi, communities come together to rejoice, forgetting any differences and embracing unity. The festival breaks social barriers as people celebrate with enthusiasm and goodwill. It's a time to forgive and forget, mending broken relationships and starting anew.



Apart from playing with colors, dancing to lively music is an integral part of Holi celebrations. People gather in open spaces, sing and dance to traditional songs, and savor the joyous atmosphere.

In recent years, Holi has gained popularity beyond India, attracting people from different cultures who appreciate its message of happiness, harmony, and the spirit of togetherness.

Overall, Holi is a festival that radiates happiness and spreads the message of love and unity. It's a time when people come together to celebrate the beauty of life amidst vibrant colors and cheerful festivities.



Check your understanding: True or false: Holi

1. Holi is primarily celebrated in India during the winter season.

True
☐

False
☐

2. The festival of Holi involves throwing and smearing colored powders called "gulal" on each other.

True
☐

False
☐

3. Holi celebrates the victory of good over evil in a story involving Prahlad and Holika.

True
☐

False
☐

4. People prepare traditional sweets like "gujiya" and a special drink called "thandai" for Holi.

True
☐

False
☐

5. Holi celebrations focus solely on playing with colors, excluding other activities.

True
☐

False
☐

6. Holi is only celebrated in India and hasn't gained popularity in other countries.

True
☐

False
☐





Listening comprehension: Bollywood



Translate the words to Swedish

Length _____ Subtitled _____
Audience _____ Captivating _____
Refreshments _____ Insights _____
Appealing _____ Consider _____
Actors _____ Issues _____



1. Where does the name "Bollywood" come from?

- ☐ a) Hollywood and Bangalore
- ☐ b) Bombay and Hollywood
- ☐ c) Bombay and Bollywood
- ☐ d) Bollywood and Mumbai

2. What is a key feature of Bollywood movies?

- ☐ a) Short film duration
- ☐ b) Lack of musical numbers
- ☐ c) Elaborate musical numbers
- ☐ d) Minimal choreography

3. How long do most Bollywood movies usually run?

- ☐ a) Three hours or more
- ☐ b) Two hours
- ☐ c) One hour
- ☐ d) Thirty minutes

4. What themes are commonly explored in Bollywood films?

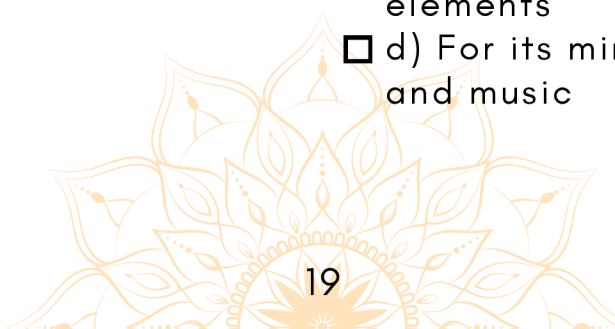
- ☐ a) Sci-fi and horror
- ☐ b) Love, family, and social issues
- ☐ c) Sports and documentaries
- ☐ d) Politics and war

5. How has Bollywood gained popularity outside of India?

- ☐ a) By limiting distribution to India
- ☐ b) Through subtitling in many languages
- ☐ c) By making only action movies
- ☐ d) By producing fewer films each year

6. Why might someone enjoy watching a Bollywood film?

- ☐ a) For its short and concise storytelling
- ☐ b) For its captivating story, vibrant music and dance
- ☐ c) For its lack of traditional elements
- ☐ d) For its minimal use of colors and music





The Taj Mahal

The Taj Mahal was commissioned by Shah Jahan, a king in India, in memory of his beloved wife, Mumtaz Mahal. Mumtaz Mahal, his favorite wife, passed away in 1631 while giving birth to their 14th child. It is considered as one of the most beautiful buildings in the world, it stands as a symbol of eternal love.

Construction of the Taj Mahal was completed around 1653, taking about 22 years to finish. The Taj Mahal looks special because of its design and decorations. It's made of white marble and has pretty patterns and carvings all over it. Inside, there are decorations made with precious stones. The king wanted it to be a beautiful place to remember his wife's love.

Visitors from all around the globe come to admire the Taj Mahal's beauty and learn about its history.



The Taj Mahal verb exercise: Fill in the blanks

Instructions: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate verbs in the correct tense.

1. The Taj Mahal _____ (construct) in the 17th century by Emperor Shah Jahan.
2. Thousands of artisans and craftsmen _____ (employ) to build this iconic structure.
3. The Taj Mahal _____ (design) by the architect Ustad Ahmad Lahauri.
4. The monument _____ (inspire) by love, as it was built in memory of Mumtaz Mahal, Shah Jahan's wife.
5. Visitors _____ (admire) the intricate marble carvings at the Taj Mahal.
6. The gardens around the Taj Mahal _____ (maintain) meticulously throughout the year.



Listening comprehension: The Ganges river



Translate the words to Swedish

Important_____ Spiritual_____

Flows_____ Depend_____

Bathing_____ Pollution_____

Sins_____ Visiting_____

Praying_____ Beauty_____



1. Where does the Ganges River start?

- ☐ a) The Himalayas
- ☐ b) Southern India
- ☐ c) Western India
- ☐ d) Eastern India

2. What do many Hindus believe about bathing in the Ganges?

- ☐ a) It can make them rich
- ☐ b) It can bring them closer to God
- ☐ c) It can give them magical powers
- ☐ d) It can cure illnesses

3. What can you see people doing along the banks of the Ganges?

- ☐ a) Playing football
- ☐ b) Shopping in markets
- ☐ c) Praying and bathing
- ☐ d) Riding bicycles

4. What challenges does the Ganges River face?

- ☐ a) Flooding
- ☐ b) Pollution
- ☐ c) Drought
- ☐ d) Landslides

5. Why is the Ganges River important to many people?

- ☐ a) It is a source of iron
- ☐ b) It provides water and fish
- ☐ c) It has a lot of crocodiles
- ☐ d) It is a tourist attraction

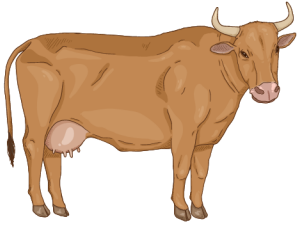
6. What kind of animals live in the Ganges River?

- ☐ a) Sharks
- ☐ b) Crocodiles
- ☐ c) Snakes
- ☐ d) Salmon

7. What can you experience when visiting the Ganges River?

- ☐ a) Desert landscapes
- ☐ b) Spiritual ceremonies
- ☐ c) Snow-capped mountains
- ☐ d) Ice cream shops





Listening comprehension: Holy cow



Summarize the most important information of the video either on paper or on Classroom. Remember to use different ways of expressing yourself.



Listening comprehension: Top 9 Things To Wear When Visiting India



Summarize the most important information of the video either on paper or on Classroom. Remember to use different ways of expressing yourself.

- First / firstly
- second / secondly
- third / thirdly
- Next
- In addition, moreover
- Further / furthermore
- Another
- Also
- finally
- In conclusion
- To summarise
- And
- In addition / additionally / an
- additional
- Furthermore
- Also
- Too
- As well as
- Because
- Since
- As
- Because of



Final assignment: Podcast about India



In this unit you will in groups of 4 create a podcast-episode. The podcast will be an informative one, where you inform the listener about a subject.

Subjects that you can research and inform the audience about:

- Indian festivals
- Caste system
- Sacred cows
- Bollywood
- Food, drink and cuisine in India
- Saris (traditional womenswear)
- Himalaya (the mountain)
- Indian animals
- Weather in India
- Why was Mumbai formerly called Bombay?
- What is the love story behind the Taj Mahal?
- What is the spiritual significance of the Ganges River?



YOU ALSO NEED TO COMPARE WITH SWEDEN!

EXAMPLES

- Animals (compare to Swedish animals)
- Weather (compare to Swedish weather)
- Food, drink and cuisine (compare to Swedish food, drink and cuisine)
- Nature (compare to Swedish nature)
- Holidays/festivals in India (Holidays/festivals in Sweden?)

HOW TO DO IT (STEP BY STEP):

1. Get divided into groups by your teacher.
2. Find and save information about the subject in your groups.
3. Write a script for your podcast where you decide who says what and when.
4. Remember that podcasts have jingles. You also have to have a main presenter, choose one in the group.
5. Start recording on a computer or phone – everyone in your group must talk (English).
6. Everyone in the group presents their first AND last name in the beginning of the podcast.
7. Share your podcast with your teacher.

Vocabulary: Irregular verbs in English



English irregular verbs are verbs that do not follow the regular pattern of conjugation when forming their various tenses. Unlike regular verbs, which typically add "-ed" to form the past tense and past participle, irregular verbs have unique forms for their past tense, past participle, and sometimes even their present tense.

Here's an example of a regular verb ("walk"):

Present: I walk

Past: I walked

Past Participle: I have walked

Now, let's look at an example of an irregular verb ("go"):

Present: I go

Past: I went

Past Participle: I have gone

Irregular verbs 1

1. Be - was/were - been
2. Have - had - had
3. Do - did - done
4. Go - went - gone
5. Come - came - come
6. Eat - ate - eaten
7. Drink - drank - drunk
8. Break - broke - broken
9. Take - took - taken
10. Speak - spoke - spoken
11. Drive - drove - driven
12. Run - ran - run

Irregular verbs 2

1. Write - wrote - written
2. Swim - swam - swum
3. Give - gave - given
4. See - saw - seen
5. Think - thought - thought
6. Rise - rose - risen
7. Fall - fell - fallen
8. Fly - flew - flown
9. Sing - sang - sung
10. Ring - rang - rung
11. Shake - shook - shaken
12. Wear - wore - worn

Irregular verbs 3

1. Tear - tore - torn
2. Choose - chose - chosen
3. Freeze - froze - frozen
4. Speak - spoke - spoken
5. Hide - hid - hidden
6. Catch - caught - caught
7. Teach - taught - taught
8. Fight - fought - fought
9. Lose - lost - lost
10. Build - built - built
11. Spend - spent - spent
12. Read - read - read

Irregular verbs 4

1. Meet - met - met
2. Dig - dug - dug
3. Feed - fed - fed
4. Bleed - bled - bled
5. Bind - bound - bound
6. Cling - clung - clung
7. Creep - crept - crept
8. Dream - dreamt - dreamed
9. Grind - ground - ground
10. Leap - leapt - leaped
11. Sweep - swept - swept
12. Weave - wove - woven

Irregular verbs 5

1. Smite - smote - smitten
2. Thrive - thrived - thrived
3. Climb - climbed - climbed
4. Hang - hung - hung
5. Stick - stuck - stuck
6. Bid - bid - bid
7. Dare - dared - dared
8. Deal - dealt - dealt
9. Smell - smelt - smelled
10. Spell - spelt - spelled
11. Lend - lent - lent
12. Spill - spilt - spilled