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ABSTRACT

Three learning modules designed for middle school students by a middle school teacher are presented in this document. The three modules are designed to supplement the regular textbook program for teaching about India. They are specifically created to fulfill the needs and interests of 11- to 14-year-old students. The modules contain elements of social interaction, adult role-playing, and group planning. The modules are entitled: "It's Fun to Be the Geography Teacher"; "The Coloring Contest"; and "The-Great-Cities-of-India-Race." Several maps and pictures of animals important in Indian culture are included, as is a bibliography. (DB)

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INDIA - A MYRIAD OF CULTURES

THREE LEARNING MODULES
FOR MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS

. It's Fun to Be the Geography Teacher.
. The Coloring Contest.
. The Great Cities of India Race.

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BEST COPY AVAILABLE
India, a Myriad of Cultures, is composed of three teaching modules designed for students in middle school. The three modules should be used as a supplement to the regular textbook program. They are specifically created to fulfill the special needs of the eleven- to fourteen-year-old student. The middle school child still has many of the psychological and social needs of a child, but, at the same time, wishes to "try out" the world of the adult. Therefore, these modules contain elements of social interaction, adult role-playing, and group planning.

Just a comment on each of the modules:

1. It's Fun to Be the Geography Teacher - p.1
The kids are just "in their element" teaching Kindergartners or First Graders! They can think of more creative ideas than you can ever imagine. They'll have the little ones pretend-flying to India, dressed in saris, and playing "Pin-the-Snow-on-the-Himalayas.

2. The Coloring Contest - p.17
This is a good one-day activity. Lot's of fun designing a hand.

3. The Great Cities of India Race - p.26
This takes a bit of teacher preparation. You have to make an enlarged map. However, you could simplify the activity by having the students just mark a xeroxed map of India. The great thing about this activity is that they really look through the National Geographic magazines. What a wonderful resource these magazines are! But they are, for the most part, too long and difficult for many young students to read. This activity utilizes the wealth of information given in the pictures and their captions.

2. Hansen, Mueller, Turkovich, Shilpa, *Folk Dances, Music, Crafts, and Puppetry of India* (New Delhi, Educational Resources Center, University of the State of New York, State Education Department, 1980).


FULBRIGHT-HAYES SEMINAR
ANCIENT AND MODERN INDIA
CURRICULUM PROJECT
SUMMER 1988

INDIA - A MYRIAD OF CULTURES
It's Fun to Be the Geography Teacher!

GRADE LEVEL: 5-8 Graders (Presenters)
Kindergartners (through 3rd grade)

LENGTH OF MODULE: 5 days

INTRODUCTION; In this module eighth grade geography students will be assigned to small groups (4-5 students) and will prepare a teaching module on India to be presented to small groups of Kindergartners. This module was written to provide interesting, engaging activities on India for eighth grade geography students. Though most recently published geography text-based programs provide ample work to go with the basic text, it is often difficult for young adolescents to really relate in any way to countries and cultures which are not closely based on a European cultural heritage. Therefore, I have tried to generate supplementary activities which require a direct engagement of the students in teaching about India.

Each of these activities demands of the students a personal concern with India. The activities are set up in such a manner that emerging personal and social needs of the adolescent will hopefully be fulfilled. These needs are:

A. Independence - Groups will independently plan a presentation on India.

B. Success - Students will feel successful presenting to younger students.

C. Security - Students can be sure they will be looked up to, rather than be ridiculed by their often scornful peers.

D. Power - Students will be in charge of a group (5-8) of young children.

E. Need to be a contributing member of the real world - They can be a real teacher.
F. Socializing - Students will be able to work with other students rather than alone at their desks.

LEARNER OUTCOMES:

1. Students will be able to work cooperatively in a small groups.
2. Students will be able to plan, organize and give a group presentation on India for young children.
3. Students will evaluate their presentation, their group planning, and their own contributions to the group.
4. Students will write a lesson plan for their presentations.

PROCEDURES

Lesson 1 -

Objectives: To explain directions for project and provide time for research

Materials: Sheet A (with student directions)

Equipment and Arrangements: Arrange a 45 minute visit with lower grade teachers

Activity: Hand out direction sheet A. Explain to students that they will be working in assigned groups of 4-5. They are to plan a 45-minute presentation on India for young children. They are to follow the five guidelines (listed on sheet A) for sequence of activities. They are also to present the five main concepts (listed on sheet A) about India within the 45-minute time period. This may be extended to several visits to the classrooms of the young students. Allow the rest of the period to get the group organized. Each group member should be responsible for presenting one of the five concepts (see sheet A).

Lessons 2, 3, and 4 -

Objectives: To do research on India

To prepare a presentation on India

Materials: Poster board
Encyclopedias
Library books on India
Geog 3

Equipment and Arrangements: Overhead projector to make maps or large pictures

Arrange a visit to library to gather information

Procedure: Make sure each group has chosen a leader and has divided the tasks. No one group member should dominate the actual presentation, i.e., if one person presents the geography, then another should present the culture. As much as possible, allow students to come up with their own ideas.

Lesson 5 -

Objectives: To give a presentation on India to young children

Materials: Masking tape (to tape flags, posters, etc.)

Scissors

Ball of string (to hang objects)

Equipment and Arrangements: Arrange for 45-minute time period with Kindergarten teachers

Video camera to tape the presentations

Arrangements with Home Ec teacher if any food has to be heated up

Procedure: Request that the Kindergarten teachers divide the young students up into groups of 6-8. Assign each group of eighth graders a number. Give the Kindergarten teachers stick-on tags with group number written on them, so that the young students can be divided up quickly and groups assigned.

Lesson 6 -

Objective: To evaluate their presentations

Materials: Sheet of paper for each student

Equipment: None

Procedure: Instruct each eighth grader to write an evaluation of their presentation, their contributions to the group, and how their group worked together. Grading emphasis should not be on how positively or negatively they write, but in the length and amount of thought they put into
the evaluation. Each individual evaluation should be from 100-200 words.
INDIA - A MYRIAD OF CULTURES
It's Fun to Be the Geography Teacher!

STUDENT DIRECTIONS

OBJECTIVES: To present basic information about India to a small group of Kindergartners (or 1-2-3 grade)
To work in a small group to prepare a presentation on India

INFORMATION TO BE PRESENTED:

1. GEOGRAPHY - Introduce globe as a representation of the world
   Show where we live on the globe
   Show and compare the location of India with that of our state
   Depict India's basic physical and climate features

2. LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE - Show the Hindi alphabet
   Teach basic phrases in Hindi
   Give a stick puppet show or read a story from the Panchatrana

3. FOOD AND DRESS - Depict or provide sampling of food(s) common in India
   Depict or demonstrate the clothes commonly worn in India

4. CULTURE AND CUSTOMS - Show customs and symbols which are common in India

5. PRODUCTS - Show or depict several of the products which India is famous for
SUGGESTED ORDER OF PRESENTATION:

1. Listening and showing part
2. Movement part
3. Hands-on activity part
4. Wrap-up part - Get them quiet again
   - Ask what they learned
   - Ask if they enjoyed presentation

ORGANIZATION:

1. Choose a leader for your group.
2. Each group member will be responsible for a portion of the presentation.
3. Leader of the group will be responsible for promoting group cooperation and checking up on individual responsibilities.
4. Leader should not dominate the presentation.
5. Be sure needed materials are accessible in case someone is absent.
6. Treat the young children respectfully. Tell one of the teachers present if a child is disruptive, so that this does not disrupt your presentation.
7. If you have ideas of your own which you would like to try out, feel free to do so. You may try your own ideas in addition to the suggestions made here or as a replacement for any ideas given on this sheet.
METHOD TWO
STICK PUPPET

Stick puppets can be used effectively with very young children. Rod puppets which might conceivably be called more sophisticated stick puppets, are used in India in both traditional and contemporary designs and are more appropriate to adult use. In SHILPA we will treat simple stick puppets because they are easier to work with and because they can be made by small children.

According to Mrs. Meher Contractor in an article written for Marg magazine, the only place in India where the rod puppet is used in a traditional form is Bengal. These puppets are called Putul Nautch or dancing dolls. As with most traditional puppets, they are used to depict religious themes such as from the epic Mahabharata but mostly in telling the story of Manasa the snake goddess and in Radha-Krishna themes.

The stick puppet patterns and directions given here in SHILPA are contemporary designs and are used to produce SKIT TWO, THE CLEVER RABBIT. Patterns are given here for all the characters in the skit which is a translated version of a Panchatantra tale. For background on Panchatantra, see the skit which is second in the series of five skits given in SHILPA.

The puppets can be constructed in two ways. The first method is simply to cut out the pattern of the character from cardboard or tag board, color it or apply fake fur or flannel for texture and mount it to a stick, a dowel or a pencil. Very young children can enjoy this kind of puppet construction and the characters can be made quickly to afford instant gratification.

If young children are too impatient to deal with the exact script, a narrator may read the parts or the teacher may tell the story and the children can improvise the story. They are good at that.

A slightly more difficult rendition of the stick puppets given here in SHILPA may be approached with older children or adults by using the basic pattern forms and by making the limbs moveable. An example of adding moveable limbs is given (with directions for assembly) for the monkey character. These more mature puppets can choose which limbs to make moveable and then can follow the method given for making moveable limbs for the monkey. The principal of attaching a stick or dowel remains the same in constructing the puppets with moveable limbs as in single-form puppets. You may wish to combine the two methods of constructing these characters to accommodate varying degrees of dexterity in your group.
MATERIALS: Heavy tag board or thin (1/4"-3/8") sheets of styrofoam.
For each puppet, a stick, small diameter dowel, or painter stick, 12"-15".
Masking tape, scissors, felt tip markers, crayons, flannel, fake fur, glue.

TIME: 1 class period.
RECOMMENDED AGE: 5-8 years.

Directions for Simple Stick Puppet

1. Either trace or photo copy patterns for the animal characters given in this section of SHILPA.

2. Each student can trace or copy his/her animal character onto card or tag board, then cut it out.

3. If fake fur or flannel is to be added, this should be done before attaching the puppet to the stick.

4. If fake fur is used on the animal for texture, embellishments may be added such as small button eyes and a button or tiny yarn ball nose. If flannel is used, details may be added with crayon or felt tip pen.

5. When the animal is complete, attach a stick or dowel to the back side with masking tape so that the puppet can be held like a big lollypop. Now you are ready to produce the skit, "The Clever Rabbit." A simple stage (See "Stages" in this section of SHILPA) or a table such as a work table turned on its side will suffice. The puppeteers can crouch behind the table.
Directions for Jointed Stick Puppet

The directions for constructing the simple stick puppet apply to the same style jointed puppet in regard to the materials needed, types of adornment or embellishments and the application of the stick to the back side of the puppet. The same animal patterns can be used, but the teacher will need to help the children choose which limbs to make moveable, if indeed, any at all. The monkey pattern is given here in SHILPA twice, once as a simple stick puppet and again as an example of a jointed puppet. If they look carefully at the monkey and its moving parts, the children will get an idea which joints might move and flop effectively when the puppet is performing. It should be pointed out to them that the moving parts are not controlled as with a marionette, they are simply loose and can move in use thus making the puppet more life like.

I might suggest that there is one exception to the control of moving parts. It is effective to use two sticks on the tiger, to have his head cut from a separate piece of cardboard and then to join it with cloth tabs to his shoulders. Attach one stick to the back of the tiger's head and the other to his body. That way, when he roars or moves about, he can seem to be more fierce.

The elephant's ears might make good moving parts for him. The rabbit's ears and hind legs (in the same manner as the monkey's) could be moveable. The bear's head and legs lend themselves nicely to being jointed. The fox is a little more difficult. The puppeteer may wish to keep him rigid or his head could be made to be moveable. His tail seems a likely possibility except that if it is to be moveable, it will need a stick of its own to keep it from flopping into unlikely positions.

When you and your puppeteers have chosen which parts are to be jointed or moveable, you will need to make patterns for these moveable parts. It won't work simply to cut them off of the main body or torso. They will need to be traced separately and to have an added round or tab whereby they can be joined to the animal with small cloth or felt tabs (look at the pattern for the jointed monkey). When they are complete, you will be ready for your own production of "The Clever Rabbit."
MONKEY (1)
HINDI WORD बन्दर
SOUNDS LIKE BUN'-DUR'
RABBIT
HINDI WORD सरगोश
SOUNDS LIKE KHUR-GOSH
Tiger
Hindi word शेर
usually means lion, sometimes used for tiger,
sounds like shair
ATTACH CORD OR YARN TAIL HERE

X

ATTACH CORD OR YARN TAIL HERE

ELEPHANT
HINDI WORD हाथी
SOUNDS LIKE HAH'-TEE
BEAR
HINDI WORD: भालू
SOUNDS LIKE: BHAAH'-LOO
FOX
HINDI WORD सियार
(ACTUALLY MEANS JACKAL)
SOUNDS LIKE SI-YAH'R
INDIA - A MYRIAD OF CULTURES
A Coloring Contest for Eighth Graders

GRADE LEVEL: 5-8 Grade

LENGTH OF MODULE: 1 day

INTRODUCTION: Students will create an original hand design and color it with red magic markers. These designs are called Mehandi. They are symbols of good fortune and prosperity which are often worn on festive occasions.

LEARNER OUTCOMES: 1. Students will be able to understand the purposes of Mehandi.

2. Students will create an original design on the outline of a hand.

PROCEDURES: Explain to the students the purposes of Mehendi. Hand out copies of various hand designs (A, B, C, D) and then collect them. Hand out xeroxed copies of outline of hand. Suggest that they first outline the design in pencil, then go over it with red marker.

When students are finished with their colored design, mark each sheet with a number and hang on wall. Have a group of teachers or classes in a different grade judge the contest.
Mehandi are flowery and often very intricate designs that are painted on women's hands and feet. The paste which is used in the painting is made from myrtle leaves (mehandi) and yields a brownish-red color. The paste is applied to the skin with either a stick or a silver wire. In the west we know mehandi as henna.

The cultivation of mehandi takes place in the Indian states of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar and Rajasthan. Although women of these states and others practice the art of mehandi design, it is the women of Rajasthan that excel in the art.

Mehandi designs have come to be symbols of good fortune and prosperity. They are worn on most festive occasions but are especially linked to marriage ceremonies. In some villages of India all invited female wedding guests apply mehandi to the palms of their hands.

Mothers will create mehandi designs on children for important festivals. Diwali is one such festival. The designs usually take the form of a rupee coin, stars (tara) and a game similar to jacks (panch pachheta).

Mehandi designs are not exclusive to the use of people. Indian puppets' hands are usually adorned with designs, cows receive mehandi on their foreheads after giving birth and frequently musicians decorate their instruments with mehandi. In fact, mehandi is an indigenous part of the Indian culture. Countless songs tell of it and many proverbs refer to it.

In translation of a Rajasthani folk song below, the importance of mehandi in the lives of the villagers is seen. The song is sung the night before a marriage ceremony when mehandi is applied to the hands and feet of both the bride and groom.

The mehandi is sown in a sandy place:
The love-juice of mehandi is a lovely tint.

The mehandi is watered by the river Jamuna...
The mehandi has sprouted a pair of leaves...
The mehandi is plucked by tender women...
The mehandi leaves are drying in the courtyard...
The mehandi is crushed by the grindstone...
The mehandi is sifted through a fine cloth...
The mehandi is soaked in a fine red bowl...
The mehandi has been painted on by the elder brother's wife as she sits...
The sister-in-law's brother has come to see it...
"O Lady, who has painted your hands?"
"Your hands, your beautiful hands, are a lovely shade"
"Put your hands on my heart"

"I make an offering of rubies and jewel."
The love-juice of mehandi is a lovely tint.

Making "...an offering of rubies and jewels" in the song refers to the fact that jewels in themselves are worth little when compared to the beauty of the painted hands. Indeed the creations executed by the painters are exquisite.

The leaves of the mehandi plant are also utilized for other reasons. Villagers claim that they are useful in curing headaches and when applied to boils and corns can bring about healing. Some people even mix mehandi with oil and apply it to the hair thus giving a natural highlight brought about by the mehandi's strong earth color. This is a practice that is becoming more and more popular in our own country.

There are many traditions attached to the making of mehandi designs. For example, before applying it to the palms seven circles should be made on the wall to honor various deities. Some say that the bowl used to prepare the mehandi paste should not be washed on the same day it was used. It is a practice never to permit a widow to apply mehandi to a married woman. Also, it is taboo to use mehandi in a family for one year following the death of one of its members. Through hundreds of years of using mehandi some of the reasons for these traditions have been lost but this still does not lessen their importance of observance.

MATERIALS: Non-toxic body paint in brown and/or red, broom straws or extra fine paint brushes are needed when applying the design directly to the body.

(Brown and/or red tempéra paint, regular brushes and paper can be substituted if designs are made on paper.)

TIME: One class period when used as a regular art activity. Two to three for the study of the mehandi design process.

RECOMMENDED AGE: Ten year olds to adult

ACTIVITY

Since purchasing henna in the West is costly and the dye when applied to the skin remains for several weeks, for this activity it is suggested that non-toxic body paint be purchased. Only two colors will be needed, brown (in larger quantity) and red (to be used as a tint). Such paint can be usually purchased at an art or hobby store.

Students can be asked to practice one of the mehandi that follows. The illustrations can be taken from the book and duplicated, shown on an opaque projector or can be displayed on a bulletin board. If some students seem hesitant about want-
ing to duplicate the mehandi on their own palms they might want to recreate the
design on large paper or prefer to place it on an object of their choice.

Although there are many traditional mehandi designs there is much room for creati-


ty in painting. Students can be encouraged to think up their own designs that are meaningful to them. A diagram of a favorite game or an outline from nature (tree, stars, moon, sun, plants, etc.) can be drawn.

Since mehandi is frequently applied by one person to another this can take the
form of a group exercise. When painting on the palm it is best to use a piece of straw (from a broom) or an extremely fine brush. If students prefer to make their creation on paper, a regular brush and water or tempera paint can be used.

The designs illustrated below are traditional ones. The designs that follow in this section are adaptations of still more traditional mehandi. You will notice in both that a great deal of attention is paid to graphic lines. In effect, the entire hand is covered with line illustration. This exercise will undoubtedly appeal to those students who enjoy doodling since it employs using the same basic technique of filling up space. Of course the mehandi designs are well organized and are very frequently proportioned regarding space and line. For this reason you might want to share with students the illustrations found in the Block Printing section of this book. Students can then make a comparison between the two art forms and even incorporate some of the block designs within their mehandi illustrations.

REFERENCE


INDIA - A MYRIAD OF CULTURES
The Great-Cities-of-India Race

GRADE LEVEL: 5-8 Grade

LENGTH OF MODULE: 6-8 days

INTRODUCTION: In this module, geography students will have a great race by railway to five great Indian cities. They will begin the race in Delhi and finish in Bombay. To complete the race they must study information about the five great cities of India - Delhi, Agra, Benaras, Calcutta, and Bombay.

The activities are set up in such a manner that emerging personal and social needs of the young adolescent will be fulfilled. These needs are:

A. Success - Students will feel successful since they will all complete the race.

B. Socializing - Students will be able to work with other students rather than alone at their desks.

C. Competitiveness - Young adolescents increasingly enjoy competition. Here it will be within the context of group work.

LEARNER OUTCOMES:

1. Students will be able to work cooperatively in a small group.

2. Students will be able to learn facts about five major cities of India.

MATERIALS: large sheet of white paper or butcher paper with enlarged map of India

magic markers to outline and color map

markers with Group number on them
Cities 2

outline maps of India for each group (or each student)
Study Guide computer program (Biblog.#10)
Copies of National Geographic listed in the Bibliography (#3-#9)
Computer-generated tests for each group (different for each grade)

EQUIPMENT AND ARRANGEMENTS:
Overhead projector to enlarge map of India
Using overhead projector or opaque projector, enlarge map of India, outline, mark in railway route, major cities, and color map.

PROCEDURES:
1. Assign students to groups of 4.
2. Read the Student Sheet A together with class.
3. Hand out tests and National Geographic to each group. A different test should be generated for each group. Test questions should be entered using the Study Guide program or any test generating program. Use 20 questions for each test (or as many as you wish).
4. Correct the tests. An easy alternative is to generate 20 questions having the students use the computer program directly. The program has teacher management features so will keep track of group scores.
5. As soon as a group is finished with a test (students within one group could have individual, identical sheets to fill out) and have passed the test with 90% or better they should place their marker on the correct place on the map and proceed to the next test (and the next city).
6. The winning group is the first group to reach Bombay.
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INDIA - A MYRIAD OF CULTURES
The Great-Cities-of-India Race
STUDENT DIRECTIONS

READY! SET!! GO!!! In the next five days you will be a contestant in the Great-Cities-of-India Race. All aboard on the Great India Express Train which will take you from Delhi to Agra to Benaras to Calcutta to Madras to Bombay. But to get your group on the Express Train rather than the Milk Run, you'll have to study your facts about these great cities. Get your facts straight and you'll soon be in Bombay ready to hustle on down to Chowpatty Beach for a dip in the Arabian Sea. Here's how to get "All Aboard!"

1. First listen to the cassette tape of "Namaste India." Many of the questions you will have to answer are from this tape. However, you will have a copy of the script to find the answers. Right now, just listen to the sounds of India.

2. To get aboard the Taj Express at the New Delhi Train Station, your group must first answer 20 questions about the cities of Delhi and New Delhi. All the answers will be found either in a National Geographic or in the script of "Namaste India." If the answer is in a National Geographic, the issue date and page number are given also. All of the answers found in National Geographics involve studying pictures and reading the picture captions.

3. Your group must get 18 out of the 20 questions correct in order to put the group marker on Delhi. Once the marker is on Delhi, your group must then get 18 out of 20 questions about Agra correct in order to move on to Agra.

4. Should your group not get 18 correct, you will have to do another 20 questions on the same city. Some of the questions may be the same. Some may be different.

5. Answers which are spelled incorrectly will be counted as incorrect answers. If you have three misspelled answers, your group must take another question sheet.

GOOD LUCK!!!
the Chinese came here to trade spices. Kerala's current inhabitants seem to agree, and it is difficult to leave these beautiful beaches. However, the Jayanti Janata Express, which we call the J-J, is waiting to take us through Karnataka State.

Bombay That was a fast 24 hours. I'd like you to meet my friend, Angana, who came to the train station to welcome you to Mumbai, or, as you know it, Bombay.

Angana was speaking Marathi, the major language of Maharashtra State. A lot of people in Bombay also speak Gujarati, the language of nearby Gujarat.

So I'd like you to hear like, as well.

In Bombay you can hear languages. People from all over the world end up here. But what all is the hit music from Bombay, like New Cutta, is very cosmopolitan.
ELHI QUIZ - The teacher should print out 20 (or whatever is desired) questions. Since they are randomly selected, each group will receive a different set of questions. Write the answer in the blank provided.

1. This man is building a car from ______. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 514)
   Answer: __________________________

2. Mumtaz Mahal was Emperor Shah Jahan's beloved ______. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 491)
   Answer: __________________________

3. What sport did the Muslim Moghuls love? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 470-71)
   Answer: __________________________

4. In what mountains is Kashmir located. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 466 and 478)
   Answer: __________________________

5. What is the name of the fort in the background of the picture? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 264-65)
   Answer: __________________________

6. This big pot is full of food, but the people who jump in to get some have to be careful not to get ______. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 472)
   Answer: __________________________

7. What is the name of Shah Jahan's wife who died in childbirth? He buried her in the Taj Mahal. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 466-67)
   Answer: __________________________

8. A language of northern India is ________. (See script)
   Answer: __________________________

9. The Great Moghul Babur invaded India in 1526. His great-great grandson Shah Jahan is famous for building the Taj ______. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 464-65)
   Answer: __________________________
10. What building material is pictured here? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 490)

Answer: _______________________________

11. The Rajputs who lived in the desert often became ___ in the Mogul armies. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 476)

Answer: _______________________________

12. We're ready to take off for Agra. What's the name of the special train we will take? (See script)

Answer: _______________________________

13. The population of India is over ___ million people. (See script)

Answer: _______________________________

14. The Indian Maruti car is just like a ______ car from Japan. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 518)

Answer: _______________________________

15. A new bride's family must give money and goods to the groom. This money is called the ________. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 531)

Answer: _______________________________

16. The Mogul emperor encouraged the arts, but he had several great weaknesses. What was one of them? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 478-79)

Answer: _______________________________

17. The Great Moghul, Shah Jahan also built the city of Shahjahanabad, which today is called the city of ___ ____. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 464-65)

Answer: _______________________________

18. Most of the people pictured live in the ________. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 515)

Answer: _______________________________

19. Originally the sport of tent pegging had a practical purpose. This was to ______ the enemy's tent. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 484)

Answer: _______________________________

What is the official language of India? (See script)

Answer: _______________________________
21. Akbar (means "Great") was the greatest emperor. However, because he loved ______ too much, he never had time to learn to read and write (he was illiterate). (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 484-85)

Answer: 

22. The Qutb Minar is Muslim, but the rust-free iron pillar is ______. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 533)

Answer: 

23. The upper right picture shows the body of Indira Gandhi (prime minister who was assassinated) being burned. This Hindu ceremony is intended to set the soul free by returning the body to air, fire, water, and ______. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 510)

Answer: 

24. How many famous Moghul emperors were there? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 466-67)

Answer: 

25. The untouchables' (Harijan) children go to school right next to the stone quarry. They must sit on the ______. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 530)

Answer: 

26. How many official languages does India have? (See script) 

Answer: 

27. What year did the Moslem Moghuls invade India from Central Asia? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 462)

Answer: 

28. To get away from the heat of Delhi, India, the Moguls traveled to ______. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 478-79)

Answer: 

29. Each time a groom marries he gains a dowry from the bride's family. A dowry is money and goods. This has led some greedy grooms to ______ their wife so that they could marry again. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 531)

Answer: 

30. How many people does this Muslim mosque hold (Jama Masjid)? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 524-25)

Answer: 

42
31. You might see bagpipes on January 26th, because it's ______ Day. (See script)

Answer: ________________________

32. What percentage of India's people are Hindus? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 524-25)

Answer: ________________________

33. Three miles south of Old Delhi is the city of _______.
   (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 512)

Answer: ________________________

34. "SHALIMAR" is the name of a famous perfume. It comes from an Indian word. What does Shalimar mean? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 478-79)

Answer: ________________________

35. What Circle is the hub of New Delhi? (See script) ________

Answer: ________________________

36. What percentage of Indians are Muslims? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 524-25)

Answer: ________________________

37. Most of the buildings in Chandni Chauk Street look like they would _______ in the next monsoon. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 514-15)

Answer: ________________________

38. The invading Moghuls fought riding on ________. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 462)

Answer: ________________________

39. Shah Jahan sat on this throne. It was later stolen and removed to Iran. What is the name of this throne? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 464-65)

Answer: ________________________

40. Where did the Moghuls come from? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 462)

Answer: ________________________

41. The Moguls loved ________. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 482)

Answer: ________________________
42. Old Delhi is basically a ______ century walled town that was capital of Moghul India. (see script)

Answer: ____________________________

43. Indira Gandhi's (she was prime minister and was assassinated) ashes were scattered over a shrine and at the source of the ___ River in the Himalayas. This is a Hindu ceremony. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 484)

Answer: ____________________________

44. White _______ is used a lot in India for building. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 487)

Answer: ____________________________

45. Emperor Shah Jahan wanted to build a tomb for himself just like his wife's tomb (the Taj Mahal). What color was his tomb going to be? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 491)

Answer: ____________________________

46. This is a picture of what famous plateau in India? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 488)

Answer: ____________________________

47. In the Taj Mahal much of the white marble in inlaid with thin slices of stones such as agate, carnelian, and the bright blue stone called _______ _______. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 491)

Answer: ____________________________

48. Emperor Akbar loved horses. He played polo at night with ____ wooden balis. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 484-85)

Answer: ____________________________

49. The Great Moghuls are descendants of _______. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 470)

Answer: ____________________________

50. Which of these great Moghul emperors expanded the Indian empire to its greatest size? (N.G., APR. 85, P. 466-67)

Answer: ____________________________

51. Everyone visits the Red Fort, the Jama Masjid Mosque, and _______ _______, the main shopping street. (See script)

Answer: ____________________________
32. During Diwali, the Festival of Lights, the people worship ________, the Hindu Goddess of Wealth. (see script)

Answer: _________________________

33. The prime minister of India is pictured. He is the son of Indira (who was prime minister and was assassinated) and the grandson of Nehru, the first prime minister after independence from the British. What is his name? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 508)

Answer: _________________________

34. People in Delhi have the highest per capita income in India. How much is that? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 517)

Answer: _________________________

35. What dance is shown? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 523)

Answer: _________________________

36. Who works smashing rocks for $1 a day? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 529)

Answer: _________________________

37. Instead of Hindu, many Muslims speak ________. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 492)

Answer: _________________________

38. What would you see on Rajpath? (See script) _________________________

Answer: _________________________

39. Cows are protected by India's _________. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 520-21)

Answer: _________________________

40. The men in this picture are stretching newly ________. (N.G., Apr. 58, p. 464-65)

Answer: _________________________

41. What word do you use to welcome friends to India? (See script) _________________________

Answer: _________________________
1. SPARE PARTS
2. QUEEN
3. WRESTLING
4. HIMALAYA
5. RED FORT
6. BURNED
7. QUEEN MUMTAZ MAHAL
8. PUNJABI
9. MAHAL
10. MARBLE
11. SOLDIERS
12. TAJ EXPRESS
13. 700
14. SUZUKI
15. DOWRY
16. OPIUM
17. OLD DELHI
18. NEIGHBORHOOD
19. COLLAPSE
20. HINDI
21. SPORTS
22. HINDU
23. EARTH
24. 6
25. GROUND
26. 15
27. 1526
28. KASHMIR
29. KILL
30. 20,000
31. REPUBLIC
32. 83
33. NEW DELHI
34. ABODE OF LOVE
35. CONNAUGHT
36. 11
37. COLLAPSE
38. HORSES
39. PEACOCK THRONE
40. CENTRAL ASIA
41. GARDENS
42. 17TH
43. GANGES
44. MARBLE
45. BLACK
46. DECCAN
47. LAPIS LAZULI
48. BURNING
49. GENGHIS KHAN
50. AURANGZEB
51. CHANDNI CHAWK
52. LAKSHMI
53. RAJIV GANDHI
54. $330
55. BHARATA NATYA
56. HARIJANS
57. URDU
58. INDIA GATE
59. CONSTITUTION
60. DYED COTTON
61. NAMASTE
AGRA QUIZ - The teacher should print out 20 (or whatever is desired) questions. Since they are randomly selected, each group will receive a different set of questions. Write the answer in the blank provided.

1. Have these farmers paid their fare? (N.G., June 84, p. 731)
   Answer: ___________________________

2. If you take this train you will be treated like an Indian prince, called a _________. (N.G., June 84, p. 714-15)
   Answer: ___________________________

3. The river which goes through Agra is the _______. (N.G., June 84, p. 720-21)
   Answer: ___________________________

4. To go from Agra to Varanasi you must go _______. (N.G., June 84, p. 746-47)
   Answer: ___________________________

5. To us this porter looks unusual because he is balancing the luggage on his _______. (N.G., June 84, p. 717)
   Answer: ___________________________

6. Why don't the waiters walk through the railway cars rather than passing the tray from the outside? (N.G., June 84, p. 696-97)
   Answer: ___________________________

7. TICKETLESS TRAVEL IS SOCIAL EVIL - Who is this sign addressed to? (N.G., June 84, p. 731)
   Answer: ___________________________

8. What bay is east of India? (N.G., June 84, p. 746-47)
   Answer: ___________________________

9. What is being recycled in the top picture on this page? (N.G., June 84, p. 727)
   Answer: ___________________________

10. What famous pass is this train going through? (N.G., June 84, p. 706)
    Answer: ___________________________
11. When is a good time to view the Taj Mahal? (See script)
   Answer: __________________________

12. The first part of this railway journey is in the country of __________ (N.G., June 84, p.696-97)
   Answer: __________________________

13. What sea is west of India? (N.G., June 84, 746-47)
   Answer: __________________________

14. Poor Shah Jahan. He was _________ in Agra Fort by his own son. (See script)
   Answer: __________________________

15. What is the great Indian status symbol? (N.G., June 84, p. 717)
   Answer: __________________________

16. What is another name for Varanasi? (N.G., June 84, p. 746-47)
   Answer: __________________________

17. Railroad buffs would like India because they still have many ________ engines. (N.G., June 84, p. 720-21)
   Answer: __________________________

18. Who built the Taj Mahal? (See script)
   Answer: __________________________

19. Thousands of ________ were imported from all over Europe and Asia to inlay into the white marble. (See script)
   Answer: __________________________

20. To get from Delhi to Agra you must go _______. (N.G., June 84, p. 746-47)
   Answer: __________________________

21. What animal can do most anything it wants? (N.G., June 84, p. 725)
   Answer: __________________________

22. What is hanging out the window? (N.G., June 84, p. 724-25)
   Answer: __________________________
23. How many different gages of tracks (distance between tracks) does India have? (N.G., June 84, p. 746-47)

Answer: ______________________

24. Who built this mosque? (N.G., June 84, p. 702-03)

Answer: ______________________

25. Who may live in the Howrah train station permanently? (N.G., June 84, p. 732-33)

Answer: ______________________

26. In what direction is the Great Indian Desert? (N.G., June 84, p. 746-47)

Answer: ______________________

27. One of the languages spoken in this area is ________, which is very similar to Hindi but contains many words from Persian. (See script)

Answer: ______________________

28. If you travel second-class you may fail to get a _______. (N.G., June 84, p. 719)

Answer: ______________________

29. Another animal which is revered is the _______. (N.G., June 84, p. 727)

Answer: ______________________

30. What groups often tour famous Buddhist shrines? (N.G., June 84, p. 727)

Answer: ______________________

31. It is very safe to travel on Indian railways, but one hazard to watch out for is ____________. (N.G., June 84, p. 722-23)

Answer: ______________________

32. For whom did Shah Jahan build the Taj Mahal? (See script)

Answer: ______________________

33. ________ means lots of people crammed into little space. (N.G., June 84, p. 713)

Answer: ______________________
34. What building do you see in this photo of Agra? (N.G., June 84, p. 722-23)

Answer: ______________________

35. Are Indian trains cheap or expensive? (N.G., June 84, p. 728)

Answer: ______________________

36. How many passengers a year does the Indian Railway carry? (N.G., June 84, p. 700-701)

Answer: ______________________

37. These are the foothills of what Mountains? (N.G., June 84, p. 698-99)

Answer: ______________________
Answer key for version 1.

1. NO
2. NARAYANAS
3. TAHIRA
4. SOUTHEAST
5. HEAD
6. DOORS LOCKED
7. FARE DODGER
8. BAY OF BENGAL
9. OLD SCHOOL NOTEBOOKS
10. KHYBER PASS
11. IN THE EVENING
12. PAKISTAN
13. ARABIAN
14. IMPRISONED
15. SUNGLASSES
16. BANARAS
17. STEAM
18. SHAH JAHAN
19. RARE STONES
20. SOUTH
21. COW
22. MILK
23. 3
24. SHAH JAHAN
25. VENDORS
26. NORTHWEST
27. URDU
28. SEAT
29. MONKEY
30. JAPANESE
31. OVERCROWDING
32. HIS WIFE
33. PEOPLE’S EXPRESS
34. TAJ MAHAL
35. CHEAP
36. 3.7 BILLION
37. HIMALAYAN
VARANASI QUIZ - The teacher should print out 20 (or whatever is desired) questions. Since they are randomly selected, each group will receive a different set of questions. Write the answer in the blank provided.

1. Widows sometimes live out their days in Banaras because they are very ______ and cannot support themselves. (N.G., Feb. 86, p. 250-51)

   Answer: ________________________________


   Answer: ________________________________

3. Varanasi (Benares) may be the oldest city in the _________. (script)

   Answer: ________________________________

4. In a common Hindu ceremony, a priest bedecks a lingam with ______. (N.G., Feb. 86, p. 234-35)

   Answer: ________________________________

5. What do you call a person making a pilgrimage to a holy place? (script)

   Answer: ________________________________

6. Varanasi (Banaras) is the earthly abode of the god ______. (N.G., Feb. 86, p. 14-15)

   Answer: ________________________________

7. What can you hear from the Golden Temple? (script)

   Answer: ________________________________

8. The Buddhist religion started near Banaras in Sarnath. Here in the picture we see a domed shrine called a _______. (N.G., Feb. 86, p. 237)

   Answer: ________________________________

9. What do these Brahman priests do? (N.G., Feb. 86, p. 218-19)

   Answer: ________________________________

10. Who must light the dead body? (N.G., Feb. 86, p. 249)

    Answer: ________________________________
11. If you pass the Durga Temple, what should you watch out for? (script)

   Answer: ______________________

12. What are ghats? (script)

   Answer: ______________________

13. Reincarnation means to be reborn. A Hindu who dies in Banaras attains moksha, or liberation, an end to the cycle of _________. (N.G., Feb. 86, p. 224)

   Answer: ______________________

14. In the religious legend of Rama and Sita, Sita is kidnapped by the demon-king _______. (N.G., Feb. 86, p. 242-43)

   Answer: ______________________

15. Siva was an enforcer of divine law. Three of his commands were to clean of sins, keep records of the living, and reward or ______ the dead for their activities in life. (N.G., Feb. 86, p. 246-47)

   Answer: ______________________

16. The dead are cremated. What does this mean? (N.G., Feb. 86, p. 220-21)

   Answer: ______________________

17. What is the express train called which will take us to Calcutta? (script)

   Answer: ______________________

18. What is India's most sacred Hindu river? (script)

   Answer: ______________________

19. What god is pictured in the shrine? (script)

   Answer: ______________________

20. Buddha preached at Sarnath 25 centuries ago. How many years is 25 centuries? (script)

   Answer: ______________________

21. The red and white objects are ________ for offerings to the river. (N.G., Feb. 86, p. 223)

   Answer: ______________________

22. Calcutta is located in the state of ________. (script)

   Answer: ______________________
23. You find business carried on in the streets, but are ever mindful of ______ since this is a holy city. (N.G., Feb. 86, p. 229)

   Answer: ________________________

24. Business people like Ganesh (elephant-headed god) because he can remove ______. (N.G., Feb. 86, p. 246-47)

   Answer: ________________________

25. Who threw the money into the river? (N.G., Feb. 86, p. 223)

   Answer: ________________________

26. The man on the elephant is a ______.
   (N.G., Feb. 86, p. 242-43)

   Answer: ________________________

27. What animal do you see on the ghats? (N.G., Feb. 86, 216-217)

   Answer: ________________________

28. Pujas are ______ and offerings to the Ganges River.
   (N.G., Feb. 86, p. 222)

   Answer: ________________________

29. How long does the pilgrimage last? (N.G., Feb. 86, p. 224)

   Answer: ________________________

30. People in Calcutta probably speak Hindi, but they most certainly speak ______. (script)

   Answer: ________________________

31. After setting the body aflame, the eldest son will split the skull to release the ______. (N.G., Feb. 86, p. 249)

   Answer: ________________________

32. Pollution from sewage and partially burned corpses has prompted a river ______ campaign. (N.G., Feb. 86, p. 230-31)

   Answer: ________________________

33. In what Indian state is Agra located? (script)

   Answer: ________________________

34. Being religious and practicing physical ______ are sometimes important to a Hindu. (N.G., Feb. 86 p. 240-41)

   Answer: ________________________
35. A sadhu is a ______. (N.G., Feb. 86, p. 233)
Answer: __________________________

36. If the Ganges is considered holy, can you wash your clothes there? (N.G., Feb. 86, p. 226-27)
Answer: __________________________

37. What was the first name of Benaras? (N.G., Feb. 86, p. 224)
Answer: __________________________

38. The dot on her forehead is ______. (N.G., Feb. 86, p. 239)
Answer: __________________________

39. Some people on the trains are pilgrims, but many others are people who travel to find ______. (script)
Answer: __________________________

40. The eldest son will first anoint the body with clarified ______. (N.G., Feb. 86, p. 249)
Answer: __________________________

41. The red color in the part in her hair means that she is ______. (N.G., Feb. 86, p. 238)
Answer: __________________________

42. What is the other name for the holy city of Varanasi? (script)
Answer: __________________________

43. Calcutta is located on the banks of the ______ River. (script)
Answer: __________________________

44. Siva rode a ______ named Nandi. (N.G., Feb. 86, p. 246-47)
Answer: __________________________

45. People come to Varanasi for pilgrimage. What do they do on the pilgrimage? (script)
Answer: __________________________

46. The ghats descend into the _______ River. (N.G., Feb. 86, p. 216-217)
Answer: __________________________

47. What is a pandad? (N.G., Feb. 86, p. 218-219)
Answer: __________________________
47. What religion would we study about in Varanasi? (script)

Answer: 

49. To die in Banaras is to die ________. (N.G., Feb. 86, p. 220-21)

Answer: 

50. What religion could we study about in Agra? (script)

Answer: 

51. The woman is wearing a ______. (N.G., Feb. 86, p. 239)

Answer: 

52. When people die there what are done with the bodies? (script)

Answer: 

53. The red stripe means these women are _______. (N.G., Feb. 86, p. 222)

Answer: 

54. Siva's son is an elephant-headed god called _______. (N.G., Feb. 86, p. 246-47)

Answer: 

55. The m-rk on the boy's forehead means that he has been ritually _______. (N.G., Feb. 86, p. 239)

Answer: 

56. The city of Calcutta was first established as a _______trading post. (script)

Answer: 

Answer Key for version 1.

1. POOR
2. YES
3. WORLD
4. FLOWERS
5. PILGRIM
6. SIVA
7. BELLS
8. STUPA
9. PROVIDE FOOD AND FLOWERS
10. ELDEST SON
11. MONKEYS
12. STEPS
13. REINCARNATION
14. RAVANA
15. PUNISHING
16. BURNED
17. HOWRAH EXPRESS
18. GANGES
19. SARASVATI
20. 2500
21. FLOWERS
22. BENGAL
23. CHARITY
24. OBSTACLES
25. PILGRIMS
26. MAHARAJA
27. COW
28. PRAYERS
29. FIVE DAYS
30. BENGALI
31. SPIRIT
32. CLEANUP
33. UTTAR PRADESH
34. FITNESS
35. HOLY MAN
36. YES
37. KASHI
38. ORNAMENTAL
39. WORK
40. BUTTER
41. MARRIED
42. BANARAS
43. HOOGHLY
44. BULL
45. BATHE IN THE HOLY WATER
46. GANGES,
47. BRAHMAN PRIEST
48. HINDU
49. BLESSED
50. MUSLIM
51. SARI
52. BURNED ON THE GHATS
53. MARRIED
54. GANESH
55. CLEANSED
56. BRITISH
CALCUTTA QUIZ - The teacher should print out 20 (or whatever is desired) questions. Since they are randomly selected, each group will receive a different set of questions. Write the answer in the blank provided.

1. Large ocean freighters can no longer go up to Calcutta because of ______. (N.G., Apr. 73, p. 557)
   Answer: _______________________

2. India has plenty of ______ labor. (N.G., Apr. 73, p. 557)
   Answer: _______________________

3. Some people live on the streets, and instead of paying rent send their money ______ to families living in the country. (N.G., Apr. 73, p. 540)
   Answer: _______________________

4. Calcutta is located on the ________ River. (N.G., Apr. 73, p. 538-39)
   Answer: _______________________

5. An important road in Calcutta is ________ Road. (N.G., Apr. 73, p. 558)
   Answer: _______________________

6. This is a ______ factory. (N.G., Apr. 73, p. 544-45)
   Answer: _______________________

7. Mother Teresa manages an orphanage, schools, clinics for lepers, and a refuge for the ________. (N.G., Apr. 73, p. 560)
   Answer: _______________________

8. The man in the picture has trained ______ which walk on wires. (N.G., Apr. 73, p. 540)
   Answer: _______________________

9. The goddess who is the anquisher of evil is ________. (N.G., Apr. 73, p. 562)
   Answer: _______________________
10. People cast figures of Durga into the ______ River.
   (N.G., Apr. 73, p. 562)

Answer: _______________________

11. This famous film maker produces films about ______ ______.
   (N.G., Apr. 73, p. 546-47)

Answer: _______________________

12. Who founded the city of Calcutta? (N.G., Apr. 73, p. 536)

Answer: _______________________

13. The wealth matron might have bet on a ______.
   (N.G., Apr. 73, p. 536)

Answer: _______________________

14. If you are walking the streets during the festival of Holi, you
    might be splashed with ______ ______. (N.G., Apr. 73, p. 534)

Answer: _______________________

15. This picture shows how ______ many parts of
    Calcutta are. (N.G., Apr. 73, p. 561)

Answer: _______________________

16. Like in England, you can play _____ in Calcutta. (script)

Answer: _______________________

17. The maidan is a kind of ______. (script)

Answer: _______________________

18. The capital of the state of Tamil Nadu is ______.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

19. In the 1970's Calcutta was troubled by political
    _______. (N.G., Apr. 73, p. 555)

Answer: _______________________

20. Does this picture show one or two shops? (N.G., Apr. 73, p. 552)

Answer: _______________________

21. This musical instrument is called a ______.
   (N.G., Apr. 73, p. 546-47)

Answer: _______________________

22. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

23. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

24. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

25. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

26. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

27. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

28. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

29. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

30. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

31. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

32. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

33. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

34. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

35. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

36. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

37. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

38. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

39. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

40. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

41. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

42. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

43. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

44. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

45. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

46. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

47. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

48. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

49. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

50. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

51. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

52. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

53. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

54. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

55. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

56. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

57. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

58. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

59. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

60. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

61. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

62. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

63. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

64. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

65. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)

Answer: _______________________

66. The ______ is a kind of _____.
   (script)
22. The Coiromandal Coast in southern India was a favorite trading area for the British ______ Company. (script)

Answer: _______________________

23. Name one thing you might see in the Maidan? (N.G., Apr.73, p.548-49)

Answer: _______________________

24. Cattle are used for milk and ______. (N.G., Apr.73, p.558)

Answer: _______________________

25. Calcutta is in the state of ______. (N.G., Apr.73, p.542)

Answer: _______________________

26. Some people do not sleep in rooms in the summer because it is too ______. (N.G., Apr.73, p.541)

Answer: _______________________

27. The man who pulls the carriage is a ______. (N.G., Apr.73, p.543)

Answer: _______________________

28. I wouldn’t want to go on the ______ Bridge during rush hour. (N.G., Apr.73, p. 538-39)

Answer: _______________________

29. What famous bridge will you find in Calcutta? (script)

Answer: _______________________

30. You can see that it is time for the monsoons because of the ______. (N.G., Apr.73, p.543)

Answer: _______________________

31. One problem in Calcutta is cutting through lots of ______ tape. (N.G., Apr.73, p.551)

Answer: _______________________

32. Calcutta is an industrial and trading center, as well as being the most famous cultural and ______ center of India. (script)

Answer: _______________________

33. _______
33. The man in the upper store is selling a breath freshener made of _____ nut sprinkled with spices and wrapped in leaves. (N.G., Apr. 73, p. 552)
   Answer: _______________________

34. Durga would be a symbol of courage and ______. (N.G., Apr. 73, p. 562)
   Answer: _______________________

35. What is the largest village square in all of India? (N.G., Apr. 73, p. 548-49)
   Answer: _______________________

36. Southern India has people of the _____ religion. (script)
   Answer: _______________________

37. Next we take the Howrah Madras _______ Express to the city of Madras. (script)
   Answer: _______________________

38. Where is Durga supposed to live? (N.G., Apr. 73, p. 562)
   Answer: _______________________

39. One of India's agricultural products is ____. (N.G., Apr. 73, p. 556)
   Answer: _______________________

40. There are between 70 and 90 _________ pullers in Calcutta. (script)
   Answer: _______________________

41. Calcutta's nickname is "City of ______._" (N.G., Apr. 73, p. 536)
   Answer: _______________________

42. What is the largest city in India? (script)
   Answer: _______________________

43. We might hear Subalaxmi _________. (script)
   Answer: _______________________

44. What is one major problem of urbanization (people moving into cities)? (script)
   Answer: _______________________

45. What color is vermillion? (N.G., Apr. 73, p. 562)

Answer: __________________

46. What famous Indian writer won the Nobel Prize for Literature?
(script)

Answer: __________________

47. If you wanted to buy fashions you might head for ____ Road.
(script)

Answer: __________________
Answer Key for version 1.

1. SILTING
2. HUMAN
3. HOME
4. HOOGHLY
5. HARRISON
6. BEDDING
7. DYING
8. RATS
9. DURGA
10. HOOGHLY
11. PEASANT LIFE
12. BRITAIN
13. HORSE
14. COLORED WATER
15. OVERCROWDED
16. CRICKET
17. PARK
18. MADRAS
19. VIOLENCE
20. TWO
21. SITAR
22. EAST INDIA
23. HAWKERS
24. DUNG
25. BENGAL
26. HOT
27. RICKSHAW WALLAH
28. HOWRAH
29. HOWRAH
30. RAIN
31. RED
32. INTELLECTUAL
33. BETEL
34. HOPE
35. MAIDAN
36. CHRISTIAN
37. COROMANDAL
38. HIMALAYAS
39. TEA
40. RICKSHAW
41. PALACES
42. CALCUTTA
43. SINGING
44. HOMELESSNESS
45. RED
46. TAGORE
47. CHOWRINGHEE
1. Kerala has beautiful _______. (script)
   Answer: __________________________

2. Tamil Nadu grows rice, ________, bananas, coffee, cotton, tobacco, and grain. (script)
   Answer: __________________________

3. The city Tiruchirupalli has the nickname (in Tamil language) of _________. (script)
   Answer: __________________________

4. Some of the people who came to Kerala to trade were the Phoenicians, early Christians and Jews, ________, Dutch, British, and Portuguese. (script)
   Answer: __________________________

5. What state do you have to go through to get to Bombay? (script)
   Answer: __________________________

6. Not only is the language Tamil spoken fast, but it has very ________ words. (script)
   Answer: __________________________

7. Is Madras on the east or west coast of India? (script)
   Answer: __________________________

8. Many foreigners came to Kerala to trade ________. (script)
   Answer: __________________________

9. In the Tamil language the city of Ootacamund has the nickname _________. (script)
   Answer: __________________________

10. The language of Kerala, Malayalam, is the same spelled forwards or ________. (script)
    Answer: _________________________
11. Is Madras located in northern or southern Tamil Nadu? (script)
   Answer: _____________________

12. The people in Kerala speak _______. (script)
   Answer: _____________________

13. The city of Madras is located in the state of ______. (script)
   Answer: _____________________

14. The language Tamil is spoken very _______. (script)
   Answer: _____________________

15. The state next to Tamil Nadu is called _______. (script)
   Answer: _____________________

16. The Bhagavad Gita is India's most sacred and ancient _______. (script)
   Answer: _____________________

17. The coast of Kerala is on the _______ Sea. (script)
   Answer: _____________________

18. The coast of Kerala is called the _______ Coast. (script)
   Answer: _____________________

19. The names of some cities and villages in the Tamil language are so long that they have _______. (script)
   Answer: _____________________

20. On what body of water is Madras located? (script)
   Answer: _____________________

21. What is the J-J? (script)
   Answer: _____________________

22. India's ancient language is called _______. (script)
   Answer: _____________________
Answer key for version 1.

1. BEACHES
2. SUGAR CANE
3. TRICHY
4. ARABS
5. KARNATAKA
6. LONG
7. EAST
8. SPICES
9. OOTY
10. BACKWARDS
11. NORTHERN
12. MALAYALAM
13. TAMIL NADU
14. FAST
15. KERALA
16. SCRIPTURES
17. ARABIAN
18. MALABAR
19. NICKNAMES
20. BAY OF BENGAL
21. THE JAYANTI JANATA EXPRESS
22. SANSKRIT
BOMBAY QUIZ - Write the correctly spelled answer in the blank after each question.

1. In the 8th century, the Parsis fled Persia to get away from the ______ invasion. (N.G., July 81, p.124)
   Answer: ____________________

2. Four point five million people ride the Bombay ______ each day. (N.G., July 81, p.106)
   Answer: ____________________

3. Some of the different religious groups in Bombay are Parsis, Hindus, Muslims, _______, and Christians. (script)
   Answer: ____________________

4. If you are in Mumbai, you are in _______. (script)
   Answer: ____________________

5. This picture shows that Bombay is very _______. (N.G., July 81, p.128)
   Answer: ____________________

6. The original city rested on ______ islands. (N.G., July 81, p.110)
   Answer: ____________________

7. Malabar Hill is only a short distance from _______. (N.G., July 81, p.110)
   Answer: ____________________

8. To cool off people might go to _________ Beach. (script)
   Answer: ____________________

9. Do the people have electricity? (N.G., July 81, p.118-19)
   Answer: ____________________

10. The men in white are ______ ________. (N.G., July 81, p.112-13)
    Answer: ____________________
11. The local race track is named after the goddess of _______. 
   (script) 
   Answer: ____________________

12. Bombayites pay a lot of ______. (N.G., July 81, p.112) 
   Answer: ____________________

13. Everyone who comes to Bombay dreams of ______. (N.G., July 81, p.104-05) 
   Answer: ____________________

14. Bombay is located in the state of ______. (script) 
   Answer: ____________________

15. Three to five hundred people come to Bombay every day, mostly ______. (N.G., July 81, p.116) 
   Answer: ____________________

16. Half of the city's population is ______. (N.G., July 81, p.126-27) 
   Answer: ____________________

17. One language of the state of Maharashtra is ______. (script) 
   Answer: ____________________

18. New Bombay is designed to disperse congested ______ and population. (N.G., July 81, p.114-15) 
   Answer: ____________________

19. What is Bharata Natyam? (N.G., July 81, p.121) 
   Answer: ____________________

20. People love the elephant-headed god called ______. (N.G., July 81, p.126-27) 
   Answer: ____________________

21. Another word for Parsi is ______. (N.G., July 81, p.124) 
   Answer: ____________________

22. The architecture of the Victoria Terminus is called ______. (N.G., July 81, p.107) 
   Answer: ____________________
23. Some neighborhoods have as many as _______ persons per acre. (N.G., July 81, p.108-09)
Answer: 

24. In this picture, people are worshiping the god, _______. (N.G., July 81, p.108-09)
Answer: 

25. Thousands of people would consider this a very _______ home. (N.G., July 81, p.118-19)
Answer: 

26. Though the people of India speak many languages, most of the movies are filmed in the _______ language. (N.G., July 81, p.120-21)
Answer: 

27. In 1661 Bombay was only a _______ village. (N.G., July 81, p.107)
Answer: 

28. Bombay is one of the world's most _______ populated cities. (N.G., July 81, p.108-09)
Answer: 

29. This man is performing at _______ Beach. (N.G., July 81, p.122-23)
Answer: 

30. The people of Bombay speak many different _______. (N.G., July 81, p.112-13)
Answer: 

31. Are these people probably employed? (N.G., July 81, p.116)
Answer: 

32. Even though Bombay is a rich city, many people live in _______. (script)
Answer: 

33. Why did the people string leaves and marigold over the doorway? (N.G., July 81, p.118-19)
Answer: 

34. Many Parsis are wealthy because they are good _______. (N.G., July 81, p. 124)
   Answer: _________________

35. What is a sarangi? (N.G., July 81, p. 120).
   Answer: _________________

36. Bombay is the center of the Indian ______ industry. (script)
   Answer: _________________

37. This boy belongs to the ______ religion. (N.G., July 81, p. 124)
   Answer: _________________

38. Bombay is India's largest ______. (N.G., July 81, p. 110)
   Answer: _________________

39. What does "phir milenge" mean? (script)
   Answer: _________________

40. This beach looks very _______. (N.G., July 81, p. 108-09)
   Answer: _________________

41. New Bombay is being developed on the other side of ______ Creek. (N.G., July 81, p. 110)
   Answer: _________________

42. The city's first major product was _______. (N.G., July 81, p. 112)
   Answer: _________________

43. In 1978 for the first time a movie star was permitted to ______ on the screen. (N.G., July 81, p. 120)
   Answer: _________________

44. Bombay was built on _______. (script)
   Answer: _________________

45. The British left India in the year _______. (N.G., July 81, p. 107)
   Answer: _________________
Answer key for version 1.

1. ARAB
2. TRAINS
3. JAINS
4. BOMBAY
5. RAINY
6. 7
7. CHOWPATTY BEACH
8. CHOWPATTY
9. YES
10. HINDU PRIESTS
11. WEALTH
12. INCOME TAXES
13. SUCCESS
14. MAHARASHTRA
15. MEN
16. HINDU
17. MARATHI
18. INDUSTRY
19. A CLASSICAL DANCE FORM
20. GANESH
21. ZOROASTRIAN
22. INDO-GOTHIC
23. 2,000
24. GANESH
25. NICE
26. HINDI
27. FISHING
28. DENSELY
29. CHOWPATTY
30. LANGUAGES
31. YES
32. SHACKS
33. FOR A NEW YEAR'S FESTIVAL
34. TRADERS
35. A POPULAR STRINGED INSTRUMENT
36. MOVIE
37. PARSII
38. PORT
39. WE'LL MEET AGAIN
40. CROWLED
41. THANA
42. TEXTILES
43. KISS
44. ISLANDS
45. 1947

71