

ENGLISH PLUS

SHORT INTRODUCTIONS



INDIA

**LISTENING | TEXT | SENTENCE | WORD
PRACTICE WORKSHEET**

NEVER STOP LEARNING

India

Listen Closely!

INDIA

More than 1 billion people 1 _____ in India, a country in southern Asia. Only 2 _____ has more people. The people of India speak more than 100 3 _____ 4 _____.

5 _____ is India's largest city. Mumbai is the country's most populated urban area. They rank among the world's largest cities, too. New Delhi is the capital of 6 _____.

More 7 _____ 16 million people 8 _____ in or near the port city of Mumbai. 9 _____ is a center of trade and the 10 _____ of India's 11 _____ 12 _____. India makes about 800 13 _____ a year, more than any other country in the world.

In 14 _____ of its large cities, India is 15 _____ a country of villages. Most of 16 _____'s people make their living by farming. 17 _____ of them are extremely poor.

More and more people are moving from rural areas of India to 18 _____. 19 _____ hope to 20 _____ 21 _____ jobs in the 22 _____. India's cities 23 _____ become very 24 _____ as a result.

25 _____ is shaped like a triangle. It juts out from the bottom of 26 _____ 27 _____ the Indian 28 _____. India is

29 _____ called a subcontinent. Is this because 30 _____ is big? Not really. Six countries-including Russia, Canada, and the United States-are bigger.

India is a subcontinent because it is cut off from the rest of Asia. Mountains, jungles, and the 31 _____ 32 _____ form barriers that make India a world apart-a subcontinent.

India's neighbors Pakistan and Bangladesh also form part of the Indian subcontinent. These lands were once 33 _____ of 34 _____ .

The 35 _____ subcontinent offers striking contrasts. The 36 _____, the world's highest 37 _____, 38 _____ 39 _____ northern 40 _____. Towns lie on the lower slopes, but few people live high in the mountains.

South of the 41 _____ stretch 42 _____ plains. Two great rivers, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra, flow through the plains. Tea 43 _____ on plantations to the east. The huge Thar Desert lies to the west.

A vast plateau lies south of the 44 _____. Much of this region is rocky. The climate of the plateau is 45 _____ hot. Every summer, 46 _____ 47 _____ monsoons drop heavy rain on India.

The English language borrowed the word 48 _____ 49 _____ Hindi, the language spoken by 50 _____ Indians. India's jungles are home to many fascinating animals. Tigers, panthers, lions, cheetahs, snow leopards, monkeys, and elephants are

all found in India. So is the poisonous cobra snake. India has many national parks and wildlife preserves where its 51 can be 52.

The Taj 53 in Agra, India, is considered one of the 54 beautiful buildings in the 55. An emperor 56 it 57 the death of his young wife. She died in 1631. Her tomb is inside.

The Taj Mahal is covered in white 58 and set in a garden with 59 of water. The garden represents paradise. The 60 is decorated with 61 carvings and colored 62. Its color appears to change 63 the day as the sun 64 across the sky.

Hinduism and 65, two of the 66's major religions, were born in India. So were the Jain and Sikh religions. Most of India's 67 are Hindus. Muslims-followers of Islam-are second in number.

Hindus worship in the 68 beautiful temples they 69 built in India. They also worship at home. 70 worship all life. They do not kill animals, and they do not eat meat.

Muslims 71 have built many 72 buildings, including the Taj Mahal. Hindus and 73 74 not always 75 76. 77 invaders brought 78 to India. For centuries, Muslims 79 a 80 81 country.

During the 1700s, Britain gained control of India. Many Indians began speaking English. British sports, such as cricket and badminton, became popular. But many British efforts to change Indian 82 and traditions were far less popular.

Mohandas K. 83 was a Hindu who led India to independence from Britain. Gandhi's followers 84 him Mahatma, 85 means " 86 87 ."

Gandhi 88 89 to work for independence without using violence. Thanks to his efforts, India gained its independence in 1947. Gandhi's policy of nonviolence influenced many 90 people. In the United 91, Martin Luther 92, Jr., used Gandhi's idea of nonviolent protests to gain civil rights for black Americans.

When India gained its independence, it 93 apart. The parts of India that were 94 Muslim became the country of Pakistan. Pakistan was 95 up of two parts, one to the east of 96 and the other to the west. In 1971, East Pakistan became a separate country called Bangladesh.

Pick the Headings

Choose the correct headings to fill in the blanks in the text below:

CITIES AND VILLAGES

JUNGLES AND WILDLIFE

A SUBCONTINENT

RELIGION IN INDIA

MAHATMA GANDHI

TAJ MAHAL

A BRITISH COLONY

AFTER INDEPENDENCE

A LAND OF CONTRASTS

INDIA

More than 1 billion people live in India, a country in southern Asia. Only China has more people. The people of India speak more than 100 different languages.

1

Kolkata (also spelled Calcutta) is India's largest city. Mumbai (also called Bombay) is the country's most populated urban area. They rank among the world's largest cities, too. New Delhi is the capital of India.

More than 16 million people live in or near the port city of Mumbai.

Mumbai is a center of trade and the center of India's movie business. India makes about 800 movies a year, more than any other country in the world.

In spite of its large cities, India is primarily a country of villages. Most of India's people make their living by farming. Many of them are extremely poor.

More and more people are moving from rural areas of India to cities. They hope to find better-paying jobs in the cities. India's cities have become very crowded as a result.

2

India is shaped like a triangle. It juts out from the bottom of Asia into the Indian Ocean. India is sometimes called a subcontinent. Is this because India is big? Not really. Six countries-including Russia, Canada, and the United States-are bigger.

India is a subcontinent because it is cut off from the rest of Asia. Mountains, jungles, and the Indian Ocean form barriers that make India a world apart-a subcontinent.

India's neighbors Pakistan and Bangladesh also form part of the Indian subcontinent. These lands were once part of India.

3

The Indian subcontinent offers striking contrasts. The Himalayas, the world's highest mountains, extend across northern India. Towns lie on the lower slopes, but few people live high in the mountains.

South of the mountains stretch broad plains. Two great rivers, the

Ganges and the Brahmaputra, flow through the plains. Tea grows on plantations to the east. The huge Thar Desert lies to the west.

A vast plateau lies south of the plains. Much of this region is rocky. The climate of the plateau is extremely hot. Every summer, winds called monsoons drop heavy rain on India.

4

The English language borrowed the word jungle from Hindi, the language spoken by most Indians. India's jungles are home to many fascinating animals. Tigers, panthers, lions, cheetahs, snow leopards, monkeys, and elephants are all found in India. So is the poisonous cobra snake. India has many national parks and wildlife preserves where its animals can be seen.

5

The Taj Mahal in Agra, India, is considered one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. An emperor built it after the death of his young wife. She died in 1631. Her tomb is inside.

The Taj Mahal is covered in white marble and set in a garden with pools of water. The garden represents paradise. The building is decorated with beautiful carvings and colored stones. Its color appears to change throughout the day as the sun moves across the sky.

6

Hinduism and Buddhism, two of the world's major religions, were born in India. So were the Jain and Sikh religions. Most of India's people are Hindus. Muslims-followers of Islam-are second in number.

Hindus worship in the many beautiful temples they have built in India.

They also worship at home. Hindus worship all life. They do not kill animals, and they do not eat meat.

Muslims also have built many beautiful buildings, including the Taj Mahal. Hindus and Muslims have not always gotten along. Muslim invaders brought Islam to India. For centuries, Muslims ruled a largely Hindu country.

7

During the 1700s, Britain gained control of India. Many Indians began speaking English. British sports, such as cricket and badminton, became popular. But many British efforts to change Indian customs and traditions were far less popular.

8

Mohandas K. Gandhi was a Hindu who led India to independence from Britain. Gandhi's followers called him Mahatma, which means "great soul."

Gandhi taught people to work for independence without using violence. Thanks to his efforts, India gained its independence in 1947. Gandhi's policy of nonviolence influenced many other people. In the United States, Martin Luther King, Jr., used Gandhi's idea of nonviolent protests to gain civil rights for black Americans.

9

When India gained its independence, it split apart. The parts of India that were primarily Muslim became the country of Pakistan. Pakistan was made up of two parts, one to the east of India and the other to the west. In 1971, East Pakistan became a separate country called

Bangladesh.

What's Wrong?

In each line of text below there is one word that has been misspelled. Find the misspelled words and correct them.

INVIA

More than 1 billion people liv in India, a country in southern Asia. Only China has mor people. The people of India speak more then 100 differant languages.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

CITIES AND VILLAGESE

Kolkata (alro spelled Calcutta) is India's largest city. Mumbai (also called Bombay) iz the country's most populatd urban area. They rank ammong the world's largest cities, too. New Delhi iz the capital of India.

6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____

More than 16 millien people live in or near the port city of Mumbae. Mumbai is a center of trade and the center of Indie's movie business. India mekes about 800 movies a year, more than any other country inn the world.

12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____

In spit of its large cities, India is primarily a country of villages. Moste of India's people make they're living by farming. Many of them are extremely powr.

17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

More and more people are movng from rural areas of India too cities. They hope to find better-paying jobs inn the cities. India's cities have become very crowded as a rasult.

21. _____
22. _____
23. _____
24. _____

A SUBCONTUNENT

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25. _____
26. _____
27. _____
28. _____
29. _____
30. _____

India is a subcontinent because it is cut of from the rest of Acie. Mountains, jungles, and the Indian Ocean ferm barriers that make India a

31. _____
32. _____
33. _____

world apart-a subcontinent.

34.

India's neighbors Pakistan and Bangladesh also form part of the Indian subcontinent. These lands were once part of India.

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A LAND OF CONTRASTS

38.

The Indian subcontinent offers striking contrasts. The Himalayas, the world's highest mountains, extend across northern India. Towns lie on the lower slopes, but few people live high in the mountains.

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South of the mountains stretch broad plains. Two great rivers, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra, flow through the plains. Tea grows on plantations to the east. The huge Thar Desert lies to the west.

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A vast plateau lies south of the plains. Much of this region is rocky. The climate of the plateau is extremely hot. Every summer, winds called monsoons drop heavy rain over India.

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JUNGLES AND WILDLIFE

52.

The English language borrowed the word jungle from Hindi, the language spoken by most Indians. India's jungles are home to many fascinating animals. Tigers, panthers, lions, cheetahs, snow leopards, monkeys, and elephants are all found in India. So is the poisonous cobra snake. India has many national parks and wildlife preserves where its animals can be seen.

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TAJ MAHAL

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The Taj Mahal in Agra, India, is considered one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. An emperor built it after the death of his young wife. She died in 1631. Her tomb is inside.

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The Taj Mahal is covered in white marble and set in a garden with pools of water. The garden represents paradise. The building is decorated with beautiful carvings and colored stones. Its color appears to change throughout the day as

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the sun moves across the sky.	72.
RELIGION IN INDIA	73.
Hinduism and Buddhism, two of the world's major religions, were born in India. So were the Jain and Sikh religions. Most of India's people are Hindus. Muslims-followers of Islam-are second in number.	74. 75. 76. 77. 78.
Hindus worship in the many beautiful temples they have built in India. They also worship at home. Hindus worship all life. They do not kill animals, and they do not eat meat.	79. 80. 81. 82.
Muslims also have built many beautiful buildings, including the Taj Mahal. Hindus and Muslims have not always gotten along. Muslim invaders brought Islam to India. For centuries, Muslims ruled a largely Hindu country.	83. 84. 85. 86. 87.
A BRITISH COLONY	88.
During the 1700s, Britain gained control of India. Many Indians began speaking English. British sports, such as cricket and badminton, became popular. But many British efforts to change Indian customs and traditions were far less popular.	89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94.
MAHATMA GANDHI	95.
Mohandas K. Gandhi was a Hindu who led India to independence from Britain. Gandhi's followers called him Mahatma, which means "great soul."	96. 97. 98.
Gandhi taught people to work for independence without using violence. Thanks to his efforts, India gained its independence in 1947. Gandhi's policy of nonviolence influenced many other people. In the United States, Martin Luther King, Jr., used Gandhi's idea of nonviolent protests to gain civil rights for black Americans.	99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105.
AFTER INDEPENDENCE	106.
When India gained its independence, it split apart. The parts of India that were primarily Muslim became the country of Pakistan. Pakistan	107. 108. 109.

was made up of two parts, one to the east of India and the other to the west. In 1971, East Pakistan became a separate country called Bangladesh.

110.

111.

112.

What's Missing?

A number of words have been removed from each sentence and listed below the sentence. Use the listed words to fill the blanks in the sentence.

1. _____ Taj Mahal is _____ in white marble and set in _____ garden with pools _____.
_____ garden represents paradise. The building _____ decorated with beautiful carvings and colored _____. Its color appears to change throughout the day as the sun moves across the sky.

A. STONES B. THE C. THE D. A E. OF F. WATER G. IS
H. COVERED

2. _____ in the many _____
_____ have built in India. They also _____ at
_____. Hindus _____ all life. They do not kill animals,
and they do not eat meat.

A. THEY B. HOME C. HINDUS D. WORSHIP E. WORSHIP
F. TEMPLES G. BEAUTIFUL H. WORSHIP

3. Muslims _____ have built _____ beautiful buildings,
including the Taj Mahal. _____ and Muslims have not
_____ gotten along. Muslim _____ brought Islam
_____. For centuries, Muslims ruled a _____
Hindu country.

A. INVADERS B. ALWAYS C. LARGELY D. ALSO E. TO F.
HINDUS G. MANY H. INDIA

4. _____. Gandhi was a Hindu _____ led
_____ to independence from _____. Gandhi's _____
followers called him Mahatma, _____ means "_____
soul."

A. BRITAIN B. WHICH C. GREAT D. S E. INDIA F. K G.
MOHANDAS H. WHO

5. _____ and Buddhism, two of _____ world's major religions, were born in _____. _____ were the Jain and Sikh religions. Most _____'s people are _____. Muslims-followers of _____ second in number.
- A. INDIA B. HINDUISM C. THE D. SO E. HINDUS F. ISLAM-ARE G. INDIA H. OF
6. Kolkata is India's _____ city. Mumbai is the _____, _____ most _____ urban _____. They rank among _____ world's largest _____, too. New Delhi is the capital _____ India.
- A. CITIES B. OF C. AREA D. COUNTRY E. POPULATED F. LARGEST G. THE H. S
7. _____ is _____ subcontinent because _____ is _____ off from the rest of Asia. _____, jungles, and _____ Ocean form barriers _____ make India a world apart-a subcontinent.
- A. THAT B. A C. THE D. CUT E. INDIA F. MOUNTAINS G. INDIAN H. IT
8. _____
- A. INDIA
9. _____ than 1 _____ people live _____ India, a country in southern _____. Only China _____ _____ . The people of India speak more than 100 _____ languages.
- A. PEOPLE B. ASIA C. IN D. MORE E. MORE F. BILLION G. DIFFERENT H. HAS
10. South of the mountains stretch broad plains. Two great rivers, _____ Ganges and _____ Brahmaputra, flow _____ plains. Tea grows on _____ to the _____. The huge Thar Desert _____ to _____ west.
- A. THROUGH B. LIES C. THE D. THE E. THE F. THE G. PLANTATIONS H. EAST

11. _____ vast plateau _____ south of the _____. Much _____ this _____ is rocky. The climate of the plateau is extremely hot. _____ summer, winds _____ monsoons drop heavy rain _____ India.

A. REGION B. PLAINS C. EVERY D. OF E. CALLED F. LIES G. ON H. A

12. More _____ 16 _____ people live _____ or near _____ port city of Mumbai. _____ is a center of trade and the center of India's movie business. India makes about 800 movies a year, more _____ other country in _____ world.

A. THE B. IN C. MUMBAI D. THAN E. MILLION F. THAN G. THE H. ANY

Fun with Words

Find the hidden words. The words have been placed horizontally, vertically, or diagonally.

S	J	T	V	L	S	S	I	M	W	B	X	H	N	C	D	P	E	A	K	M	K	N	G	O
S	F	Y	I	U	Z	E	B	P	L	A	N	T	A	T	I	O	N	S	T	S	J	N	D	P
G	R	N	L	F	O	Q	A	J	T	G	A	N	D	H	I	S	P	E	A	K	I	N	G	Z
N	W	R	L	I	K	T	N	M	P	R	I	M	A	R	I	L	Y	Z	G	T	U	H	Q	D
I	E	U	A	T	O	R	G	O	S	C	B	A	R	R	I	E	R	S	A	B	C	H	H	D
D	E	U	G	U	T	I	L	N	T	S	A	D	N	A	H	O	M	N	T	N	O	O	S	T
L	N	X	E	A	H	A	A	S	N	A	C	I	R	E	M	A	I	N	O	Q	Z	T	N	N
I	G	K	S	E	B	N	D	O	E	V	I	O	L	E	N	C	E	R	N	V	S	E	A	Z
U	O	I	G	B	K	G	E	O	S	Q	J	B	O	Y	S	L	T	U	M	A	S	L	R	B
B	T	O	L	N	O	L	S	N	E	G	H	M	E	A	O	H	Y	S	R	Y	G	E	T	I
C	R	R	E	M	I	E	H	S	R	J	N	Q	F	I	E	Q	I	T	R	Q	R	P	U	S
P	A	O	O	D	B	D	N	G	P	G	H	S	V	R	V	U	N	T	D	S	P	H	P	A
A	D	T	P	E	K	M	L	N	E	Z	V	N	N	S	D	O	N	V	I	R	A	A	A	Y
N	I	S	A	C	T	G	B	I	R	B	O	L	U	N	C	U	F	S	F	E	K	N	M	A
T	T	H	R	C	Y	X	A	K	U	N	S	K	I	X	O	J	Q	Z	F	W	I	T	H	L
H	I	B	D	H	Y	O	Q	I	L	B	U	H	W	C	V	D	W	T	E	O	S	S	A	A
E	O	N	S	U	O	X	J	R	Q	N	S	G	H	O	A	Q	W	R	L	T	D	R	M	
R	N	D	E	C	O	R	A	T	E	D	R	P	A	R	A	D	I	S	E	L	A	C	B	I
S	S	C	L	C	W	R	U	S	U	R	S	O	U	T	H	E	R	N	N	O	N	K	P	H
Q	Y	K	O	L	I	L	S	R	E	D	A	V	N	I	C	L	V	B	T	F	G	W	Y	T

HINDUISM
 MONSOONS
 TRADITIONS
 NORTHERN
 BEAUTIFUL
 AMERICANS
 VILLAGES
 VIOLENCE
 BANGLADESH
 SOUTHERN
 DECORATED
 FOLLOWERS

BUILDING
 PAKISTAN
 BRAHMAPUTRA
 PARADISE
 DIFFERENT
 MOHANDAS
 SPEAKING
 COUNTRY'S
 PANTHERS
 CONTRASTS
 BARRIERS
 LEOPARDS

HIMALAYAS
 STRIKING
 NONVIOLENT
 INVADERS
 TRIANGLE
 PRIMARILY
 REPRESENTS
 FASCINATING
 GANDHI
 ELEPHANTS
 BUILDINGS
 PLANTATIONS