PANJABI



Write each letter on WORKSHEET and say the sound

WEEK 2

1. <mark>진 Н</mark> НА-НА

ਹਾਥੀ (HA-ATHI) = ELEPHANT

ਹੱਥ (HA-TH) = HAND

2.MATRA

ी EE BIARI

ਹਾਥੀ (HAATHI) = ELEPHANT

3. <mark>₹K</mark> KAK-KA

ਕੇਲਾ (K-ELA) = BANANA

ਕੁੱਤਾ (KU-TA) = DOG

4.MATRA



5.MATRA

6.MATRA



(OO) ADHAK

HOMEWORK USE WORKSHEET ON PORTAL

Practice writing/saying the 6 letters at home and bring to class next week

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DANCE OF INDIA

BHARATANATYAM is a major form of **Indian** classical dance that originated in Modern day region of **Tamil Nadu**.

It is one of eight widely recognized Indian classical dance forms (the others being Kathak, Kuchipudi, Odissi, Kathakali, Mohiniy attam, Manipuri and Sattriya) and it expresses South Indian religious themes and spiritual ideas, particularly of Shaivism, Vaishnavism and Shaktism.

Bharatanatyam is the oldest classical dance tradition in India.

Bharatanatyam contains different types of banis. Bani, or tradition, is a term used to describe the dance technique and style specific to a guru or school.

These are named according to the village of the guru (with the exception of some banis).

Bharatanatyam style is noted for its fixed upper torso, bent legs and knees flexed (Aramandi) combined with spectacular footwork, and a sophisticated vocabulary of sign language based on gestures of hands, eyes, and face muscles.

The dance is accompanied by music and a singer, The dance has traditionally been a form of an interpretive narration of mythical legends and spiritual ideas from Hindu texts.

Bharatanatyam remained exclusive to Hindu temples through the 19th century.

It was banned by the colonial British government in 1910, but the Indian community protested against the ban and expanded its performance outside temples in the 20th century.

Bharatanatyam was also known as the dance of the devadasi clan to entice the royals in olden days.

Show video and ask them to pose
Who can hold the pose longest wins!!!

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