



1. Look at the fact sheet of India.

INDIA	
	As one of the oldest civilizations in the world, India has rich cultural heritage. India is extending from the snow-covered Himalaya mountains to the tropical rain forests of the south. It is the 7th largest country in the world.
Location	The Himalayas separate the Indian peninsula from mainland Asia. India is surrounded by the Arabian Sea to the west, the Bay of Bengal in its east and the Indian Ocean in the south.
a)	GMT + 05:30
Area	3.3 million sq. km
Border Countries	India has a land frontier of about 15,200 km. Pakistan limits it to the north-west; China, Bhutan and Nepal to the north; Myanmar to the east; and Bangladesh to the east of West Bengal. Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea.
b)	India has got a tropical monsoon climate. The tropical climate is characterized by high temperatures and dry winters. There are four seasons: a) winter (December–February) b) summer (March–June) c) south-west monsoon season (June–September) d) post monsoon season (October–November)
Natural Hazards	Monsoon floods, flash floods, earthquakes, droughts, and landslides
Population	India's population (on 1 March 2001) reached 1,028 million (532.1 million males and 496.4 million females).
c)	Hindus represented the majority with 80.5%, Muslims amounted to 13.4%, followed by Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, and others (Census 2001)
d)	There are 22 different recognized languages in India. Hindi is an official spoken language, but English is used for official purposes.
e)	It is a horizontal tricolor with deep yellow (kesaria) at the top, a white stripe in the middle, and a dark green one at the bottom. There is a navy blue wheel in the middle of the white band, which represents the Ashoka Chakra at Sarnath.
f)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 26th January (Republic Day) – 15th August (Independence Day) – 2nd October (Gandhi Jayanti; Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday)

2. Complete the missing "headlines" in the grid.

The keywords in the box can help you.

Flag Description • Indian Standard Time • Religions
Languages • National Days • Climate



3. Find the words in the texts and describe their meaning in your own words in English. You can use a dictionary for help. Write in your exercise book.

- a) land frontier d) peninsula
b) monsoon e) census
c) drought f) flash flood

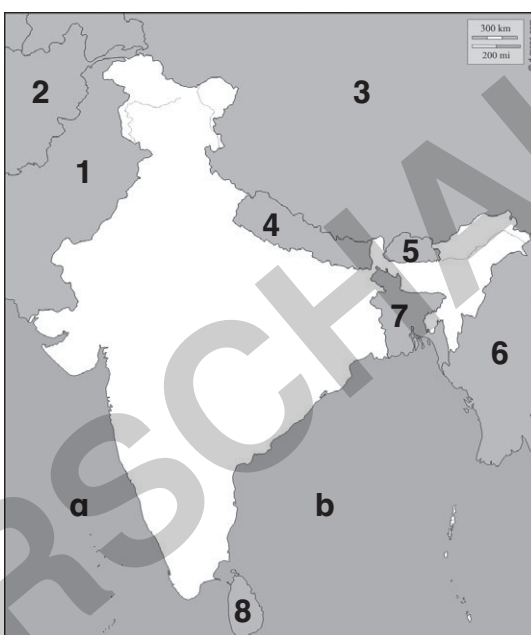
4. Look at the map of India and its surrounding, then read the fact sheet again.

- a) Fill in the border countries of India (1–7).
b) Name the island beneath India (8).
c) Fill in the oceans that surround India (a + b).

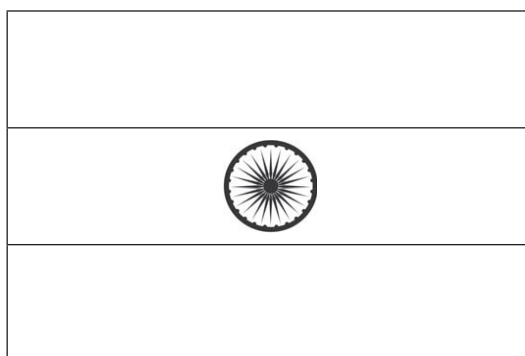
- 1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____

8 _____

a _____
b _____



5. Colour the flag of India according to its description. Check your result with a partner or / and on the Internet.



6. You want to fly to India and your plane leaves Germany at 9 p.m.

- a) What time is it in India? _____
b) At what time will you arrive if your flight takes 11 hours?



9/Reading and Writing

2. a) Indian Standard Time

- b) Climate
- c) Religions
- d) Languages
- e) Flag Description
- f) National Days

3. Possible solutions

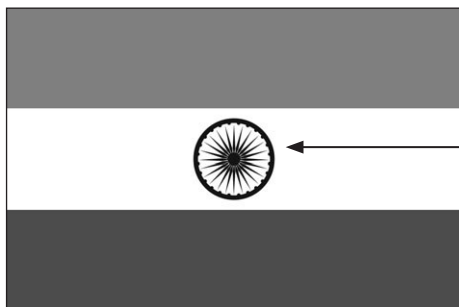
- a) land frontier: Frontier is a different word for border. A frontier is a "line" between two countries, which separates them.
- b) monsoon: Period of time with many heavy rainfalls in tropical countries.
- c) drought: Period of time with no rainfalls. Everything is very dry.
- d) peninsula: It's not a real island but an island that is connected to the mainland.
- e) census: Countries have a census to count their people and do statistics with the facts.
- f) flash flood: After heavy rains the rivers often flood the country and cover big areas with water.

4.



- a) 1 Pakistan
- 2 Afghanistan
- 3 China
- 4 Nepal
- 5 Bhutan
- 6 Myanmar
- 7 Bangladesh
- b) 8 Sri Lanka
- c) a Arabian Sea
- b Bay of Bengal

5.



- ← orange
- ← blau
- ← grün

6. a) In India it is 2.30 a.m.

- b) The flight will arrive in India at 1.30 p.m.



1. Read the short stories from India.

You may use a dictionary for help.

Once upon a time elephants could fly. They had four big wings. They used to be God's favourite way of getting around; so he usually rode on an elephant while creating the world. Then humans started living on earth and God's work was done, so he didn't need the flying elephants anymore.

The elephants had developed very funny habits though. So they would crow like cocks. And sometimes, when they were tired of flying, they would go and sit on the rooftops of houses just like birds. Of course the houses were ruined. Every child knows how heavy elephants are, but the elephants

had no idea about the trouble they were causing.

God decided to do something. He invited the creatures for a great dinner. The elephants ate so much food that they finally rolled over on their stomachs and fell asleep. God had been waiting for that moment. He quickly cut off the elephants' wings.

Tribal lore says he gave two of their wings to the peacock, that is how the bird got its beautiful tail. Then God stuck the other two wings on the banana plant, which is how it got its big leaves. When the elephants woke up, they discovered their great loss. And they got wild – so wild that they dashed off into the forests.

A tribal folk tale from Orissa collected by Verrier Elwin. Elwin was an anthropologist who spent his entire life studying and documenting the ways of life of the tribal peoples.

One morning a king went for a walk outside the gates of his palace when a young man with a plump chicken in his hands addressed him.

The man bowed respectfully and said: "Maharaj, I gambled in your name and won this chicken. It's yours now. Please accept it."

"Give it to my poultry keeper," said the king.

Some days later the king met the man standing again.

This time he had a goat with him. After greeting the king, he said "I won this goat in your name, Maharaj. It belongs to you."

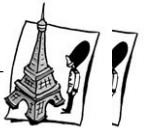
The king was pleased. "Give it to my goatkeeper," he said.

Some time passed before the man was outside the palace gates again.

This time two men were with him.

"I lost 500 varahas to each of these men while playing in your name, Maharaj," said the man.

[...]



2. Which headline would you give the stories? Write your headlines above the stories.

3. Find the words in the texts and describe their meaning in your own words in English. You can use a dictionary for help. Write in your exercise book.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| a) wing | e) to bow |
| b) habit | f) to gamble |
| c) tribal lore | g) Maharaj |
| d) peacock | h) pleased |

4. Right or wrong? Tick the correct answers.

- | | R | W |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) In early days elephants had four big wings. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) People used them as vehicles. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) The elephants had a funny habit of landing on people. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) God invited the elephants to a big party. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) God gave the elephants' wings to two other animals. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f) The elephants were angry about it and got wild. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g) The man was standing in front of the palace. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h) The first time he had won a goat for the king. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i) The second time he had won a chicken. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j) The king accepted the animals from the man. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k) The third time the man had won two men. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

5. The second story hasn't got an ending. Find your own ending. It can include a dialogue, too.

6. Read out the story with your ending in class.

7. Draw a picture for one of the stories. Use an extra paper.

8. The Maharaj writes a letter to his friend some days later. He tells him/her the story. Write down the Maharaj's letter in your exercise book.

Some guidelines:

- What happened?
- When did it happen?
- Who did what?
- What did the Maharaj think?
- How did he feel?
- What did he learn from this story?



9/Reading and Writing

2. Hier gibt es verschiedene Lösungsmöglichkeiten. Die Überschrift sollte den Kern / das Thema der Geschichte treffen oder eines der angesprochenen Themen wiedergeben.

Bsp.: When the elephants did fly (original)
 God and the elephants
 How the elephants lost their wings
 Costly gifts (original)
 The clever gambler
 The king and the gambler

3. Auch hier sind verschiedene Lösungsmöglichkeiten zulässig. Wichtig ist, dass Grammatik und Vokabular angemessen sind.

Bsp.:

- a) wing: A bird has got two wings, it can fly with them.
- b) habit: It is something you do regularly mostly without realizing it.
- c) tribal lore: The rules of people living together in a tribe like Indians, Aborigines
- d) peacock: A bird with big colourful feathers on its tail.
- e) to bow: People bow in front of a king or queen. They bend down forwards to show respect.
- f) to gamble: When you play cards or dice for money.
- g) Maharaj: The kings of India were called Maharaj.
- h) pleased: "pleased" is a different word for "satisfied".

4.

- a) In early days elephants had four big wings.
- b) People used them as vehicles.
- c) The elephants had a funny habit of landing on people.
- d) God invited the elephants to a big party.
- e) God gave the elephants' wings to two other animals.
- f) The elephants were angry about it and got wild.
- g) The man was standing in front of the palace.
- h) The first time he had won a goat for the king.
- i) The second time he had won a chicken.
- j) The king accepted the animals from the man.
- k) The third time the man had won two men.

R	W
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- 5./6. Es sind verschiedene und individuelle Lösungen möglich.

Das Originalende lautet so:

"I have no money to pay them."

The king realized he had made a mistake in accepting the man's gifts on the previous occasions. Now he could not refuse to help him. He paid off the two men and warned the gambler never to play in his name again.

7. Individuelle Lösungen.

8. Es sollen individuelle Texte entstehen, in denen die Fakten der Geschichte inhaltlich korrekt wiedergegeben werden. Auch die Sicht des Maharajas soll zum Ausdruck kommen. Es ist auf eine angemessene Grammatik und ein passendes Vokabular zu achten.