

Gandhi

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The story step by step

- 1 Listen to Chapter 1. List all the countries, nationalities, languages and religious groups that you hear. Check your answers on pp.7–10 of the book or in the answer key. The first four are examples.

Countries	Nationalities	Languages	Religious groups
<i>India</i>	<i>British</i>	<i>Hindustani</i>	<i>Christians</i>

- 2 Listen to Chapter 2 (from 'Porbandar, ...' to 'A British official...'). Complete the information about young Gandhi below as you listen. The first one is an example. Check your answers on pp.10–11 of the book or in the answer key.

Porbandar, where Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born, was a quiet seaside town on the _____ coast of India, and the Gandhi family lived in a _____ old house on the edge of the town. They were a _____ Hindu family – they had _____ in their home and Mohandas played _____ when he was _____. The Gandhis were part of the Vaishya caste. It was not a _____ caste, but the Gandhis had more _____ than a lot of Indian families. By the late nineteenth century, people's _____ were not always decided by their caste and Mohandas' _____, Karamchand, was an important man. He was a diwan – or first _____ – of the princely state of Porbandar, so he helped to rule the _____. He was brave, generous and _____, but easily got _____. Mohandas' mother, Putlibai, was an intelligent, _____ woman and Mohandas _____ her very much. She was very _____. She _____ before every meal and went to the _____ every day. Like many Hindus, she also often fasted – she ate and drank _____ for several days.

Mohandas was the _____ of four children. He started school in Porbandar, but when he was _____ years old, Karamchand got a new job in the city of Rajkot, 120 miles _____ of Porbandar, so the Gandhis _____.

At his primary school in Rajkot, Mohandas was not one of the _____ students, but he always arrived early. If _____ was not ready in the morning, he ate food from the day _____ so he would not be late. He was a _____ boy and he was very frightened of _____, robbers and

snakes. He had to have a light on in his _____ at night and he did not like to go anywhere in the dark.

_____ primary school, Mohandas went to Rajkot's Alfred High School, where his lessons were all in _____. In his _____ year there, Mohandas showed that he already had a very _____ nature.

- 3 Listen to Chapter 3 (from 'The journey to England...' to '...believed in vegetarianism.'). Complete the sentences from the chapter with the correct connectives below. The first one is an example. Check your answers on p.14 of the book or in the answer key.

after and because but so then when while

- a Because of his promise not to have meat, for most of the journey he ate only the sweets and fruit that he had brought with him.
- b _____ the boat arrived in England, Gandhi put on a white suit.
- c Gandhi did what the friend suggested _____ found a room in a family house.
- d _____ for his first few months in London, he was terribly homesick.
- e _____ one day, Gandhi found a vegetarian restaurant in London.
- f _____ he was there, he bought a book about vegetarianism.
- g _____ he had read the book, he decided vegetarianism was a very good way to live.
- h _____ from this time on, he was no longer a vegetarian because of his promise to his mother.

- 4 Listen to the start of Chapter 4 (from 'When Gandhi arrived...' to '...work for them...'). You will hear the words in the box below. One sound of each word is underlined. Put the words in the correct column according to the underlined sound. There are four words for each sound. The first three are done as examples: 'arrived' /ə/; 'May' /eɪ/; and 'Africa' /æ/. Check your answers in the answer key.

arrived alone May Africa land servants was Cape Transvaal
State languages Asians

/ə/	/eɪ/	/æ/
<u>arr</u> ived	M <u>a</u> y	<u>A</u> frica

- 5 Listen to the start of Chapter 5 (from 'In 1896' to 'indentured workers'). Complete the text with the past simple verbs you hear. The first one is an example. Check your answers on p.22 of the book or in the answer key.

In 1896, Gandhi *decided* to return home to India for six months. While he _____ there, he _____ a lot of time writing and talking at meetings about the way Indians were treated in South Africa. When he _____ back in Natal, bringing his family with him, another boat from India _____ by chance at the same time. There _____ eight hundred free Indians on the two boats. South African whites, who had read in newspapers about Gandhi's meetings in India, _____ furious. They believed that Gandhi was trying to fill Natal and the Transvaal with Indian people.

When Gandhi _____ off the boat, white people _____ stones and eggs at him. Men _____ him and _____ him. Gandhi was only saved when the wife of an important Durban policeman _____ him. She _____ Gandhi and she _____ between him and the white men, keeping him safe. Gandhi _____ badly hurt, but he _____ not to bring a law case against his attackers. It _____ not their fault, he said. It _____ the fault of the Natal government.

Because Gandhi _____ not to bring a law case against his attackers, the difficult relationship between whites and Indians in Natal _____ a little. A new law also _____. It _____ the vote to anyone from the British Empire, including Indians, who _____ pass a special school test. So free Indians from Natal _____ vote once more.

Gandhi _____ back into his house in Durban with Kasturbai, their two sons and a nephew they had brought with them from India. Gandhi _____ a lot of money from his work, but he also _____ helping people when they _____ ill. He had always wanted to be a doctor, and now he often _____ at a dispensary where he _____ many indentured workers.

- 6 Listen to Chapter 6 (from 'When Gopal Krishna Gokhale...' to '...proud once more.'). Tick the sentences you hear. The first one is an example. Check your answers on pp.28–29 of the book or in the answer key.
- When Gandhi's ship arrived in Bombay in January 1915, many people came to welcome him home. ✓
 - Outside Bombay, Calcutta and the Gujarat, many knew about Gandhi and he knew a lot about India.
 - Gandhi began to travel around the country by train, meeting lots of people and talking about his ideas of 'swaraj', or independence for India.
 - Gandhi wanted Britain to leave India, because he didn't like Britain and thought of the British as India's enemy.
 - He believed that even if Indians behaved fairly towards Britain, their country would never become free.
 - When Gandhi had left South Africa, he was still wearing European clothes, but he now began dressing in simple Indian clothes.
 - He spoke at meetings in a loud voice and many people were very impressed when they saw him.
 - They could believe that this big, loud man could lead India to independence.

- i Gandhi told India's politicians that they had to go out among the people in the villages and speak to them in local languages, not English.
- j More than eighty per cent of Indian people were peasants, who had little money and had often not been to school.
- k Gandhi did not just want to free India from British rule. He also wanted to free India's peasants from their poor and uneducated lives.
- l He believed that Indian people couldn't feel free inside, so they couldn't easily free themselves from British rule.
- m Slowly, Gandhi's words began to touch India, and people started to see that their country could be strong and proud once more.

7 Listen to Chapter 7. Match the events (1–11) with the dates when they happened (A–K). The first one is an example. Check your answers on pp.32–36 of the book or in the answer key.

1 More than half a million Indians fought for Britain in the First World War	A Monday
2 A new law, the Rowlatt Act, was passed in India	B by January 1922
3 Shops stayed closed in Delhi and no one went to work	C from 1st August 1920
4 More than three hundred people were killed and more than a thousand were injured in Jallianwalla Bagh	D in 1920
5 Gandhi was allowed to travel to the Punjab to help organize an investigation into the shootings	E in February 1922
6 Indians would stop buying British cloth, going to British schools and courts, and working for the British government	F in March 1919
7 Gandhi began working closely with the Indian National Congress	G in October 1919
8 Gandhi's weekly day of silence was	H between 1914 and 1918
9 Thirty thousand Indians had been arrested and many were treated very badly and hit	I on Friday 10th March 1922
10 There was violence in the small town of Chauri Chaura, where a crowd of demonstrators killed twenty-two policemen	J on 13th April 1919
11 Gandhi was arrested and taken to Sabarmati prison	K on 30th March

- 8 Listen to Chapter 8 (from 'Gandhi was taken...' to '...on the charkha.'). Complete the sentences from the chapter with the correct infinitive verbs below. The first one is an example. Check your answers on p.37 of the book or in the answer key.

to continue ~~to disagree~~ to enter to fight to follow to go
to improve to release to stay

- a Hindus and Muslims had begun to disagree once more.
- b 'Pro-Changers', led by Motilal Nehru and CR Das, wanted _____ against Gandhi's beliefs and enter local elections.
- c They believed that they could try _____ life for Indians from inside the councils.
- d A group of 'No-Changers' thought they were wrong and wanted _____ with Gandhi's non-cooperation campaign.
- e The government decided _____ him from prison on 5th February.
- f Gandhi went _____ at the seaside home of a businessman at Juhu.
- g Gandhi found that many people no longer wanted _____ his ideas.
- h He did not want members of the Congress _____ against each other.
- i He allowed the Swarajists _____ local elections.
- 9 Listen to Chapter 9. Count how many times you hear the words in the box. Check your answers on pp.41–45 of the book or in the answer key.

Campaign	
Law	
Right	
Salt	

- 10 Listen to Chapter 10. Answer the questions about Gandhi's trip to London. The first one is an example. Check your answers on pp.45–49 of the book or in the answer key.
- a Why did Gandhi go to England?
For the second Round Table Conference. _____
- b When did Gandhi arrive in London?

c Where did he stay in London?

d Why did he stay in this area of London?

e What did Gandhi wear when he visited Buckingham Palace?

f Which famous film actor asked to see Gandhi?

g Who did Gandhi meet in Lancashire?

h What did Gandhi say when he left England in December?

i How many Indians were imprisoned after Gandhi's return to India?

11 Listen to Chapter 11. Underline the correct answer. The first one is an example. Check your answers on pp.49–52 of the book or in the answer key.

1 When people heard of Gandhi's promise to fast to death people were

a angry

b happy

c worried

2 Gandhi took his last meal at half-past eleven on the

a 12th September

b 20th September

c 30th September

3 His last meal was

a bread with honey and water

b lemon and honey juice

c lemon juice and honey with hot water

4 Because of Gandhi's fast the Untouchables' lives

a didn't change

b got better

c got worse

5 India was once more

a going backward

b moving forward

c standing still

6 Bhimrao Ambedkar, the Untouchables' representative, was a

a cleaner

b farmer

c lawyer

7 The Untouchables wouldn't talk about how the Hindus treated them because they wouldn't

a be believed

b be listened to

c feel safe

- 8 Ambedkar met Gandhi in a prison
a cell b garden c workshop
- 9 The Yeravda Pact was signed on the
a 5th day of Gandhi's fast b 24th day of Gandhi's fast c 25th day of Gandhi's fast
- 10 When Gandhi was close to death his friend Tagore
a sang to him b spoke to him c washed him
- 11 Gandhi broke his fast with a glass of orange juice on Monday 26th September at
a 5.15 am b 5.50 pm c 5.15 pm
- 12 Gandhi had changed Hindu society forever by
a challenging prejudice b ending Untouchability c giving Untouchables
against Untouchables better jobs
- 12** Listen to Chapter 13 (from 'That night, Gandhi...' to '...set that violence free.'). Change the active sentences below to the passive sentences you hear. The first one is an example. Check your answers on p.57 of the book or in the answer key.
- a That night, the Police arrested Gandhi and many other Congress leaders.
That night, Gandhi and many other Congress leaders were arrested. _____
- b The next morning, the British banned the Congress.

- c People burnt down post offices, police stations and government buildings.

- d People killed some Raj officials.

- e People cut telephone wires and blew up bridges.

- f The police arrested more than one hundred thousand Indian nationalists.

- 13 Listen to Chapter 15 (from 'In his talks...' to '...across the country.'). You will hear the thoughts and actions of Jinnah, Lord Mountbatten and Gandhi during the partition of India. Look at the lines below and write J for Jinnah, M for Mountbatten, and G for Gandhi. The first one is an example. Check your answers on p.62 of the book or in the answer key.

warned that there would be war between Hindus and Muslims if India was not partitioned	J
wanted Pakistan to include all of the Punjab and Bengal.	
could see the inclusion of all the Punjab and Bengal in Pakistan was impossible.	
did not want any kind of partition.	
told India that the people of Bengal, Punjab and Assam would vote on partition.	
wanted to show people that Hindus and Muslims could live in peace and that India did not need partition.	
believed if peace began to come back to the villages, then it would soon come in the cities and across the country.	

- 14 Listen to Chapter 16 (from 'Friday 30th January...' to '...is no more.'). Put the events below in the correct order. The first and the last are done as examples. Check your answers on pp.66–67 of the book or in the answer key.

- a A doctor came but Gandhi was already dead. _____
- b A man moved towards Gandhi. _____
- c Gandhi got up at half past three in the morning. 1
- d Gandhi's cousin asked the man to move away. _____
- e He had a bath and some breakfast. _____
- f He lay in the sun while the newspapers were read to him. _____
- g He left for his prayer meeting with his two younger cousins. _____
- h He talked with Delhi's Muslim leaders. _____
- i He worked on a speech for a Congress meeting. _____
- j Nehru spoke to the Indian people on the radio. 12
- k Prime Minister Nehru hid his face and cried. _____
- l The man pulled out a gun and shot Gandhi three times. _____