



PANJABI

WEEK 4 PRE

ADD TEH = AND

PRACTICE THESE SENTENCES WITH SOMEONE

MY WARDROBE!

MERE KAUL XX ALMARIA HAI I HAVE GOT XX WARDROBES

IK CHOTI HAI TEH DHO BUDDIA HAI ONE IS SMALL AND OTHER IS BIG

MERI ALMARIA VICH BAHUT CHEEJA HAI I HAVE LOTS OF THINGS IN MY WARDROBES!

MEH BAHUT TIDY RAKHDHA/I HAI I KEEP IT REALLY TIDY

THUHADE KAUL KINNIA ALMARIA HAI HOW MANY WARDROBES DO YOU HAVE ?

TUSI TIDY RAKHDHE HO ? DO YOU KEEP THEM TIDY ?

PEHLI VICH SIRF KATABAH TEH SCHOOL DHIA CHEEJAH HAI FIRST ONE ONLY HAS BOOKS AND SCHOOL STUFF

DHOOSRI VICH MERE KAPPDE HAI SECOND ONE HAS MY CLOTHES

MERE DRAWER VICH MEH XX RAKDHA/I HAI I KEEP XX IN MY DRAWERS

CULTURE TOPIC

Indian clothing – SARI

The sari is a single cloth and needs no stitching; it is easy to make and comfortable to wear

It initially started as a Hindu tradition but has very elegantly spread across all religions.

The same applies to the more functional 'Kurta-Pyjama', and the formal wear of 'Sherwani' for Indian men of all faiths.

The origin of the drape or a garment similar to the sari can be traced back to the Indus Valley Civilisation, which came into being during 2800–1800 BC in north west India.

During the Mughal Era, 14th century, brocade woven designs using gold and silver threads became the speciality of benaras, and is now called benarsi silk

The garment evolved from a popular word 'sattika' which means women's attire

India's first seamless garment, is now the symbol of
Indian femininity

A sari can be draped over 100 ways

A sari ranges from 3.5 yards to 9 yards in length

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