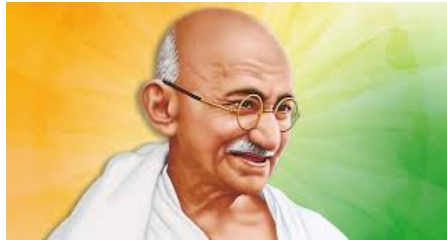


Hi, guys, this is our first midterm exam . It has the reading and the workshop with the aspects we have studied: *simple present, future, skimming-scanning, cognates, word formation : prefixes, suffixes, compound words; context word meaning, references, rhetorical functions: description, definition and comparison-contrast...*

✓ Respondan debajo de cada pregunta; háganlo de manera clara y concreta. **No marquen las respuestas con chulitos**, esto confunde a quien corrige; pero sí pueden **resaltar las respuestas con un color suave**.



1-Mahatma Gandhi was one of the most important political and spiritual leaders who struggled to free India from the British power and **make it** an independent country. **This objective** was finally **achieved in** August 1947.

2- But that is not the only reason to think Gandhi is one of the most important political figures of the 20th century. What really made him special was his belief in non-violent resistance to economic, political and military power. He believed that ‘non-cooperation’ instead of violence was the way to get the Indian *independence* and stop the British oppression.

3-Gandhi was born **on** October 2nd, 1869 at Porbandar, state of Gujarat to the north of India. His father was an important local politician and sent him to study law at a University College in London. **In** 1893 Gandhi worked as a lawyer in South Africa. His political beliefs developed when he saw the discrimination suffered by non-white people. **After returning to India he decided to have a life of simplicity:** he continued to be a vegetarian, stopped unnecessary spending and wore as few clothes as possible. He also moved to Hindu *religious* ideas, particularly **ahimsa** (non-violence).

4- **In** 1918 he organized peasants, farmers, and urban labourers in Gujarat, to resist and not pay new **taxes** introduced by the British. “Non-cooperation”, also called “Civil *disobedience*”, included peaceful strikes, boycotts and the *willingness* to go to prison if necessary. These tactics were effective in putting pressure on the British authoritarianism.

5. The authorities put him in prison, but thousands of people protested and soon he was **released**. The British negotiated with the farmers and Gandhi became famous all over India. He **devoted** the next 30 years to the cause of Indian independence. He could see his dream become reality, but violence divided the subcontinent into two regions and two different religions: India with the Hindu religion and Pakistan, with Muslim followers respectively.

This conflict made Gandhi feel sad because he had always believed that these two religions should be able to live together *peacefully*.

6. Unfortunately, he died **on** 30th January 1948 in New Delhi, India. The leader was assassinated at the age of 78. Gandhi's ideas influenced some leaders of the 20th-century to struggle for justice and equality, such as Martin Luther King in the United States and Nelson Mandela in South Africa.

GLOSSARY: **struggled:** luchó, **to free:** liberar, **spending:** gastos, **willingness:** voluntad, **wore:** usó

WORKSHOP

I. Reading Comprehension

Skimming:

1. Choose the most adequate title for the text.

- a. Gandhi's studies b. Gandhi's Politics and religion. **c. Gandhi's life.** d. Gandhi's leadership.

Scanning:

A. Answer the following questions about the text (**answer in Spanish**).

2. What was Gandhi's central objective?

Su objetivo principal era liberar a la india de los británicos.

3. What was his academic profession?

Gandhi estudió leyes en una universidad de London.

4. What elements contain his decision for a simple life?

Gandhi decidió continuar siendo vegetariano, parar de gastar en cosas innecesarias y usar la menor cantidad de prendas de vestir posibles.

5. Who helped Gandhi to leave prison and be free?

Las personas, pues, gracias a sus protestas lograron liberarlo.

6. What other pacifist men followed Gandhi's beliefs?

Martin Luther King en los Estados Unidos y Nelson Mandela en Sudáfrica.

B. **Highlight** (resalte) four (4) **specific words** or phrases from the following bank.

7. reason, to, the, **spiritual leader**, get, **civil disobedience**, **violence**, clothes, **independence**

C. . Choose the adequate answer to the following declarations that appear on the text.

8. According to the text, Gandhi believed in non-violent resistance about...

a. social, religious, economic, political and military power.

b. economic, political and military power.

c. economic, political, family and military power.

9. The British authorities put him in prison because of...

a. his ideas about religion and vegetarianism.

b. his academic knowledge and professional life.

c. his ideas about resisting the régime peacefully.

D. Choose True (T) or False (F) to the following declarations from the text.

10. Gandhi never got his dream: free India from the British power.

T

F

11. No-cooperation and civil disobedience are similar to the ahimsa concept .

12. His political ideas advanced when he knew black people were discriminated.

E. According to the context, choose the correct definition to the following false cognates.

13. **achieved** (p 1) a. failed. b. got c. collapsed

14. **taxes** (p 4) a. contribution. b. exempt c. influence..

15. **released** (p 5) a. relaxed. b. freed. c. emancipated.

16. **devoted** (p 5) a. uncaring. b. dedicated. c. fervent.

F. What do the following words and phrases refer to?

17. **make it free:** a. Gandhi. b. India. c. the British power.

18. **This objective :** a. India freedom. b. India religions. c. British independence.

19. **This conflict:** a. a religious conflict. b. an economic conflict. c. a political conflict.

G. fill in the following timeline about the text. Write the missing information, years of facts

• 1869 Gandhi's birth.

• 1893 Gandhi worked as a lawyer.

20. 1918 He organized a resistance to not pay for taxes introduced by the British.

21. 1947 India gained its independence from British power.

22. 1948 Gandhi died.

H. Complete the following phrases from the text with the adequate time preposition.

23. In August 1947.

24. On October 2nd, 1869.

25. In 1918.

26. On 30th January 1948

I. Write a good definition of "Civil disobedience concept" by organizing the following chaos of words..

economic against A nonviolent military to injustice and movement powerful resist political.

27. **Term:** "Civil disobedience".

. **Definition:** A powerful nonviolent movement to resist against economic, military and political injustice

J. Describe Gandhi's with four (4) adjectives in English.

28. a. peaceful b. idealist c. social activist d. religious

K. Translate into English the following conditionals .

Zero conditional: Si la gente es calmada, el mundo es pacífico.

29. If the people are calm, the world is peaceful

First conditional: Si nosotros dialogamos, nosotros viviremos felices.

30. If we dialogue, we will live happy

L. Write the **tag question** to the following sentences.

31. Mahatma Gandhi **was** not a violent man, **was he?**
32. Gandhi worked as a lawyer in South Africa, **didn't he?**
33. Indians respect this leader, **don't they?**

M. look for on the text **the effect** of the flowing **cause**

34. After returning to India he decided to have a life of simplicity, SO **he continued to be a vegetarian, stopped unnecessary spending and wore as few clothes as possible.**

II. **LISTENING:** Open the link and watch the video; then, answer the questions asked.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VOOdh34nqks>

35. What's the name/ nickname people give to Mahatma Gandhi?

They called him "Father of the nation" or "Bapu".

36. What are the names of his parents?

His father's name was "Karam Chand", and mother's name was "Putli Bai Gandhi".

37. What are Gandhi's wife name and nickname?

Her name was "Kasturba Gandhi" and her nickname was "Ba".

38. What do Indian people celebrate on October 2nd and why? (answer in Spanish)

Celebran el nacimiento de Gandhi.

38. What does **SATYAGRAHA** mean?

Is the name of a freedom movement.