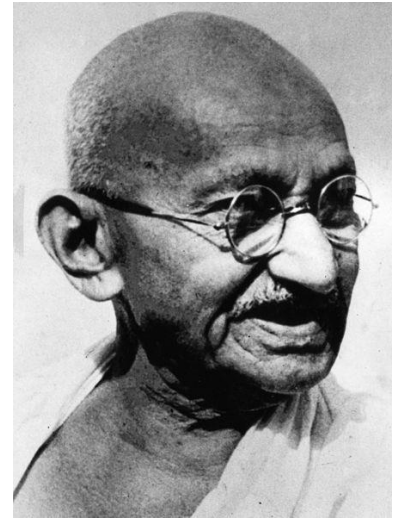


Use the words in brackets to form a new word that fits into each blank.

Mahatma Gandhi was known to the whole world as the leader of the Indian nationalist (1) _____ (MOVE) against British (2) _____ (DOMINATE) of India. During his lifetime he was much praised for his doctrine of nonviolent (3) _____ (RESIST) and civil (4) _____ (OBEY). Even though he was one of the greatest human rights (5) _____ (ACTIVE) he always appeared as a simple man who fought against (6) _____ (POOR) and the (7) _____ (HOMELESS) of India's working population.



Gandhi was born into a (8) _____ (WEALTH) family. His mother was a (9) _____ (DEEP) religious woman. In his (10) _____ (CHILD) years Mahatma was a small and quiet boy who (11) _____ (LIKE) sports and was only an average student. At 13 his parents arranged a (12) _____ (MARRY) with a girl the same age. Gandhi's father persuaded him to study law in London but (13) _____ (ADJUST) to the British way of life proved to be difficult.

After a short interval back home in India he left again for South Africa, where he accepted a job as a (14) _____ (LAW). At first, he only planned to stay a year but after observing nationwide (15) _____ (DISCRIMINATE) against non-whites he found a new cause. He fought for the (16) _____ (PROTECT) of Indian South Africans and stayed until 1913. In 1907 Gandhi urged all Indians to defy a law requiring (17) _____ (REGISTER) and fingerprinting. For this (18) _____ (ACTIVE) he was (19) _____ (PRISON) for two months.

After returning to India he became an (20) _____ (INFLUENCE) figure within a short time. He urged the boycott of British goods and a (21) _____ (POLITICS) of non-cooperation with the British (22) _____ (RULE). Gandhi told Indians to make their own clothes rather than buy British goods. This, he argued, would create (23) _____ (EMPLOY) for millions of Indians.

In 1930 Gandhi organized a protest march in **(24)** _____ **(RESPOND)** to British **(25)** _____ **(TAX)** of all salt used by Indians. Thousands walked over 250 miles to protest against the **(26)** _____ **(FAIR)** law. In 1934 Gandhi stepped down as leader of the Congress Party and turned power over to his **(27)** _____ **(SUCCEED)** Jawaharlal Nehru.

Britain's entrance into World War II brought India in without its **(28)** _____ **(APPROVE)**. When Gandhi and other leaders refused to take part in the British war effort, the **(29)** _____ **(POLITICS)** of the Congress Party were thrown into prison once again. After the war the British started **(30)** _____ **(NEGOTIATE)** with Indian leaders which led to the **(31)** _____ **(PART)** of the sub-continent. Riots and **(32)** _____ **(VIOLENT)** broke out between Hindus and Muslims in many parts of the country.

In March 1947 the last viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, arrived in India to prepare **(33)** _____ **(INDEPENDENT)** and the **(34)** _____ **(SEPARATE)** of the two new countries. In August, Gandhi refused to take part in the **(35)** _____ **(CELEBRATE)** because his nation had rejected his plea for peace and **(36)** _____ **(BROTHER)**. On 30 January 1948, a Hindu **(37)** _____ **(EXTREME)** shot Gandhi while he was attending **(38)** _____ **(PRAY)**. The **(39)** _____ **(ASSASSINATE)** of the "*Great Soul*" of India sent shockwaves around the world.

KEY

Mahatma Gandhi was known to the whole world as the leader of the Indian nationalist **movement (MOVE)** against British **domination (DOMINATE)** of India. During his lifetime he was much praised for his doctrine of nonviolent **resistance (RESIST)** and civil **disobedience (OBEY)**. Even though he was one of the greatest human rights **activists (ACTIVE)** he always appeared as a simple man who fought against **poverty (POOR)** and the **homelessness (HOMELESS)** of India's working population.

Gandhi was born into a **wealthy (WEALTH)** family. His mother was a **deeply (DEEP)** religious woman. In his **childhood (CHILD)** years Mahatma was a small and quiet boy who **liked/disliked (LIKE)** sports and was only an average student. At 13 his parents arranged a **marriage (MARRY)** with a girl the same age. Gandhi's father persuaded him to study law in London but **adjusting (ADJUST)** to the British way of life proved to be difficult.

After a short interval back home in India he left again for South Africa, where he accepted a job as a **lawyer (LAW)**. At first, he only planned to stay a year but after observing nationwide **discrimination (DISCRIMINATE)** against non-whites he found a new cause. He fought for the **protection (PROTECT)** of Indian South Africans and stayed until 1913. In 1907 Gandhi urged all Indians to defy a law requiring **registration (REGISTER)** and fingerprinting. For this **activity (ACTIVE)** he was **imprisoned (PRISON)** for two months.

After returning to India he became an **influential (INFLUENCE)** figure within a short time. He urged the boycott of British goods and a **policy (POLITICS)** of non-cooperation with the British **rulers (RULE)**. Gandhi told Indians to make their own clothes rather than buy British goods. This, he argued, would create **employment (EMPLOY)** for millions of Indians.

In 1930 Gandhi organized a protest march in **response (RESPOND)** to British **taxation (TAX)** of all salt used by Indians. Thousands walked over 250 miles to protest against the **unfair (FAIR)** law. In 1934 Gandhi stepped down as leader of the Congress Party and turned power over to his **successor (SUCCEED)** Jawaharlal Nehru.

Britain's entrance into World War II brought India in without its **approval (APPROVE)**. When Gandhi and other leaders refused to take part in the British war effort, the **politicians (POLITICS)** of the Congress Party were thrown into prison once again. After the war the British started **negotiations (NEGOTIATE)** with Indian leaders which led to the **partition (PART)** of the sub-continent. Riots and **violence (VIOLENT)** broke out between Hindus and Muslims in many parts of the country.

In March 1947 the last viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, arrived in India to prepare **independence** (**INDEPENDENT**) and the **separation** (**SEPARATE**) of the two new countries. In August, Gandhi refused to take part in the **celebrations** (**CELEBRATE**) because his nation had rejected his plea for peace and **brotherhood** (**BROTHER**). On 30 January 1948, a Hindu **extremist** (**EXTREME**) shot Gandhi while he was attending **prayer** (**PRAY**). The **assassination** (**ASSASSINATE**) of the "*Great Soul*" of India sent shockwaves around the world.