

# Gandhi Worksheet

By **Really Learn English**

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Mahatma Gandhi was a leader in India who peacefully fought for Indian independence from Britain.

Gandhi was born on October 2, 1869 in Probandar, India. He went to law school in England and then lived in South Africa for twenty years. Many Indians lived in South Africa at that time. There were a number of laws that discriminated (were meant to) Indians. Gandhi fought these laws and tried to get equal rights for Indians in South Africa.

In 1914, Gandhi returned to India. He wanted to be a part of the movement to gain independence from Britain. Since the mid-1700s, India had been a British colony. This meant that the government of Great Britain made the laws for the country of India. All the people in India who were in government positions were English or were told what to do by the English.

The Indians did not rule themselves. Many Indians did not like being ruled by another country. They wanted to set up their own government. Gandhi was one of these people.

After his return to India, Gandhi became the leader of the Indian National Congress. This meant that he was in a position to speak with the British government on behalf of (for) the Indian people. He talked with the British government and tried to negotiate (agree on) independence for India.



One of the many traits (parts of his personality) that made Gandhi different from others was his belief in non-violence. He founded (began) the *satyagraha* movement. This was a movement or call to people to protest in a peaceful way.

Gandhi would lead boycotts of British companies as a way of showing that the Indian people wanted independence. A “boycott” is when a large group of people stops using a product or service to show that they don’t like something a company or government is doing. By peacefully showing that they are unhappy, the people hope that the company or government will change its ways.

Another reason Gandhi was so popular was that he lived a very simple life. He made his own clothing. He was a vegetarian (someone who doesn’t eat meat). He believed in fasting (not eating) to keep his body clean and to protest things he didn’t like. Everyone, from very poor to very rich people, could relate to (understand) him.

In 1947, India gained independence from Britain. Gandhi's work in negotiating with the British was instrumental (very important) in this.

After helping India gain independence, Gandhi focused his attention on creating peace in Bengal, an area that lies between India and Pakistan. Two groups of people, the Hindus and the Muslims, were fighting over the land. Gandhi hoped to end the fighting and have peace there. On January 30, 1948, someone who disagreed with Gandhi and who didn't want peace in Bengal, assassinated (killed) Gandhi.



Gandhi's legacy (importance) lives on even after his death. He is thought of worldwide as a symbol for peace and peaceful protest. When people are unhappy with something, they think of Gandhi and will often try to find a solution without being violent.

## Gandhi Worksheet – Exercises

### A. Answer the following questions.

1. Why did Gandhi return to India in 1914?

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2. What was Gandhi's *satyagraha* movement?

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3. Why was Gandhi so popular?

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### B. Rewrite the following sentences as negative sentences, yes/no questions, WH-questions (using the underlined word) and tag questions.

**Examples for the sentence "Gandhi was born on October 2."**

**Negative:** Gandhi was not born on October 2.

**Yes/No Question:** Was Gandhi born on October 2?

**WH-Question:** When was Gandhi born?

**Tag Question:** Gandhi was born on October 2, wasn't he?

1. In 1914, Gandhi returned to India.

**Negative:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Yes/No Question:** \_\_\_\_\_

**WH-Question:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Tag Question:** \_\_\_\_\_

2. He made his own clothing.

**Negative:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Yes/No Question:** \_\_\_\_\_

**WH-Question:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Tag Question:** \_\_\_\_\_

3. Gandhi is thought of worldwide as a symbol for peace.

**Negative:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Yes/No Question:** \_\_\_\_\_

**WH-Question:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Tag Question:** \_\_\_\_\_



## Gandhi Worksheet – Answers

### A. Answer the following questions.

1. Why did Gandhi return to India in 1914?

Gandhi returned to India in 1914 because he wanted to be a part of the movement to gain Indian independence.

2. What was Gandhi's *satayagraha* movement?

Gandhi's *satayagraha* movement was a way of protesting non-violently.

3. Why was Gandhi so popular?

Gandhi was so popular because he believed in peaceful protest but also because he lived a simple life and people could relate to him.

### B. Rewrite the following sentences as negative sentences, yes/no questions, WH-questions (using the underlined word) and tag questions.

**Examples for the sentence "Gandhi was born on October 2."**

**Negative:** Gandhi was not born on October 2.

**Yes/No Question:** Was Gandhi born on October 2?

**WH-Question:** When was Gandhi born?

**Tag Question:** Gandhi was born on October 2, wasn't he?

1. In 1914, Gandhi returned to India.

**Negative:** Gandhi did not return to India in 1914.

**Yes/No Question:** Did Gandhi return to India in 1914?

**WH-Question:** When did Gandhi return to India?

**Tag Question:** In 1914, Gandhi returned to India, didn't he?

2. He made his own clothing.

**Negative:** He did not make his own clothing.

**Yes/No Question:** Did he make his own clothing?

**WH-Question:** What did he make?

**Tag Question:** He made his own clothing, didn't he?

3. Gandhi is thought of worldwide as a symbol for peace.

**Negative:** Gandhi is not thought of worldwide as a symbol for peace.

**Yes/No Question:** Is Gandhi thought of worldwide as a symbol for peace?

**WH-Question:** Who is thought of worldwide as a symbol for peace?

**Tag Question:** Gandhi is thought of worldwide as a symbol for peace, isn't he?

**C. Write the correct word in the blank.**

1. Mahatma Gandhi was **a** leader in India.

- a) a                                      b) an                                      c) the

2. He went to law school **in** England.

- a) on                                      b) in                                      c) at

3. **Since** the mid-1700s, India had been a British colony.

- a) Although                              b) Because                              c) Since

4. Many Indians did not like **being** ruled by another country.

- a) be                                      b) being                                      c) to be

5. He founded **the** *satayagraha* movement.

- a) a                                      b) an                                      c) the

6. Everyone, from very poor to very rich people, could relate to **him**.

- a) he                                      b) him                                      c) his

7. In 1947, India gained independence **from** Britain.

- a) from                                      b) among                                      c) with

8. Gandhi's legacy lives on even **after** his death.

- a) before                                      b) after                                      c) during

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